

A

**GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL  
DESCRIPTION OF SCOTLAND.**

CONTAINING

**A GENERAL SURVEY OF THAT KINGDOM,**

ITS CLIMATE, MOUNTAINS, LAKES, RIVERS,  
PRODUCTS, POPULATION, MANUFACTURES, COMMERCE,  
RELIGION, LITERATURE, GOVERNMENT,  
REVENUE, HISTORY, &c.

**A DESCRIPTION OF EVERY COUNTY,**

ITS EXTENT, SOIL, PRODUCTS, MINERALS, ANTIQUITIES, SEATS;  
WITH AN APPROPRIATE TABLE TO EACH COUNTY.

**A STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF EVERY PARISH,**

ACCOMPANIED BY  
AN ACCURATE MAP OF SCOTLAND.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED  
SEVERAL TABLES TO ILLUSTRATE THE WORK.

BY

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THE PRINCE REGENT.

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VOLUME II.

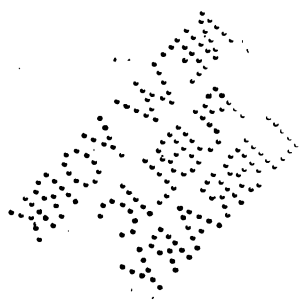
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A GEOGRAPHICAL  
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STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION  
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21. ARGYLESHIRE.

ARGYLESHIRE, Argathelia, is of a very irregular figure, on the north bounded by Inverness-shire; on the east by the counties of Perth and Dunbarton, on the south and west by the Frith of Clyde and the Atlantic ocean; lying between  $55^{\circ} 15'$  and  $56^{\circ} 55'$  N. latitude, and between  $4^{\circ} 30'$  and  $6^{\circ} 6'$  W. longitude from Greenwich; being 90 miles from north to south, and, in some places, upwards of 40 miles from west to east; consisting of about 2400 square miles, or 1,536,000 English acres, exclusive of its islands. In 1811, it contained 87 parishes, 15,240 inhabited houses, 17,368 families, 40,675 males, 44,910 females, and 85,585 inhabitants, including the islands.—The valued rent is 149,595*l.* 10*s.* Scots; and, in 1811, the real land rent was estimated at 192,073*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* sterling.

This county is intersected by so many inlets of the sea, that no correct estimate can be formed of its extent: It consists alternately of chains of mountains, and of valleys covered by the ocean. The NE. division is bleak, rugged,

and mountainous, interspersed with narrow and sheltered glens; the western division is very irregular, and deeply indented by seven large bays. The greatest proportion of what may be called arable land is on the level tracts along the coasts.

*Soil, &c.*—The soil consists of the following varieties: 1. Gravel mixed with vegetable mould, occurring chiefly in the more lofty mountains, and along the banks of the rivers which have their sources in these mountains. 2. Peat moss, occupying the extensive moors and low grounds, from which the water does not flow freely. 3. Decayed limestone. 4. Decayed slate, mixed with coarse limestone: Of the two last, the former is a light soil, the latter more stiff; but both are fertile, and found in tracts not greatly elevated above the level of the sea. They form the great mass of the soil in the fertile districts of Mid Lorn, Nether Lorn, Craignish, &c. 5. A barren sandy soil, originating from freestone, or micaceous schistus, prevalent in the westerly parts of the mainland, and in some of the islands.—Besides these, other kinds of soil are found in this county; and sometimes several species graduate insensibly into one another.—In general a light loam, mixed with sand, on a bottom of clay or gravel, prevails: On the acclivities of the hills, the most common soil is a light gravel on till. In the lower grounds, there is sometimes a mixture of clay and moss, and sometimes a coat of black mossy earth. The soil appropriated to pasture is partly dry, and partly wet and spongy. A considerable proportion of what is either flat or hilly is covered with heath. The summits of the highest hills are generally bare and barren rocks.

After the Jurisdiction act, in 1748, improvements were carried on with great rapidity. Excellent roads were made in every direction—the kinds of grain best suited to the soil and climate were cultivated—villages were built in various quarters—and a spirit of industry and enterprise diffused itself through the whole county. But, as this shire is fitter

for pasture than for grain, the grazing system has been lately introduced with success, and sheep are now the chief article of export. The arable land does not exceed one thirtieth of the whole, and its product is not equal to the consumption of the country.

*Woods.*—A great part of this county was once covered with wood, of which every moss shows still the remains; but, in process of time, most of it has been destroyed. Of natural wood there may be 20,000 acres; and in the course of last century, extensive tracts have been covered with plantations.

*Minerals.*—Lime is found in almost every part of the county. In Lismore, the lime is a durable cement under water. In Easdale and Bailichelish are quarries of excellent blue slate. Veins of lead are frequent in the limestone and other strata; mines of this metal are wrought at Strontian and in Islay; and in this latter place a vein of copper is also wrought. There is abundance of plumpudding stone at Oban, Dunstaffnage, and northward along the coast. In Ardnamurchan, a new species of earth, called strontites, was discovered in 1791, which converts vegetable blues to green, and communicates a purple colour to flame. Other minerals, at present neglected, may at a future period be discovered.

*Scenery.*—The boldest scenery in nature is exhibited in all quarters of the country, especially on the west side of Loch-Long, and on both sides of Loch-Goil, where the coasts are bold and steep, and the hills high and craggy; but the tremendous wildness is partly concealed by extensive natural woods. Some of the mountains are of great height, and interspersed with huge rocks, caverns and frightful precipices; and others are covered with heath. In the valleys, and on the coasts, are patches of cultivated soil. The caves and grottoes in Lochgoilhead are of various forms and dimensions. One of these is below a high rock, from which a number of

smaller rocks seem to have been torn by some convulsion of the earth. Among these smaller rocks is the cave already mentioned, the entry to which is in the form of an arch, about 4 feet high and 3 broad. The cave itself is spacious, upwards of 70 feet in circumference, and 10 feet in height. All around it are vaults resembling cellars. It is covered by rocks thrown upon one another, without any order. But the most remarkable of all the caves in these parts, is one, the mouth of which is concealed by thick heath and ferns. This narrow passage, about 6 feet long, leads to a subterraneous apartment, 10 feet long, 6 broad, and 8 high. Four feet above the bottom of this cave, there is a small opening between two rocks, which leads to a second apartment, 15 feet long, 12 high, and of irregular breadth: it is quite dark. From this cave, there is a narrow and rugged passage to a third apartment, 24 feet long, 15 broad, and as many feet high. Two rocks cover it like the roof of an house. Beyond this, there is another dark cave, nearly of the same dimensions with the first. There, and many other apartments in this parish, were the hiding-places of banditti, who committed depredations on the neighbourhood.—In the parish of Strachur, there are several remarkable caves in the hills, near the east coast of Loch Lyne. One of these, called *Turn'an-cabman*, is noted for the length of time a stone thrown in at the mouth of it continues to tumble down with a noise as if it were rolling over sheets of copper. There is another on a hill, called *Càrnach-mhor*, with an entrance sufficiently wide to admit four men abreast. It then expands into an apartment where 50 men in armour could stand. Afterwards it narrows and widens alternately, as far as it has been explored. There are several smaller caves on the side of the same hill. In the farm of Ballimore, there is a cave, called *Uambachorlaich*; i. e. the strange fellow's cave, from an unknown person who carried his family thither, and supported them many years by plunder. Castle Lachan, an ancient edifice, and Strachur-park, a handsome modern house, are pleasantly situate

on the east border of the lake.—By a Scotsman, this shire is considered as classic ground, for the heroes of the race of Fingal here resided; and this was the scene of their exploits.

A correct map of this shire was constructed and published by George Langlands.

Argyleshire comprehends the following districts, which are thinly inhabited, some parts of the sea coast and the borders of lakes excepted.

1. CANTYRE, or *Kintyre*, so called from *Cyann*, a head, and *Tire*, of the land, is a narrow peninsula that extends southward into the Irish sea; being above 40 miles from north to south, viz. from Loch-Tarbert to the Mull, and 5–9 in breadth; comprehending an area of 294 square miles, or 188,160 English acres, of which 29,000 are arable. Hilly, not mountainous, it contains a mixture of heath and cultivated fields, and is diversified with flats, hills, valleys, woods and lakes. The soil along the shore is light and gravelly; inland, it is light loam. The hills are low, and their summits are covered with heath.—On the east, this peninsula is separated from the island of Arran by Kilbrannan sound. Near Skipness point, opposite to the northern extremity of Arran, are the ruins of Skipness castle, a structure of great antiquity, built with a cement of lime, sea shells and earth. Considerable parts of the walls remain, and below there are excellent cellars. Upon almost every projection along the coast, there are small Danish forts; one of which is the castle of Aird at Carradell, 15 miles N. from Campbelton, on a high rock bathed by the sea. On the land side it is secured by a deep ditch. Nothing remains but a part of the outer wall built with mud. At the extremity of the point of land which forms the bay of Carradell, there is a small island, in whose centre is the foundation of a vitrified wall of an elliptical form, surrounding about a rood of ground. Respecting this monument of antiquity, no tradition exists. In that neighbourhood, the abbey of Saddel was founded for

monks of the Cistercian order, by Sommerled, Lord of Cantyre and the Isles, who died in 1163, and finished by his son Reginald. Built in the form of a cross, the length from east to west is about 136 feet, by 24 over walls; and the transept from north to south is 78 by 24 feet. At the south end were the cloisters.

The civil history of Cantyre, and the adjacent country, anciently called Dal-ruaidh, where the Scots first settled, is traced with great ingenuity by Dr Smith, in his Statistical Account of Campbelton. This peninsula was granted to the house of Argyle, after a suppressed rebellion of the Macdonalds of the Isles, in the beginning of the 17th century; and the grant was afterwards ratified by Parliament. There are few monuments of antiquity, except some rude pillars which mark the scenes of battles, and immense barrows which cover the dust of the slain.

*Campbelton* is a considerable trading town, created a royal borough in 1701, and the seat of a presbytery, on the sea coast,  $73\frac{1}{2}$  miles SSW. of Inverary, and 100 WSW. of Glasgow, near the SE. extremity of the district. It has a good harbour, or bay, in the form of a crescent, two miles long and nearly one in breadth, having 6-11 fathoms water. On each side it is bounded by high hills, with a little island to shelter its entrance. On one side of the entrance, there is a deep but narrow passage; on the other is a beach connected to the land, and dry at the ebb of the tides. This borough is governed by a provost, two baillies, a dean of guild, councillor and treasurer; and, in conjunction with Inverary, Rothsay, Ayr and Irvine, returns a member to Parliament. It has some manufactures of cotton cloth and linen yarn; but the herring fishery is the principal occupation of the inhabitants. For the coasting and home trade, a more central position cannot any where be found.

The *Mull*, (*Epidium prom.*) within 13 miles of the coast of Ireland, forms the north entrance of the Irish channel, and the west entrance into the Frith of Clyde. Near the place



where a light-house has been erected, are the ruins of *Bale-macumra*, a considerable Danish fort. On the top of a steep peninsulated rock, almost opposite to *Sanda*, stood *Dunaverty* castle, a residence of the Lord of the Isles, in which Robert Bruce took refuge during his adversity.—*Sunda* island, above a mile and a half in length, and half a mile in breadth, is noted as the place of rendezvous for the Danish fleet, in their descents on those coasts: hence it was called *Avona Porticosa*. In this island are some remains of a Popish chapel. Near the east coast of *Sanda*, there are two islets; and about a league southward is a dangerous shoal, called *Paterson's rock*, a mile in circuit, and covered at full tide.—*Loch-Tarbert*, at the north extremity of *Cantyre*, is one continued harbour that winds along about 12 miles, and opens to the sea on the west coast at *Aird-Patrick*. On either side it is bounded by hills, rocks and heathy tracts. Betwixt the NE. end of that lake and *Loch-Fyne*, lies the neck of the peninsula, a mile in breadth, partly a morass, and partly intersected by strata of rock.

2. *KNAPDALE* is a mountainous and thinly inhabited district, bounded on the north by *Argyle* proper, on the east by *Loch-Fyne*, on the south by *Cantyre*, and on the west by the *Sound of Jura*; being about 20–25 miles from north to south, and 6–14 in breadth. The west coast is deeply indented by *Loch-Gillisport* and *Loch-Swin*, two inlets of the sea. Some spots are tolerably fertile; but the greater part of it is barren, or adapted only to pasturage. A communication is opened between *Loch-Crinan* and *Loch-Gilp*, by a navigable canal across an isthmus, five miles in breadth, for the use of the *Western islands* and the fisheries.

3. *COWAL* lies between *Loch-Fyne* and *Loch-Long*, which, on the south, communicates with the *Frith of Clyde*. It is a mountainous territory, abounding in lakes and small streams, and deeply indented by inlets of the sea. The valleys yield tolerable pastures, but the hills are covered with heath.—The village of *Dunoon*, formerly the residence of

the Bishop of Argyle, at present the seat of a presbytery, is situate on the east coast of this district, opposite to the mouth of the Clyde. Its castle was once a royal residence, of which the family of Argyle were constables.—Several miles northward, at the mouth of a river which flows from Loch-heck, stands *Kilmodan*, or Kilmund, an ancient collegiate church, founded by Sir Duncan Campbell of Loch-Awe, in 1442; and, since that time, used as the burying place of the Argyle family.—Loch-Long is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile broad at its entrance, and extends, from the Frith of Clyde, 18 miles N. and NE, along the eastern border of Cowal. Near the north extremity of this lake lies the narrow valley of Glencroe, that extends five miles westward, on either side bounded by lofty and rugged mountains. It is watered by a rapid stream, augmented by torrents from the hills.—Between that valley and Loch-Goyle there is a flat-topped hill, commonly called *Argyle's bowling-green*.—On both sides of Loch-Goile the coast is bold and rocky; but the barrenness of the ground is partly concealed by extensive natural woods, which rise from the shore to a considerable distance. On the south border of that lake are the ruins of Carrick Castle, formerly a royal house, of which the Duke of Argyle is hereditary keeper. Between the castle and the sea there is a portion of the rock, which was surrounded by a strong wall, within which 100 men might stand for the defence of the castle, if attacked on that quarter. (see *Lochgoilehead* parish).

4. ARGYLE PROPER, or Askodnish, lies from SW. to NE. between Loch-Fyne and Loch-Awe; by the former separated from Cowal, and by the latter from Lorn. Being 24–26 miles in its greatest extent, and 10–14 in breadth, it is, for the most part, a hilly, barren, thinly peopled territory, abounding in fine scenery.—*Loch-Awe* is one of the most beautiful lakes in Scotland, 30 miles from SW. to NE, and 1–2 in breadth. The north end of it is broadest, and decorated with little islands. In one of these, called *Inishail*, are the ruins of a small Cistercian convent, with its

chapel. The temporalities of this religious house were, at the Reformation, granted to Hay, abbot of Inchaffery. In *Froach-Elan* are the remains of a castle, which, with some contiguous lands, was granted, by King Alexander III., to Gilbert M'Naughton, the chief of a clan, on condition that he should entertain the king whenever he passed that way.—*Inish-Chommel*, during several centuries, was a residence of the family of Argyle; and *Inish-Eraith*, in its neighbourhood, was the island to which the traitor Erath decoyed Duara. In this island is a burying-ground, with the ruin of a chapel. At the NE. extremity of Loch-Awe, on a rocky point projecting into the lake, are the remains of *Castle Kilchurn*, whose square tower was built, in 1440, by Sir Colin Campbell, knight of Rhodes, and ancestor of the Breadalbine family. Successive additions were made to it, and part of it was garrisoned by the King's forces, in 1745; but, since that period, it has been neglected, and is gradually tumbling to the ground:—From the northern end of this lake the river Awe runs westward to Loch-Etive, which opens to the sea opposite to the island of Mull. Near the mouth of the Awe, on the border of Loch-Etive, is *Bunawe*, where a quay is built for the reception of small vessels, which sail to Whitehaven, Liverpool, &c. with pig iron, tanners' bark, kelp, and salmon; and import iron ore for a foundry, meal, coals, tanned leather, &c. Northward of that river is a mountainous ridge, called *Cruachan-ben*, 13 or 14 computed miles in circuit, and 3390 feet in height. It is steep towards the north-east, and slopes gently on the south; but rises with an abrupt ascent towards the summit, which is divided into two points, each resembling a sugar-loaf. The sides of the mountain are covered with natural woods.

*Inverary* is a small, regularly built royal borough, consisting chiefly of one row of houses fronting the lake; 60 miles NW. of Glasgow, and 115 from Edinburgh by Stirling. It is governed by a provost, two bailies, and a coun-

is nominated by the Duke of Argyle; and is united with Ayr, Campbelton, Irvine, and Rothsay, in sending a member to Parliament. It has some manufactures of woollens and linens; but its chief source of wealth is the herring fishery. In its neighbourhood an elegant seat was built by Duke Archibald, on an extensive lawn, between the lake and a semicircular ridge of wooded mountains. It is a quadrangular structure, with a round tower at each corner, and in the middle a glazed square one, to give light to the stair and galleries. About the year 1745 it was begun, and, after a short interruption during the Rebellion, was finished. In building, planting, improving, making roads, and in other works of utility and decoration, Archibald and his successors have expended, at Inverary, the enormous sum of 300,000*l.*—*Loch-Fyne*, which extends more than 30 miles from the Western ocean into the country, has been long noted for its herrings, which are of a very superior quality; and it is well adapted for fishing, having a clear bottom, free of banks and hidden rocks. The depth of water is 50–100 fathoms. The breadth of the first 10 miles from the entrance is about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles; and the rest of it is from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 miles.—A military road leads northward to Glenorchy, Tyndrum, King's house, Glencoe, Kinloch Leven, and Fort William.

*Glenorchy* and *Glenetive*, the NE. subdivision of the county, comprehend an area of 20 by 15 miles. It is, in general, a mountainous and barren country, partially wooded and well watered, containing iron and lead mines, and other minerals.—*Dalmahy* is a mean place, 16 miles N. of Inverary; thence a valley that reaches 12 miles NE. to Tyndrum, and on both sides is bounded by hills.

5. **LORN**, subdivided into Upper, Middle, and Lower, is bounded on the SE. by Loch-Awe, on the N. by Loch-Leven, and on the W. by the sea; being 30 miles from Loch-Melfort NE. to Loch-Leven, and 12–18 in breadth. It includes Appin, Glenco, Muckearn, Beneideraloch, &c. It contains many pleasant tracts, abounds with natural wood,

has many fresh water lakes and branches of the sea, with a number of beautiful islands along the coast.

*Appin* is the most northerly district in the county, and bounded on three sides by arms of the sea, viz. Loch-Creran on the south, Loch-Leven on the north, and Loch-Linnhe on the north-west. It consists, in general, of good pasturage, a considerable proportion of wood, hills covered with heath, &c.; little arable land.

*Glenco*, a deep and sequestered valley, 8 miles S. from Fort William, is celebrated as the birthplace of Ossian, and infamous as the scene of one of the most barbarous and sanguinary acts that has happened in moderns time, or was ever sanctioned by any regular government. The approach to this glen from the east is awfully grand. On the left hand, at almost equal distances from one another, the tremendous fronts of four vast mountains project, while, on the right, the high and craggy mountain of Buachality advances to meet them, as if to preclude all access from the vale below. On either side of the valley, the mountains rise to a stupendous height from a flat and narrow bottom. The serrated summit of the northern ridge extends 3 or 4 miles from E. to W. In the deep gulphs on its declivities are fine cascades, partly concealed by shelves of rocks, and partly by trees and shrubs. The south side of the vale is bounded by a vast mass of perpendicular rock, perhaps 1000 feet in height, and extending from one end of the glen to the other, or rather from the four mountains already mentioned to Meol-more, a lofty green hill celebrated by Ossian. At the foot of the perpendicular rock, is a small lake traversed by the Co, or Cona, a clear and rapid stream that runs four miles NW. to Loch-Leven. At the SW. end of the vale, there is a neat modern seat, beyond which are the ruins of the unfortunate Glenco's house. The infamous massacre and indiscriminate assassination already alluded to, was perpetrated during King William's reign, in 1691. In consequence of a royal mandate, all the inhabitants that could be

seized, were butchered in cold blood, mostly in their beds, by the officers and soldiers who were their guests, and had been hospitably entertained ten days. In the early part of the fatal night, the officers were playing at cards with Glenco and Mrs Macdonald; and, before next day, he was murdered in the arms of his wife, who died, on the following day, distracted by the horror of her husband's fate. The order was to murder all the males under seventy years who lived in the valley, the number of whom amounted to about 200; but some of the detachments not arriving in time to secure the passes, about one half made their escape. All the houses were burned, and a prey was made of all the cattle and effects found in the valley. This unmerited and unprovoked carnage has disgraced the annals, and left an indelible stain on the memory of the prince who signed the bloody mandate, and can scarce be exceeded by the foulest deeds of savage ferocity.—The military road from the south to Fort William, lies through the glen, along the base of the northern ridge. Several villages and hamlets, containing upwards of 300 inhabitants, are scattered in this sequestered bottom. Little grain is cultivated; but there is excellent pasturage for black cattle and sheep.

*Muckearn*, situate upon the south shore of Loch-Etive, is a fine mountainous district, abounding in wood and rich pasture. It has also great iron works, and a pretty numerous population.

*Beneideraloch*, between Loch-Etive and Loch-Creran, is a hill and dale district, containing a considerable portion of arable land, excellent pastures, and natural woods abounding in game. It extends over about 120 square miles of country, enclosed on three sides by the sea.

The most noted places in Lorn are the following.

*Oban* is a flourishing village, founded A. D. 1713, by a trading company belonging to Renfrew, and built on a regular plan, 93–100 miles N. of Glasgow. It is the place of general rendezvous for the herring busses on the west

coast, and is admirably situate for trade. The bay is of a semicircular form, 12-24 fathoms deep, and large enough to contain 500 sail of trading vessels. There is a large rock in the middle of the entrance into the bay, which is defended from the fury of the western winds by the islands of Kerrera and Mull.—A mile N. of the town is *Dunolly* castle, once a residence of the chieftains of Lorn, on a great rock precipitous on three sides, and accessible from the east only.—*Kerrera* is a rugged island, 4 miles in length and 1-2 in breadth. The surface is hilly, and some of the rocks have a volcanic appearance. It contains several groups of miserable huts, and yields some grain and pasture. It is noted for the death of Alexander II. while he lay there with a small fleet, meditating the conquest of the Hebrides, then possessed by the Norwegians.

*Dunstaffnage* Castle, the first residence of the Scottish princes, is a square building 87 feet within walls, with round towers at three of the corners, on a rock formed to the shape and size of the castle, at the mouth of Loch-Etive, and on the sea coast. Here was preserved the famous stone used as the coronation chair, till Kenneth II. removed it to Scone. Of the ancient regalia a battle-axe only remains, nine feet long, of beautiful workmanship, and ornamented with silver. In 1307 this castle was reduced by Robert Bruce. About the middle of the 15th century, it was the seat of the Lord of the Isles. Here the unfortunate Duke of Argyle landed A. D. 1685, and published his two declarations. Within the walls of the castle, a modern house has been built for the accommodation of the proprietor. At a small distance, and on a gentle eminence, are the ruins of a chapel, on the south of which is a projecting rock. If a person on one side of the rock speaks aloud, the sound is heard on the other side as if it came from the chapel.

On the north bank of Loch-Etive is the site of *Ardchattan* priory, founded A. D. 1230 by Duncan Macdougall ancestor to the Macdougals of Lorn. Here Robert Bruce held

a parliament, or council, before he got entire possession of the island. The present proprietor's dwellinghouse was formerly a part of this priory; and what now remains of it is converted into burying ground. (see *Ardchattan* parish). Above *Ardchattan*, on the opposite side of the lake, at the mouth of the river *Awe*, an iron foundry was established, in 1753, for casting pig iron. The iron ore is imported from different places; and a part of the wood is cut down every year, and converted into charcoal, to free the iron from its impurities.

*Beregonium*, absurdly reputed the ancient capital of the Scottish territories, is situate on a bay, 5 or 6 miles NW. of *Ardchattan*, in the district of *Beneideraloch*. It is an elevated rock called *Dun-mac-sniochan*, whose summit is an irregular oblong square of uneven surface, about 156 paces long and 20–26 broad, covered with grass. There are three masses of small stones vitrified; but no appearance whatever of a vitrified wall round the summit, nor of any volcanic matter. The height of the rock above the plain may be 60–80 feet. On the east side, in a plain of small extent, there is a peat moss, betwixt which and the sea is a beach of gravel vulgarly called *Market Street*. A steep ascent to the summit of the rock is named *Queen's Street*. The plain is bounded on the east by a lofty ridge of plumpudding rock from north to south, that terminates in a front of about 150 feet in height near the sea beach, leaving a narrow passage for the country road. There is no plausibility whatever in the conjecture that *Beregonium* was anciently a city. It would rather seem to have been a place of security, or a station whence signals were given by fire. Adjoining to this place, there is a spacious open bay, with a sandy bottom, capable of containing the whole navy of Great Britain.—In many places along the western coast of *Argyleshire*, are to be seen the remains of old circular buildings called *Duns*, and sometimes *Pictish* houses—also *Druical* circles—gray stones in the heath to mark the graves of fallen heroes—and cairns where the dead were deposited.



Near Bailichelish, a mean village and inn on the border of Loch-Leven, there is an excellent slate quarry, from which a great quantity of slates is annually exported to Leith, the Clyde, England, Ireland, and sometimes to America.—*Mund*, or *St Mungo*, a small island in the lake, has been long the common cemetery of the inhabitants of Glenco. The prospect from the inn is, on all hands, sublime. Beyond the ferry, the hills, covered with woods and pastures, rise gradually to a considerable height, and decline to the south-west, where the lochs of Leven and Linnhè unite; in that direction, the eye, gliding over a vast expanse of water, is arrested by immense groups of mountains of different forms and heights in Morven, which compose an admirable landscape. About four miles eastward are the stupendous mountains of Glenco. Such variety of grand and interesting scenery is not perhaps to be found in any other part of Scotland.

*Morven*, or Morvern, the country of Fingal, is a bleak, mountainous, and thinly inhabited territory, of a triangular shape, separated by a narrow strait from the island of Mull; on the north bounded by Loch-Sunart, deeply indented by other inlets of the sea, and on the NE. side connected with the continent by an isthmus two or three miles in breadth. The whole area does not exceed 120 square miles. There are good pastures, and some arable land of a poor quality, in sheltered places along the sea coast and the sides of rivulets.

*Ardnamurchan* is a very mountainous district, and the most westerly promontory on the mainland of Britain. It is about 20 miles long, and 3-7 broad; and is so much of a peninsula as to have 50 miles of sea coast. It is tolerably fertile, not merely in pasture, but in corn, along the margin of the different creeks. It contains 53,700 Scots acres, in which is included as much arable land as produces 30,000 bushels of potatoes, 1600 bolls of oats, and 400 bolls of bear.

*Sunart*, a mountainous district, eastward of the preceding,

is about 12-15 miles from west to east, and 5-8 in breadth, bounded on the S. and SE. by Linnhe-loch, and part of Lochiel, and on the N. and NW. by Loch-Shiel, a fresh water lake. It has its own sea loch in the interior; and is chiefly noted for its lead mines. *Strontian*, is a village pleasantly situate at the eastern extremity of Loch-Sanart, about 7 miles west of Loch-Linnhe.

*Ardgowar*, is a mountainous tract, with much natural wood, between Lochiel on the east and north, and Loch-shiel on the west. It contains several glens, yielding good pastures.

*Manore*, is a hilly district, of a triangular form, about 6 or 7 miles each side, lying on the SE. border of Lochiel. It is the paternal property of the present Argyle family. By some geographers this district is included in Inverness-shire.

*Seats in this County.*—*Airds*, Campbell, near the coast, opposite to the north end of Lismore.—*Appin-house*, on the south border of Loch-Linnhe.—*Ardgattan*, Campbell, near the east entrance into Glencroe.—*Ardentenny*, Lord Dunmore, 11 miles SSE. of Inverary.—*Ardkinlass*, Campbell, near Cairndow.—*Ardlamont*, Lamont, near the entrance into Loch-Fyne; and 50 miles S. of Inverary.—*Ardmucknish*, Campbell, 3 miles N. of Dunstaffnage.—*Ardpatrick*, Campbell, near the west end of Loch-Tarbert, and 47 miles from Inverary.—*Ardnacross*, M'Neil, 4 miles N. of Campbellton.—*Arroquhar*, Ferguson, near the N. extremity of Loch-Long.—*Asknish*, Campbell, 3 miles from West Tarbert.—*Auchagoyle*, M'Leod, on the east coast of Loch-Fyne, and 40 miles S. of Inverary.—*Ballochyle*, Campbell, 4 miles W. of Dunoon.—*Barbreck*, Campbell, near the N. end of Craignish Loch.—*Barcaldine*, Campbell, 3 miles N. of Connel ferry.—*Craignish*, Campbell, near the west coast, 40 miles W. of Inverary.—*Cruachan*, Campbell, on the west coast of Loch-Awe.—*Dunderraw*, Campbell, 3½ miles E. of Inverary.—*Dunloskin*, Campbell, 2 miles W. of Du-

noon.—*Dunolly Castle*, near Oban.—*Dunstaffnage*, Campbell, at the mouth of the Etive.—*Duntroon*, Malcolm, on the north coast of Loch-Crinan.—*Ederline*, Campbell, near the SW. end of Loch-Awe.—*Fassfern*, Cameron.—*Inverary Castle*, Duke of Argyle.—*Kilberry*, 4 miles N. of Ardrpatrick.—*Kilchurn Castle*, in ruins, Earl of Breadalbine, at the NE. end of Loch Awe.—*Kilmartine*, Campbell, Kilmartine parish.—*Kilsinan*, Lamont of Lamont.—*Largie*, M'Donald, 21 miles SW. of Inverary.—*Roseneath Castle*, Duke of Argyle, 38 miles SSE. of Inverary.—*Saddle*, Campbell, 10 miles N. of Campbelton.—*Skipness*, Campbell, near Skipness Point, 48 miles S. of Inverary.—*Southhall*, Campbell, on the north coast of the Kyle of Bute.—*Strachur*, Campbell, 8 miles S. of Inverary, on the opposite coast of Loch-Fyne, and 20 miles by land from that town.—*Strathlachlan*, M'Lachlan, 6 miles S. of Strachur.—*Locknellhouse*, Campbell, 4 miles N. of Connel Ferry.

The shire of Argyle contains the following parishes.

#### 1. THE PRESBYTERY OF INVERARY.

*Craignish*, on the shore of the Atlantic, and 18 miles W. from the presbytery seat, in 1811 contained 826 inhabitants. The tract along the coast is, for the most part, low and level; the soil is a light mould mixed with clay, and tolerably fertile; but the variableness and moisture of the climate being unfavourable to agriculture, the old system of farming prevails. There are few enclosures, no lime, nor marl, nor shellsand. The valued rent is 2197*l.* 17*s.* Scots. The channel between this parish and the adjacent islands is famous for a vortex called Corryvracken. *Antiquities*.—There are many fortified eminences, supposed to be Danish forts. The diameter of a circular one is 27 feet, the breadth of the wall 7, and the height about 12 feet. In the strath are many gray stones, and cairns, to mark the graves of heroes; and the spot is pointed out, which is said to be the scene of a

bloody engagement between the Danes and natives. In this action, Olaus, the son, or a superior officer, of the king of Danemark, was slain. Near the field, there is a little mount, or tumulus, dignified with the name of this hero, and it is now converted into a burying place.

*Glassary and Kilmichael*, about 18 or 20 miles SW. of *Inverary*, is 22 miles in length and 12 in breadth; containing 3400 inhabitants. Its form is nearly a parallelogram, contracted a little at both ends, and rising gradually from both sides. Towards the middle, or highest part, there is an extensive moor, neither steep nor rocky, interspersed with a few farms. The river *Ad* rises in a marsh, in the N. extremity of the parish, and, in its course through the moorland, is augmented by several rivulets. Descending into the low grounds, it winds beautifully through the strath, and at length loses itself at *Crinan*. In the moor, there are several lakes. On the banks of the *Ad*, the soil is a light loam, inclining to gravel, and cultivated; but the crops are frequently injured by wet seasons. In the E. district, near *Lochfine*, there is a light gravelish soil; in the N. district, a black loam rests on a bed of limestone. This parish seems best calculated for sheep farms. The valued rent is 2582*l.* Scots. *Antiquities*.—There are remains of three forts, or watch towers, on the tops of three hills, in the W. end of the parish; and several cairns near the coast, containing urns full of ashes.

*Inverary*, the seat of a presbytery, is 17 miles from N. to S, and 3-4 in breadth; containing 2051 inhabitants. In the form nearly of a crescent, it is a hilly country, interspersed with tracts of flat land, especially in the vicinity of the town and in *Glenshira*, which is 5 miles in length. Most of the hills are barren. The arable low grounds are partly a shallow, and partly a deep and fertile soil; but the climate is unpropitious. The extensive lawn in which the castle is situate—the beautiful cascades formed by the *Aoreidh*—the wooded surrounding hills, and the smooth expanse of *Loch-*

fine—exhibit a diversified and delightful scenery, seldom to be equalled.

*Kilmartin*, about 18 miles SW. of Inverary, and 5 N. of the Crinan canal, is of an oblong form, 14 miles from SW. to NE, and 3–5 in breadth; containing 1453 inhabitants. The general appearance is rather hilly, with arable and pasture lands interspersed. Some of the hills are green; others are covered with heath. The soil in the lower or SW. end is light, and tolerably fertile: in the upper end, which is more elevated, it is cold, and adapted to pasture. The climate is wet, not unhealthy. The old system of husbandry prevails. The valley from the church to Lochawe is bounded on each side with rocks shaded with trees. Near Crinan there is a large improveable tract of moss. Lochawe is 24 computed miles in length; but narrow, abounding in trouts and salmon. Seven or eight miles S. and N, the coast is formed by an arm of the sea, called Loch-Craignish. Loch-Crinan is an excellent harbour, and thence to Loch-Gilp, 5 miles across, a canal is constructed for large vessels, to avoid sailing round the Mull of Kintyre. Several years ago, a copper mine was wrought in the parish. There are curious rocks of limestone—some natural wood—and several plantations. The valued rent is 3643*l.* 8*s.* Scots.

*North Knapdale*, on the E. bounded by Lochfine, is about 12 miles in length and 3 in breadth; containing 2184 inhabitants. An arm of the sea divides it into two nearly equal parts. Of arable ground there is a considerable proportion, but not well cultivated. The products are, oats, bear, potatoes, and pastures for black cattle and sheep. There are many lakes among the hills. From the top of Cruach Lussa there is an extensive and diversified prospect.

*South Knapdale*, on the E. bounded by Lochfine, and on the S. by Loch-Tarbert, is about 18 miles from NE. to SW, and 10–14 in breadth; containing 1720 inhabitants. The surface is broken by high rugged hills, encrusted with moss, and shrouded with heath. The soil is chiefly a mixture of earth

and moss on a bottom of sand; but, in the lower grounds, there is good loam. There is little arable land, and no improvements in agriculture. There are several tracts of natural wood. The most noted mountain is Sliabh Gavil, 12 miles in length, and 8 in breadth at the base. There are no Druids' temples, but numerous monuments of Christianity, and the remains of seven chapels.

#### DUNOON PRESBYTERY.

*Dunoon*, the seat of a presbytery, on the W. coast of the Clyde, and in the district of Cowal, is 24 miles long and 2-3 broad; containing 2130 inhabitants. It includes the parish of Kilmun; and has an extensive view of the Clyde. The general appearance is agreeable—the hills are skirted with woods—the arable part is light and sandy, and was once, it is conjectured, covered by the sea. The village of Dunoon, now on the decline, has no harbour. The castle was once a royal castle, of which the family of Argyle were constables: near it is the Hill or Court of Justice.

*Inverchaolain*, 5 miles W. of Dunoon, on the coasts of Loch-Straven, and in the district of Cowal, contains 552 inhabitants. It is intersected by Loch-Straven, an arm of the sea that runs about 8 miles inland. The surface for the most part, is rugged: the hills are partly green and partly covered with heath. A ridge of mountains rises with a steep ascent all along the coast. The soil is more fit for grazing than for tillage; and the old mode of farming prevails. There is a good deal of natural wood. At the mouth of Lochriden, there is a small island called Ealang-heirig, which the unfortunate Archibald Duke of Argyle, in 1685, fortified, and where he deposited his arms and ammunition. But, soon after, the fort was taken and demolished, which put an end to that nobleman's opposition to government. There are many cairns and grave stones on the heath near Ardein.

*Kilfnan*, sometimes called Kerry parish, bounded on the

W. and N.W. by Lochfine, is 15 miles in length, and 3-6 in breadth; containing 1382 inhabitants. The surface is uneven and rugged. In some low tracts, the soil is a black mould. In flats near the level of the sea, it is light; and near the south extremity of the parish, there is a thin stratum of black clay. The inland farms are cold and bleak; and every where the soil is fitter for pasturage than tillage. The hills are mossy, barren and heathy. The shore is rugged, a few bays excepted; and of these, the best is that of Kilfinan. There is a considerable quantity of natural wood. Oats, bear, potatoes and hay, are the products of the soil; but variable and rainy weather are frequently prejudicial to the crop; and the parish seldom produces grain sufficient for its own consumption. Of limestone, shellsand and seaweed, there is abundance. *Antiquities*.—Besides Druidical temples, and cairns on the tops of hills, there are two immense piles of stones, 40 yards long, of considerable breadth and depth, at the bottom of which there is a number of cells or small apartments. On the coast of Lochfine, about a mile below the church, is the vestige of a building, called MacEwen's castle, an irregular fabric. MacEwen was the chief of a clan, and proprietor of the north division of this parish.

*Kilmadan*, anciently Glenduisk, afterwards Glenderwell, 17 miles S. of Inverary, is about 12 miles in length, and of inconsiderable breadth; containing 622 inhabitants. It is almost flat, and bounded by heathy hills. The soil is deep, and tolerably fertile, producing moderate crops of oats, barley, peas, potatoes, flax and grasses. The extent of the sea coast is about three miles; the shore, for the most part, is flat and sandy. There are very few improvements in husbandry; and many of the farms are let to graziers. Of moorstone, limestone, and pipe-clay, there is abundance.

*Lochgoilhead* and *Kilmorick*, the former about 9½ miles SE, and the latter 10 E, from Inverary, is 30 miles in length, and 6-20 in breadth; containing 1072 inhabitants. It is intersected by three arms of the sea, divided by ridges of

mountains, and indented by creeks and promontories. It occupies 12 miles of the W. coast of Lochlong, the coasts of Lochgoil, a small arm of the sea that strikes off NW. from Lochgoil, and a portion of the coast of Lochfine. The whole scene is diversified by rugged mountains, extensive natural woods, black heaths, bold and steep coasts. Some of the mountains, higher than Ben-Lomond, are interspersed with huge rocks, deep caverns, and frightful precipices: in others, scarce a rock is to be seen. The soil in the hills is thin and dry—in the glens, wet, spongy, and moss. On the coast, the land is light and sandy; some of the valleys are rich and fertile. The proportion of the arable land to the rest of the parish, is about 1 to 50. The valued rent is 4392*l.* 1*s.* Scots. The climate is moist; the rains are heavy and frequent. There is some limestone and granite; but the rocks are chiefly moorstone and spar. There are many natural caves, and grottoes, and subterraneous apartments. Dunduramh is a strong tower, of an irregular figure, in a low site. The Castle of Ardkinglass is composed of three towers, connected by a strong wall 15 feet high; and in the area are small buildings. The castle of Carrick, on a rock formerly surrounded by the sea, is 68 by 38 feet over walls, 64 in height, and 7 in thickness. Before the invention of gunpowder, it was a place of great strength; at present it lies in ruins.

*Strachur* and *Stralalchan*, united in 1650, 5–10 miles S. from Inverary, and 15–20 NNW. of Dunoon, is 18 miles in length, and 3–10 in breadth; containing 1129 inhabitants. Bounded on the N. and NW. by Lochfine, it consists of about 29,000 Scots acres, of which 700 are under tillage, 1500 in woods, and 36,800 in pastures. The general appearance is hilly. Some plains on the sea shore and borders of rivers, bear a proportion to the hilly ground as 1 to 22. The hills afford pasture for black cattle and sheep; but are partially covered with heath. The soil, in general, is sharp and thin; and the meadows yield tolerable crops of hay. Little attention is paid to agriculture; and most of the farms



are converted into sheep walks. The coast of Lochfine, for the space of 18 miles, the whole length of the parish, is partly sandy, and partly steep and rocky. The climate is unpropitious. There are two caves of great length and depth, and many of less note.

#### PRESBYTERY OF KINTYRE, OR CANTYRE.

*Campbelton*, the seat of a presbytery, and formerly called *Cean-loch*, and sometimes *Kilkerran*, on the E. coast of the peninsula, is 16 miles long, and 9–13 broad; containing 7807 inhabitants. The middle of the parish is a plain 4 by 3 miles, consisting of sand covered with bent and grass; partly arable, and partly marsh and moss: both ends rise into hills upwards of 1000 feet above the level of the sea. The skirts of the hills are cultivated; but the surface, in general, is covered with heath. The soil of the arable land is light, and, in many places, tolerably fertile; but the climate is moist. There are very few plantations. *Campbelton*, until lately, consisted of four distinct parishes, one of which was dedicated to *St Ciaran*, and the other three to *Sts Conslan, Michael, and Cromlighan or Cowin*, translated *Clement*. Immense barrows are found in several places, particularly about the head of *Loch-Crinan*; also rude pillars or obelisks, and a number of forts, perhaps Danish, along the coast.

*Gigha* and *Cara*, divided from the W. coast of Kintyre by a channel  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles in breadth, contain 511 inhabitants. (see *Gigha*).

*Jura* and *Colonsay*, consisting of 9 islands, of which 6 are inhabited; containing a population of 1943. This parish, including sea, is 50 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. *Colonsay* and *Oronsay*, separated by a narrow sound dry at low water, form the western division of the parish. About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  league to the E. lies the island of *Jura*; at the N. end of which are the islands of *Scarba, Lunga, Balnahuaigh*, the *Garveileachan* and *Eileachan-naomh*. The island of *Jura*

is the most considerable part of the parish. The W. side of it is not inhabited, nor fit for cultivation. The soil along the eastern coast is thin and stony; towards the moor it is clayey; and in some places there is improveable moss. The arable ground lies on a declivity in the neighbourhood of high hills, and is indifferently cultivated. This island contains some iron ore, manganese, and slate. There are barrows, pillars and duns, in several places. At the N. end of the harbour called the Small Isles, there are remains of a considerable encampment. Colonsay and Oronsay are elsewhere described.

*Kilberry* and *Kilcalmonell*, the most northerly division of Kintyre, contains 3180 inhabitants. *Kilcalmonell* extends the whole length of *Loch-Tarbert*, *i. e.* 12 miles, and 4 miles beyond it on the coast of the Atlantic. Its breadth is 3-5 miles. The church is situate at the N. end of the loch. *Kilberry*, of a triangular form, is bounded on the W. by the Atlantic. The face of the country consists of flats and hills, valleys, woods and lakes. There is also a great variety of soil, loam, sand, clay, moss and moor. The last, covered with heath, is by far the greatest proportion. Some of the proprietors have considerably improved their estates; but the variableness of the climate often disappoints the expectations of the husbandman. There are several remains of old forts, caves, &c. In *Kilcalmonell* is *Sliabh-Gaul*, celebrated, in ancient story, as the scene of the death of *Diarmid*, a *Fingalian* hero, and the great progenitor of the family of *Campbell*. In the same parish are remains of a vitrified fort.

*Kilmore* and *Kilbride*, in the presbytery of *Lorn*, 3 miles S. of *Oban*, and the seat of a presbytery, are an united parish, 10 miles long, and 6-8 broad; containing 1908 inhabitants. The country is hilly, not mountainous. Most of the hills are covered with heath. The valleys are generally arable. The soil, for the most part, is shallow; in some places mossy, in others sandy, mixed with gravel. It is indifferently cultivated, and is more adapted to produce grass

than corn. There is one considerable lake, named Loch-nell, and a small river. The coast, in general, is high and rocky. There are four good harbours, viz. Oban, Dunstaffnage bay, Ardentraive, and Horseshoe harbour, both in Kerrera. The village of Oban is in this parish.

*Kildalton*, the SE. end of Ilay, is about 15 miles in length, and 6 in breadth; containing 2269 inhabitants. The soil is various: in general, it is light and sandy; some is clay, and a great quantity moss. Little attention is paid to agriculture, except in Mr Campbell's estate, which is highly improved. The mountainous district is extensive, and contains several small lakes. There are many anchoring places, where small vessels may lie in safety. One of these, called Loch-Knock, is 7 miles SW. of the sound of Ilay; another is Lagamhuilin, 7 miles SW. of Loch-Knock. On the east side of Lagamhuilin, are the ruins of a tower, or castle, called *Dun-naomhaig*, on a large rock surrounded by the sea on all sides, except the north; and, for the defence of this place, a fort was built, opposite to it, on the west side of the bay. In this parish are remains of many forts, and two or three chapels. (see *Ilay*.)

*Killarow*, sometimes called *Bowmore*, in the island of Ilay, and bounded on the S. by *Lochendal*, is about 18 computed miles in length, and 8 in breadth. Including the parish of *Kilmenny*, it contains 4635 inhabitants. The lands are generally low, and of various soil. The hills are covered with heath and fern. The river *Luggan* empties itself into a bay of the same name, in the S. corner of the parish: and the *Killarow* falls into the bay or harbour of *Lochendal*. The village of *Bowmore*, begun in the year 1768, and laid out on a regular plan, is now considerable, and daily increasing. In that neighbourhood, large tracts of moor ground are improved by the proprietor. Excellent roads, in different directions, have been constructed throughout the island.

*Kilchoman*, of a peninsular form, in the SW. part of the

island of Ilay, is about 20 miles in length and 6 in breadth; containing 3191 inhabitants. It is bounded on the W. by the Atlantic, and on the E. by an arm of the sea called the bay of Lochendaal. A ridge of moor lands, yielding good pasture, runs through the parish. The ground around the coast is arable; and the soil is of different qualities, moss, clay, loam and sand. Yarn and black cattle are the chief articles of export. In this parish are vestiges of six chapels. (see *Ilay*). In a lake which covers 100 acres, there is a fort, with bastions.

*Killean and Kitehenzie*, bounded on the S. by the parish of Campbelton, and on the W. by the Atlantic, is 18 miles in length and 4 in breadth; containing 2934 inhabitants. The soil along the coast is sharp and sandy: on the higher grounds, there is a thin coat of peat earth on a bottom of till. The mountains are mostly covered with heath. A moist climate and frequent rains are not favourable to agriculture. The antiquities are—a number of Danish forts—some rude obelisks—and the remains of a vitrified wall, or tower, on an eminence.

*Saddel and Skipness*, on the E. coast of the peninsula of Kintyre, is about 25 miles long, and 2 broad; containing 1985 inhabitants. The face of the country, rough and hilly, is best adapted to pasture. The hills rise gradually from the shore, are flat on the heights, and covered with heath and grass. The arable land on the declivities is a mixture of moss, clay and gravel, or till; but the low ground near the shore is tolerably fertile, and partially improved. There are many small streams, but no river of note. The great line of road from Inverary to Campbelton, and thence to the extremity of Kintyre, runs through the whole length of this parish. *Antiquities.*—There are some ruins of the abbey of Saddel, founded for Cistercian monks, towards the middle of the 12th century, and already mentioned. The castle of Skipness, the date of whose foundation has not been ascertained, stands on a promontory of that name. The outer

wall is 7 feet thick, 33 high, and 45 in length. Within this wall is a tower kept in repair by the proprietor. There are ruins of Danish forts, on almost every projection along the coast.

*Southend*, at the extremity of the peninsula of Kintyre, bounded on the W. and S. by the Irish sea, is 11 miles from W. to E, and 5 in breadth; containing 1869 inhabitants. The surface is diversified by hills, neither high nor rocky, and valleys watered by four streams, which frequently overflow their banks. Within these 60 years, a great proportion of the higher ground, which formerly was covered with heath, has been converted into arable and pasture land; so that more grain is raised than is sufficient for the supply of the inhabitants. Among the remains of Danish forts along the coasts, the most noted is in Balemacumra, on the Mull of Kintyre, near the place where a light-house has been erected. The old castle of Dunaverty, the scene of some memorable events, merits the notice of a traveller. Nearly surrounded by the sea, it was a very strong hold. Here Robert Bruce took refuge some nights during his adversity. Between this castle, and St Columba's chapel in Sunda, there is a bank of fine coral above 100 yards from the shore.

#### PRESBYTERY OF LOBN.

*Appin* and *Lismore*, formerly called Killmuluag and Mund island, is 63 miles in length, and 10–16 in breadth; containing 2083 inhabitants. Intersected by considerable arms of the sea, it comprehends the districts of Lismore, Airds, Strath of Appin, Durror, Glencreeren, Glenco, and Kingeloch; the last of which is about 13 miles long, on the north side of Linnheloch, an arm of the sea. In this district and in Appin, there is a small proportion of land in tillage: but many of the sheep farms are extensive; one of them is 26 miles in length. The soil is various. In Lismore the surface is rugged and uneven, and the soil is a rich black loam on a bed of limestone. The low grounds of Appin are a

mixture of soil, equally suited to corn and grass; but by far the greater part of the parish is mountainous. The climate is generally moist and damp. There is no river of note, except the small stream of Cona in Glenco. Of natural woods and plantations there is abundance. The products of the soil are, oats, barley, potatoes, with a little flax. Near Bailichelish there is an excellent blue slate quarry. In the lakes of Lismore are strata of marl 10–16 feet deep; and in the face of a limestone rock, 7 or 8 feet above the surface of the ground, there is a seam of all the varieties of shells found on the coasts, with a small mixture of charcoal, quite firm and solid. In different districts are Druidical cairns, and ruins of old castles.

*Ardchattan* and *Muckairn*, on either side of Loch-Etive, is about 36 miles in length, and 30 in breadth; containing 2288 inhabitants. The surface is uneven and hilly, intersected by streams of water, and diversified by heights and hollows. The climate is moist. The most considerable rivers are the Awe, the Kinloss, and the Etive. The hills, for the most part, are covered with grass; and of these the most noted is *Ben-cruachan*, already mentioned. The soil is light and dry. The arable land, when properly managed, is tolerably productive; but few improvements in husbandry have been introduced, as the attention of farmers is chiefly directed to the rearing of black cattle and sheep. *Antiquities*.—Some fragments of walls called *Berigonium* are in this parish. In several districts, are many Druidical monuments, cairns, and single upright stones, some of which are 10–12 feet in height; the ruins of the priory of *Ardchattan*, founded in the 13th century by *John M'Dougal* of that ilk. The present proprietor's house was formerly a part of this priory.

*Dalvich* and *Kilchrenan* united, nearly an oblong square, on both sides of the western division of Loch-Awe, is 12 miles in length and 8 in breadth; containing 1052 inhabitants. On the E. side, the land rises, by a gradual ascent, for the space of 4 miles, to the summit of a ridge of hills

called the Moor of Leckan; and on the W. side by a similar ascent to the summit of another range called the Midmoor. The Moor of Leckan extends 36 miles; and the other range is of the same length. This is the only parish in Argyleshire that has no sea coast. The surface is diversified with heights, hollows and innumerable streams; but most of it is covered with heath. Near the shore of the lake, there is good natural pasture, plenty of valuable wood and some moss. Twelve of the islets in Loch-Awe belong to this parish. Lochavish, of a triangular form, is 8 miles in circuit, containing several islets, on one of which is a castle. The old mode of agriculture prevails; and a moist, rainy climate, is unfriendly to the growth of corn.

*Glenorchy* and *Inishail*, united in 1618, extends 8 miles on each side of Loch-Awe, is 24 miles from E. to W, and of unequal breadth; containing 993 inhabitants. The valley of Glenorchy, and the narrow plains of Auch and Auchalader, excepted, the country is hilly and mountainous. The soil, on either side of the valley through which it flows, is light earth and sand, but cultivated. On the border of Loch-Awe, the soil is a richer loam, on a bed of gravel. The arable land, partially improved, produces oats, bear, potatoes, with some turnip and artificial grasses; but the soil and climate of this country is little adapted to the growth of corn. The hills and moors, covered with heath and coarse herbage, have been converted into sheep walks, and afford pasturage for black cattle. The exports are, black cattle, sheep, wool, and woollen cloth and yarn. Ben-cruachan, and the islands in Loch-Awe, have been already mentioned. There are ruins of a castle at Auchalader.

*Kilbrandon* and *Kilchattan*, bounded on the W. by the Atlantic and on the N. by the Sound of Mull, consist of 5 farms on the mainland, and 5 small isles, viz. Luing, Seik, Shuna, Forsa and Easdale: and are 10 miles in length, and 6 in breadth; containing 2327 inhabitants. The soil and surface of this united parish, vary according to the rock and

stone with which it abounds. The black loam is the most fertile, and is generally found on slate, or limestone. Another soil that forms the greatest proportion of the arable land, seems a mixture of slate and limestone pulverized, and yields tolerable crops of oats and barley; but the old mode of husbandry prevails, although green crops are best adapted to a moist climate. The Easdale, Luing, and Seil blue slate quarries are well known. There are vestiges of watch towers along the coast.

*Kilmilford* and *Kilnivar*, a united parish, on the N. bounded by Kilbride and Kilmore, on the west by the Atlantic, is of a square form, about 12 miles from N. to S.; containing 983 inhabitants. The declivities towards the sea, are light loam on rock, or gravel, yielding, when properly cultivated, tolerable crops of oats, bear and potatoes. The upper part being mountainous, the soil is poor, and mixed with gravel, fit only for pasturage. There is a good deal of natural wood; the highest parts of the hills are covered with heath. A moist and rainy climate is unfavourable to agricultural improvements. Many rapid streams and torrents descend from the hills to the sea. There are some safe roadsteads for vessels; but the coast, in general, is rocky and dangerous. The only antiquities are some cairns, upright monumental stones, and watch towers.

#### PRESBYTERY OF MULL.

Ardnamurchan parish, (see *Inverness-shire*).

*Kilfnichen* and *Kilvicuen*, in the SW. division of the island of Mull, is 22 miles in length and 8-12 in breadth, exclusive of Icolmkill; containing 3205 inhabitants. This united parish is divided into four districts, viz. Icolmkill, Ross, Brolass and Airdmeanach. The three districts first mentioned, lie to the S. of Lochacridain; and the fourth lies N. of that loch, and parallel to Ross and Brolass. The parish has a barren aspect. A part of it is level; but the greater proportion is hilly, and fitter for grazing than tillage. The



island of Icolmkill is elsewhere described. The district of Ross, separated from that island by a narrow sound, is mostly flat, consisting of moss and heath, with some arable land. Brolass rises in a gentle ascent from the S. coast of Lochscridain; its soil is light and dry, and the greater part of its surface is heath and rocks. Airdmeanach, facing the S, rises to a considerable height above Lochscridain; and its soil and surface are similar to those of Brolass. The principal mountains are those that divide this parish from Torosay; and the most noted is Beinmore, covered with heath. Many streams and torrents descend from the hills, but are inconsiderable except in the time of rain. No regular system of farming is, or can be adopted. In several places are basaltic pillars, marble, granite, limestone, freestone, whinstone and flags. The shores are of great extent, and, in general, bold and rocky. Lochlahich, 3 miles E. of the sound of Icolmkill, runs inland about 2 or 3 miles into Ross, and is safe anchorage. Lochscridain, an arm of the sea, extends 12 miles from W. to E, and may be called a road; but the best anchoring place is at Kilfinichen. There are many caves, some of which are of considerable depth.

*Kiluinian*, a peninsula NW. of the isthmus where the island of Mull is cut into two nearly equal parts by the bay of Lochnangaul, is about 18 miles in length and 16-18 in breadth; containing 4064 inhabitants. Exclusive of the islands of Colonsay, Staffa and Treisnish, it consists of about 55,000 acres, including Ulva and Gometra in the mouth of Lochnangaul. The surface, in general, is hilly and covered with heath. There is some arable land near the shore; but the inland tracts are mixed with heath, moss, and scanty pasture. The soil is a light reddish earth mixed with moss. Some plots are tolerably cultivated; but the state of agriculture is not much improved, owing to the rugged face of the ground, and the unfavourable climate. Exports are, black cattle, sheep, wool and kelp. There are five lakes, and a number of rivulets. The coast, for the most part, is bold.

and rocky. The principal harbour is at the village of Tobermory; north of it is Bloody bay; and southward is the bay of Aros, both in the Sound of Mull. On the W. coast are the sound of Ulva, and several bays, where is anchoring ground. Antiquities are, Druidical circles, single upright stones, and the ruins of 7 or 8 places of worship. The castle of Aros was built by Macdonald, Lord of the Isles. (see *Mull, Staffa, &c.*)

*Morven*, or Morvern, bounded on the west by the Sound of Mull, and on the north by Loch-Suinart, is a peninsula about 30 miles in length, and 12-15 in breadth; consisting of about 60,000 acres, and containing 1883 inhabitants. The general appearance is hilly; partly covered with heath, and partly with pasture. The inhabited and arable tracts lie along the coast; and some of the fields declining to the Sound of Mull, have the appearance of fertility. The soil is poor and light, with a mixture of gravel. The products are, oats and barley of an inferior quality, and potatoes; but, as a rainy and variable climate often disappoints the hopes of the farmer, most of the inhabitants have turned their attention to the grazing and rearing of cattle. Of natural wood there is abundance, especially on the border of Loch-Suinart, and in the SE. end of the parish. Loch-alin bay, and Loch-Suinart, are secure harbours. There are freestone and limestone around Loch-alin bay. In several places are Druids' temples, and cairns along the coast.

*Tiree*, a low triangular island, NE. of which is the island of Coll, together consisting of 25,000 acres, 29 miles from SW. to NE, including the Sound; contains 3186 inhabitants. The surface of Tiree is rocky; and the coasts are intersected with sandy bays. Though Coll is also low, yet the coast is bolder. The arable land of Tiree is either too wet or too dry; so that the efforts of the husbandman to improve the soil not seldom prove abortive. In Coll, the soil is preferable, and the crops are in proportion. There is not a tree in the parish, though large pieces of wood are

found in the mosses. There are, in different places, remains of 15 old chapels, (see *Tiree*.)

*Torosay*, the SE. division of the island of Mull, is about 18 miles from N. to S; containing 2114 inhabitants. The general surface is mountainous, and mostly covered with heath. The land is indented by several bays, viz. Loch-Buy, Loch-Spelve and Loch-Don, on the south coast, which is bold and rocky; Dowart bay on the SE. coast; and Macallister bay to the northward. Some of the mountains are excellent sheep walks, and others are barren. In different parts there are woods of birch, oak, and ash. The Castle of Dowart was formerly the residence of Maclean of Mull and Morven.

ARGYLESIRE—STATISTICAL TABLE.

Presbyteries.	Parishes.	Extent in Miles.		Population in		Ministers in 1818.	Stipends in 1755.	Patrons in 1818.
		Length.	Breadth.	1755.	1811.			
Lorn	Ardhatten	36	30	2195	2371	Hu. Fraser	L. s. d. — —	Campbell of Lochnell.
Mull	Ardnamurchan	20	10	5000	2324	J. Patence	83 6 8	Duke of Argyle.
Cantyre	Campbeltown	16	10	4597	7003	G. Robertson	62 4 5½	Ditto.
	Cara	—	—	514	556	M. McDonald	25 12 1	Ditto.
Inverary	Craignish	8	5	769	904	Fr. Stewart	52 5 7½	Ditto.
Dunoon	Dunoon	24	2	1757	1750	J. Campbell	72 18 4	Ditto.
Inverary	Glassary	18	12	2751	3203	—	55 7 2½	Campbell of Knockbuy.
Lorn	Glenorchy	24	12	1654	1111	Jos. M'Inyre	46 14 5½	Duke of Argyle.
Dunoon	Inverchoshlin	10	7	944	626	H. M'Favish	49 7 9½	Marquis of Bute.
Inverary	Inverary	17	3	2751	1613	P. Fraser	73 17 9½	Duke of Argyle.
Cantyre	Jura, &c.	—	—	1097	1202	Ar. M'Favish	—	Ditto.
	Kilchoman	20	6	—	2056	Jo. Macleish	—	Crown.
	Kildalton	15	6	—	1990	Mal. Gillies	52 15 6½	Ditto.
Mull	Kilfinichen	22	10	1685	3000	Dug. Campbell	46 2 2½	Duke of Argyle.
Dunoon	Kilfinan	15	5	1793	1382	Don. M'Nicol	53 17 9½	Lanmont of Lamont.
Cantyre	Killarow	18	6	1761	4524	Ja. M'Intosh	—	Crown.
Dunoon	Kilmadan	12	0½	806	502	Don. Campbell	63 14 0	Duke of Argyle.
Mull	Killean	18	12	2590	3601	Don. M'Arthur	55 11 1½	Ditto.
Cantyre	Kilcalmonel	24	4	2591	2520	Don. M'Donald	54 5 5½	Ditto.
	Kilmartin	12	4	1925	2952	Don. M'Donald	55 16 8	Ditto.
Inverary	Kilbrandon	14	3	1150	1501	Hu. Dewar	58 11 8	Ditto.
Lorn	Kilmore	10	6	1492	2278	Al. Macfarlane	61 2 2½	Ditto.
	Kilninver	10	4	1200	1854	P. M'Donald	46 13 4	Ditto.
	Kilchrenan	12	12	1045	1173	Don. Campbell	46 19 4	Argyle and Breadalbine.
		12	8	1030	1052	W. Fraser	45 19 5½	Duke of Argyle.

ARGYLSHIRE—STATISTICAL TABLE—continued.

Presbyteries.	Parishes.	Extent in Miles.		Population in		Ministers in 1818.	Stipends in 1755.	Patrons in 1818.
		Length.	Breadth.	1755.	1811.			
Inverary	Knapdale, N.	12	3	1569	2184	Col. Campbell	L. s. d. 47 12 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Crown, or MacLachlan.
—	Knapdale, S.	18	12	1292	1720	Dun. Rankine	51 13 4	Ditto.
Dunoon	Lochgoilhead	30	10	1505	1072	D. Macdougall	—	Campbell of Ardkinlas.
Lorn	Lismore	63	12	—	2083	Jo. Stewart	68 6 8	Duke of Argyle.
Mull	Morven	30	14	1223	1883	Nor. Macleod	45 18 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ditto.
Dunoon	Strachur	18	8	1193	1129	Ch. Stewart	—	Campbell of Ardkinlas, & MacLachlan of MacLachlan.
Cantyre	Saddel	24	2	1569	1985	Hu. MacLaurin	—	Duke of Argyle.
—	Southend	11	6	1391	1869	Don. Kelly	54 15 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ditto.
Mull	Tirce	29	—	2702	3186	Neil M'Lean	50 0 0	Ditto.
—	Torossy	18	14	1012	2114	Al. Fraser	44 8 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ditto.

## 22. KINCARDINESHIRE.

The shire of Kincardine, or Mearns, is bounded on the north by Aberdeenshire, on the east by the German ocean, on the south and west by Forfarshire; lying between  $56^{\circ} 46'$  and  $57^{\circ} 9'$  N. latitude, and between  $2^{\circ} 6'$  and  $2^{\circ} 48'$  W. longitude from Greenwich; its greatest extent, from N. to S, being 25 miles, and 20 from E. to W. Of a triangular form, its longest side stretches 30 miles on the sea coast, viz. from the mouth of the Esk to that of the Dee. It consists of about 380 square miles, or 248,200 English acres; in 1811, containing 20 parishes, 5718 inhabited houses, 6349 families, 12,580 males, 14,859 females, and 27,439 inhabitants. The valued rent is 74,921*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* Scots; and the real land rent, in 1811, was estimated at 160,000*l.* sterling nearly. A small portion of this county lies on the north side of the Dee.—The northern district is composed of the Grampians, which afford little pasturage, and are covered with heath or moss. In the valleys and lower declivities of the hills, where cultivation has taken place, the soil is light, and full of small stones. In the level district, the soil is clay, or loam on a clay bottom. The southern district is diversified with hill and dale. The tracts watered by the Dee and the North Esk, and the territory extending along the coast, are well cultivated, and yield abundance of corn and flax.—In this county there are upwards of 92,000 acres in cultivation; and improvements in agriculture are advancing with rapidity.—The whole plantations are estimated at 17,900 acres, of which 10,000 have been planted within these 30 years. Of natural wood there are about 600 acres.

*Rivers.*—The most considerable rivers, viz. the Dee and North Esk, have been already described. Several small streams augment those rivers, or lose themselves in the sea.—The *Dye* descends from mount Battack, near the confines

of Forfarshire, traverses several valleys, and falls into the Dee near the church of Strachan.—The *Cowie* issues from the hill of Kerloch, turns eastward, and empties itself into the sea at Stonehaven.—The springs of the *Curron* are in Cairnmanairn and the adjacent hills: after a course of 10 miles it falls into the mouth of the *Cowie*.—The *Luther* collects its stream from the Grampians, and loses itself in the North Esk near Inglesmaldie.—The *Bervie* rises in the hills of Glenbervie and Fordoun, and, after a circuitous course, discharges itself into the sea at the town of Bervie.

*Mountains*.—Among the Grampians there are several lofty mountains belonging to this county; but their height has not been accurately ascertained.—Mount Battack is computed to be 3465 feet—Kerloch 1890—Kloach-na-bane 2370, above the level of the sea.

The *Minerology* of this county is of no great importance. In many places, however, there is abundance of limestone—a great part of the coast consists of plumpudding stone—and in the N.E. corner granite quarries are wrought for exportation.

There is one royal borough, and several populous market towns and villages.

*Inverbervie*, by a charter from King David, dated 1342, is a royal borough, of little note, between two hills, at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the sea coast, with a small harbour,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. of Montrose, and  $24$  S. of Aberdeen. The road northward lies through a hilly and partially cultivated country.

*Fordoun* is a mean town, and the seat of a presbytery, noted for being the birthplace or temporary residence of John Fordoun, author of the *Scotichronicon*; and of Palladius, who was sent by Pope Celestine into Scotland, in the 5th century, to oppose the Pelagian heresy. The chapel of Palladius, adjacent to the church, is 40 by 18 feet; at the corner of the minister's garden there is a well still called *Paty's well*; and an annual fair in the neighbourhood is

styled Pady-fair. In the west end of the parish is the village of Kincardine, from which the county takes its name. Near that village are the ruins of a castle, anciently a residence of Kenneth III., or of Finella daughter of the Earl of Angus, by whom this prince was assassinated. Crathlinthus, the only son of Finella, had been put to death by order of the King, for crimes which are said to have merited that punishment. The implacable mother meditated revenge, put her horrid purpose into execution, and fled to a narrow den seven miles from Montrose. But justice found her retreat, and punished her crime. At Kincardine, Baliol made his submission to Edward I, July 2. 1296.

*Stonehaven* is a small manufacturing town, and a borough of barony, situate at the foot of a hill, on a rocky coast,  $14\frac{1}{2}$  miles SSW. of Aberdeen. The harbour is a natural basin, sheltered on the SE. by a high rock that projects into the sea, and on the NE. by a convenient quay; notwithstanding, it is a place of little trade. About three miles northward, at Urie-hill, are traces of a large encampment.

*Dunottar Castle*, built by an ancestor of the Mareschal family, during the contest between the partisans of Bruce and Baliol, now lies in ruins, two miles southward of Stonehaven, on a peninsulated rock jutting out into the sea, and accessible only from the west, where it is almost separated from the land by a deep chasm. The gate is commanded by a steep rock. The area of the castle,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acre in extent, is surrounded by buildings seven stories high, with exceeding thick walls. The oldest building, except the chapel, is a tower said to have been built about the latter end of the 14th century. The lodging rooms and offices, with a gallery of 120 feet, seem to be of a modern date. In the area is a large cistern 29 feet diameter. About the year 1296, this stronghold was taken by Sir William Wallace. It was refortified by Edward III. in 1336; but, soon after, it was taken from the English by Sir Andrew Murray. In 1652, it was besieged by the forces of the English parliament.



During the siege, the regalia of Scotland, which had been deposited there not long before, were carried off by a neighbouring clergyman's wife, and concealed till the year 1660, when they were restored. Part of the castle was inhabited at the beginning of last century. On this rock, the church and cemetery of the parish were originally situate; the building now called the Chapel being the parish church. When Sir William Keith built, or fortified, the castle as a place of safety for himself, he first built a church for the parish in a more convenient place, for which he was excommunicated by the bishop of St Andrews. But Pope Benedict XIII. issued his bull directing the bishop to take off the excommunication, and to allow Sir William to enjoy the castle in all time to come.—Two miles northward of Stonehaven, is Ury, the birthplace of the celebrated Robert Barclay, the apologist for the Quakers.

*Laurencekirk* is a manufacturing and market town, erected into a borough of barony in 1779; situate in a plain, 11½ miles NE. of Brechin, and 13½ W. of Stonehaven. About the year 1766, Lord Gardenston purchased the estate, near the centre of which it is built. The village at that time consisted of a few mean houses inhabited by poor people. Soon after the purchase he let off a considerable extent of waste land, for the purpose of erecting a village, on a regular plan, under feu-charters. In the space of 25 years, he had the pleasure of seeing 100 substantial well built houses, and above 500 industrious people set down upon this once barren moor, in comfortable circumstances. This borough has power to elect every third year a bailie and 4 councillors for the regulation of its police, and to hold weekly markets, and an annual fair.

*Fettercairn*, 8½ miles NNW. of Montrose, and 4 NW. of Laurencekirk, is a mean village, noted only for Gannachy bridge over the North Esk, consisting of one arch of 52 feet, whose pillars rest upon tremendous rocks.—*Marykirk*, *Johnshaven*, *Drumlyvie*, &c. are villages of no importance.

*Seats in this county.*—*Allardice*, Barclay, between Arbuthnot and Bervie.—*Arbuthnot-house*, Lord Arbuthnot, 3 miles W. of Bervie.—*Balfour*, Sir Alexander Ramsay, 2 miles W. of Fettercairn.—*Banchory*, Thomson, 3 miles S. of Aberdeen.—*Benholm*, Scott.—*Brotherton*, Scott, near Johnshaven.—*Dunettar house*, Allardice, near Stonehaven.—*Durris*, ancient residence of the Frasers, 9 miles NW. of Stonehaven, near the Dee.—*Fasque*, Sir Alexander Ramsay.—*Glenberrie house*, 3 miles NE. of Fordoun.—*Fettercairn house*, Lady Middleton, 11 miles N. of Brechin.—*Fetterresso*, Duff.—*Inglesmadie*, formerly Halkerton, 6 miles N. of Brechin.—*Johnston place*, Farquhar, near Laurencekirk.—*Kincardine Castle*, Stuart, 2 miles NE. of Fettercairn.—*Fordoun*, Arbuthnot.—*Kingussie*, Boswell, 7 miles W. of Aberdeen, in the road to Braemar.—*Lawriston*, Brand, SW. of Bervie.—*Monboddoo*, Burnet.—*Tulliquhilie Castle*, Douglas, 16 miles SW. of Aberdeen, in the road to Braemar.—*Ury*, Barclay, near Stonehaven.—*Woodston*, Adam, 5 miles W. of Johnston.

The shire of Kincardine contains the following parishes.

*Arbuthnot*, in the presbytery of Fordoun, and 5 miles SE. of that village, of an irregular form, is in some directions 6 miles in length, and 3 in breadth; containing 7785 Scots acres, and, in 1811, 968 inhabitants. It is of an uneven surface, presenting rising grounds on ridges of hills, valleys and plains. The soil is various. Along the southern valley it is a strong clay; on the rising grounds it is light sand; the bottom of the northern valley is wet and swampy; but towards the northern boundary, where the ground again rises, the fields are more dry, and of a lighter soil. Upwards of one half of the parish is cultivated and well improved; a considerable proportion is moor and coarse pasture. There are several quarries of freestone of excellent quality; in one spot is a rock full of pebbles; and some chalybeate springs indicate the presence of iron. On a projecting point, near Bervie river, there are some lines of a rampart, called Cas-

tledykes, concerning the construction and use of which tradition is silent. In this parish the celebrated Dr Arbuthnot was born.

*Banchory Devenick*, in the presbytery of Aberdeen, and 4 miles SW. from that city, is divided by the Dee into two parts; that part which lies on the north side of the river being in the shire of Aberdeen, and that on the south in Kincardine. (see *Aberdeenshire*.)

*Banchory Tarnan*, in the presbytery of Kincardine, and 15 miles W. from Aberdeen, contains about 15,000 Scots acres, and 1559 inhabitants. Of a very unequal surface, there are few level fields; and the whole is interspersed with gentle eminences, hills, moor and heath. There are some marshy tracts; but the soil in general is dry, light and sandy, on a clay bottom; and is indifferently improved, although there be plenty of limestone on both sides of the river Dee, which traverses this parish from west to east. The loch of Drum, near the eastern boundary, is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles in circuit; and the loch of Leys, near the middle of the parish, is of the same dimensions, and noted for an artificial islet, founded on oak piles.

*Benholm*, in the presbytery of Fordoun, 10 miles N. of Montrose, on the coast of the German ocean, is 5 miles in length, and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in breadth; containing 1946 inhabitants. It consists of 4721 acres, of which nearly one-sixth is uncultivated. The face of the country is diversified. Adjoining to a level tract on the shore, a bank or rising ground extends from north to south the whole length of the parish; and further inland, the ground rises towards the NW. A chain of little hills, whose tops are covered with heath, occupies the SW. boundary. The interior parts consist of hill and dale.—On the shore the soil is light, inclining to gravel; beyond the maritime tract, it is deeper and more fertile; in the central district, there is moor capable of being cultivated. Part of the lands lies on a bed of till, and part on rock. A considerable proportion of the parish is

tolerably cultivated. There are several quarries of freestone, and millstones of a good quality; but there are no antiquities of any note.

*Bervie*, or *Inverbervie*, formerly a part of the parish of Kinneff, but disjoined in 1618, lies in the presbytery of Fordoun, on the coast of the German ocean, 23 miles SSW. from Aberdeen. It is 2 miles in length, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in breadth; containing 1660 Scots acres, and 927 inhabitants. Of arable land there may be 1000 acres nearly, about 600 of uncultivated moor, and a few acres of pasture. The low lands are a fine loam of considerable depth, and the high grounds a mixture of clay and gravel. Great improvements have taken place in this parish, the spirited and judicious proprietors having introduced a proper mode of husbandry, and prescribed to their tenants certain rules for the management of their farms. The valued rent is 1815*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots.

*Drumoak*, is partly in the shire of Kincardine, and in the presbytery of Aberdeen, *q. v.*

*Dunottar*, in the presbytery of Fordoun, 15 miles SSW. of Aberdeen, including the town of Stonehaven, is nearly of a square form, extending about 4 miles on each side; containing 1886 inhabitants. It is divided into two almost equal parts, by a den, or hollow, which takes its origin at the NE. angle, and widens as it reaches the southern boundary. The surface of this parish is uneven, with small risings. The soil is various: towards the sea coast loamy and clayey; in the middle wet and mossy; towards the west gravelly and moorish. Upwards of 3600 acres may be supposed arable; the rest being green pasture and moor. The sea coast, formed of plumpudding stone, is bold, containing several deep caves; the harbour of Stonehaven is surrounded with excellent freestone quarries; and the strata everywhere appears to dip to the SW. Improvements in husbandry have been recently carried on with success; but no limestone or coal has been discovered in this district. The

parish church originally stood on the site of Dunottar castle. Two highways from Aberdeen to Edinburgh pass through this parish.

*Durris*, in the presbytery of Aberdeen, 11 miles SW. of that town, and on the right hand of the Dee, is about 6 miles long, and 3-4 broad; containing 16,912 acres, and 724 inhabitants. The appearance of the country in some places is flat, and in others mountainous. The soil near the river, which is the northern boundary, is thin and sandy, excepting two flat tracts of a deep soil, viz. those of Durris and Balbridie. In the midland, and towards the hills, the soil is deep and black, and indifferently improved. The house of Durris is environed with thriving plantations. The most noted hill is Cairn-Monearn, about 340 yards in height. This, and the other hills, are covered with moss and heath. The mineral springs are mostly of the chalybeate kind. This parish was formerly a parsonage in the presbytery of Fordoun; in the year 1717 it was annexed to the presbytery of Aberdeen.

*Fettercairn*, in the presbytery of Fordoun, 6 miles W. from that place, contains 14,359 English acres, and 1562 inhabitants. In the western part of the parish, the soil is of a light and sharp quality; but eastward it is of a deeper mould, and some of it clay. A great part of the parish is enclosed with ditch and hedge, and is considerably improved. Several barren tracts are covered with plantations. The valued rent is 6533*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* The ruins of Finella's castle are a mile west from the church.

*Fetteresso*, in the presbytery of Fordoun, on the east bounded by Dunottar and the German ocean, is 10 miles in length, and 6 in breadth; containing 4252 inhabitants. It consists of 24,914 acres, of which more than a third is arable; the rest is barren ground, consisting of mosses and moors covered with heath and stones, chiefly granite. Along the coast, north of Stonehaven, there are rich corn fields, enclosed and well cultivated. In the last century, the estate

of Ury was greatly improved by Mr Barclay, who sheltered and ornamented his mansion with plantations. Other proprietors have copied his example. There is a vestige of a camp, on a hill called Beedykes. It is an oblong square of 21 acres, with four openings and redoubts before them. Some antiquaries have conjectured, that Agricola encamped in this place before his engagement with Galgacus. In several parts of this parish, are traces of Druidical temples.

*Fordoun*, the seat of a presbytery, 14 miles NNE. from Brechin, is about 10 miles from E. to W, and 7 in breadth; containing about 27,747 acres, and 2535 inhabitants. About half of the parish is arable, and tolerably improved; the other half consists of moors and hills. The south district is flat and plain, of a deep, clayey, and fertile soil. The north side, of a light and shallow soil, is hilly and mountainous. There are several quarries of freestone. The valued rent is 7125*l.* Scots. The village of Kincardine, which contains about 80 persons, was the county town, till the reign of James VI. of Scotland, who removed the courts to Stonehaven. This parish gave birth to Lord Monboddo, and was the usual residence of John Fordoun, a Scots historian.

*Garrock*, in the presbytery of Fordoun, three miles west from Bervie, is of an irregular form, 8 miles in length, and 4 in breadth; containing 8006 English acres, and 485 inhabitants. About one-third of the parish is arable, and indifferently improved. The soil, in general, is deep and wet, on a bottom of clay. The high uncultivated ground, for the most part, is covered with heath, furze and broom; the low uncultivated ground is inclined to produce bent and rush. The valued rent is 2842*l.* 11*s.* Scots.

*Glenbervie*, in the presbytery of Fordoun, and 3 miles NE. of that place, is six miles from north to south, and five in breadth; containing 10,990 Scots acres, and 1227 inhabitants. The soil in the upper or northern district, is a wet bluish clay; in the lower a light loam, partially improved. The valued rent is 3336*l.* Scots.

*Kinneff*, in the presbytery of Fordoun, about two miles NE. of Bervie, extends 5 miles along the coast; containing 5043 Scots acres, and 952 inhabitants. In this parish there are many rising grounds, mostly covered with heath. The soil, along the bold and rocky coast, is a rich loam mixed with clay, well cultivated, and abundantly fertile. The higher grounds are of a light soil, and less productive. About two thirds of the parish are arable. There are few enclosures; and plantations do not thrive, owing to an eastern exposure, and the height of the land. The valued rent is 4309*l.* 19*s.* Scots.

*Lawrencekirk*, anciently Conveth, in the presbytery of Fordoun, 11½ miles NNE. of Brechin, is of a triangular form, its greatest length from east to west being above four miles, and its greatest breadth about three; containing 4981 acres, and 1309 inhabitants. It consists of one large ridge from east to west, sloping gently towards the north and south. Not diversified by any striking inequalities of surface, the soil is tolerably fertile, on a bottom of clay. More than one half of it is cultivated, and tolerably improved. There is abundance of moorstone and sandstone. The road from Perth to Aberdeen passes through the populous and flourishing village where the church is situate.

*Maryculter*, in the presbytery of Aberdeen, and 7 miles SW. of that city, is of an oblong form, extending 6 miles along the south bank of the Dee, and two in breadth; containing 700 inhabitants. The soil near the river is thin and sandy; on the rising midland it is deeper and blacker, partly on a bottom of clay; southward it is wet and mossy. Some tracts in the extremities of the parish consist of rocky hills and mosses; and others of green hills, moor and heath. The lands are indifferently improved; and a considerable proportion of them is covered with wood. Granite and potter's earth are found in this parish.

*Marykirk*, anciently Aberluthnot, in the presbytery of Fordoun, 6 miles from Montrose, and 8 miles NE. from

Brechin, its length and breadth nearly equal; containing 7591 Scots acres, and 1574 inhabitants.—Tolerably flat and level, it is bounded on the south by the North Esk, to which there is a gradual descent. The soil is various. Near the river, it is partly light, inclining to sand, and partly deep and fertile. In the N. and NW. parts of the parish, it is a cold till on a clay bottom. In the NE, on the skirts of the hills, and in the valleys below, there is a deep clay. Considerable improvements have been recently made in agriculture. There are upwards of 5500 acres in tillage, moor and pasture; the remainder is covered with plantations.

*Nigg*, in the presbytery of Aberdeen,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile SE. from that city, is in the form of a peninsula; containing 3375 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres, and 1213 inhabitants. On the NW. it is washed by the mouth of the Dee, and by the tide in Aberdeen harbour. It presents to the sea a bold face of rock, 60 or 80 feet in height, covered with verdure; then a rising bank, arable from the top of the rock towards the southern extremity. A heathy ridge, about 200 feet above the sea, extends through the whole length of the parish, and is crowned with two cairns. Though a part of the soil inclines to clay, the far greater part is loam, of various depth, and on different bottoms, in some places incumbered with stones. The arable tracts are considerably improved; and the granite quarries are very productive. The valued rent is 1562*l.* 6*s.* Scots. The foundations of an edifice, belonging to the abbey of Arbroath, were some time ago dug up, in the neighbourhood of a cemetery.

*St Cyrus*, or *Ecclesgreig*, in the presbytery of Fordoun, 6 miles north from Montrose, separated from the parishes of Montrose and Logie by the North Esk, is five miles from east to west, and three in breadth; containing 1664 inhabitants. The soil, in general, is deep clay, in some places black loam, in others clay mixed with sand. The surface is diversified with gentle risings, dens and rivulets; and above three-fourths of it are arable, and well cultivated. Three



dens lie in a direction from north to south; and two from west to east. The general inclination of the ground is towards the south and south-east. The valued rent is 6277l. 2s. 4d. Scots. There is abundance of limestone, granite and freestone. The high road from Montrose to Aberdeen passes through this parish.

*Strachan, or Strathaen*, in the presbytery of Kincardine-O'Neil, 10 miles north from Fordoun, 7 SSE. from Kincardine, and 21 west from Aberdeen, being 11 miles in length from the top of Cairnie Mount to the river Dee; containing 31,659 Scots acres, and 806 inhabitants. About a fifteenth part of the whole is arable. There are several high hills; one of which, called Montbattack, is about 1150 yards above the level of the sea. On the summit of another is a large rock, called Kloach-na-bane, accessible only on one side. The hills are covered with heath; and plantations of fir and birch extend along the Dee two or three miles. The valued rent is 2033l. 14s. 3d. Scots.

KINCARDINESHIRE—STATISTICAL TABLE.

Presbyteries.	Parishes.	Extent in Miles.		Inhabitants in		Ministers in 1818.	Stipends in 1755.	Petrems in 1818.
		Length.	Breadth.	1755.	1811.			
Aberdeen	Banchory	5	4	1736	1559	Geo. Morrison	L.	Crown.
	Durris	6	3½	889	724	W. Strachan	54 0 0	Earl Peterborough's Heirs.
	Maryculter	6	2	746	700	Jo. Bower	55 15 6½	Duff of Fetteresso.
	Nigg	2	1	1289	1213	David Cruden	42 9 5¼	Crown.
	Arbuthnot	6	3	997	988	Jo. Shank	68 11 0½	Viscount Arbuthnot.
Fordoun	Benholm	5	4½	1367	1346	Ja. Scott	51 11 1½	Scott of Benholm and Brotherston.
	Bervie	2	1½	655	927	Rob. Croll	57 18 10¾	Crown.
	Dunottar	5½	3	1570	1866	Jo. Glennie	58 14 5¼	Crown.
	Fettercairn	3	2½	1950	1794	A. White	61 18 9¾	Crown.
	Fetteresso	10	6	3082	4252	Geo. Thomson	77 14 5¼	Ditto.
	Fordoun	10	7	1890	2223	Ja. Lealis	76 10 7	Ditto.
	Garvock	8	4	755	485	J. Milnes	47 0 0	Ditto.
	Glenbervie	6	3	958	1204	Ja. Drummond	53 3 11¾	Nicolson of Glenbervie.
	Kinross	5	2	858	932	Pat. Stewart	67 17 8¼	Crown.
	Laurencekirk	4	3	757	1209	Geo. Cook	61 10 11¼	N. College St Andrews.
Kincardine	Marykirk	3	3	1285	1714	J. Charles	49 17 2½	Crombie of Phoscho.
	St Cyrus	5	3	1271	1622	Al. Keith	53 4 6¼	Crown.
	Strachan	11	5	796	806	Al. Cumbey	56 11 8	Russel of Blackhall.
	Banchory Tarnan	—	—	1736	1569	Ja. Gregory	56 6 8	Sir R. Burnet of Leys.

## 23. ABERDEENSHIRE.

ABERDEENSHIRE is bounded on the north and east by Banffshire and the German ocean; on the south by the shires of Kincardine, Forfar, and Perth; on the west by those of Banff, Moray, and Inverness; lying between  $56^{\circ} 52'$  and  $57^{\circ} 42'$  N. latitude; and between  $1^{\circ} 45'$  and  $3^{\circ} 46'$  W. longitude from Greenwich; being 41 miles from north to south in the eastern and middle parts; but westward its breadth gradually decreases, and at last terminates in a point near the source of the river Dee. Along the south border, its extent from east to west is 73 miles; towards the middle, 88; and near the north coast, 25 miles. It consists of about 1960 square miles, or 1,254,400 English acres; of which about a third is arable. In 1811, it contained 85 parishes, 26,000 inhabited houses, 33,718 families, 60,159 males, 74,916 females, and 135,075 inhabitants. The valued rent is 235,665*l.* Scots, and the real rent, in 1811, was estimated at 224,000*l.* Sterling.

*Mountains.*—Although this shire, in general, may be reckoned level, yet some of the mountains are of considerable height. Mormond is computed to be 810 feet above the level of the sea—Benochie, 1420—Noth, 1830—Cabrach, 2377—Farmouth, 2500—Ben-aven, 3920—Benaburd, 2920—and Macdui, 4300.

*Rivers.*—The *Dee*, the *Don*, and the *Deveron*, have been already mentioned. The first of these, a considerable and rapid stream, from the braes of Marr, runs eastward through a narrow valley of a gravelly soil, partially clothed with natural wood, chiefly birch. The second, in a direction nearly parallel to the former, traverses level tracts; the hills sometimes approaching, and sometimes receding from, its banks. Where it enters the sea, it forms a harbour for small vessels.

The *Deveron*, or *Doveran*, descends from the mountains which cover the sources of the Don, proceeds northward to Rothiemay, thence eastward to the neighbourhood of Turreff, where it again changes the direction of its course, and runs north to Banff and the sea.

The *Ythan*, a sluggish river, takes its rise about 22 miles inland, and moves slowly eastward to the sea, into which it falls below Newburgh. The mouth of this river was formerly noted for its pearls. In 1633, there is an act of Parliament repealing the patent for the pearl fishery granted to Robert Buchan. The tide ascends the river four miles; and in one part it expands into a broad basin, called the Sleek of Tartie, containing 90 acres.

The *Ugie*, a small stream, flows through a level district, and loses itself in the sea, a mile north of Peterhead.

A tract, stretching three miles northward along the coast, formed the greater part of the parish of Forvie; but was covered with sand to such a depth, as to be entirely abandoned. The walls of the church and manse are sometimes to be seen amid the moving sands.

This shire was formerly divided into four districts, viz. Marr, Formartin, Buchan, and Garioch.

*Marr* comprehends the whole district lying between the rivers Dee and Don; subdivided into three parts, viz. *Braemar*, *Midmar*, and *Cromar*. The first is a rugged and mountainous territory covered with heath, or shaded with birch trees and full grown firs; many of which are transported in floats to the low country. Braemar castle is situate on the military road between Blairgowrie and Fort-George, about 20 miles below the source of the Dee, and  $90\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Edinburgh. It is a square tower, formerly a seat of the Earls of Marr, now the property of Mr Farquharson of Invercauld, by whom, in 1748, it was leased to Government, together with an enclosure of 14 acres, for 99 years; and, since that time, has been used as a garrison. Below that fort, the banks of the river are planted with villages and

seats.—On the north bank of the river, in a narrow pass, through which the military road is carried, there is a cairn, called *Cairn-na-cuimhne*, i. e. the cairn of remembrance. At a period, the date of which is uncertain, when the country was in danger, the chieftains raised their vassals, and, marching through this pass, caused every man to lay down a stone on this spot; when they returned, the stones were numbered, by which it was ascertained how many men were brought into the field, and what number was lost in battle. Since that period, *Cairn-na-cuimhne* has been the watchword of the country.—In the valley of *Glenmuick* there is a waterfall, called the *Linn of Muick*, where a considerable stream precipitates over a steep rock into a cavern, which the vulgar believe to be unfathomable.—On the right hand of the *Dee*, in the parish of *Glenmuick*, and 20 miles east of *Braemar* castle, are *Pananich* wells, resembling the Seltzer water in Germany, being thoroughly impregnated with the aerial acid. For some time past they have been frequented in gravelish, scorbutical, and scrophulous cases.—*Morven* forest, a hilly district, lies northward of *Pananich*. A deep, semicircular ridge of *Morven* hills, encloses on all sides, except the south, a level and fertile valley.—At the SE. extremity of that ridge, the castle of *Coul*, whose ruins, long buried in the ground, were lately explored, appears to have been a square, measuring about 50 yards on each side, and defended by turrets about 18 feet diameter. The walls, which seem most entire, are 15 feet thick, built with stone and lime. One of the gates, not so much demolished as the rest, was found to be 9 feet wide, 12 high, and 15 thick. The remains of four gates and five turrets were discovered. Among the rubbish were several small pieces of silver coin, with this inscription, *Alexander rex Scotorum*.—In *Mid-mar*, so called from its central situation betwixt the other parts, or betwixt the *Don* and the *Dee*, lies the valley of *Corrichie*, the scene of a battle between the followers of the Marquis

of Huntly and the Queen's forces commanded by the Earl of Marr. In the side of a rock near that valley is an excavation, called the Queen's Chair; and at no great distance there is a remarkable echo.—In that neighbourhood, on the moor of Daharick, a battle is said to have been fought between Wallace and Cumming. A rivulet, that runs through that tract, is called Douglas's burn, from the name of a hero who fell in this engagement. *Cro-mar*, or lower Marr, the division next to the sea is, in general, the most barren part of the country; but, by industry, a considerable proportion of that waste is cultivated and rendered fertile.

*Formartin* extends along the coast from the river Don to the Ythan, and on the west is bounded by a ridge of low hills near Old Meldrum, by which it is separated from Garioch. It consists partly of a stony soil, intersected with bogs, and partly of an excellent clay, capable of a high degree of improvement—near the Ythan.

*Buchan* includes the territory lying between the rivers Ythan and Deveron, being 18–25 miles from north to south, and 25–30 from west to east, comprehending an area of 450 square miles. This district is tolerably level, in a few places productive, but of a bleak aspect, and destitute of wood. The soil, for the most part, is clay, and susceptible of improvement. The hill of Mormond, though not of great height, is a conspicuous land mark at sea. The ocean washes the bold, precipitous, shore of Buchan for 50 miles.

*Garioch* is an inland district, chiefly consisting of one extensive valley, bounded on every side by a ridge of hills of moderate height, beginning near Old Meldrum, and reaching westward about 20 miles, and 8–10 in breadth. The highest hill on the boundaries of this valley is Benochie, which, though not less than 30 miles from the coast, is a good land mark at sea; from the top of it there is an extensive prospect. This district, of a loamy soil, is well sheltered by surrounding hills, and tolerably cultivated.

There are several lesser divisions included in those dis-

tricts; such are Strathbogie, Strathdon, &c., narrow valleys watered by rivulets, whence they take their names. The former, in the NW. corner of the county, and on each side of the river Bogie, is about 14 miles from SE. to NW., and 6-10 in breadth, including an area of 120 square miles, two-thirds of which consist of hills and mountains; the remainder is partly meliorated by manual industry.

*Climate.*—Bounded on two sides by the sea, the climate of this county is milder than that of many of the southern parts of Scotland. Snow seldom lies long in the lower districts; and it is a common observation, founded on experience, that when snow is one foot deep at Aberdeen, it is two at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. But if winter be less severe than in some of the southern counties, the heat in summer is less intense. The greatest disadvantage of the climate is the lateness of spring, owing to the prevalence of easterly winds, and fogs, and rain, frequent in that season, and stormy weather in autumn.

*Surface and Soil.*—The greater part of the surface is a level plain, diversified with hills and dales, and pastures and arable grounds; but the general appearance is bleak and uninviting, owing to the scarcity of wood, unskilful culture, and marshy tracts. Near the coast the ground is low, and, for the most part, arable; but inland it gradually rises, till, at the distance of 20 or 30 miles from the eastern coast, the mountains become heathy and barren, and not accessible to the plough. In the SW. district the hills are covered with immense forests of pine.—The *soil*, in the lower parts of the country, is a mellow clay, abundantly productive when properly cultivated. But there are great diversities in the clays, which it is difficult to discriminate. In the higher districts the soil is a sharp loam, with a considerable portion of sand.—The extremes of good and bad husbandry are to be found in this shire. In the neighbourhood of Aberdeen, near the sea coast, and in some other districts, the land is well cultivated; but elsewhere, little progress has been made in agricultural improvements.

*Minerals.*—This shire contains an inexhaustible store of granite, with freestone, limestone, and slate; but no metals, nor coal, nor marl have been found. A mine of manganese was lately discovered in the parish of Old Machar; and cairngorum stones of great value are found in various parts. The mineral waters of Pananich have been already noticed.

*Towns, &c.*—**ABERDEEN**, a royal borough, formerly a bishop's see, now the seat of a presbytery and of two flourishing universities, is situate on the east coast of the county, 118½ miles ESE. of Inverness, 128 NNE. of Edinburgh, by Perth, Dundee, &c.; and 143 NE. of Glasgow.—It is divided into the Old and New Town. The former, a town of some note in the 9th century; but greatly decayed since the Reformation, is about a mile north of the New Town, above the mouth of the Don. It contains King's college, founded by Bishop Elphinston in the year 1494 or 1506. Hector Boethius, the first principal of the college, was invited to return from Paris, and fill that station, at the annual salary of forty merks.—The cathedral of St Machar was founded in 1164 by Matthew Kininmund, the third bishop after the translation of this see from Murthlack, in the county of Banff. It was repaired by Bishop Cheyne in the beginning of the 14th century. But a new cathedral, on a more elegant plan, was founded by Alexander Kininmund, the second bishop of that name, and was finished by Bishop Henry Leighton. Bishop Elphinston proposed great additions to this church, but did not live to complete them. Bishop Gavin Dunbar undertook to perfect what Elphinston had begun; but was interrupted by the Reformation. The nave, 135 by 64 feet, and its two spires, remain. The tower fell in 1688. At the east end of the church stood the bishop's palace, which was destroyed by the English about the year 1340, and rebuilt by Bishop Spence, who died in 1480.—The revenue of this bishoprick, in 1562, was—money, 1653*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* Scots; wheat, 3 chalders, 8 bolls; bear, 35 chalders, 8 bolls, 3 firlots, 3½ pecks; meal, 24 chalders, 4 bolls, 2 firlots; oats, 8 chalders, 2 bolls, 3 firlots, 2 pecks;



marts, 46; muttons, 141; wethers, 121; capons, 65½ doz.; poultry, 119 doz.; geese, 55; moor-fowls, 19 doz.; swine, 17; salmon, 12 lasts and 10 barrels. A bridge across the Don, consisting of one arch, 67 feet span, was built by Bishop Cheyne after 1309. The universities are mentioned in another part of this work.

The New Town is irregularly but handsomely built, on three gentle eminences near the mouth of the Dee. The market place is a large oblong square—the streets are spacious—and several of the public buildings are elegant. Some religious houses were founded in this city at different periods, viz. a monastery of Red friars by William the Lyon, where the trades hospital now stands—a convent of Dominicans by Alexander II., about the year 1247—a monastery of Carmelites by Philip de Arbuthnot in 1350—a convent of Grey friars by the town and Richard Vans of Manny in 1450—and a maison de dieu, or hospital, for 12 poor men and a preceptor, by bishop Gavin Dunbar, in 1531.

In this city there are two universities, totally distinct and separate from each other. *Marischal university* and college belongs to New Aberdeen, and *King's college* to the Old Town. The former was founded and endowed by George, Earl Marischal of Scotland, by a charter dated April 2d 1593. The original members consisted of a principal, 3 regents, 6 bursars, an oconomus and a cook, all of whom were subjected to the authority of a chancellor, rector, and dean of faculty, who were declared to have the same powers, privileges and jurisdiction, with those of St Andrews. This foundation was confirmed by the General Assembly in 1593, and by the Parliament in the same year; and again by Parliament in 1661. Several professors were afterwards added; various pious donations and *mortifications* have been made from time to time for the education of bursars, the number of whom amounts to between 60 and 70 in philosophy, and 8 or 10 in divinity. The order of teaching, formerly observed in this college, was that followed by most of the an-

cient philosophers, and generally adopted by other universities in Europe. They began with logic, then proceeded to ontology, pneumatology, morals, politics; and, last of all, taught natural philosophy. But, in 1755, a new order was adopted. The first year is now employed in classical learning. The subjects treated in the next class are history, Latin literature, and the elementary part of mathematics. The third year is devoted to the study of mathematics and natural philosophy. In the last year are taught pneumatology, moral philosophy and logic, together with metaphysics and rhetoric. The session commences the 1st day of November, and ends in April. The whole course is intended to be finished in four sessions. The Divinity session begins about the end of December, and concludes in the beginning of April. The professors in divinity give lectures to students—on the grand principles of natural religion—the Christian evidences—Scripture criticisms—Systematic and controversial divinity—Church history—and the Pastoral care. The members of this university consist of a chancellor, a rector, a principal, a dean of faculty, nine professors, and two lecturers.

In Old Aberdeen, Pope Alexander VI., A. D. 1494, instituted an university, or *studium generale*, for theology, canon and civil laws, medicine, the liberal arts, and every other lawful faculty. By the charter of confirmation, dated 1497, James IV. empowered bishop Elphinston to erect a college within the university, and to divide its revenues among the masters and scholars, as he shall think proper, according to the commission and authority given by the Pope. In consequence of these powers, Elphinston published his first foundation in his lifetime, leaving at his death a second or enlarged foundation, which was published in 1531. By the first foundation, dated 1505, and confirmed by the Pope, he erected and endowed *unam collegium scholarium, studentium et magistrorum, sub vocabulo Stæ Mariæ, &c.* This college consisted of 36 members; but, by the second founda-

tion, the number was augmented to 42, of whom 21 were in priests' orders. Being taken under the protection of the king soon after its foundation, its name was changed from St Mary's to King's College.—The administration of the funds, and government of the members, were vested in the principal, subprincipal, regents and professors, assembled in a college meeting, or *senatus academicus*; from which an appeal, in *prima instantia*, is competent to the rector, and finally to the chancellor of the university. In 1592, this college was new modelled, by authority of Parliament. This model nearly resembled those adopted in the universities of St Andrews and Glasgow. The whole establishment was reduced to a principal, four regents, a professor of humanity, and some bursars. But, in 1619, the original foundation was restored by Parliament, and still continues in force, with few exceptions. Several professorships have been instituted since the original foundation; but the number of 42 persons to be supported by the revenue, are now reduced to 23, in consequence of the change in religion, and the deficiency of funds. There are, at present, a chancellor, a rector, a principal and subprincipal, 9 professors, and a number of bursars. The session begins in November, and lasts five months. Several attempts have been made to unite these two universities into one university and one college, particularly in 1754 and in 1786; but such attempts have been hitherto frustrated.

The oldest charter of Aberdeen was granted by William the Lyon. In 1336, the English, in revenge for several defeats of their countrymen, plundered and burnt the town, put many of the inhabitants to the sword, and destroyed most of the ancient charters and records belonging to the community. Some years after, the town was rebuilt on a more advantageous site, and called the New Town of Aberdeen, in contradistinction to the Old, which had been burnt down. From 1336 to 1398, no public records appear to have been regularly kept; but, from the last mentioned pe-

ried to the present time, there is almost an uninterrupted series of records, containing a connected detail of public transactions, for upwards of four centuries.

This town is governed by a provost and four baillies, assisted by a town council; and, united with Brechin, Montrose, &c. it sends a member to the British Parliament. It contains several charitable institutions, viz. Gordon's hospital, founded in 1730, for the maintenance and education of indigent boys;—an infirmary, erected in 1739, for the diseased in all the northern parts of the kingdom;—a poor's hospital, opened in 1741, for idle vagrants and poor inhabitants;—a dispensary, instituted in 1781, for the purpose of attending, at their houses, such patients as could not be admitted into the infirmary.

There are several flourishing manufactures in this place, and a considerable trade. Prior to the year 1745, the principal manufacture was knitted stockings: after that period, the linen manufacture, that of thread, &c. were introduced, and brought to a great degree of perfection; particularly brown sheetings and osnaburgs. The sail cloth manufactory commenced in 1795; and that of wool is in a flourishing state. The salmon fishing, which is very productive, begins December 11th, and ends on the 9th of April. The harbour, formerly an indifferent one, is now greatly improved; and there is an excellent mole built of granite, at the mouth of the river. The chief articles of export are stones, salmon, stockings, linen, and printed calicoes; the imports are coal, wood, iron, flour and groceries.

The environs of Aberdeen are highly cultivated and delightful. Two miles westward, there is a stately bridge over the Dee, begun by bishop Elphinston, finished by bishop Dunbar in 1529, and rebuilt in 1719.

*Slaines Castle*, formerly the residence of the Earls of Errol, now lies in ruins, about 16 miles north of Aberdeen, on a peninsulated rock of the coast. It was demolished in 1594 by James VI. on the rebellion of the Earl of Huntly.

In that neighbourhood, there is a cavern called the Drooping Cave, or White Cave of Slaines, remarkable for stalactical incrustations and petrifications. The sea reaches to the mouth of it at high water. There are several more caves along the shore. Five miles northward, on the top of a perpendicular rock, is an elegant seat of the Earl of Errol, near Crudane bay, where a large body of Danes, in the reign of Malcolm II, landed to ravage the country. Having met with a warm reception, they retreated north-west to the coast of the Moray Frith. Within two miles of Fraserburgh they were defeated, and three of their leaders slain. The remainder fled westward to Ghemri, where most of them were cut off. Vast cairns of stones perpetuate the memory of those victories.

*Old Deer*, is a mean village, 12 miles NW. of Slaines, and  $27\frac{1}{2}$  north of Aberdeen, noted only for the remains of an abbey, founded by William Cummin Earl of Buchan, for Cistercian monks, whom he brought from the abbey of Kinloss in Moray, A. D. 1218. The revenue of this abbey, at the Reformation, was—money, 572*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*; wheat, 14 bolls; bear, 14 chalders, 10 bolls; meal, 65 chalders, 7 bolls, 1 firloft, 3 pecks. The estate was erected into a temporal lordship, in favour of Robert Keith, commendatory of Deer, son of William, 6th Earl of Marischal. The abbey was large, and of coarse workmanship, but now lies in ruins.

*Peterhead*, is a small, neatly built market town, and borough of barony, nearly in the form of a cross, on a peninsula, a mile south of the mouth of the Uggie, and 33 miles north of Aberdeen. It has some manufactures, and an increasing trade. The point of land, on which it is situate, forms the NE. side of a bay, and is connected with the country on the north-west by an isthmus 800 yards broad. Great exertions have been made to improve the harbour, which is a small basin dug out of the rock, protected by a pier on the south side. It was originally a shallow cavity,

in which boats only could find shelter, and had a dangerous entry both from the north and south. Since the harbour has been deepened, there is no entry from the north, except for fishing boats. On Keith Inch, are many elegant houses; and on its south side is an old castle built by George Earl Marischal in the 16th century, from the model of one he saw in Denmark. This town is much frequented for sea-bathing, and for its excellent mineral springs, efficacious in flatulencies and indigestion, nervous complaints which flow from these causes, and diseases peculiar to the fair sex. Its principal effect is tonic. The following is an analysis of 12 lib. avoirdupois of its water—carbonate of iron,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  grains—muriate of iron,  $30\frac{3}{4}$ —muriate of lime, 7—silex, 2—gypsum, 2—sulphate of soda,  $13\frac{3}{4}$ —muriate of soda,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ —carbonic acid gas,  $83\frac{1}{2}$  cubic inches. This water is taken to most advantage at the fountain.

*Inverugie Castle*, near the mouth of the Uggie, was built by the family of Cheyne, from whom, by marriage, it was transferred to the Keiths, and was the residence of the Earl Marischal, who engaged in the rebellion, A. D. 1715. It is now in ruins.—In the NW. part of the parish, are the ruins of Ravenscraig castle, on a precipice, betwixt two deep fissures, where the sea rolls in with great force. This castle was inhabited in the beginning of the 18th century, (see *Peterhead* parish).—Six miles southward from Peterhead, are the *Bullers* of Buchan. This is a hollow in a rock projecting into the sea, open on the top, with a communication to the sea through a natural arch, 50 yards high. The basin within is nearly circular, and may be 30 yards diameter. There is a narrow path round the top, and the depth on both sides is about 30 fathoms to the water. ‘If,’ said Dr Johnson, when describing this natural curiosity, ‘If I had any malice against a walking spirit, instead of laying him in the Red Sea, I would condemn him to reside in the Buller of Buchan.’ *Dunbuy* rock, in that neighbourhood, is a double protuberance of stone, open to the

sea on one side, and parted from the land by a very narrow channel on the other.—Several miles northward, on a lofty promontory, between two immense chasms in the precipice, are the ruins of *Boddam* castle, near a fishing village of the same name. A mile hence in the sea is a large rock, called *Cragforeland*. This rocky scenery continues many miles northward along the coast; and the prospect, except in a few bottoms, is unpleasant; for no trees will grow there, in spite of all the pains that have been taken, although in former times that part of the country must have been well wooded, as is evident from the number of trees dug up in the bogs and mosses.

*Old Meldrum* is an inconsiderable borough of barony, governed by two bailies,  $17\frac{1}{2}$  miles NNW. of Aberdeen, in the road to Banff. It has a weekly market, and an annual fair.

*Inverury* is a mean royal borough and manufacturing town, at the junction of the Urie and Don,  $15\frac{1}{2}$  miles NW. of Aberdeen. It joins with Banff, Cullen, Elgin and Kintore, in electing a member to serve in the British parliament.—In its neighbourhood, Robert Bruce defeated the partisans of Edward I., commanded by Cummin, Earl of Buchan. At Harlaw a bloody battle was fought (see *Garioch* parish). Seven miles W. of Inverury, is Benochie mountain, whose shadow, at the equinox, extends six miles to the house of Caskiebean.

*Kintore* is an ancient, but small royal borough, on the Don,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles below Inverury, and 12 NNW. of Aberdeen. It is governed by a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, and a treasurer, assisted by a council of 8 burgesses. Here was a hunting seat of the family of Kintore, called Hall forest, once a place of strength. Opposite nearly to the town, a battle was fought between the Scots and Danes, on the moor of Kinmuck.

*Kincardine-O'Neil* is noted only for being the seat of a presbytery, on the Dee, 25 miles W. of Aberdeen. Three miles northward, at Lumphanan, Macbeth was overtaken

in his flight from Dunsinnan fort, and slain. A mile N. of the church, is a large cairn 40 yards in circumference. (see *Lumphanan* parish).

*Kildrummie* is an inconsiderable market town, bathed by the Don, about 30 miles W. of Aberdeen. Here is an ancient seat of the Earls of Marr, and an old castle, supposed to have been built by one of the kings of Scotland, where the wife of Robert Bruce, and the ladies of his court, took shelter, after his defeat at Methven by the Earl of Pembroke, and from which they escaped, by a subterraneous passage, to the sanctuary of St Duthlac at Tain: but they were delivered up to the English. The castle was soon after taken by the Earls of Lancaster and Hereford. During the civil war, in the 17th century, it was destroyed by fire; and a new house was built by the Lords of Elphinston, which came by marriage to the Earls of Marr.

*Alford* is a mean village, and a presbytery seat, near the south bank of the Don, 11 miles N. of Kincardine, and  $28\frac{1}{2}$  WNW. of Aberdeen. In its neighbourhood, the Covenanters under general Baillie were defeated by the Royalists under the Marquis of Montrose. On the summit of a hill is a cairn 120 yards in circumference, and of proportionable height, supposed to have been placed over the grave of a brother to one of the kings of Scotland.

*Turreff* is a mean inland borough, and the seat of a presbytery, on the banks of the Deveron, 27 miles NNE. of Alford, and  $34\frac{1}{2}$  NNW. of Aberdeen. The principal manufactures in this place are linen yarn, thread, and brown linens. An hospital was founded here for 12 poor old men, by Alexander Cummin, Earl of Buchan, A. D. 1272. Near the post road from Turreff to Banff, lie the ruins of king Edward's castle, an ancient seat of the Earl of Buchan, and originally a place of strength.

*Huntly* is the seat of a presbytery, and a small town, consisting of two principal streets crossing each other at right angles, and forming a square in the centre; 36 miles NW.



of Aberdeen, and  $141\frac{1}{2}$  N. of Edinburgh. There are two rivers, viz. the Deveron on the west, and the Bogie' on the east, which unite a mile below the town, and thence run northward to the sea at Banff. Near the town are the remains of Huntly castle, built about the year 1600. Most of its apartments, not long ago, were in tolerable preservation. The great hall was 43 feet long, 29 broad, and 16 high; and over this an apartment 37 feet long, and 29 broad. The chimney pieces were curiously sculptured, and the ceilings ornamented with a variety of paintings, containing many emblematical figures.—*Huntly lodge*, a mile from the town, and near the Deveron, is the residence of the Marquis of Huntly.

*Fraserburgh*, a borough of regality under the government of Lord Saltoun, and a market town, was built in the middle of the 16th century, by Sir Alexander Fraser of Philorth, on the north coast  $11\frac{3}{4}$  NNW. from Peterhead, and 42 N. of Aberdeen. The streets cross one another at right angles, and many of the houses are new and neatly built. A tower of three stories is part of an edifice, intended for a college, by Sir Alexander Fraser, who, in the year 1592, obtained a charter from the crown, to erect a college and university; but it did not take effect.—The harbour is small, having 11–16 feet water; and contiguous to it is a tolerable road and good anchorage for shipping, in a large bay. Near the town is a castle, built about the year 1600, on a promontory called Kinnaird's Head, on two sides bathed by the sea. On the top of this castle, Government, not many years ago, erected a light-house.—A few yards from the castle, there is an ancient tower, called *Wine Tower*, on a rock hanging over the sea. There is no communication betwixt the lowest and the second story. A door opens into the third, from which there is a passage through the floor down to the second. No vestige of a stair, within or without, is visible.—Under the tower, a cave runs into the rock more than 100 feet.—Seven miles W. from Frasersburgh,

are the ruins of Dundague castle. (see *Aberdour parish*). That castle, in 1396, was held by the Earl of Buchan for the English; but was taken by the regent Murray, during the captivity of Robert Bruce.

Among the numerous seats in this county are the following:—*Abergaldie*, Gordon, 45½ miles W. from Aberdeen, in the road to Braemar.—*Aboyne Castle*, Earl of Aboyne, 5 miles W. of Kincardine-O'Neil, and 30 from Aberdeen.—*Braemar Castle*, 56 miles W. of Aberdeen.—*Chuny*, Gordon, 2 miles S. of Monymusk.—*Craigston*, Urquhart, 3 miles from Turreff.—*Drum*, Irvine, 10 miles SW. of Aberdeen, and 1½ N. of the Dee.—*Ellon Castle*, Earl of Aberdeen, near Ellon.—*Fintry House*, Forbes, 7 miles NW. of Aberdeen, near the Don.—*Forglen House*, Abercrombie, near Turreff.—*Fraser Castle*, Fraser, 16 miles from Aberdeen, near the road to Monymusk.—*Fyoie Castle*, Gordon, 9 miles N. of Meldrum.—*Gordon Lodge*, Cumming.—*Haddo House*, near Old Meldrum.—*Hatton House*, Duff, 4 miles from Turreff.—*Hillton*, Johnston, near Aberdeen.—*Huntly Lodge*, Marquis of Huntly, near Huntly.—*Invercauld*, Farquharson, 2½ miles from the Castle of Braemar.—*Invernettie Lodge*, 3 miles from Peterhead.—*Keithhall*, Earl of Kintore, near Inverury.—*Logie Buchan*, between Ellon and Slaines.—*Logie house*, Elphinston, 7 miles from Inverury, in the road to Banff.—*Marr Lodge*, Earl of Fife, near Invercauld, and the castle of Braemar.—*Meldrum*, Urquhart, near Old Meldrum.—*Monymusk*, Grant, on the Don, 8 miles W. of Kintore.—*Philorth House*, Lord Saltoun, 3 miles from Fraserburgh.—*Pananich Wells*, 29 miles W. of Aberdeen.—*Pitfour*, Ferguson, near Old Deer.—*Pittodrie*, Erskine, near Mount Benochie.—*Putachie*, Lord Forbes, Keig parish.—*Skene House*, Skene, 11 miles from Aberdeen, in the road to Monymusk.—*Slaines Castle*, Earl of Errol, 5 miles S. of Peterhead.—*Stricken*, Fraser, 5 miles N. of Old Deer.—*Whitehaugh*, Forbes-Leith, on the Don, a few miles E. of Alford.

This shire is divided into parishes, as follows:

Presbytery of Aberdeen.

*Old Aberdeen*, or *Old Machar*, is about 6-8 miles from N. to S., and 2-4 in breadth. It rises in a gentle slope from the sea, and is beautifully diversified by rising grounds, the windings of the Dee and Don, woods, clumps of planting, seats and villas. On the south side of the parish are many little sandhills in various forms. In some places the soil is naturally fertile, in others it is barren, and several tracts have been improved at great expense. North of the Don there is deep moss under the soil, and in some places immense beds of sand. There is abundance of granite and whinstone, with several quarries of limestone, and veins of manganese. The extent of the parish of *Aberdeen*, or *St Nicholas*, is confined to the bounds of the city; except towards the SE, where it reaches to the mouth of the river, and includes the village of Futtie. Nearly triangular, it is about 2 miles from N. to S., by 1 mile in breadth. The soil, naturally barren, being for the most part gravel and sand, by cultivation is rendered abundantly fertile.—Old and New Aberdeen, in 1755 contained 15,438; in 1800, 17,597; in 1811, 21,639 inhabitants.

*Banchory Davinick*, partly in the shire of Aberdeen, and partly in that of Kincardine, 4 miles SW. from Aberdeen, and divided by the Dee, is, in its greatest extent, about seven miles from W. to E.; containing, in 1811, 1867 inhabitants. The general appearance of the district is rugged and stony. The hills are covered with heath. The soil, in general, is light, and either mossy or sandy; but, when properly cultivated, good grain is produced. The sea coast is high and rocky. On this coast, 4 miles S. from Aberdeen, 7 boys, about 15 years of age each, landed August 19, 1710, having sailed out of the harbour of St Andrews in a little boat. Having lost one of their oars, they were tossed in the ocean

six days and six nights without any nourishment. All of them were preserved, except the two youngest, who died soon after they came ashore. In the south side of the parish, on an eminence about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the coast, there was a Druidical temple, consisting of three circles of stones, within one another. The outer was 45 feet in diameter. The valued rent is 3112*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* Scots.

*Balhevie*, 8 miles NNE. of Aberdeen, contains 1323 inhabitants. It has, in general, a bleak appearance; there being little visible from the two principal roads, except heath and stones. But along the sea coast the soil is sandy; and higher up there is rich loam and clay, fertile and productive. The west part of the parish is mossy and wet; and in other parts dry and rocky. The valued rent is 4469*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots. The surface is almost destitute of old trees; but abundance of oak is found in the mosses, and aller below the sandy beach.

*Drumoak*, partly in the shire of Aberdeen, and partly in that of Kincardine, in the presbytery of Aberdeen, and 9 miles SW. from that city, is 4 miles from W. to E, and 2 in breadth; containing 628 inhabitants. The soil is shallow, indifferently cultivated, and chiefly adapted to pasture. The valued rent is 1000*l.* Scots.

*Dyce*, seven miles WNW. from Aberdeen, contains 498 inhabitants. It is traversed from S. to N. by a heathy hill called Tyre-baggan. In this parish there is a variety of soil. Along the Don a deep mould produces tolerable crops of barley, oats and peas. About a mile from the river, there is a light and indifferently fertile mould. The valued rent is 1706*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* A considerable proportion of the whole is enclosed and well cultivated. There is plenty of whinstone; but no mineral springs. On the top of a hill is a Druidical temple of 10 stones disposed in a circular form, 24 feet in diameter: and there are cairns in different places.

*Fintray*, 7 miles NNW. of Aberdeen, resembles an Irish harp, 5 miles in length, and 2-4 in breadth; containing

about 10,000 acres, and 864 inhabitants. The haughs are a rich soil, but liable to be inundated by the Don. The ground rises from the river; and the soil in the higher parts is chiefly moor and peat moss, interspersed with patches of strong clay. Some improvements have been recently made in agriculture; and many acres are covered with plantations. The valued rent is 3007*l.* Scots.

*Kinnellar*, 9 miles NW. of that city, is an irregular assemblage of hills, forming an area of 4000 acres, but of narrow extent; containing 325 inhabitants. Most of the grounds are enclosed, and tolerably cultivated. The tops of the hills are covered partly with heath and coarse grass, and partly with thriving plantations. The low ground, in general, is wet and swampy. The valued rent is 920*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* Scots. Three cairns, with broad bases, still remain in this parish. Upon the farm of Upper Auguhorsk, there is a large stone, called *Drum* stone, within sight both of *Drum* and *Harlaw*, where a battle was fought.

*New Machar*, ten miles NNW. of Aberdeen, is 9 miles in length, and 2½ in breadth; containing 923 inhabitants, and lying on each side of the post road from Aberdeen to Old Meldrum. The general appearance is tolerably flat. In some places the soil is wet, cold, and mossy; in others dry, and moderately fertile. In *Bishop's Loch*, anciently called *Loch-Goul*, are remains of a building on a rising ground. There are four mineral springs in the parish, one of which is beneficial in scorbutic complaints. On the surface are moor and other stones fit for building houses and enclosing land. The valued rent is 2454*l.* Scots.

*Newhills*, formerly called *Capelhills*, 5 miles NW. of Aberdeen, is an irregular hexagon, about 5½ miles in diameter; containing 1759 inhabitants. It is in general hilly, and, towards the west end, mountainous. The soil, in the low NE. part, is a deep rich mould, on a loamy bottom; but, in the greater part of the parish, it is black, shallow, and spongy. The principal products are oats, barley, sown

grasses, turnip and potatoes. The valued rent is 1319*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* Scots. The river Don forms the NE. boundary. There is abundance of granite, great quantities of which are prepared for the London market. In this parish is a cairn 108 feet long, and 38 feet broad; many tumuli; some remains of a Druidical temple, and vestiges of an old chapel built by a burgess of Aberdeen, who, in 1668, mortgaged the lands of Capelhill for the maintenance of a minister.

*Peterculter*, 7 miles WSW. of Aberdeen, is 8 miles from W. to E, and in several places 5 or 6 miles in breadth; containing 1010 inhabitants. Of a very irregular figure, it is divided into three parts by the burn of Leuchar, or Culter, that has a very circuitous course, and loses itself in the Dee. The surface is very rugged and uneven, with slopes and hollows, rocky eminences and marshy flats interspersed. Towards the river the ground is covered with furze and broom; northward from the river there is much moor and short heath.—The soil, near the river, is gravel and sand mixed with earth. On the higher ground the soil is red earth, on a bottom of clay; but in the lower tracts there is a mixture of black earth and peat moss. In many places the surface is covered with rocks and stones. In the S. and W. divisions, granite is found; and in the latter is a quarry of great extent. Improvements in agriculture have been inconsiderable; but, on several farms, there are thriving plantations of firs. South-west of the church are traces of an ancient encampment, about 80 acres in extent.

*Skene*, 8 miles W. from Aberdeen, is of an oval figure, 6 miles long, and 3-4 in breadth; containing 1297 inhabitants. The appearance of the country is hilly and rocky; the predominant soil is gravel; but some tracts are fertile, and others barren. The hills are green and rocky; there is plenty of granite, with numerous mineral springs. Of about 8000 acres, one-third is called infield and indifferently cultivated; another third is outfield; and the remainder is pasture ground, moss and moor. The valued rent is 2500*l.* 6*s.*

8d. Scots. Besides three Druidical temples and a number of tumuli, there are, on a moor covered with barrows, about a mile south of the church, traces of an encampment; and three quarters of a mile N.E. of the church, are vestiges of a fort on the summit of a hill,

PRESBYTERY OF ALFORD.

ALFORD, the seat of a presbytery, 25 miles WNW. from Aberdeen, is 7-8 miles from SW. to NE, and 3-5 in breadth; containing about 8000 Scots acres, and 718 inhabitants. There are about 3600 acres arable, and 3700 of moss, hill, moor and pasture, and 700 in woods. The soil, on the banks of the Don, is a light loam. In the eastern parts of the parish the soil is a deep loam, and in some parts a strong clay, with a mixture of moss. The central parts are dry and light; and the westerly district is hill-ground fit for sheep walks. Few improvements in agriculture have been hitherto adopted. The valued rent is 3126*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* Scots.

*Auchindoir*, 7 miles NNW. from Alford, is of an irregular form, about 7 miles from N. to S, and 2-5 in breadth; containing 780 inhabitants. By far the greater part is moor, or hills covered with heath; the arable ground not exceeding 2000 acres. Some of the mountains are of considerable height: the Buck is computed to be 2377 feet above the level of the sea. The river Bogie, after traversing a valley of the same name, passes by Huntly, and loses itself in the Doveren. The valley of Auchindoir is uneven and diversified, and nearly surrounded by a range of hills. The soil, in general, is a thin mould, on a bottom of freestone. The NE. part is a strong deep clay; and the glens are wet, spongy, and fittest for pasture. Improvements in agriculture have made little progress. The valued rent is 1322*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* Scots. A conical hill, called Knock-chailich, appears to have been fortified by a double wall. On an eminence, near the church, there was a castle, no trace of which remains. Many cairns in that neighbourhood indicate a

field of battle. About two miles north of the church, but in another parish, a large stone, with warlike figures, has been set up on the spot where, according to tradition, Luthlac, son of Macbeth, was slain by Malcolm, after the battle already mentioned.

*Cabrach*, 14 miles NW. from Alford, is about 5 miles from N. to S, and 3-4 in breadth; containing 756 inhabitants. It is surrounded by hills covered with heath. The soil is wet, swampy, and unimproved. The lower part of the parish, lying in Banffshire, is the most fertile. There are many limestone quarries, and abundance of moss for fuel. The valued rent is 1290*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* Scots.

*Clatt*, 6 miles N. from Alford, contains 494 inhabitants. In an elevated situation, it is surrounded by ridges of hills. The infield is loam indifferently improved; and, towards the higher grounds, the soil is light and sandy. There are several quarries of granite, many springs impregnated with minerals, but no rivers. The valued rent is 1275*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* Scots. The village of Clatt was erected into a burgh of barony by James IV., in 1501. The great south road leading north from the Cairney Mount, passes through this village, and the whole breadth of the parish.

*Glenbucket*, 11 miles westward from Alford, is 4 miles long, and three quarters of a mile broad; containing 411 inhabitants. It lies on each side of the brook Bucket, that runs from NE. to SW, and falls into the Don. The soil is a light loam, in some places mixed with clay. There are few enclosures, and little improvement; but abundance of limestone and moss. The valued rent is 785*l.* Scots. A place in this parish, called Badenyon, or Bird's Bush, gives name to an excellent song.

*Keig*, 4 miles E. of Alford, and 25 from Aberdeen, is of an irregular form, 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth; containing 1704 acres arable, 431 in pasture, and 360 in plantations, besides a considerable extent of hills and moor. The arable land, lying partly on the declivities of the hills,



and partly in a flat country, intersected by the Don, is of unequal surface, and of various soil. There are few improvements in husbandry; and most of the hills are covered with heath. The number of inhabitants is 463; and the valued rent is 1575*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* Scots.

*Kildrumny*, 5 miles W. from Alford, is about 2 or 3 miles square, situate on the banks of the Don, unequally divided by that river, and surrounded by hills. The soil is a deep, rich, gravelly loam, considerably improved, and yielding good crops of grain, with potatoes, turnip, and grass. The number of arable acres may be one-fifth of the whole. There are inexhaustible quarries of freestone. The ruins of the castle occupy three Scots acres. About a mile eastward, in a level moor, many subterranean abodes have been discovered; some of which were 16 feet long, 6-7 broad, with a wall of stone 4 feet high, and covered with flag stones and earth. The valued rent is 1051*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots.

*Kinnethmont*, 7 miles north of Alford, 24 from Banff, and 30 from Aberdeen, is 6 miles from west to east, and 9 in breadth; containing about 6500 Scots acres; of which 3730 are arable, 980 meadow and pasture, 340 in plantations, 150 of mooses, and 1300 moor and heath. The soil is a light loam, tolerably cultivated. The surface, diversified with hills and eminences, is well watered with springs and rivulets. The valued rent is 1817*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; and the number of inhabitants 888. On the lands of Leithhall there is a marble quarry; limestone and marl on Cults; and freestone on Craighall. There is a Druidical temple on Ardblair, another on Cults, and a cairn of stones on Glanderston. In the east end of the parish, at Christ's Kirk, an annual fair was formerly kept on the green, and in the night; but, about the middle of last century, it was changed to day. This might have been the scene of the celebrated ballad of 'Christ's Kirk on the Green.'

*Leochell*, 3 miles southward of Alford, is an acute angled triangle, with the acute angle to the east, about 5 miles long.

and 4 broad; containing, in 1755, 786 inhabitants. (The general appearance is hilly; but none of the hills, though covered with heath, is high, except that of Corse. The soil, where the ground is low, is a strong clay; the high arable land is a mellow and tolerably fertile soil. Some tracts are enclosed; but improvements in agriculture have made little progress. There are some thriving plantations. The valued rent is 1598*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots. In this parish are three castles, viz. Corse, built in 1581—Craigievar, finished in 1626—and Lenturk in ruins. There are nine large cairns, and some remains of Druidical temples. On the top of Corse hill are several trenches, supposed to be the camp of Malcolm, or Macbeth; and many tumuli in that neighbourhood; in particular a large cairn, called the Cairn of Macbeth, in which pieces of old armour have been found.

*Cushnie*, 2½ miles SSW. of Alford, is of an irregular form, and inconsiderable extent; in 1755 containing 500 inhabitants. The climate is moist—the soil is indifferent, and inclined to clay—the hills are covered with heath. The parish chiefly consists of a large open glen. There is little wood, and no minerals, except a good stone quarry. In the report of the population in 1811, Leochel and Cushnie are considered as one parish, containing 671 inhabitants.

*Forbes and Kearn*, 25 miles SW. from Aberdeen, are about 6½ miles from NW. to SE, and 2 in breadth. Forbes is 2 miles west from Alford, and Kearn 7 miles northward. These parishes are separated by a heathy ridge called *Coreen*, about five miles in breadth. On the south side of this ridge is the parish of Forbes, containing 4075 acres; of which 807 are arable, 53 meadow, 60 wood and grass, 582 pasture, 2500 moor, and 40 moss. Kearn, on the NW. side of the ridge, gently declining to the Bogie, may contain 2716 acres, of which about 600 are under tillage. Throughout the whole district, the soil is light and dry, indifferently cultivated and improved. The valued rent is 1166*l.* Scots. *N. B.* Forbes is now united to Tullyncree, and Kearn to Auchindoir,

*Strathdon*, formerly called *Invernochter*, in the presbytery of *Alford*, is 20 miles from W. to E., and 5-8 in breadth; containing 1463 inhabitants. Most part of the arable land lies in an extended valley along the *Don*, by which it is divided. The general appearance is hilly; but there are several hollows, or glens, partially arable, and watered by rivulets that lose themselves in the *Don*. The hills are covered with heath. The greater part of the soil is light, and, when properly managed, tolerably fertile. Want of enclosures, and of long leases, with various services to the proprietors, are bars to improvement. The valued rent is 3039*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* There is abundance of granite and limestone, with slate of a coarse quality. Though destitute of natural wood, there are several thriving plantations of firs. Not far from the church, on the north side of the *Don*, is the *Doun* of *Invernochter*, an artificial earthen mount, and some time a place of strength. Its surface on the summit is about half an acre; its height from the bottom of the ditch about 60 feet; and the depth of the ditch 16 feet, and its width at the bottom 20. The castle of *Cargarff*, in the upper part of the parish, is an ancient edifice, built by one of the *Earls of Marr* for a hunting seat, now a garrison for invalids, on the King's road from *Edinburgh* to *Fort-George*.

*Fullynessle*, in the presbytery of *Alford*, is about 4 miles long and 2½ broad; in 1755 containing 269 inhabitants. The general appearance of this parish is hilly; and it is bounded by a chain of mountains. The soil is a loam, capable of improvement. The arable land is composed of gentle acclivities. The soil of the hills is dry, stony, barren, and heathy. For the space of a mile, the *Don* is the south boundary. The valued rent is upwards of 3600*l.* Scots. There is abundance of moorstone and granite in this district.

*Tough*, 5 miles SE. of *Alford*, is about 5 miles from N. to S., and 2-3 in breadth; containing 589 inhabitants. The soil, in general, is light, and rather shallow and stony.

In some places the soil is deep, and mixed with moss. A ridge of hills shelters the parish on the east, south, and south-west. The rising grounds in it are mostly arable. The valued rent is 1670*l.* 14*s.* Scots. There are several thriving plantations. The only antiquities are two or three cairns, and several Druidical temples.

*Towie*, formerly called *Kilbartha*, 7 miles WSW. of *Alford*, is 3½ miles long, and 2 broad; containing 585 inhabitants. It is a hilly district, watered by the *Don*; indifferently cultivated, and for the most part covered with heath. The valued rent is 1475*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* Scots.

#### DEER PRESBYTERY.

**OLD DEER**, the seat of a presbytery, almost in the centre of *Buchan*, is 10 miles long, and 5½ broad; containing 3646 inhabitants. Watered by a branch of the *Ugie*, it is intersected by the road from *Aberdeen* to *Fraserburgh*, and by roads from *Banff* and *Old Meldrum* to *Peterhead*. There is no hill of any note; but irregular ridges in every direction form many pleasant valleys. Some of the uplands are covered with heath or coarse grass, and others with wood; many are cultivated, and most of them are susceptible of improvement. The soil, in general, is light, on a bottom of gravel, or clay. The new improvements in agriculture have been for some time carried on with success. *Pitfour* is surrounded with fine plantations. The valued rent is 6127*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots. There is abundance of limestone and granite, with several mineral springs. Not many years ago, there were twelve Druidical circles, besides encroachments, pillars, &c.

*Aberdour*, 15 miles WNW. of *Deer*, and 7 W. from *Fraserburgh*, is 6½ miles from W. to E, and 5-6 in breadth; containing 1443 inhabitants. The surface is uneven, not hilly. On the sea coast, the soil is partly clay, and partly a light black earth mixed with gravel. In the moors, the soil is light, cold, and damp. Three dens stretch from the sea

shore several miles inland. Their acclivities, for a mile from the coast, are arable; but the ridges between them are covered with heath. The E. side of the parish is tolerably level, in some parts fertile, and in others poor and heathy. Most of the S. side consists of moss and moor. In the rocky sea coast are many caves, one of which, called Cows-haven, in the NE. corner of the parish, runs far inland. There are several millstone quarries; but few plantations. The valued rent is 1969*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots. About a mile E. from the church, are the ruins of Dundargie Castle, on a rock of red freestone, 64 feet above the beach, 261 in length, and 38 in mean breadth, surrounded by the sea, except a narrow neck of rock and earth that joins the site of the castle to the mainland. Nothing remains of the building but the entry, and some of the side walls. About 2½ miles E. of the church, is a large cairn of stones, which covered a number of human bones. A cave near the church is 90 feet long, 22 broad, and 11 high.

*Crimond*, 7 miles eastward from Deer, and on the NE. bounded by the German ocean, is of a triangular form, the base adjacent to the sea being 3 miles in length, and the height about 5½ miles; containing about 4600 acres, of which 3000 are arable; the remainder consisting of moss, links and sands. The number of inhabitants is 806. The surface, in general, is flat; but about a quarter of a mile from high water mark, there is a steep hill along the shore 200 feet in height. From the summit of this hill, there is a gradual descent for about a mile; after which, with a few variations, there is a gentle ascent to the upper part of the parish. Near the shore the soil is light, sandy and fruitful. In the NW. district, there is a light loam on a bottom of clay. In many places the soil is cold and damp, especially near the mosses. Improvements in agriculture have made considerable progress. The valued rent is 2172*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* Scots. There is a scarcity of soft water, but many mineral springs. At the east end of Loch-Strathbeg, on a circular hill whose

summit is half a Scots acre, was the seat of the famous Cummin, Earl of Buchan. About half a mile S. of the castle hill, and near the walls of a chapel, formerly stood the burgh of Rattray. There are few trees in this parish; but many oaks are found in the mosses.

*Deer, New*, formerly called Auchreddy, 30 miles N. from Aberdeen, is 14 miles from N. to S, and 7 in breadth; containing 3100 inhabitants. The surface is tolerably flat: seven or eight miles SE, and as far NE. from the church, there is almost one continued corn field; but westward there is a tract of heath and moor, diversified with some straggling farms. Moss abounds throughout the parish. There is neither wood, nor hill, nor river; but quantities of oak and other hard wood are found in every moss. The valued rent is 5159*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* Scots. Two miles N. from the church, are the ruins of Federatt Castle, formerly a place of strength. In several places are Druidical temples, and small cairns containing stone coffins.

*Fraserburgh*, anciently called Philorth, in the presbytery of Deer, from which it is 18 miles northward, is 6 miles long and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  broad; containing upwards of 10,000 acres, and 2271 inhabitants. Along the shore, and in other places, the soil is partly loam and partly clay; but a great proportion is mixed with gravel. In the upper division the arable land is mixed with moss and moor, covered with heath or coarse grass. Large roots of oak are found in the mosses. Round Philorth, the seat of Lord Saltoun, are plantations of firs. A considerable proportion of the parish is enclosed, and well cultivated. There is plenty of limestone, ironstone, and granite. Two miles of the sea coast southward of the town are low and sandy; the rest is rocky and flat, except Kinnaird's head, a lofty promontory projecting into the sea. In this parish are the ruins of two chapels, and of several Pictish or Danish houses.

*Longside*, 5 miles eastward from Deer, is an irregular square of about 5 miles; containing about 12,000 acres, of

which 7000 are cultivated, 1800 are moss, and the rest are planted or waste. The surface, in general, is level; the soil is light, but improveable. Granite abounds; and there are extensive mosses. The valued rent is 4592*l.* 11*s.* Scots. This parish was erected from the parishes of Peterhead and Crimond in 1620. The number of its inhabitants, in 1811, was 2077. There are many cairns on the confines of Cruden parish; and near them, on a hill, is a large one, measuring 400 feet round its base.

*Lochmay*, sometimes called St Coim, 8 miles NE. from Deer, is 10 miles in length, and 3-4 in breadth; containing 1627 inhabitants. The shore along the German ocean is flat and sandy; inland, there are several extensive mosses. The soil is various, and indifferently improved. There is abundance of limestone; little moorstone; no marble, freestone or slate. The valued rent is 3867*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* Successive banks of sand, thrown up by the sea, shut the mouth of a rivulet, which, in process of time, formed the lake of Strathbeg, covering about 700 acres.

*Peterhead*, formerly Peter Ugie, in the presbytery of Deer, and 32 miles N. from Aberdeen, is 5 miles from N. to S, and 3-4 in breadth; containing 4707 inhabitants. The flat surface, diversified with gentle eminences, gradually rises from the sea to the westward. The soil is various, from a sandy loam to a deep black earth and a strong clay. The lands near the town are enclosed and well cultivated; and several districts are considerably improved. There are no lakes, and only one river called the Ugie, composed of two small streams, viz. the Strichen and Deer. The parish may consist of 7000 acres, of which 5000 are arable, and 2000 moss and moor, which, for the most part, lie in the S. and SW. districts. There is no coal, lime or slate; but abundance of granite, and fossil shells in great quantities, 20 or 30 feet above the level of the sea. There are two bays, viz. Peterhead and Invernettie. The bay of Peterhead is formed by the town and Inch Keith promontory; and on the S.

by Satie's head. The other bay is formed on the N. by Satie's head, and on the S. by the termination of Stirling hill, called Boddam head, and sometimes Bushanness. The valued rent is 4525*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* Scots. There are two old castles, viz. Ravenscraig, long the seat of a branch of the Marischal family, in the NW. part of the parish; and Boddam Castle, built by a family of the name of Keith, on the S. side of Peterhead bay, and 3 miles from the town.

*Pitsligo*, in the presbytery of Deer, and 4 miles W. from Fraserburgh, is 3½ miles from W. to E. along the Murray Frith, and 3 in breadth; containing 1950 inhabitants. In general level, without river or lake, it is bisected by the road from Fraserburgh to Banff. The soil of the S. division is black and light, well adapted for grass. Towards the N. the soil is a yellow clay, which produces barley of an excellent quality, and is well cultivated. The valued rent is 2400*l.* Scots. Near the high road are some cairns, about 60 feet in circuit at the base, and 30 feet high; burying places, perhaps, of the Danes, or Norwegians, who were defeated in that neighbourhood.

*Rathen*, in the presbytery of Deer, and 4 miles SSE. from Fraserburgh, is 7 miles in length, and two in breadth; containing 1734 inhabitants. The soil is various. Some tracts are rich, deep and fertile; some are light and sandy, but tolerably productive; others are gravel. This parish is separated from that of Fraserburgh by the water of Rathen or Philorth. Half of the sea shore is plain and sandy; the rest is rocky, but low. The valued rent is 3520*l.* Scots. There are three cairns near one another, upon an extensive plain. The castle of Cairnbuilg, also called Philorth, now in ruins, was the ancient seat of the Saltoun family; and Inverallochie, was granted to Jordan Cumming for building the abbey of Deer. There is no tradition concerning the two artificial mounds near the church.

*Stricken*, 5 miles northward from Deer, is of an oblong farm, containing 8000 acres, and upwards of 1750 inhabi-



tants. It slopes gradually towards the banks of the river Ugie, which nearly divides the whole district, and falls into the sea 13 miles below, at Inverugie, near Peterhead. The use of lime for the ground, the plantation of forest trees, and other improvements, were introduced by Lord Strichen, about the middle of last century. The valued rent is 1875*l.* Scots.

*Tyrie*, in the presbytery of Deer, and 4 miles SW. from Fraserburgh, is 10 miles long, and 4 in breadth; containing 1454 inhabitants. The surface is diversified with hill and dale, heath, moss, meadow and corn fields. The soil is reddish and deep in the valleys, but more shallow on the acclivities. Considerable improvements in agriculture have been carried on and encouraged by the proprietors. There are some plantations, plenty of moorstone, and several excellent mineral springs. The valued rent is 1530*l.* Scots. Some of the tumuli in this parish have been opened, and found to contain coffins of gray flag stones, in which were human bones.

#### PRESBYTERY OF ELLON.

*Cruden*, in the presbytery of Ellon, 7 miles SW. of Peterhead, extends 8 or 9 miles along the coast of the German ocean, and 7-8 inland; containing 1967 inhabitants. The soil is various; a large portion of it is a deep rich clay, along the coast. Towards the west and north, the soil is light and gravelly, or black and mossy. There is little loam in the parish; but some excellent fields of yellow soil, on a clay bottom; and an immense quantity of peat moss. There are two chalybeate springs, viz. one at the foot of the rocks at Buller's Buchan; the other on the top of the rock beside Dunbuy. The valued rent is 5314*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* Scots. This parish is famous for a battle fought in the 11th century, between Malcolm II. and Canute king of Denmark. Natural curiosities are—the Pot of Buller's Buchan—the rock of Dunbuy, in which is a magnificent arch—the Bow of Pit-

watclachie, a grand arch, with a long narrow ravine of prodigious height—two arches, one above the other, at the east end of the peninsula of *Staine's castle*—another near them on a rock—many caves—a Druidical temple a mile west from the church—an artificial mount called *High Law*; and another called the *Moat*, near the Druid's temple.

*ELLON*, the seat of a presbytery, 16 miles north from *Aberdeen*, is 9 miles from north to south, and 8 in breadth; containing 2194 inhabitants. The surface is uneven, not hilly; the higher grounds are covered with heath. The soil in the south quarter is dry; in the north it is generally wet and mossy. There are no lakes; but the river *Ythan* runs through the parish from west to east. There are few enclosures, and inconsiderable improvements in agriculture. The valued rent is 8953*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots.

*Foceran*, in the presbytery of *Ellon*, and 11 miles north from *Aberdeen*, is 4 miles from west to east, and two in breadth; containing 1400 inhabitants. The surface for the most part, is plain, arable, fertile, and tolerably improved. Near the sea shore the soil is sandy; and, inland, is a deep loam on clay. This parish, on the NE, is bounded by the *Ythan*, in which pearls are sometimes found, and on the east by the sea. The village of *Newburgh* is situate half way betwixt *Aberdeen* and *Peterhead*, at the mouth of the river, but has no harbour. The valued rent is 4926*l.* Scots. The ruins of the castle of *Knockhall*, a seat of the family of *Udny*, are within half a mile of *Newburgh*; and near this village are ruins of an old chapel called the *Red Chapel* of *Buchan*. There are several cairns; and two Druidical temples were some time ago destroyed.

*Logie-Buchan*, 2½ miles eastward from *Ellon*, and intersected nearly in the middle by the *Ythan*, is four miles long and one broad, along the south side of the river, and three by two miles on the north side; containing 557 inhabitants. The surface, in general, is flat, with some rising grounds; and the soil tolerably fertile, except some rocky and barren

tracts on the banks of the river. In the northern division, there is a rich loam on a clay bottom; and, on the south side, the soil is light and black, on a bed of gravel; but, in some places, there is a rich loam on red clay. Some agricultural improvements have been carried on with success. The valued rent is 3721*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots.

*Methlick*, 20 miles north from Aberdeen, is six miles from west to east, and five in breadth; containing 1240 inhabitants. It is watered by the Ythan, a sluggish stream. The appearance is hilly; and the hills are covered with heath, verdure, and cultivated fields. The soil is indifferently fertile. There is an excellent lime quarry; but few enclosures, and little improvement. The valued rent is 2700*l.* Scots.

*Slaines*, including Forvie, 17 miles NNE. from Aberdeen, is 5 or 6 miles in length, and 2–3 in breadth; containing 6771 Scots acres, and 1065 inhabitants. There are about 1751 acres in pasture, moss and water—1250 in sand and bent: the rest is arable. The extent of the sea coast is 5 or 6 miles, two-thirds of which are rocky, and the remainder a beach of sand. The river Ythan divides this parish from Foveran and Logie-Buchan. The loch of Slaines covers 54 acres, and, in general, is 25 feet in depth. There are few enclosures, no plantations of note, and no stones in the parish. Marl of different qualities, and sand mixed with limestone and sea shells, are used as manure. The valued rent is 2834*l.* Scots. There are several chalybeate springs. One of the caves on the sea shore is near 200 yards in length. A fragment still exists of St Adamamman's chapel, an edifice of great antiquity.

*Tarvas*, 19 miles north from Aberdeen, is 9 miles from north to south, and 6 in breadth; containing 1804 inhabitants. The surface is flat, interspersed with small hills; the soil in some places is deep, in others shallow, but in general fertile, and indifferently cultivated, as the old mode of agriculture prevails. There is a small plantation of firs at Tol-

quhon; and the river Ythan runs through part of the parish. The valued rent is 4880*l.* Scots.

*Udny*, in the presbytery of Ellon, and 15 miles north of Aberdeen, is about 5 miles square; containing 1210 inhabitants. The surface is tolerably flat, interspersed with gentle eminences. The soil is a deep loam, with some wet ground; on a bottom of clay. Some lands are enclosed, and much improved; but the old mode of farming prevails. The valued rent is 5831*l.* Scots. There are quarries of granite, and abundance of stones in the fields.

#### PRESBYTERY OF GARIOCH.

*Bourtie*, in the presbytery of Garioch, and 16 miles NNW of Aberdeen, is four miles in length, and two in breadth; containing 442 inhabitants. Of 4000 acres, upwards of 600 are enclosed. About the middle of the parish are two ridges of green hills. The fields west and east of these ridges are of a strong stiff soil, stony but fertile. Modern improvements in agriculture are not general. The valued rent is 2501*l.* Scots. On Barra hill are traces of a circular camp of three acres, surrounded by three ditches, called Cummin's Camp. Of three Druidical temples, two are not much dilapidated.

*Culsamond*, 26 miles NW. of Aberdeen, and 25 from the sea, is 3½ miles long, and 3 broad; containing 754 inhabitants. There are two little hills abounding in fine blue slate, and covered with heath; the rest of the parish is level, of a deep and fertile soil, considerably improved. There are several extensive and thriving plantations. The valued rent is 2100*l.* Scots.

*Daviot*, 19 miles NW. from Aberdeen, is five miles long and four broad; containing 698 inhabitants. The soil is partly strong clay, and partly rich loam, but, in general, fertile. A considerable proportion of the lands is enclosed and well cultivated. The valued rent is 2250*l.* Scots. There are two Druidical temples, one of which makes part of the

churchyard. This parish was formerly a parsonage in the diocese of Aberdeen, to whose bishop it was given, as an alms gift, by Malcolm Canmore.

**GARIOCH**, formerly Logie Durno, a presbytery seat, at the east end of the hill of Benochie, and 18 miles NW. of Aberdeen, is of an irregular figure, 8 miles from north to south, and 7 in breadth; containing 1207 inhabitants. The south border is bathed by the river Don; and the water of Ury runs through part of the parish. The general appearance is hilly; the soil is various and improveable; but only partially enclosed and cultivated. There are several thriving plantations of considerable extent. In this parish was fought the battle of Harlaw, in 1411, between the Earl of Marr and the Lord of the Isles. The valued rent is 4739*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots. There is a Druid's temple near the ruinous castle of Balquhain; and at this castle there is a remarkable echo. About half a mile west of the church, the Maiden Stone is 10 feet above ground, four broad and one thick, with hieroglyphical figures cut upon it.

*Insch*, 6 miles NW. of Garioch, and 24 from Aberdeen, is an oblong square, 5 miles long and 3 broad; containing 7500 Scots acres, and 918 inhabitants. The soil in the southern district is good, and very productive; but in the glens and valleys it is less fertile. About one-third of the parish is cultivated. Several hundred acres, formerly under cultivation, are now neglected, and covered with heath. The hill of Fondland, which shelters the parish on the north, contains quarries of fine blue slate, and is covered with heath and moss. Half a mile from the town of *Insch*, is the insulated hill of Dun-o-deer, with the ruins of a castle on its summit. This hill is about 3000 yards in circumference, and above 300 feet in height. There are few enclosures, or plantations, in this parish; and the old system of farming prevails. The valued rent is 2168*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots.

*Inverury*, 4 miles SSE. of Garioch, at the confluence of

the Don and Ury, 14 miles NW. from Aberdeen, contains about 4000 acres, of which 2000 are arable, and 907 inhabitants. The land near the rivers, is a light rich mould on a bed of sand. Thence it gradually rises to the skirts of Benochie, and is less fertile. The mode of cultivation is considerably improved; but barley and oats are the principal crops. The valued rent is 1634*l.* Scots. At the south end of the town, and near the confluence of the rivers, there is an artificial mound, of a conical shape, 40 feet in perpendicular height; and adjoining to it, on the east side, is another about 20 feet high.

*Keithhall* and *Kinkell*, anciently Montkeggie, an united parish, 4 miles SE. of Garioch, is 6 miles in length, and 2-5 in breadth; containing upwards of 10,000 acres, and 883 inhabitants. The surface is hilly, not mountainous. Watered by two rivers, the Don and the Ury, the western district is a good soil; but the eastern part, in general, is unfruitful. The lands, however, are partially enclosed, and tolerably cultivated. There are few trees, except those planted round the seats of proprietors. There are remains of several Druidical temples; and many cairns in the moor of Kimmuck, where a battle was fought between the Scots and the Danes. The valued rent is 2907*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* Scots. Johnston the poet was a native of this parish.

*Kemnay*, 6 miles southward of Garioch, and 14 from Aberdeen, is of an irregular figure, covering a surface of 7½ square miles, and containing 541 inhabitants. Hilly, not mountainous, and watered by the Don, it may contain 1900 acres of moor and pasture, 250 of moss, about 200 of wood, and the remainder is arable land. The soil is a light mould on sand. The haughs along the river are a deep rich loam. Some tracts are properly cultivated; but there are few enclosures, and improvements are not general. The valued rent is 1604*l.* Scots.

*Kintore*, 8 miles SSE. from Garioch, is 6 miles from N. to S, and 3 in breadth; on the N. and NE. bounded by the

**Don**; containing 863 inhabitants. The fields near the town are flat; thence the ground rises gradually to the W. and SW.; but to the N. and E. the ascent is more sudden. The south part of the parish is, in general, marshy. Along the Don, the haughs are of a deep soil mixed with sand, and fertilized by the overflowings of the river. There are several plantations of fir and other wood; and more than half of the parish is covered with heath. The valued rent is 1817*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots. Besides tumuli and cairns of stones, there is an artificial ditch, 8 feet deep, called Bruce's How.

**Leslie**, 8 miles westward from Garioch, is 3 miles from W. to E, and 3 in breadth; containing 388 inhabitants. It is watered by the Gadie, a small rivulet. The general appearance is hilly. On the south side of the rivulet, the soil is a deep and rich mould on a bottom of clay; on the north side is a light loam on rock, or gravel. The old mode of farming prevails. The valued rent is 1166*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots. There are remains of two Druidical temples; and vestiges of an encampment, and many cairns, near the head of the den of Chapletown.

**Meldrum**, anciently called *Bethelny*, in the presbytery of Garioch, and 17½ miles from Aberdeen, is of an irregular figure, 6 miles from N. to S, and 2-4 in breadth; containing 1655 inhabitants. It consists of 6000 Scots acres nearly. The south district, where the town of Old Meldrum is situate, is a strong loam on a bottom of clay, and abundantly productive. The northern, or higher part, is of a thinner soil, and less fertile. Considerable improvements have been recently made in this parish; but there are still large tracts of waste ground, some of which are covered with heath. There are several quarries of granite.

**Monymusk**, 6 miles southward of Garioch, is of an irregular figure, 7 miles long and 5 broad; containing 9837 acres, of which about 4700 are wood, moor and moss, 3900 arable, and the rest pasture; besides two hills, amounting to several thousand acres, which are planted. The number

of inhabitants in this parish, in 1811, was 880. The soil, in general, is good, and well cultivated, especially along the banks of the Don, which are liable to be inundated. This river divides the parish into two unequal parts. The hills are partly covered with plantations, and partly with heath and pasture. The valued rent is 2543*l.* Scots. There is a rich iron mine a mile NW. of the church; but it is not wrought for want of proper fuel.

*Oyne*, 3 miles NW. of Garioch, is of an irregular form, 4-5 miles in length, and 4 in breadth; containing 552 inhabitants. Bounded on the south by the Don, on the north by the Ury and Shevock, the soil, in general, is fertile and tolerably cultivated, except a small part south of Benochie: but the new mode of farming is not generally adopted. There are several thriving plantations. The valued rent is 2900*l.* Scots.

*Premnay*, 4½ miles WNW. of Garioch, extends 4 miles along the rivulet Gady, and 1½ in breadth; containing about 3000 acres, exclusive of Benochie, and 934 inhabitants. There are about 2000 acres arable, one half of which is enclosed and cultivated. On the banks of the Gady the soil is rich; in several places there is a strong clay, and in others a sandy loam. Benochie is a mountain nearly 1500 feet above the level of the sea; and its base may cover 4000 acres. The valued rent is 1878*l.* Scots.

*Rayne*, 4½ miles northward of Garioch, is nearly square, being two miles on each side; containing 1249 inhabitants. A hill on the north side is covered with heath; on the NE. there is an extensive peat-moss; the rest of the parish is pretty flat. The soil of the infield is a rich loam on a bottom of clay; the outfield is a light and less fertile loam. Some improvements are carried on; but oats and bear are the principal crops. There is a ridge of hills SW. of the parish, and another NE. There are few plantations. The valued rent is 2544*l.* Scots. There are two Druids' temples, and several cairns.



## KINCARDINE PRESBYTERY.

KINCARDINE O' NEIL, the seat of a presbytery, 20 miles W. from Aberdeen, is 7 miles in length, and 5 in breadth; containing about 5600 acres arable, and 1645 inhabitants. Considerable improvements in agriculture have been made by the proprietors. About 500 acres are planted with wood. The valued rent is 3675*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots.

*Aboyne* and *Glentana*r, 5 miles W. of Kincardine, and 30 SW. from Aberdeen, is 4 miles from W. to E, and 3 in breadth, exclusive of the hills of Glentana;r; containing 905 inhabitants. These parishes are divided by the river Dee. *Aboyne* has no considerable hills; *Glentana*r is a mountainous district. Its highest mountain is 2500 feet above the level of the sea; and its extensive wood is 10 miles long and 6 broad. The soil of both parishes is sandy, gravelly, or inclining to loam. Some tracts are well cultivated; but, in general, there is no approved method of husbandry. The valued rent is 2005*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* Scots. On Mullach's hill there is a number of cairns.

*Banchory-Tarnan.* (see it described under *Kincardineshire.*)

*Birse*, 3 miles SW. of Kincardine, 27 from Aberdeen, and the most southerly parish in the county, is 10 miles square nearly; containing 1257 inhabitants. A great proportion of it is covered with plantations. The inhabited part consists of three straths, or districts, divided by three ridges of hills, which take their rise towards the rapid Dee, and proceed in a SW. direction till they terminate in the heart of the Grampians. There are about 2200 acres under cultivation, and an equal number under wood. The surface is uneven, rocky and mountainous; diversified with hill and dale, wood and water. The soil is light and sharp; in some places sandy, and in others a dark brown loam, for the most part on a bottom of gravel. Many of the hills have names; all of them are rocky or covered with heath, and abound in moss. The Dee and the Feugh are the most considerable rivers. Modern improvements in husbandry

have made little progress in this parish. The valued rent is 3139*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* Scots. There is abundance of granite and limestone of an excellent quality. Concerning some large cairns, tradition is silent.

*Crathie and Braemar*, a united parish, 22 miles west of Kincardine, and 50 from Aberdeen, is about 40 miles in length and 20 in breadth, the inhabited part being 30 by 6–10 miles; containing 1965 inhabitants. The soil in some districts is a light loam—in others a thin clay—in general it is shallow and sandy; but the greater part of the parish is mountainous. Some of the hills are among the highest in Scotland; and in them amethysts, emeralds, and other precious stones, are found. There is also plenty of limestone, granite, and slate. The natural fir woods are of great extent. There are many rivulets, and several considerable lakes: the Dee is the principal river. The military road from Blairgowrie to Fort-George passes through these parishes. The castle of Braemar has been already mentioned. In the estate of Castletown, on the top of a rock, are the ruins of a castle, built, it is said, by Malcolm Kenmore, for a hunting seat.

*Cluny*, 10 miles NE. of Kincardine, is 8–10 miles from W. to E, and 2 in breadth; containing about 7000 acres, of which three-fifths are in cultivation, and 823 inhabitants. Lying betwixt the Dee and the Don, the whole parish is low, and intersected by many rivulets running in different directions, forming much haugh ground. The soil is rather shallow, on a bottom of mortar or clay, incumbered with large blocks of granite. Some improvements in husbandry are carried on by the principal heritors. The valued rent is 2833*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots. There are three Druidical temples—three pillars without any inscription—and several cairns on a moor. The castles of Cluny and Fraser, built in the beginning of the 15th century, were formerly places of strength.

*Coul*, 6 miles NW. of Kincardine, is of a triangular form, the longest side being 5, and the other two 3½ miles each; containing 721 inhabitants. The strath, in general, is flat, of

a deep and fertile soil, bounded by hills, which are bleak and barren. Westward of the manse there is a large bog or marsh, a mile square. There are few enclosures, and almost no improvement. The valued rent is 1532*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* Scots. The ruins of the castle of Coul, near the manse, form a square of 50 yards on each side, with walls of extraordinary thickness.

*Echt*, 9 miles E. of Kincardine, and 10 west from Aberdeen, is 4½ miles from E. to W, and 4 in breadth; containing upwards of 10,000 acres, and 932 inhabitants. Not more than one third of the whole is arable; most of that third consists of haughs and low swampy grounds. The surface is uneven and hilly. Some of the hills are arable; others are covered with heath; and a few are rocky. The soil is various. The infield is a light loam, with patches of clay; the outfield is light and sandy; the low tracts are inclining to moss. There are few enclosures; and modern improvements have not been introduced to any considerable extent. The valued rent is 2364*l.* 15*s.* Scots. On the top of Barmeken, a high conical hill, are distinct vestiges of two dry-stone walls, and three circular ditches. The circumference of the inner wall is about 330 yards, and of the outer ditch 560. In several places are cairns and Druidical temples.

*Glenmuick*, *Tulloch* and *Glengairn*, 17 miles west from Kincardine, are of an irregular form, 18 miles in length, and 15 in breadth; containing 1781 inhabitants. Intersected by the Dee, and other streams of less note, the country is mountainous; and the arable ground bears a very small proportion to the waste and barren tracts. The soil is shallow, and indifferently fertile. There are almost no enclosures; and agriculture is still in its infancy. The parish of *Glenmuick* is 15 miles long on the south side of the Dee. The frequented wells of Pananich, on the north side of a hill about two miles east of the church, are beneficial in gravelish and scrophulous complaints. There are two ruins in *Glenmuick*, viz. the castle of Cnoe on the top of a hill,

and Dec castle, built by the family of Gordon, in the east extremity of the parish. In the parish of Tulloch, the most populous of the three, at the foot of Mount Culblean, there is a lake, called Loch-Cannor, three miles in circuit, containing several islands, on the largest of which was a fortress. Glengairn parish, the least and most compact one, lies chiefly on both banks of the rocky Gairn. The castle of Glengairn is near the pass of Ballater. There is plenty of limestone in all the parishes. The mountains are covered with heath, and their lower parts are fringed with natural wood and plantations. The valued rent is 3384*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* Scots.

*Logie-Coldstone*, united in 1618, 10 miles west from Kinecardine, in the district of Cromar, equidistant from the Don and the Dec, and surrounded by ridges of hills, is 6 miles from N. to S, and 3½ in breadth; containing 315 inhabitants. The soil is various. The interior part is interspersed with small hills and barren moors. Some farms, near the manse, are a fine rich loam, partially enclosed and cultivated; but modern improvements in husbandry are little known or adopted. The soil east and west of the church is light and sandy; but towards the SE. extremity of the parish there is a fertile loam. A tract on the north side of the hills is cold, wet and mossy. Near the south border is Loch-daver, 2½ miles in circuit. The valued rent is 2783*l.* Scots. There are several Druidical temples; and three large cairns, one of which, north of the manse, is of uncommon size. On the west, the boundary is the lofty hill of Morven.

*Lumphanan*, 3 miles N. of Kinecardine, and for the most part surrounded by hills, is 9 miles from N. to S, and 5-6 in breadth; containing 688 inhabitants. The soil in the low grounds is deep; but, on the acclivities of the hills southward, it is light and sandy. There are few enclosures—little wood—no lime nor marl—and not one-third of the land is under culture. The valued rent is 2082*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots. Meal-mead and Craglich are the most considerable hills; and these are covered with heath. There are some Druids'

temples. On the brow of a hill, a mile from the manse, is Macbeth's cairn, with several tumuli in that neighbourhood, already mentioned.

*Midmar*, 13 miles E. of Kincardine, is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles from E. to W, and 5 in breadth; containing 888 inhabitants. There are about 1300 acres enclosed, 2200 not enclosed, 940 pasture, 120 moss, 210 wood, 1307 moor; total 6077, of which nearly three-fifths are in cultivation. There are, besides, 464 moss; and 3239 moor: in all 9780. The ground rises gradually from the E. to the SW. and W. extremities of the parish. The soil, in the tract extending 2 miles W. from the church, is in general marshy. In the N. and E. divisions, the soil is dry, level and fertile, on a bottom of clay. Improvements in agriculture have made considerable progress. The valued rent is 2387*l.* Scots. The chief fossil is granite. There are several chalybeate springs, beneficial in scrophulous and scorbutic habits. The vale of Corrichie was the scene of a battle between parties headed by the Marquis of Huntly and the Earl of Moray. On the moor of Dalharick, in the N. W. part of the parish, a battle is said to have been fought between Wallace and Cumming. There are three Druidical temples, one of which near the church is remarkably large: and an artificial mount, 30 feet high, forms a part of the minister's glebe.

*Strachan*, 7 miles SE. of Kincardine, extends from the top of Cairnie Mount 11 miles to the Dee; containing 40,280 acres, and about 700 inhabitants. The arable land is not above one-fifteenth of the whole; and improvements in agriculture are inconsiderable: but there are several thriving plantations along the river. There is plenty of limestone. The valued rent is 2033*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* Scots. Some of the hills are of considerable height, and most of them are covered with heath. On the summit of Kloachnabane, 790 yards above the level of the sea, is a large rock, a land-mark for ships at sea. The Feugh and the Dye, two small streams, unite a mile above the church.

*Tarland*, 8 miles NW. of Kincardine, being very disjoined, its extent is difficult to be ascertained. Including the parish of Migvy, it contains 932 inhabitants. That part of Tarland which lies in Cromar is 3 miles in length, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in breadth: and a portion of Migvy in Cromar, may be the same extent nearly. Several detached parts of those parishes lie at a considerable distance from either of the churches. The lands near the village of Tarland are fertile, but liable to be inundated. Other parts of the parish are uneven, and the soil various. There are no enclosures nor improvements of any note. In a similar situation, is the Cromar division of Migvy. The country, in general, is mountainous; and the hills are covered with heath. The valued rent of these united parishes is 3071*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* Scots.

PRESBYTERY OF STRATHBOGIE AND TURREFF.

*Strathbogie* presbytery contains the following parishes in Aberdeenshire.

*Cairnie*, composed of the united parishes of Botary, Rathven and Drumdelgy, contains 1705 inhabitants. The soil, especially in the lower parts, is good; but indifferently cultivated. There are no plantations of note. The valued rent is 3610*l.* 17*s.* Scots. There are three churchyards in the parish.

*Glass*, partly in Banffshire, and traversed by the Doveren, 5 miles W. from Huntly, is 7 miles in length and 3-5 in breadth; containing 823 inhabitants. The surface is variegated by green hills which afford good pasture. The soil is a deep loam, but not much improved. The valued rent is 2250*l.* Scots. (see *Banffshire*.)

*Huntly* is a rugged district, about 9 miles in extent; containing 2764 inhabitants. Composed of the parishes of Dumbenan and Kinore, united in 1727, the western border is bathed by the Doveren, and the eastern by the Bogie, which unite half a mile below the town of Huntly; and, gliding through a rocky channel shaded with trees, fall into the sea at Banff. Some tracts are considerably improved; but the

modern system of husbandry is not generally adopted. The valued rent is 3070*l.* Scots. The remains of Huntly Castle, bearing the marks of its former splendour, are near the bridge of Doveren.

*Rhynie* and *Essie*, united at a remote period, 30 miles NW. from Aberdeen, is 5 miles square; containing 676 inhabitants. About one-third of the parish is infield, and two-thirds outfield. The whole surface is elevated about 400 feet above the level of the sea. The soil is various; being loamy near the river Bogie, and stony, but fertile, near the bottom of the hills. In some low grounds there is a clay, and in others a mossy, soil. Agriculture is still in its infancy. The valued rent is 1702*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* Scots. The North, a noted conical hill, is 1000 feet above the sea. On the top of that hill there is a vitrified fort.

*Turreff*, the seat of a presbytery, extends about 4½ miles in every direction from the church; containing about 16,896 Scots acres, of which one-third is covered with heath; and 2227 inhabitants. Watered by the Doveren, there is every species of soil; but light loam is most common. There are few stones fit for building, and few enclosures; but agriculture is considerably improved, and there are several thriving plantations. The valued rent is 5459*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* Scots.

*Auchterless*, in the presbytery of Turreff, and 5 miles southward, is 7 miles in length and 3 in breadth; containing 1257 inhabitants. In some places the soil is a black mould; but the greater part is light and gravelly, intermixed with clay; and, when properly cultivated, is very productive. On the north side of the Ythan, the lands are improved: on the south side is a mixture of heathy tracts and cultivated fields. The valued rent is 3153*l.* 7*s.* Scots. There is little good stone, and great scarcity of wood. A few Druidical circles, and many cairns, exist: and there are traces of an encampment, in its form an irregular parallelogram, comprehending 120 English acres, near the village of Glenmailen; but there is no tradition concerning it.

*Drumblade*, or Drumblait, in the presbytery of Turreff, and 9 miles SW, is of an irregular form, 5-6 miles long, and 4-5 broad; containing 780 inhabitants. The surface is diversified with small hills and valleys. Most of the former are arable, and the latter are fertile. The low grounds are a deep loam; and the soil of the higher tracts is thin and tolerably productive. The enclosures are few; and the fields, in general, are indifferently cultivated. The valued rent is 306*l.* Scots. There is abundance of moorstone, freestone and limestone; and upwards of 400 acres of plantations. There are three tumuli, raised, it is said, by King Robert Bruce's army, after the defeat of Cummin, Earl of Badenoch.

*Forgue*, formerly Forig, in the presbytery of Turreff, and 7 miles WSW, is 9 miles in length, and 4-6 in breadth; containing 1871 inhabitants. The soil, in the lower parts, is a deep loam on clay. The southern tracts are mostly covered with heath. There are many enclosures, with considerable improvements in agriculture. The valued rent is 3936*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots. Foreman, partly in this parish, is a noted hill 1000 feet above the Doveren. On its SE. declivity, is Cobairdy house, environed with cultivated fields and fine plantations. There are, in this parish, several Druidical temples, and encampments.

*Fyvie*, in the presbytery of Turreff, and 8 miles SE, is 13 miles long and 8 broad; containing upwards of 20,000 acres, and 2594 inhabitants. There are 8000 acres under culture, 1200 in natural woods and plantations. The remainder is moss, heath, and rough grass. Divided by the Ythan, where pearls are sometimes found, the surface is uneven and hilly. The soil is various, and in many parts fertile; but, in the vicinity of the moors, it is cold and unkindly. Fyvie Castle is situate in a fruitful plain, watered by the Ythan. The valued rent is 6145*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots. Near the church, on the bank of the river, are the ruins of a priory, said to be found-



éd by the Earl of Buchan, in 1179. The road from Banff to Aberdeen passes through this parish.

*King Edward*, formerly Kin-edar, in the presbytery of Turreff, and 5 miles northward, is of an irregular oblong figure; from the vicinity of Banff extending 12 miles SE, and 2.5 in breadth; containing 1887 inhabitants. The west end of it, for several miles, is bathed by the Doveren. The country is diversified with high and low grounds, intersected by several rivulets. It contains about 14,000 Scots acres, of which 6482 are arable, 4402 moor and pasture, 700 wood, and 1982 moss. The valued rent is 4098*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots. In some districts there are considerable improvements in agriculture. On the post-road from Turreff to Banff stands the ruin of Castle-Edward; the ancient seat of Cummin Earl of Buchan, which seems to have been originally a place of strength.

*Montquhitter*, in the presbytery of Turreff, and 6 miles eastward, is 6 miles from west to east, and 9 from north to south; containing 1798 inhabitants. It abounds in heathy eminences, and large tracts of moss. Its general appearance is bleak; but there are extensive and well cultivated fields. Near the rivulets, the soil is red, deep, strong and cold, but fertile. Some of the tracts of a light and moorish soil, have been improved by lime and irrigation. The valued rent is 2275*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* Scots. There are extensive quarries of freestone. In the neighbourhood of Lendrum, a bloody battle was fought three days, between Donald of the Isles and the Thane of Buchan.

ABERDEENSHIRE—STATISTICAL TABLE.

Presbyterics.	Parishes.	Extent in Miles.		Inhabitants in		Ministers in 1818.	Stipends in 1755.	Patrons in 1818.
		Length.	Breadth.	1755.	1811.			
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	7	4	15,435	35,370	Ja. Ross, &c.	L.83	Town Council.
	Banchory	7	4	1495	1867	G. Morrison	—	Crown.
	Belhelvie	5	4	1471	1323	A. J. Forsyth	66 14	Ditto.
	Drumoak	4	2	760	628	Ja. Fraser	46 8	Irvine of Drum.
	Dyce	7	5	383	498	W. Wilson	41 19	Laird of Dyce.
	Kinellar	4	2	398	325	Da. Smith	57 6	Earl of Kinmore.
	Fintray	5	3	905	864	Jo. Leslie	55 19	Sir William Forbes.
	Machar	9	2½	1191	925	Al. Simpson	88 11	Earl of Fife.
	Newhills	5½	5½	959	1305	Geo. Allan	46 13	Ditto.
	Peterculter	8	5½	755	1010	Jo. Stirling	—	Duff of Fettesasco,
	Skene	6	3½	1251	1140	Ja. Hogg	—	Skene of Skene.
	Alford	5	5	990	644	Ja. Farquharson	60 0	Crown.
	Achindore	7	3	839	532	Ja. Reid	43 1	Earl of Fife.
	Cabrach	5	3½	960	756	W. Cowie	36 5	Duke of Gordon.
	Clatt	4	2	559	494	W. Gordon	47 11	Crown.
	Forbes	6	2	436	676	Ja. Paul	40 17	Earl of Fife.
	Glenbucket	4	1	430	411	Rob. Scott	35 10	Crown.
Keig	4	3	499	379	A. Smith	55 16	Ditto.	
Kildrummy	3	3	562	430	A. Reid	44 19	Ditto.	
Kinnethmont	6	3	791	734	Geo. Minty	59 13	Hay of Rannes.	
Leochell, and Cushnie	5	3	786	668	G. Anderson	56 3	Sir W. Forbes & Laird of Cushnie.	
Strathdon	20	6	1524	1354	G. Forbes	52 13	Crown.	
Tullynessle	4	2½	269	330	Ja. Paul	45 1	Earl of Fife.	
Tough	5	3	570	629	Al. Urquhart	48 5	Sir William Forbes.	
Towie	3½	2	656	528	Geo. Forbes	54 18	Leith of Freesfield.	
Aberdour	6	6	1379	1304	G. Gardiner	57 3	Gordon of Aberdour.	
Crimond	5½	3	765	806	Will. Boyd	49 10	Earl of Fife.	

ABERDEENSHIRE—STATISTICAL TABLE—continued.

Presbyteries.	Parishes.	Extent in Miles.		Inhabitants in		Ministers in 1818.	Stipends in 1755.	Patrons in 1818.
		Length.	Breadth.	1755.	1811.			
Deer	Deer, New	14	7	2313	3100	H. Taylor	£51 7 5½	Crown.
	Deer, Old	10	5	2813	3646	Jo. Craigie	—	Ditto.
	Fraserburgh	6	4	1682	2271	Jo. Cumming	75 5 6½	Lord Salton.
	Longside	5	5	1979	2077	W. Greig	56 10 0	Crown.
	Lonmay	10	3½	1674	1607	Ch. Gibbon	64 15 6½	Gordon of Buthlaw.
	Peterhead	5	4	2487	4491	—	74 6 8	Crown.
	Pitsligo	3½	3	1224	1256	Al. Farquhar	54 1 11½	Ditto.
	Rathen	7	2	1527	1588	W. Cook	58 9 5½	Lord Salton.
	Strichen.	—	—	1158	1734	Al. Simpson	—	Fraser of Strichen.
	Tyrie	10	4	596	1044	G. A. Simpson	—	Lord Salton.
Ellon.	Cruden	9	8	2549	1934	Al. Cook	64 5 6½	Lord Salton.
	Ellon.	9	5	1494	2194	R. Douglas	76 9 5½	Earl of Errol.
	Foveran	4	2	1981	1391	Alex. Gordon	60 15 6½	Gordon of Ellon.
	Logie-Buchan	4	2½	575	557	—	56 1 1½	Crown.
	Methic	6	5	1385	1215	Lud. Grant	51 7 3½	Buchan of Aichmacog.
	Staines	6	2½	1286	970	Geo. Pirie	52 15 6½	Earl of Aberdeen.
	Tarvas	9	6	2346	1756	—	77 15 11½	Gordon of Cluny.
	Udny	5	5	1322	1242	—	59 15 4½	Earl of Aberdeen.
	Bourtie	4	2	522	442	Jo. Leslie	51 6 8	Udny of Udny.
	Culsamond	5½	3	810	754	Will. Smith	36 18 10½	Crown.
Garioch.	David	5	4	975	633	Ferd. Ellis	50 16 8	Sir Will. Forbes.
	Garioch.	8	7	1351	1207	Hob. Shepherd	53 2 4½	Crown.
	Insch	5	3	998	918	Hen. Simpson	52 19 2½	Elphinston of Logie.
	Inverury	6	2½	730	907	Geo. Daun.	45 5 6½	Sir Will. Forbes.
	Keith-ball	6	4	1114	853	Rob. Lessef	44 5 0	Earl of Kintore.
	Kenthay	5	3	643	583	G. S. Keith	49 17 2½	Ditto.
	Kintore	6	3	830	863	P. Mitchell	52 0 6½	Ditto.
	Leslie	3	3	319	567	Jo. Sheard	48 13 11½	Ditto.
	Meldrum	6	3	1603	1655	David Dunbar	53 ½ 0	Hay of Rannes.
						W. Smith		Urquhart of Meldrum.

ABERDEENSHIRE—STATISTICAL TABLE—continued.

Presbyteries.	Parishes.	Extent in Miles.		Inhabitants in		Ministers in 1818.	Subpends in 1755.	Patrons in 1818.
		Length.	Breadth.	1755.	1811.			
Garioch	Monymusk	7	5	1005	880	Rob. Forbes	L. 74 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Crown.
	Clyne	4	4	640	552	Al. Cushney	50 3 0	Knight of Pitodry.
	Premnay	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	448	934	Ja. Douglas	41 18 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hay of Banness.
	Rayne	2	2	1131	1249	F. Davidson	49 16 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Crown.
	Kincardine	7	5	1706	1645	Jo. Roger	70 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sir Will. Forbes.
	Aboyne, &c.	4	3	1695	905	Th. Gordon	58 9 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Earl of Aboyno.
	Birse	10	10	1196	1257	Jos. Smith	53 8 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Crown.
	Cluny	10	2	994	823	Al. Mearns	71 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Crown & Gordon of Cluny.
	Coldstone	6	3	1243	815	R. Farquharson	56 18 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Crown.
	Coul	5	2	751	679	Al. Brown	57 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sir Will. Forbes.
Kincardine	Crathie	40	20	2671	1876	Ch. Machardy	48 6 8	Crown.
	Echt	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	1277	932	W. Ingraham	50 17 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Earl of Fife.
	Glennick	18	15	2270	1781	H. Burges	49 4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Earl of Aboyne.
	Lumphman	9	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	682	688	W. Shaird	49 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sir Will. Forbes.
	Midmar	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	979	888	C. Middleton	69 14 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Crown & Sir Will. Forbes.
	Strachan	—	—	796	—	Al. Cushnie	56 11 8	Russel of Blackhall.
	Tarland	—	—	1300	932	An. Watson	63 12 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Crown.
	Cairnie	—	—	2690	1705	Jo. Findlater	77 13 4	D. of Gordon and E. of Fife.
	Glass	7	3	1000	823	Jo. Cruickshank	55 12 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto.
	Huntly	8	6	1900	2764	G. R. Munro	62 10 0	Ditto.
Strathbogie and Turreff.	Rhynie	5	5	836	676	Ja. Milne	50 2 6	Ditto.
	Turreff	5	9	1897	2227	W. Sparr	69 17 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Earl of Fife.
	Aucherless	7	3	1264	1257	G. Dingwall	60 11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Crown.
	Drumblade	6	5	1125	821	Rob. Gordon	53 17 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Earl of Kintore.
	Fergie	9	5	1802	1871	Al. Allardice	57 18 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Morison of Bognie.
	Fyvie	13	8	2598	2594	Ja. Neilson	69 15 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gordon of Fyvie.
	Montabitter	9	6	997	1798	Al. Johnston	— 1	Earl of Fife.
	King-Edward	12	4	1352	1887	Rob. Duff	66 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Crown.

## 24. BANFFSHIRE.

BANFFSHIRE, of a triangular form, is bounded on the north by the sea, on the east and south by Aberdeenshire, on the west by the shires of Moray and Inverness; lying between  $57^{\circ} 6'$  and  $57^{\circ} 42'$  N. latitude, and between  $2^{\circ} 21'$  and  $3^{\circ} 36'$  W. longitude from Greenwich observatory. Its northern boundary along the south coast of the Moray Frith, is 28 miles; it extends from NE. to SW. 50 miles; its average breadth is about 13 miles, till within a few miles of its southern limit, where it is suddenly compressed to a breadth of little more than 3 miles. Exclusive of the parish of St Fergus, at the mouth of the Uggie, and some other patches within the bounds of Aberdeenshire, it consists of about 645 square miles, or 412,800 English acres; of which 123,840 are cultivated. In 1811 it contained 25 parishes, 8043 inhabited houses, 8612 families, 16,465 males, 20,203 females, and 36,668 inhabitants. Its valued rent is 79,200*l.* Scots: and, in 1811, its real rent was estimated at 80,000*l.* sterling nearly.

Excepting the tract along the shore, this county is a hilly and mountainous territory, interspersed with many fertile and cultivated valleys. But the arable land holds a small proportion to the whole. The hills are covered with heath and moss, affording little pasture, and exhibiting a steril aspect. Some of the mountains are of great height. Benrinnes is computed to be 2747 feet—Kneockhill 2500—and Cairngorum 4080 feet above the level of the sea. Many of the valleys are sheltered by natural woods.

The *minerals* are limestone, ironstone, granite, freestone, slate and marl. There is a vein of marble in the neighbourhood of Portsoy.

*Rivers.*—The *Spey* issues out of a lake of the same name in Badenoch, near the north extremity of Glenroy. Thence

it proceeds eastward by Garviemore, Balledmore, and Pitmain inn; enters Morayshire at Rothiemurchus; runs NE. by Kincardine, Tullochgorum, Inverallan, Castle Grant, Inveraven, Elchies, Rothies, Dundurcus; and falls into the Moray Frith below Fochabers, after a course of 82 miles in a direct line.

The *Deveron*, from the hill of Cabrach, on the border of Aberdeenshire, runs NE, in a winding course, by Glass, Huntly, Rothiemay and Marnoch, to Turreff, and thence north to Banff, below which it loses itself in the Frith.

The *Avon*, or Aven, flows from a lake of the same name, on the borders of Aberdeen and Inverness-shires; and, augmented by the Lovat and other small streams, falls into the Spey, after a northern course of more than 20 miles.—The Fiddich, from the hills of Glenfiddich, runs NW. to the Spey at Arntullie.

*Soil, &c.*—The soil of this shire is various. The plains on the banks of the rivers are, in general, a stiff deep clay. On the sides of the valleys there is a deep black loam. On the higher acclivities the soil is a black loam, or a mixture of moss and gravel on a red till bottom.—The maritime tract from Banff westward to Gordon Castle, surpasses most of the district in fertility of soil.—About the middle of last century, new improvements in agriculture were introduced, and have been carried on to a considerable extent, with great success.—A spirit for planting has been diffused throughout the county. It is supposed that upwards of 12,000 acres are planted; and 6000 are natural wood.

Banffshire is divided into several districts, viz. Banff, Boyne and Enzie, on the coast; Strathdeveron, inland from Banff; Balveny and Strathilla, northward of Enzie and Boyne; Strathaven; a portion of Buchan, S. and SE. of Balveny.

*Towns, &c.*—*Banff* is a considerable and well-built royal borough and sea-port town, situate on a rising ground near the mouth of the Deveron, and NE. extremity of the cour-

ty; 45½ miles NNW. of Aberdeen, and 160 N. of Edinburgh. It is governed by a council of 17, including a provost and four baillies; and, united with Elgin, Cullen, Inverury and Kintore, it sends one member to Parliament. There are some linen and thread manufactures; and a small but bad harbour. What is now called the Castle, is a plain modern building, belonging to the Earl of Findlater, in a pleasant romantic situation. In a small house adjoining, the father of Archbishop Sharp resided; and here it is probable that ambitious prelate was born. This town had a monastery of Carmelites, whose feu-duties were bestowed on King's college, Aberdeen, A. D. 1617, by James VI., and in 1752 were purchased by the Earl of Fife.—In the neighbourhood is Duff-house, the principal seat of the Earl of Fife. It is a large square building, of superb architecture, planned and executed by Mr Adam. The park and surrounding plantations are 14 miles in circumference, containing a part of two counties and four parishes.—About four miles SW. of Banff is an ancient baronial castle, belonging to Lord Ogilvy of Banff.

A small district of this county extends eastward beyond the Deveron, along the coast, containing Macduff, Gamry, Gardenstone, Troup, &c. Macduff is a considerable village, with one of the best harbours in the Frith. A fine bay is formed by two headlands called Gamry and Troup head, where vessels, not exposed to a north wind, ride in safety. On an eminence above the church of Gamry, are traces of encampments, called Bloody-pits.—The coast is a continued chain of stupendous rocks, upwards of nine miles, and in many places perpendicular.—Near the east end of Gamry parish there are three natural curiosities. 1. A perpendicular rock of great extent, and full of shelves; 2. A cave, or den, about 60 feet long, 40 broad, and 50 deep, from which there is a subterraneous passage to the sea, 80 yards in length, through which the waves are driven with great violence in a storm; 3. Another subterraneous pas-

sage, 150 yards long, through a peninsula, at the north end of which is a cave about 150 feet long, 30 broad, and 20 high. This passage is called the Needle's-eye. Ten miles SW. of Banff is Knockhill, from whose summit may be seen a considerable part of the shires of Caithness, Ross, Banff, Moray, the windings of the Deveron and Spey, the Frith and the German ocean.—Four miles west of Banff is the Castle of Boyndie, formerly a place of strength; beyond which is *Portsoy*, a mean sea-port town, with a small harbour. Its marble, or rather jasper, was for some time in estimation.

*Cullen*, is a small, indifferently built royal borough and manufacturing town, consisting of one street, on a gentle declivity, at a little distance from the coast, 13 miles west of Banff. Its government is vested, under the Earl of Findlater, hereditary provost, in three bailies, a dean of guild, and 13 councillors. In 1748, that nobleman introduced the linen manufacture into this town. For several years it flourished under his patronage, but, of late, it has greatly decayed. This Earl's residence is situate on a rocky precipice, to which there is a passage over an arch 84 feet in diameter, and 64 in height.—At the north end of the town are vestiges of a castle, concerning which there is no tradition.—This place is surrounded by extensive plantations. Within the last 60 years, the family of Findlater planted about 8000 Scots acres, or, at least 32,000,000 trees.—A mile thence is a cave, the extent of which has not been explored.—On a peninsulated rock projecting into the sea, between Cullen and Portsoy, are the remains of Findlater castle, some of whose apartments are cut out of the rock.—A mile west of Cullen house, there is a large cairn of stones, on the spot where king Indulphus was unfortunately slain, after obtaining a victory over the Danes, in a neighbouring field now covered with plantations.—About 6 miles south of Cullen, are the ruins of the castle of Boyne, situate on a high perpendicular rock, on the south side of a deep glen.



This was the baronial castle, and anciently the residence of the family of Ogilvies, ancestors of Lord Findlater. It was a parallelogram, and its angles were flanked by round towers. In this part of the country, there are several cairns, or barrows, the places of interment of the natives, or of the Danes.

*Keth*, is an inland, manufacturing and market town; 20 miles SW. of Banff, and  $46\frac{1}{2}$  NW. of Aberdeen. In 1750, the spot on which it is situate, was a barren moor, which the Earl of Findlater feued out in small lots, on a regular plan. It is now a neat, thriving town, with weekly markets and annual fairs. Linen cloth, thread, stockings and shoes, are the principal manufactures in this district.—At Mortlach, in that neighbourhood, Malcolm II. defeated the Danes, A. D. 1010; and, in commemoration of this victory, raised Mortlach into an Episcopal see, which was translated to Aberdeen, in 1139.

*Fochabers*, is a market town, and a borough of barony, on the right hand of the Spey,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of Cullen, and 9 east of Elgin. Formerly it was situate near Gordon castle; but was lately removed a mile southward to a rising ground, and built on a regular plan, having a square in the centre. It is now a flourishing borough, governed by a bailie appointed by the Duke of Gordon.—*Gordon castle*, originally called the castle of the Bog of Gight, was founded by George second Earl of Huntly, who died A. D. 1501. It has been altered and enlarged in every succeeding age, and lately was almost rebuilt in all the elegance of modern architecture. It extends in front 508 feet from west to east, and contains many sumptuously furnished apartments. Near the mouth of the Spey, the rebels of Moray, Ross and Caithness, in 1078, made a stand to oppose the passage of Malcolm III. with his army.—Another collection of rebels, in 1110, determined to dispute the passage of Alexander I, who was pursuing them; but they were routed and put to flight. In 1160, between Speymouth and Urquhart, Malcolm IV. gained a decisive victory over the people of Moray,

In spring 1746, the rebels collected in great numbers, on the bank of the river, a little below the common ferry, with a resolution to oppose the passage of the King's army; but their design was frustrated by a want of concert among their chiefs, and of subordination among the men. The Duke of Cumberland marched his forces across the river, April 12th; and the 16th of that month, the battle of Culloden put an end to the rebellion.—At the mouth of the Spey is *Garmouth* harbour, where great quantities of salmon, preserved in ice, are shipped for London. From the same port, abundance of fir timber is exported. In the forest of *Glenmore*, the trees are manufactured into planks, deals and masts, and sent down the Spey in rafts; the logs and spars are floated down loose to the saw-mills at *Garmouth*. The greater part of this wood is of the best quality, and is transported to several seaports in England.

The SW. district is a mountainous territory, bounded by the *Deveron* and the *Spey*, thinly inhabited, and chiefly employed in pasturage. It is watered by the *Aven* that runs northward, and loses itself in the *Spey* near *Ballindalloch*.

*Seats in this county.*—*Aberlour*, Gordon, 13 miles south of *Fochabers*, in the road to *Aviemore*.—*Arndilly house*, Grant, in *Boharm* parish.—*Baldarney*, in *Glass* parish.—*Balvenie Castle*, Earl of *Fife*, three miles east of *Aberlour*.—*Banff Castle*, Earl of *Findlater*.—*Birkenbog*, *Abercrombie*, two miles SE. of *Cullen*.—*Cairnfield house*, Gordon, 6½ miles west of *Cullen*, in the road to *Fochabers*.—*Carnousie*, *Duff*.—*Cullen house*, Earl of *Findlater*, near *Cullen*.—*Duff house*, Earl of *Fife*, near *Banff*.—*Edingarth*, *Innes*.—*Forglen Castle*, *Abercrombie*, in *Forglen* parish, 7 miles south of *Banff*.—*Gordon Castle*, Duke of *Gordon*, 159 miles north of *Edinburgh*.—*Kinnairdy*, *Duff*, 10 miles SSW. of *Banff*, in the road to *Huntly*.—*Kinnivie*, *Leslie*.—*Lesmundy*, *Stuart*.—*Montblairie*, *Morison*, 5 miles south of *Banff*, on the *Deveron*.—*Netherdale*, *Ross*.—*Rossieburn*, *Niven*.—*Rothiemay*, Earl of *Fife*, 5 miles north of *Huntly*.—*Troup*,

Garden, near the seacoast, 12 miles west of Fraserburgh, in the road to Banff.

The shire of Banff contains the following parishes.

*Aberlour*, anciently Skirdustan, the seat of a presbytery, 10 miles S. of Elgin, is 9 miles in length, and 1-6 in breadth; containing, in 1811, 923 inhabitants. Bounded on the NW. by the Spey, the appearance of this parish is various; being flat along that river, and hilly towards the SE. and SW. In the middle is the high mountain of Benrimnes. The soil near the river is light; but, towards the hills, it is deep on a bottom of clay. When properly cultivated, tolerable crops are produced; but there are few enclosures. Several estates are ornamented with natural wood and plantations.

*Alva*, in the presbytery of Turreff; and 2 miles S. from Banff, is, of an irregular form, 6 miles long, and 3-6 broad; containing 991 inhabitants. The banks of the Deveron are decorated with plantations; but the fertile haughs along that river are subject to inundations. Westward the country is hilly and barren, interspersed with fruitful tracts among the pastures and heathy grounds. Considerable improvements have been made in the agriculture of this district. In a swamp are remains of an old castle, said to have been built by the Earl of Buchan; and, on a neighbouring eminence, are ruins of a chapel, adjoining to which is a well, of old famed for its sovereign virtues.

*Banff*, in the presbytery of Fordyce, is 6 miles from N. to S., and 1-1½ in breadth; containing 3608 inhabitants. It is bounded, on the east by the Deveron, on the west by the Boyndie, on the south by the parish of Alva, and on the north by the Moray Frith; consisting of about 10 square miles, and 6400 acres. The surface is unequal, and gradually rises to the SW. There is great variety of soil, viz. loam—strong clay—light sandy soil—thin soil on a bottom of gravel. A part of the coast, west of the harbour, is bold and rocky. Towards the mouth of the Boyndie there is a

fine sandy beach. About the middle of last century, a new system of farming was introduced, and has been carried on with success; so that a striking improvement in the soil and appearance of the parish has been produced. Inland there are several large plantations of trees, in a flourishing state. The valued rent is 2813*l.* Scots. There are no remains of antiquity worthy of notice.

*Bellie*, in the presbytery of Strathbogie, 1½ mile N. of Fochabers, is 6 miles from N. to S, and 3 in breadth, on the N. bounded by the Moray Frith, and on the W. by the Spey; containing 1904 inhabitants. Betwixt the ancient bank on the east, and the present bed of the river, there is an extensive plain; at the south end of which stands Gordon Castle, a magnificent fabrick. There is a good deal of loamy soil and clay land, with sandy soil near the coast; and considerable improvement in agriculture. In a field near the old bank of the river are remains of a Danish camp.

*Bocharn*, anciently Bocharin, in the presbytery of Aberlour, and 4 miles NNE, is of an irregular figure, 8 miles in length and 2-3 in breadth, on the SW. and W. bounded by the Spey; containing 1190 inhabitants. Its appearance is that of an extensive valley, lying from E. to W.; having the arable land on the acclivities on either side. In some parts the soil is sandy, warm and fertile; but, in general, it is a stiff deep clay on a bed of limestone, indifferently improved. There is a considerable extent of natural wood and plantations of forest trees. The valued rent is 2840*l.* Scots. Towards the W. end of the valley, there is a ruin of the castle of Gallwalk, 119 by 24 feet within walls, founded not later than the 12th century, by the Freskyns of Duffus, who, at this day, are represented by the Duke of Athol, Sutherland of Duffus, and Moray of Abercairney.

*Bottriphnie*, in the presbytery of Strathbogie, and 24 miles westward of Banff, is 4½ miles from N. to S, and 3 in breadth; containing 577 inhabitants. Most part of this parish forms a strath bounded on the north and south by hills, and water-

ed by the river Isla. The soil is partly a black loam and partly a strong clay, partially enclosed and indifferently improved. There is abundance of limestone almost in every field, with several plantations.

*Boynsie*, in the presbytery of Fordyce, and 3 miles W. from Banff, is 5 miles long and 1 broad; containing 1128 inhabitants. Bounded on the N. and NW. by the Moray Frith, it consists of about 3000 acres, half of which is well cultivated, and one-eighth is planted.

*Cabrach*, in the presbytery of Alford, and partly in the shire of Aberdeen, 14 miles NW. of Alford, is about 7 miles from N. to S, and 4 in breadth; containing 756 inhabitants. Surrounded by hills covered with heath, the soil is wet, swampy, and little improved. The lower part of the parish is the most fertile. The valued rent is 1290*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* Scots. There are many limestone quarries, with abundance of moss for fuel.

*Cullen*, originally *Inverculan*, in the presbytery of Fordyce, is two miles in length and one in breadth; containing 1070 inhabitants. The annexed part of Ruthven is 3 miles long and 2 broad. The face of the country is uneven, not hilly; and the fields, in general, have a gentle slope. Most of the soil is a rich loam on a soft clay bottom; some fields are a strong clay, and others are a light loam on a bed of till. The lands are considerably improved, especially those in the neighbourhood of the town. The linen manufacture has flourished many years in the town, under the patronage of the Earl of Findlater, who has ornamented this district with extensive plantations. At the N. end of the town, on a hill hanging over the sea, a castle, or fort, had been built. About 2 miles SW. from the town, *Bia-hill* serves as a landmark to mariners. In this parish there were originally two chapels, viz. that of *St. Mary* and *St. Anne*; and the latter was a prebend.

*Deskford*, in the presbytery of Fordyce, and 3 miles S. of Cullen, is 5 miles in length, and 1-3 in breadth; containing

654 inhabitants. It was originally a part of the parish of Fordyce. It consists chiefly of a strath bounded on the E. and W. by hills, with a small opening to the south and north. The fields slope from the hills towards a rivulet in the hollow. The soil along the lower parts is loam on a bottom of clay; towards the hills it is light and black. Considerable progress has been made in the improvement of this district; and there are thriving plantations. In several parts are beds of excellent limestone. Near the church is an old castle, said to have been built by the Sinclairs, who were proprietors of the lordship of Deskford; and, adjoining to this ruin, there was formerly a chapel, called St John's Chapel. A mile S. of the church are the remains of the castle of Skuth, on an eminence.

*Fordyce*, the seat of a presbytery, 4 miles SE. of Cullen, of a triangular form, each side being 5 miles in length, is bounded on the N. by the Moray Frith; containing 2767 inhabitants. It is rather flat, with many inequalities. Knock-hill, at the SW. extremity, is of considerable height; the shore is bold and rocky, with a few bays; and the hills are, for the most part, covered with heath. There is abundance of limestone; and a marble, or jasper quarry, at Portsoy. The soil, in general, is deep and fertile, though rather wet. The fields are partially enclosed, and well cultivated. On the hill of Durn, there is a triple fosse and rampart, perhaps used as a retreat from the invading Danes. In various parts are remains of Druidical temples—tumuli or barrows, in opening some of which, urns and stone coffins, containing skeletons, have been found.

*Forglen*, formerly called St Eunan, in the presbytery of Turreff, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles W. of that place, is an irregular oblong,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles long and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  broad; containing 628 inhabitants; on the north side of the Deveron. It has a southern exposure, and a gradual slope to the river. There are gently rising grounds, but no high hills. The soil on the haughs is light and sandy; on the flats and braes above them, it is

ficher, well cultivated, and productive. The valued rent is about 1700*l.* Scots. No good quarries have been found. Forglen and Carnousie, two pleasant seats, are surrounded with thriving plantations. In the woods of Forglen there is a Druid's temple:

*Ganrie*, in the presbytery of Turreff, 7 miles E. of Banff, and on the N. bounded by the Moray Frith, extends 9½ miles along a bold sea-coast, and 8-4 in breadth; containing 3052 inhabitants. The soil in many places is fertile and well cultivated; and in others barren. The hilly ground is covered with heath, or coarse grass. There is a good slate quarry, and several thriving plantations. The valued rent is 5489*l.* 6s. 8d. Scots. *Macduff* is a flourishing little town, with a good harbour. *Gardenston* and *Crovie* are fishing villages of some note. Near the end of the parish are three natural curiosities already mentioned. Concerning the tumuli in this parish, no tradition is extant:

*Gartly*, in the presbytery of Strathbogie, and partly in the shire of Aberdeen, 3 miles south of Huntly, is of an irregular oval form, 12 miles from W. to E., and 6 in breadth; containing 1281 inhabitants. It is divided into two nearly equal parts by the rivulet Bogie, which also divides the counties of Banff and Aberdeen, and waters a pleasant strath to which it gives its name. The boundaries of the parish on the E. and W. are hilly, and for the most part covered with heath. The valleys and the lands on either side of the Bogie are tolerably fertile, but indifferently cultivated. The valued rent is 2080*l.* Scots. There is an excellent blue slate quarry in this parish.

*Glass*, in the presbytery of Strathbogie, and 5 miles W. from Huntly, is about 7 miles in length, and 3-5 in breadth; containing 823 inhabitants. Partly in the shire of Banff, and partly in that of Aberdeen, it is traversed by the Deveron from SW. to NE, and diversified by green hills affording good pasture. The soil is a pretty deep loam, indifferently cultivated. The valued rent is 2250*l.* Scots.

*Grange*, in the presbytery of *Strathbogie*, 10 miles N. of *Huntly*, and 16 SW. of *Banff*, is 6 miles from N. to S. and 5 in breadth; containing about 16,000 acres, of which one-fourth is under tillage, and 1510 inhabitants. It extends from the banks of the *Isla* northward, in three low ridges terminating in the mountains of *Knockhill*, *Lurghill*, and *Altmore*. *Knockhill* is a high, conical, insulated hill, in the NE. corner of the parish, whence there is an extensive prospect. There are other hills less elevated. The low parts, of which a considerable proportion is a cold and wet soil on till, or moss, are partially enclosed. Little progress has been made in the improvement of this district, although there are inexhaustible quarries of limestone. There are no traces of *Druidical* temples. The church was originally a chapel of ease built by the abbot of *Kinloss*; and the parish was separated from that of *Keith* in 1618.

*Inveravon*, in the presbytery of *Aberlour*, and 6 miles SW, is 14 miles in length, and 1-3 in breadth; containing 2262 inhabitants. The river *Livet* falls into the *Aven*, near the ruins of *Drummin*, an old castle,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the church. From the confluence of those streams, the parish extends SE. along both sides of the *Livet*; and this tract is called *Glenlivet*, in which a *Popish* seminary, or college, was established upwards of a century ago. The soil of this parish is various. In the lower division it is, in some places, light and dry, in some deeper and wet, in others mossy. The higher grounds are partly clay, and partly mossy. *Glenlivet* is loam mixed with clay, or clay and moss. There are few improvements in agriculture. Some natural wood and thriving plantations diversify the face of the country. The surrounding hills are covered with heath. There is a *Druidical* temple above *Balleddalloch*, near the *Aven*; and another in the lower end of *Glenlivet*.

*Inverkeithny*, in the presbytery of *Turreff*, 9 miles S. of *Banff*, is 6 miles long and 5 broad; containing 533 inhabitants. This parish formerly belonged to the *Synod of Moray*, and presbytery of *Huntly*.



*Keith*, in the presbytery of Strathbogie, 9 miles NW. of Huntly, is 6 miles in length and 6 in breadth; containing 3352 inhabitants. The church is situate in a large and fertile strath. The prevailing soil is loam and clay. There is abundance of limestone, but few plantations; and improvements in agriculture are still in their infancy. The climate is cold and moist. The valued rent is 5332*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* Scots. The Druidical temples are demolished, except one on Card's hill.

*Kirkmichael*, in the presbytery of Abernethy, eight miles eastward, and 38 SW. from Banff, is 14 miles long, and 2*½* broad; containing about 25,000 acres, of which a small proportion is arable, and 1386 inhabitants. It is of an irregular oval shape, and is separated from other districts by bleak moors and ridges of hills. Cairngorum is 4080 feet above the level of the sea; Loch-avon 1750. The face of the country is bleak and gloomy; watered by the Avon, it is diversified with hills, valleys and plains. The soil, in general, is a mixture of sand and black earth. On the elevated plains, there is a tolerably fertile black mould; on the declivities a reddish earth and gravel prevail; the tops of the hills consist of moss and gravel. Some forests and glens afford pasture for black cattle and sheep. In the mountains there is plenty of limestone, freestone, ironstone, slate, &c.; and precious stones are sometimes found. There are no enclosures, no plantations of note, no remains of antiquity. The natural poverty of this country, 40 miles from the nearest seaport, seems ill calculated for the improvements of agriculture and for manufactures.

*Marnock*, formerly Abercherder, in the presbytery of Strathbogie, 8 miles NE. of Huntly, is 10 miles in length, and 5 in breadth; containing 2018 inhabitants. It is rather flat and low, and surrounded by hills covered with heath, except on the south side, where it is bathed by the Deveron. The soil near the banks of this river is a rich loam; but, towards the upper part of the country, it is wet, stony and

stiff. There are several extensive plantations; but little improvement in agriculture.

*Mortlach*, formerly *Murthlac*, in the presbytery of Strath-bogie, 4 miles SE. of Aberlour, and 28 SSW. of Banff, is of an irregular form, 11 miles from N. to S, and 6-10 in breadth; containing about 5000 arable acres, and 1767 inhabitants. The extent of meadow grass, moors, and hills covered with heath, is great. The country is variegated with hill and dale, wood, water, corn-fields and pasture. The soil, in general, is a deep and fertile loam, watered by many small streams. Among the mountains, *Benrinnes*, whose height is already mentioned, is a good land-mark. There are some improvements in agriculture—several plantations of firs—a considerable quantity of natural wood—and abundance of limestone, moorstone, and gray slate. The valued rent is 3900*l.* Scots. There are two old castles in this parish, viz. *Achindune*, on a conical green mount near the river *Fiddich*, originally belonging to the *Ogilvies*, and a part of the lordship of *Deskford*—and *Balveny*, on a beautiful eminence on the banks of the *Fiddich*, below its confluence with the *Dullan*, successively the property of the *Cummins*; the *Douglasses*, the *Stewarts*, &c. now belonging to the *Earl of Fife*. On a little conical hill are vestiges of an entrenchment, vulgarly called the *Danish camp*. Many *tumuli*, a standing stone on the glebe, human bones and military armour, at different times accidentally discovered, are memorials of a signal victory obtained by *Malcolm II.* over the *Danes*, A. D. 1010. Upon the border of this parish, betwixt *Glenrinnes* and *Glenlivet*, the *Earl of Huntly* defeated the *Earl of Argyle*, October 3d, 1594.

*Ordiquhill*, formerly a chapelry in the parish of *Fordyce*, and erected into a separate parish about the year 1622, in the presbytery of *Fordyce*, 8 miles SW. of *Banff*, is of an oblong form, 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth; containing 521 inhabitants. About two-thirds of the parish are arable; the other third is in a state of nature, and partly so-

vered with heath. The soil, in general, is deep, but cold and wet at bottom. There is abundance of moss, and of stones sufficient for the purpose of enclosing; and some improvements have been made in agriculture. The valued rent is 1700*l.* Scots. On the summit of Knock-hill, 2500 feet above the level of the sea, the parishes of Grange, Fordyce and Ordiquhill, meet; whence there is an extensive prospect of Caithness, Ross, Banff, Murray, the German ocean, &c.

*Rathven*, in the presbytery of Fordyce, 4 miles W. of Cullen, and on the N. bounded by the Moray Frith, is 10 miles long, and 3–5 broad; containing 4374 inhabitants. It consists of about 27,000 acres; of which 4800 are arable, 1600 meadow and pasture, 16,100 hills, moors and marshes, and 4500 plantations. The soil is various. In one corner there is a light loam on clay; in another, a thin soil on a red mud; some places are inclined to sand, and others to clay. The surface is diversified with hills, gentle eminences, and plains. Benhill is heathy, and planted with trees: other hills are of less elevation. The seacoast, including its windings, extends 12 miles. Considerable progress has been made in the improvement of this district. The valued rent is 6395*l.* Scots. Buckie, Porteousy, Findochtie, and Portnockie, are fishing villages. In several places are limestone, stone for building, and slate. Druidical temples are common; and numerous cairns indicate a field of battle. There are many caves on the coast; and some of them of unknown extent.

*Rothiemay*, in the presbytery of Strathbogie, and 5 miles N. of Huntly, is 6–8 miles in length, and 4–6 in breadth; containing 1017 inhabitants. The northern part is of inferior fertility and beauty. Besides some hilly ground and plantations, it consists of a large plain, partly arable, partly pasture, and partly moss. From that plain there is a gentle declivity on the W. and SW. to the Isla; and on the S.

to the Deveron. About a mile below the influx of the Isla, the Deveron, in its course eastward, divides the parish into two parts, of which the northern division follows the course of the river two miles, and the southern near two miles further. At the point where this river divides the parish, are situate the village of Milltown, the house of Rothiemay, the church and manse; with corn-fields, woods, &c. on the opposite side of the river. The soil, in general, is rich, fertile, and well cultivated. There is abundance of lime; with large plantations and natural woods. The valued rent is 3170*l.* Scots. Near the house of Rothiemay is a Druidical temple.

*St Fergus*, anciently called Inverugie, and sometimes Longley, 7 miles ENE. from Deer, bounded on the E. by the German ocean, and on the S. separated from the parish of Peterhead by the Ugie, contains 4439 arable acres, 435 arable links, 795 moss, and 1378 inhabitants. There is no moor or barren ground. The appearance is an alternate succession of gentle eminences and valleys; and the soil, in general, is a rich clay. Improvements in agriculture are considerable. Along the shore there is abundance of limestone and granite. Anciently this parish was covered with wood; remains of which are found in the mosses. In this parish are the ruins of Inverugie castle, the ancient seat of the Earls Marischal.

BANFFSHIRE—STATISTICAL TABLE.

Presbyteries.	Parishes.	Extent in Miles.		Population in			Ministers in 1818.	Stipends in 1755.	Patrons in 1818.
		Length.	Breadth.	1755.	1800.	1811.			
Aberlour	Aberlour	6	3	1010	815	923	Al. Wilson	L50 1	Earl of Fife.
Turreff	Alva	6	5	1161	1057	991	Ja. Sangster	49 16	Sir G. Abercrombie.
Fordyce	Banff	6	1	3000	3571	3603	Aber. Gordon	66 2	Earl of Seafield.
Strathbogie	Bellie	6	2	1730	1802	1904	Jo. Anderson	74 15	Duke of Gordon.
Aberlour	Boharn	8	3	835	1161	1190	L. W. Forbes	48 16	Crown & Earl of Fife.
Strathbogie	Boyrhanis	4	3	953	589	577	Al. Angus	47 4	Earl of Fife
Fordyce	Boyndie	5	1	994	1122	1128	Al. Milne	42 14	Earl of Seafield.
Alford	Cabrach	7	4	960	684	756	W. Cowie	36 5	Duke of Gordon.
Fordyce	Cullen	2	3	900	1076	1070	G. Innes	47 5	Earl of Seafield.
Fordyce	Deskford	5	3	940	610	634	W. Chalmers	49 7	Ditto.
Fordyce	Fordyce	5	5	3212	2747	2767	Al. Humphry	77 16	Ditto.
Fordyce	Forglen	2½	2½	607	605	628	Law. Moyse	49 5	Sir G. Abercrombie.
Turreff	Forglen	9	4	1700	3052	3052	Th. Wilson	59 5	Garden of Troup.
Turreff	Gairns	12	6	1838	840	1281	Ja. Scott	56 15	Crown.
Strathbogie	Gairly	7	5-5	1000	793	823	Jo. Cruickshank	55 12	Duke of Gordon.
Strathbogie	Glass	6	5	1797	1529	1510	Kr. Forbes	57 7	Sir Will. Forbes.
Strathbogie	Grange	6	5	2464	2107	2262	Will. Grant	49 10	Earl of Seafield.
Aberlour	Inveravon	12	3	571	503	533	Ja. Milne	A 0	Morison of Bognie.
Turreff	Inverketthny	6	3	2683	3384	3352	Ja. Maclean	84 4	Sir Will. Forbes.
Strathbogie	Katth	6	6	1288	1332	1386	W. Stronach	52 0	Earl of Seafield.
Abernethy	Kirkmichael	14	5	1894	1687	2018	W. Stronach	61 3	Crown.
Strathbogie	Marnech	10	5	3974	1876	1767	Mor. Forsyth	75 13	Earl of Fife.
Strathbogie	Mortlach	11	3	666	510	521	Al. Gray	30 11	Crown.
Fordyce	Ordichhill	4	4	3898	3901	4374	G. Donaldson	75 11	Earl of Seafield.
Fordyce	Rathven	10	4	1190	1061	1017	Ja. Stinnie	51 0	Earl of Fife.
Strathbogie	Rothiemay	8	5	1271	1270	1378	W. Anderson	—	Crown.
Deer	St Fergus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## 25. ELGINSHIRE.

ELGINSHIRE, comprehending Moray and Strathspey, is bounded on the north by the Moray Frith, on the east by Banffshire, on the south by the shires of Banff and Inverness, on the west by those of Inverness and Nairn; lying between  $57^{\circ} 12'$  and  $57^{\circ} 43'$  N. latitude, and between  $3^{\circ} 2'$  and  $3^{\circ} 58'$  W. longitude from Greenwich; being 40 miles from NE. to SW. In the southern parts of the county, it is 8–14 miles in breadth; but towards the Moray Frith its breadth is 17–23 miles. Its extent is upwards of 500 square miles, or 320,000 English acres, of which 122,000 are cultivated. The valued rent is 65,603*l.* 5*d.* Scots; and, in 1811, the real rent was estimated at 62,312*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* Sterling.

The northern district of this shire is a champaign territory, lying between the Frith and a parallel ridge of hills about eight miles from the shore. It is diversified with rising grounds; and the whole of it is either cultivated, or planted with trees. At different periods, the sea has effected great devastation upon the coast; particularly by the production of the Maviston sand-hills, in the parishes of Kinloss, Dyke and Auldearn, around the mouth of the Findhorn. From this great reservoir, the sand has been drifted gradually towards the north-east. In this way, the barony of Cowbin, once called the granary of Moray, was entirely ruined about the year 1705. A change also has been produced in the bed of the river, which has occasioned the removal of the town and harbour of Findhorn at least three quarters of a mile down the Frith. Where the town formerly stood, nothing but sand and bent appear. The southern district is a hilly country, intersected by numerous valleys along the banks of different streams of water; all of which terminate in the Spey, Lossie, or Findhorn. This district, for the most part, is occupied by extensive forests of Scots

fir. The extent of the natural woods and plantations of this county has not been ascertained. Of the former there may be 21,000, and of the latter 10,000 acres.

*Rivers.*—The *Spey*, which, in a great part of its course, forms the eastern boundary of this county, has been already mentioned. (see *Banff*).

The *Findhorn* takes its rise in the hills between Strather-rig and Strathearn districts, in the shire of Inverness, above 50 miles from the sea; traverses a mountainous country with great rapidity from SW. to NE; receives many rivulets in its progress; and discharges itself into a basin of the Moray Frith, 5 miles N. of Forres.

The *Lossie*, an inconsiderable stream, descends from the hills of Dallas, in the interior part of the country, and, after a course of 20 miles, falls into the Frith below Elgin, at the village of Lossiemouth.

There are several lakes in this shire; but Lochspynie is the only one of importance.

*Minerals.*—Gray slate, freestone, and abundance of limestone, are found in this county. In the parish of Duthil, there are several mineral springs, efficacious in urinary complaints.

An account of the province of Moray was published by Mr Shaw, minister at Elgin, A. D. 1774, 4to. T. Pont and Robert Gordon surveyed this county, and constructed a map of it, which was engraved for Blaeu's *Atlas Scotiæ*. Moray, before there was a division into counties, included a part of Banffshire, the whole shires of Moray and Nairn, and a portion of Inverness-shire.

In 1811, Elginshire contained 19 parishes, 6268 inhabited houses, 6854 families, 12,401 males, 15,707 females, and 28,108 inhabitants.

*Towns, &c.*—*Elgin* is a royal borough, the seat of a presbytery, and an indifferently built market town, in a plain bathed by the *Lossie*, and 2 miles above its mouth; 9 miles W. of Fochabers, 38 E. of Inverness, 80 NW. of Aberdeen,

and 198 N. of Edinburgh. It has few manufactures, and little trade. The cathedral, built by the bishop of Moray in 1224, was an elegant fabric, 264 feet long and 35 broad. The traverse was 114 feet—the height of the west tower, not including the spire, 84 feet—and the height of the side walls 36. When entire, this church was ornamented with five towers, two of which stood on the west end, two on the east, and one in the middle. The grand gate on the west end, the windows, the pillars, pedestals, &c. were adorned with foliage, grapes, and other carvings. In 1567, it was unroofed by an act of the privy council of Scotland, and the lead shipped for Holland. The fabric, being uncovered, was suffered to decay; and the lofty square tower fell down in 1711. The chapter house, still entire, is an exact octagon, 34 feet high, and 36 in diameter, with a roof of admirable workmanship, supported by a fine column of stone.—After the cathedral had stood 166 years, it was burned down in 1390, by Alexander Stewart, the wolf of Badenoch. After it was rebuilt, it remained entire till the beginning of the 16th century, when the great steeple in the centre fell down. When it was rebuilt, the height of the tower was 198 feet. A convent of Dominicans was founded here by Alexander II.; and another of Franciscans in 1479.—The bishop's palace stood at the NW. corner of the churchyard.—On an eminence called Lady-hill, near the town, there was a castle, or fort, of considerable strength. Several estates held bianch of the town, for the furnishing of one soldier each to that fort.—On Lady-hill, Volusenus places his temple of tranquillity.

The environs of Elgin are of a sandy soil, well cultivated and fruitful. *Spynie* lake, north of the town, formerly three miles long and one broad, discharges itself into the Lossie, about a mile from the sea. It appears to have been once a bay of the sea, and connected with another lake called Cotts: but it is now shut up at the east and west ends by a tract of cultivated land, in which beds of shells are found several feet below the surface.—On the eastern border of *Spynie* lake



stood a castle, which was the ordinary residence of the bishop. It was a spacious building, round a square court, having the gate on the east side, and fortified by towers at the corners, and a dry-ditch on the west and south. Not many years ago, the remains of paintings on the walls were so distinct, as to show that a landscape with trees, and several representations of Scripture history had been the design. In 1590, Sir Alexander Lindsay, son of the Earl of Crawford, was created Lord Spynie, whose grandson, in 1760, dying without issue, the lands reverted to the Crown, and were granted to Douglas of Spynie, from whom the barony was purchased by Brodie of Whitehill; but the castle and precincts belong to the Crown.—Near the north-west border, on an artificial mound surrounded by a fosse, are the walls of a strong castle, called Old Duffus.

About 6 miles SW. of Elgin, are the ruins of the abbey of *Pluscardine*, founded by Alexander II., A. D. 1230, for monks of Vallis Umbrosæ, who were at first independent, but afterwards became a cell of the abbey of Dunfermline. Part of the church, the octagon chapter house, the refectory and dormitory, remain. Under an arch in the church, are small pieces of fresco painting in lively colours, and tolerably accurate in the design. The revenue of this priory, in 1563, was—money, 525*l.* 10*s.* 1½*d.* Scots; wheat, 1 chalder, 1 boll, 2 firlots; malt, meal and bear, 51 chalders, 4 bolls, 3 firlots, 1 peck; oats, 5 chalders, 13 bolls; dry multures, 9 chalders 11 bolls; salmon, 30 lasts. Grassums, customs, poultry, omitted.—Seven miles NW. of Elgin, are ruins of a Danish fort, on Burgh-head.

*Garmouth*, or *Gairmouth*, a borough of barony, of which the Duke of Gordon is superior, is situate 8 miles eastward of Elgin, below Fochabers, at the mouth of the Spey. It has a small harbour, where are shipped great quantities of fir wood, floated down the river from forests in the interior part of the country, and where vessels, from 50 to 400 tons

burden, are built. The tide does not flow half a mile up the river.

*Forres*, is an ancient, small, well built royal borough, and the seat of a presbytery, pleasantly situate on a rising ground, 12 miles west of Elgin, and at some distance from the bay of Findhorn. The mouth of the river of that name, which is three miles distant, is its seaport. This borough is governed by a provost, two baillies, and a dean of guild, annually elected. On an eminence at the west end of the town, stood a fort, in which king Duffus, it is said, was murdered, A. D. 965. The assassin was put to death, and the fort was razed, or abandoned. On its site, a castle was afterwards built, of which the Dunbars of Westfield had the property; but it was burnt at the Reformation. From the castlehill there is a rich and diversified prospect.—Half a mile eastward of the town, in a cultivated field, there is an upright pillar of stone, 23 feet high, 3 feet 10 inches broad, and 1 foot 3 inches thick, charged with rude reliefs; as, horsemen, foot soldiers, ships under sail, an executioner severing a head, behind him three trumpeters, and before him four combatants fighting with sword and target, a troop of horses flying before archers, &c. This monument, called Sueno's Pillar, was probably erected to commemorate the defeat of the Danes, in the reign of Malcolm II, A. D. 1008 or 1010. In a moor not far from Forres, Shakespeare places Macbeth's rencounter with the witches. Below the town, at the head of an inlet of the sea, are some remains of Kinloss abbey, founded, A. D. 1150, by David I. for Cistercian monks, and amply endowed. In 1563, its revenues were—money, 1152*l.* 1*s.* Scots; wheat and meal, 47 chalders, 11 bolls, 1 firloft, 3 pecks; bear, 47 chalders, 14 bolls, 1 firloft, 2 pecks; oats, 10 bolls, 3 firlots; wethers, 34; geese, 41; capons, 60; hens, 125.—The ruins of this abbey were sold, in 1651, to build the citadel of Inverness.

The country, several miles W. and NW. of Forres, is level, well cultivated, and adorned with plantations, seats,

old castles, &c. In a hollow of that tract, there was discovered, in the last century, a ship's anchor four feet below ground; whence, and from other circumstances, it would appear, that the whole of the lowlands along the coast of the Frith was anciently covered with the sea.

To the south of Forres lies the castle of Tarnaway, formerly the residence of the Earls of Moray; and noted for its spacious hall named from Earl Randolph, one of the supporters of Robert Bruce. This hall, by much the oldest part of the building, is 89 feet long, and 35 feet 10 inches wide. The roof is timbered with couples and rafters of massy oak, more superb than any ordinary ceiling, and resembling that of the Parliament House of Edinburgh and of Westminster Hall.—In the churchyard of Dyke, west of Forres, is part of a stone cross ornamented with rude reliefs.

*Seats in this county.*—*Auchmadie's house*, Grant, 9 miles from Fochabers, in the road to Aviemore.—*Ballandalloch*, M'Pherson, 22 miles SSW. of Fochabers, in the road to Aviemore.—*Blervie*, Earl of Fife, 3 miles SE. of Forres.—*Brodie house*, Grant, Dyke parish, 9 miles SW. of Forres.—*Castle Grant*, Cromdale parish, 14 miles NE. of Aviemore.—*Duffus house*, Dunbar, near Loch-Spynie.—*Grant Lodge*, Grant.—*Innes house*, Earl of Fife, three miles east of Elgin.—*Inverugy*, Young, four miles north of Elgin.—*Logie*, Cumming, six miles south of Forres, in Edenkellie parish.—*Muirtown*, Munroe, between Kinloss and the Frith.—*Newton house*, Alves parish, four miles west of Elgin.—*Ortown house*, Duff, Rothes parish, 8 miles SSE. of Elgin.—*Sanquhar house*, near Forres.—*Springfield*, M'Donald.—*Tanachy*, Urquhart, near Forres.—*Tarnawaty Castle*, Earl of Moray, in Dyke parish,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Forres, on the Spey.—*Thunderton house*, Dunbar.

This shire is subdivided into the following parishes.

*Abernethy*, to which Kincardine has been united, the

seat of a presbytery, is partly in Elginshire, and partly in the shire of Inverness, about 30 miles SSW. from Elgin, and 30 from the sea at Inverness; 15 miles in length, and 10 in breadth; containing 1709 inhabitants. The surface is diversified with corn-fields, woods and mountains. The soil is various; some tracts are deep; some are dry and thin; others wet and cold. There is a strip of about three miles of low deep land along the bank of the Spey; but the arable bears a small proportion to the uncultivated land. Much of the surface is covered with woods. There are few farms, and these are not improved. The valued rent is 1553*l.* 16*s.* Scots. Among the mountains, Cairngorum is noted for stones of great value sometimes found on it. At the foot of that mountain is Loch-Aven, whence the river of this name issues. In Glenmore there is a lake two miles in diameter, surrounded with fir woods. The Spey and the Nethy are the only rivers. There is an oblong square building near the church, called Castle-roy, about 10 feet in height; concerning its date and design there is no tradition.

*Alves*, four miles NW. of Elgin, is 5 miles in length, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  in breadth; containing 922 inhabitants. On the north, it is bounded by the Moray Frith. The face of the parish is a mixture of hill and dale. The soil is a deep loam on a clay bottom; but, in some places, it is of a lighter quality. Considerable progress has been made in agriculture, and in planting the waste lands. Of excellent freestone there is abundance. The post-road from Elgin to Forres passes through this parish. On the north side of this road there is a very large cairn of stones.

*Birnie*, formerly Brenuth, in the presbytery of Elgin, and three miles southward, is five miles from north to south, and two miles in breadth; containing 357 inhabitants. It consists of about 5000 acres, of which 850 are arable. Most of the surface is composed of hills covered with heath. The cultivated tracts are in the valleys, and on the accli-

sides of the hills. The arable land is shallow, sandy, stony, and in some parts steep, on a bottom of rock or gravel. The uncultivated soil is chiefly moor and moss. The valued rent is 734*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* Scots. There is abundance of moorstone, freestone, slate and limestone. A ridge of rocks extends through the middle of the parish from east to west. The conical cairn of Killforeman is 300 feet in circumference at the base. Some authors are of the opinion that the cathedral in this diocese was first situate in Birnie.

*Dallas*, in the presbytery of Forres, and 6 miles SE, is 12 miles from east to west, and 9 in breadth; containing 872 inhabitants. It is a strath divided by the Lossie, and surrounded by hills covered with heath. The soil is black and mossy, excepting some fields on the banks of the river, which are subject to inundations. Little progress has been made in agriculture; but there are considerable plantations of firs. Of gray slate and freestone there is abundance.

*Drainy*, in the presbytery of Elgin, and six miles westward, is a peninsula stretching two miles east and west along the coast, and four inland; on the south bounded by the lake of Spynie, and on the east by the Lossie; containing 911 inhabitants. It is composed of the parishes of Kinneddar and Ogstown, united soon after the Restoration. In general, it is low and flat, excepting two eminences, which abound in white and yellow freestone. Not one half of the surface is arable, the greater proportion being barren moor, covered with short heath. The cultivated tracts consist partly of a rich loam or clay, and partly a light, black, sandy mould. The valued rent is 3044*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* Scots. Lossiemouth and the lake of Spynie have been already mentioned. In this parish, in 1790, there was no lawyer, writer, attorney, physician, surgeon, apothecary, negro, Jew, gipsey, Englishman, Irishman, foreigner, nor family of any religious sect except the established church.

*Duffus*, in the presbytery of Elgin, and 4 miles northward, is 6 miles from W. to E. along the coast, and 1-2

from S. to N.; containing 1623 inhabitants. It is one continued plain, except a rising ground near the middle of the parish. The surface along the coast, and half a mile in breadth, is meagre, benty pasture. The rest of the parish is arable, fertile, but indifferently improved. The eastern district is a deep clay: and the western, a rich, black earth. There are freestone quarries on the coast; and, inland, there is limestone. In several places there are considerable plantations of firs. On a peninsula called *Burgh*, are remains of a Danish fortification. At the west end of the parish is an obelisk, erected in commemoration of a victory over the Danes. On the seacoast are some extensive caves. Duffus was a parsonage dedicated to St Peter.

*Duhil* and *Rothiemurchus*, a united parish, partly in the shire of Inverness, is 14 miles from W. to E, and 10 in breadth; 28 miles SSW. from Elgin, and 4 W. from Abernethy; containing 1143 inhabitants. The general appearance is hilly; and the summits of the hills are covered with heath. It is divided by the Dulnan, whose course is from W. to E, and on whose banks is a great part of the arable land. Towards the lower end of the parish the soil is deep; towards the upper end it is shallow, and tolerably fertile. There are about 2000 arable acres; 2500 in meadow grass; 4600 in moss and moor. There are few enclosures; and one third of the whole parish is covered with natural wood and plantations.

*Dyke*, partly in the shire of Nairn, and in the presbytery of Forres, 13 miles W. from that town, is of an irregular figure, running up the Frith 6 miles along the shore; containing 1551 inhabitants. It consists of about 21 square miles, 2697 arable acres, and 1191 natural and planted wood. The remainder is pasturage and heath. A sandy desert, being half the whole contents, extends along the seacoast. On the outside of this desert there is a high bank, above which, to the SE, is a plain of moorish ground, fit for the growth of firs. Beyond that moor, the cultivated,

land gently rises towards the south. In the east end of the parish, the arable lands are flat and smooth. The soil, in some places, is a brown, and in others a light black loam. The mode of husbandry, in general practice, is very imperfect. The valued rent is 5674*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* Scots. The large and populous barony of Cowbin, or Culbin, once called the granary of Moray, was, about the beginning of the 18th century, overwhelmed with sand; and the bed and mouth of the river Findhorn were changed.

*Edenkeillie*, in the presbytery of Forres, and 8½ miles southward, is 12 miles from N. to S, and 10 in breadth; containing 1215 inhabitants. The face of the country is hilly, not mountainous. It is watered by the Findhorn and the rapid Divie. Several districts are covered by extensive woods and plantations. Along the west bank of the Findhorn, the ancient forest of Darnaway stretches upwards of five miles, covering about 900 acres; and the late Earl of Moray planted 8500 acres, in this and the neighbouring parish of Petty. There are other plantations of considerable extent. The soil in the lower part of the parish is light, dry, and inclining to sand; but very productive when properly cultivated. The upper part is a thin and poor soil. Agriculture is still in its infancy. The valued rent is 1945*l.* 8*s.* Scots. The castle of Lochindorb stood on an island, in a lake of the same name, among the hills in the upper end of the parish. It was anciently a place of great strength; and was a state prison in king David Bruce's time. Its remains cover a space of 100 square yards. The Downehill of Relugas, a fortress still more ancient, was environed partly by the river Divie, and partly by a deep ditch and rampart composed of stones, some of which have the appearance of vitrification. The castle of Dunphail was built, in a narrow glen, on a rock of a singular appearance. The church was formerly a vicarage to Forres, the seat of the archdeacon of Moray.

*Elgin*, the seat of a presbytery, 12 miles E. of Forres,

and 80 NW. of Aberdeen by Banff; containing 4602 inhabitants. The surface of the parish is flat, with some rising ground, except towards Blackhills, where the fields are gradually elevated. In some places the soil is a rich loam, in some clay, and in others sand. The fields are partially enclosed, but well cultivated and fruitful.

*Forres*, the seat of a presbytery, 12 miles W. from Elgin, and 26 from Inverness, is of an irregular form, about 4 miles in length, and 2 in breadth; containing 2925 inhabitants. It is bounded on the N. by Findhorn Bay. The S. and SE. parts are hilly, and covered with heath and furze. The eastern district is rich and well cultivated. South and south-west of the town there are extensive plantations of firs. There is little limestone or moorstone in this parish.

*Kinloss*, in the presbytery of Forres, and two miles northward, is 3-4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth; containing 1052 inhabitants. Bounded on the N. by the Moray Frith, it is a flat and level country. In some places, particularly along the shore, the soil is light and sandy; in others it is a rich deep clay, moss and loam; and all of it, when well managed, is very productive.

*Knockandow*, in the presbytery of Aberlour, about 12 miles S. of Elgin, and 5 W. of the presbytery seat, is 10 miles in length, and 2 in breadth; containing 1332 inhabitants. The country is hilly, and the hills are covered with heath. The soil is either deep moss or sandy gravel. There are few enclosures, and almost no improvements in husbandry. The banks of the Spey are covered with birch, oak, and alder.

*St Andrew's Lhanbryd*, a united parish, in the presbytery of Elgin, and 2 miles east, is 3 miles from W. to E. along the highway from Elgin to Spey, and 4 in breadth; containing 869 inhabitants. The general appearance is a plain, with some low hills covered with corn, grass, or plantations. The soil, for the most part, is sandy, and in some places



fertile and well cultivated. The NE. district is watered by the river Lossie. On the confines there are three lakes. Lochnabee, in the SE. corner, is three miles round, in the midst of an extensive forest. In this lake there is a small wooded island.

*Rafford*, including the parish of Altyre, which was annexed to it in 1661, is situate in the presbytery of Forres, and 2 miles south-eastward; bounded on the N. by Kinloss, and on the W. by the Findhorn. It is 8 miles from NE. to SW, and 3-5 in breadth; containing 974 inhabitants. The face of the country is much diversified; part of it being low, flat and fertile, and part of it elevated, moorish and rocky. The soil, too, is various, consisting of a deep, rich, clay, a shifting sand, a shallow black mould on rock; but the greater part is a rough, brown gravel. The hills, partially covered with heath and furze, afford good pasturage for sheep. There are few enclosures; but some districts are considerably improved. The valued rent is 2612*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* Scots. In the district of Altyre, there is a great extent of hilly pasture, inexhaustible peat mosses, and large plantations. Sueno's obelisk has been already mentioned.

*Roths*, in the presbytery of Aberlour, 4 miles N. of it, and 9 SE. of Elgin; containing 1605 inhabitants. It extends along the bank of the Spey, and is, in a great measure, surrounded by hills covered with heath. The soil, in general, is dry and sandy, but not much improved. There is neither lime nor marl in the parish. There are some ruins of a castle, which gives title to the family of Roths. On the side of a hill near the church, there is a fine agate rock, hard, heavy, of red and white colours, and capable of the highest lustre in polishing.

*Speymouth*, in the presbytery of Elgin, 7 miles eastward, and bounded on the N. by the Moray Frith, is 6½ miles from N. to S, and 1½ mile in breadth; containing 1124 inhabi-

tants. It is composed of the parishes of Essil and Dipple, united in 1731. Half a mile from the sea, the ground rises to a small hill, beyond which there is almost one continued plain,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles long and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  broad. At the extremity of this plain the land again rises, and terminates in a high hill to the south. About one half of the arable ground is a light and fertile loam; and the other half is a thin and sharp soil, on a bottom of gravel. In several districts there are considerable farms of cultivated soil, indifferently improved. Not many years ago, there were 350 acres of pasturage, 300 of plantations, 50 of moss, and 110 of bare beach and pebbles, along the river and seashore. Of moor there is a great proportion. The valued rent is 2771*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* Scots.

*Spynie, New*, in the presbytery of Elgin, and 2 miles NW, contains 816 inhabitants. A great part of the parish lies along the Lossie, within view of Elgin. From the eastern border of the parish, a ridge of moor stretches westward the whole length of it nearly, and gradually rises into a hill, covered with thriving plantations of fir. The mean breadth of the parish is about two miles. A mile west from Elgin, on the south side of that ridge, on the post-road to Forres, there is a natural wood of some extent. The whole of the ridge is a mass of freestone; and on each side of it lies the cultivated land, in which there is great variety of soil, from the heaviest clay to the lightest sand, well cultivated. A Danish camp, on the hill of Quarrywood, commands a view of the whole country. The valued rent is 3055*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* Scots.

*Urquhart*, in the presbytery of Elgin, and 4 miles eastward, is 4 miles from W. to E, and 3 in breadth; containing 936 inhabitants. It is equidistant from Elgin and the Spey. The NW. part is flat and low, and, at a former period, appears to have been covered by the sea; the rest is an elevated, waving surface. The soil, in general, is light,

sandy, and tolerably fertile, but not much improved. The lake of Spynie, into which the Lossie falls, bounds this parish on the north side. In 1125, a priory, dependent on the abbey of Dunfermline, was founded a little to the east of the present church, in the midst of a morass. Its site has been converted into an arable field. Urquhart was originally a parsonage dedicated to St Margaret. In this parish are extensive plantations of fir.

ELGINSHIRE—STATISTICAL TABLE.

Presbyteries.	Parishes.	Extent in Miles.		Inhabitants in		Ministers in 1818.	Stipends in		Patrons in 1818.
		Length.	Breadth.	1755.	1800.		1755.	1818.	
Abernethy	Abernethy	15	10	1670	2127	Jo. Grant	L. 48 14	5½	Earl of Seafield.
Abernethy	Alves	5	4	1691	1049	Jo. M'Donald	53 0	3½	Duke of Gordon.
Elgin	Birnie	5	2	525	366	Ja. Paterson	40 1	10½	Earl of Moray.
Forres	Dallas	12	9	700	818	F. W. Grant			Cunningham of Akyre.
Elgin	Drainy	4	2	1174	1051	Rich. Rose	58 8	10½	Ditto.
Elgin	Duffus	6	2	1679	1339	Jo. Gordon	78 12	2½	Sir Arch. Dunbar
Abernethy	Duthil	14	10	1785	1113	Jo. Grant	50 5	6½	Earl of Seafield.
Forres	Dyke	21	20	1826	1526	Ja. Smith	72 7	2½	Crown & Grant of Moray.
Forres	Edenkeltic	12	10	1443	1123	Th. M'Farlane	47 15	3½	Earl of Moray.
Elgin	Elgin	—	—	6306	4344	W. Gordon	87 14	5	Crown.
Forres	Elgin	4	2	1993	3114	Jo. M'Donnell	67 16	1½	Earl of Moray.
Forres	Kinloss	3½	3	1191	911	W. Robertson	52 16	11	Ditto & Lethan.
Aberdour	Knockandow	10	2	1267	1432	Lauch. M'Pherson	49 10	3½	Earl of Seafield.
Elgin	St Andrews Lhan-bryd	3	2	690	799	W. Leslie	54 13	9	Crown & Earl of Moray.
Forres	Rafford	8	4½	1313	1030	Geo. M'Kay	52 17	9½	Brodie of Lethan.
Aberdour	Roths	7	3	746	1521	G. Cruickshanks	40 11	1½	Earl of Seafield.
Elgin	Speymouth	6½	2	994	1236	Ja. Gillan	44 1	5½	E. Moray & Cunningham
Elgin	Spynie	4	2	865	843	T. Cannan	60 8	4	J. Carrogie.
Elgin	Urquhart	4	3	1110	1023	Al. Walker	63 12	2½	Earl of Pitt.

## 26. NAIRNSHIRE.

NAIRNSHIRE, a small county, formerly included in Moray, is bounded on the north by the Moray Frith, on the east and south by Elginshire, on the west by the shire of Inverness; lying between  $57^{\circ} 22'$  and  $57^{\circ} 40'$  north latitude, and between  $3^{\circ} 35'$  and  $4^{\circ} 7'$  west longitude from Greenwich;—being 12–20 miles from north to south, and 10–13 in breadth. It consists of about 198 square miles, or 126,720 English acres; and, in 1811, contained 7 parishes, 1946 inhabited houses, 2021 families, and 8251 inhabitants. The valued rent is 15,162*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* Scots; and the real rent, in 1811, was estimated at 11,725*l.* 14*s.* Sterling. This shire elects a member of Parliament alternately with the small county of Cromarty.

Exclusive of the hilly district, Nairnshire may be described as a narrow border of level ground along the shore, from 1 to 6 miles in breadth. The water of Nairn descends from the hills in Inverness-shire, and, proceeding towards the NE, falls into the Frith at the town of the same name. From that water eastward, the soil is a rich free loam, on a bottom of sand, or gravel; westward, it is a stiff rich clay, of a sharp mould inclining to gravel. In the southern, or hilly district, crossed by the Findhorn, the arable land bears a small proportion to the waste. The soil is a sandy loam, full of gravel and small stones, except on the banks of the brooks. Almost the whole of the county is unenclosed, and indifferently cultivated. There are said to be 37,449 arable acres, 8000 of natural wood, and 4000 of plantations. There are no minerals of any importance.

*Towns, &c.*—*Nairn* is a meanly built royal borough and seaport, situate on an eminence, near the mouth of a river of the same name, 10½ miles W. of Forres, 16 E. of Inver-

ness, and 103 NW. of Aberdeen. The government of this borough is committed to 27 persons, viz. a provost, 13 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 11 councillors. United with Inverness, Fortrose and Forres, it sends a member to the British Parliament. This town, originally founded in a different place from where it now stands, was defended by a castle, the site of which is now covered with water; and the river, which then bathed the castle, falls into the Frith half a mile east from that place. In the town, there are six stated fairs in the year. Near it are vestiges of an ancient fortress, called *Caistle Fionlah*, i. e. Finlay's Castle; and, at no great distance, are the remains of the castle of *Rait*, some time the residence of the Cummins; below which is a place called Knock-na-gillan, i. e. the hill where the young men were killed. Eighteen Macintoshes, it is said, were there destroyed by the Cummins. Four miles south of Nairn is Calder castle, which belonged to the Thanes of that name; and where the bed is shown, in which, tradition says, Duncan was murdered by Macbeth. A square tower remains, adjoining to which is a more modern building. Several miles westward of Nairn, there is a Danish monument covered with rude sculpture.

*Auldearn* is a mean borough of barony, about 18 miles west of Elgin.

*Seats in this county.*—*Boath*, Dunbar.—*Cawdor Castle*, Lord Cawdor, 5 miles S. of Nairn.—*Delnies*, Lord Cawdor, 3½ miles W. of Nairn, near the Frith.—*Kilravock Castle*, Rose, 6 miles SW. of Nairn.—*Kildrummy*, Rose, 3 miles SW. of Nairn.—*Kinsteary Lodge*, Gordon.—*Lethen-house*, Dunbar Brodie, 5 miles SE. of Nairn.—*Millbank*, Macintosh.—*Nairngrove*, Macfarlane.—*Nairnside*, Falconer.—*Viewfield*, Grant.

The shire of Nairn contains the following parishes.

*Ardclach*, disjoined from Forres in 1773, in the presbytery of Nairn, and 9 miles SSE, is 10–12 miles in length,

and 7-8 in breadth; containing 1275 inhabitants. Divided by the Findhorn, a rapid river, it is a hilly and mountainous territory, covered with heath, and in many parts with wood. The soil is thin, on a bottom of gravel. There are about 2000 acres arable, and 4000 of moss and moor. Little attention is directed to agricultural improvements; and the sole dependence of the farmers is on their cattle.

*Auldearn*, disjoined from Forres in 1773, in the presbytery of Nairn, and 3 miles SE, is 5 miles from S. to N., and 5 in breadth; containing 1406 inhabitants. The SE. district is a rich red mortar; the SW. is a dark mould. In the neighbourhood of the village, the soil is light and dry; the northern division is a cold and heavy loam, not much improved. There is some natural wood, with large plantations. Of moss and marl there is abundance. The small town is a borough of barony, 23 miles from Elgin, and 16 from Inverness. The church was a parsonage, and seat of the dean. In 1650, some parts of this parish were annexed to Calder, Nairn, and Ardclach. The valued rent is 7255*l.* 7*s.* Scots.

*Ardersier*, in the presbytery of Nairn, and shire of Inverness, *q. v.*

*Calder*, disjoined from Inverness, in the presbytery of Nairn, and 5 miles SSW, is 4 miles from SW. to NE, and 2 in breadth; containing 1091 inhabitants. It is two or three miles from the Frith; but a portion of it runs up to the high country, 7 or 8 miles. The lower tract, watered by the Nairn, is flat; the higher part is mountainous, of a dry and shallow soil, abounding in heath, moss, and wood. This parish consists of about 26,000 acres, of which 18,000 are moss and moor; 5000 are arable, partially enclosed, and indifferently cultivated. It is traversed by the burn of Calder, whose banks are shaded with wood. Half a mile east of the church is the house of Calder.

*Moy* and *Dalarossie*, partly in the shire of Inverness, *q. v.*

*Nairn*, disjoined from Forres in 1773, and the seat of a presbytery, is 6 miles from E. to W, and 9 from N. to S.; containing 2504 inhabitants. In the environs of the town the soil is light and sandy; on the river side it is sand mixed with clay. The south side of the parish is a heavy mould, and rises gradually, terminating in the hill of Urchany. Considerable improvements are made in agriculture. The valued rent is 1106*l.* 8*s.* Scots. There is plenty of freestone and moss. The ruins of Castle Finlay, formerly mentioned, are 26 yards long, and 18 broad. The church was originally a mensal church, attached to the deanery of Auldearn.

*Urquhart*, partly in Ross-shire, *q. v.*

This county has two detached districts included within its jurisdiction, viz. Ferintosh, locally situate near Dingwall in Ross-shire; and Dunmaglass, locally situate in the shire of Inverness.



NAIRNSHIRE—STATISTICAL TABLE.

Presbyteries.	Parishes.	Extent in Miles.		Population in		Ministers in 1818.	Stipends in 1755.	Estons in 1818.
		Length.	Breadth.	1755.	1811.			
Nairn	Ardclagh	12	7	1163	1256	H. M'Bean	L. s. d. 49 12 2½	Brodie o' Leithen.
Nairn	Auldearn	5	5	1951	1401	W. Barclay	65 7 6	Ditto.
Nairn	Calder	4	2	882	1179	AL. Grant	53 17 9	Lord Casador.
Nairn	Nairn	9	6	1608	2215	Ja. Grant	67 5 2½	Brodie of Brodie.

## 27. INVERNESS-SHIRE.

THE shire of Inverness is bounded on the north by Ross-shire and part of Moray Frith; on the east by the shires of Nairn, Moray and Aberdeen; on the south by those of Perth and Argyle; on the west by the ocean: lying between  $56^{\circ} 40'$  and  $57^{\circ} 36'$  N. latitude, and between  $3^{\circ} 50'$  and  $5^{\circ} 50'$  W. longitude from Greenwich; being 30–50 miles from north to south, and 50–75 from west to east. The continental part is supposed to consist of 2904 square miles, or 1,858,560 English acres; of which 148,685 are cultivated—45,000 may be reckoned natural woods—and 10,000 plantations. The natural fir woods of Rothiemurchus are said to be 16 miles square. In 1811, this shire contained 31 parishes, 14,646 inhabited houses, 16,014 families, 35,722 males, 42,614 females, and 78,336 inhabitants. The valued rent is 73,188*l.* 9*s.* Scots; and the real land rent, in 1811, was estimated at 195,843*l.* 15*s.* Sterling. A detached district, containing Cromdale, Inverallen, and other places of little note, is enclosed by the counties of Banff and Moray.

This county is very mountainous, and intersected by innumerable lakes and rivers, the most considerable of which will be noticed in the sequel of this survey. A chain of lakes, connected by rivers, lies along Glenmore, from NE. to SW, across the island, viz. from Moray Frith to Loch-Lynnhe. By means of canals uniting those lakes, a communication is about to be opened between the two seas. This canal was begun in the year 1806. Its dimensions are 110 feet wide at top, 50 feet at bottom, and 20 feet in depth. The locks proposed are twenty-five in number, each of which is to be 20 feet deep, 170 feet long, and 40 broad. The length of the canal upon the river Ness is 8 miles, on the Oich 5 miles, on the summit 2 miles, on the Lochy  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles; total length to be cut and deepened  $22\frac{1}{2}$  miles. The navigable lakes are—Ness 22 miles, and 45 feet above high wa-

ter; Loch-Oich 4 miles, and 94 feet above high water; Loch-Lochy  $10\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and 80 feet above high water: Total length of navigable lakes  $86\frac{1}{2}$  miles. This canal, when finished, will admit frigates of 32 guns.

The most noted subdivisions of this county are the following.—A portion of *Lochiel* NE. of Fort-William, consists of vast mountains and extensive woodlands.—*Badenoch*, the SE. division, on both sides of the Spey, extends 35 miles from west to east, and, at an average, 20 in breadth. It contains a considerable proportion of arable land, much natural wood and extensive plantations, and is ornamented by seats of different proprietors.—*Lochaber*, hereafter mentioned, lies between Badenoch and Ardgowar, being 30 miles from west to east, and in some places 18–24 in breadth, including Ben-evis and many fresh-water lakes, but little arable land.—*Strathspey* is a district about 30 miles along the Spey, towards the middle of its course.—*Strathearn* is the highest part of the valley watered by the Findhorn.—*Strathnairn* is a valley 8 miles south from Inverness, and about 20 miles in length.—*Stratherrick* is a reclude tract on the sides of the Errick, about 10 miles ENE. of Fort-Augustus.—*Glengary* is a pastoral valley, watered by a river that falls into Loch-Oich, SW. of Fort-Augustus.—*Glenmoriston* is also a pastoral valley, watered by a river that flows eastward through a wooded district, and loses itself in Loch-Ness, 5 or 6 miles E. of the fort.—*Glen-Urquhart* is a winding valley, tolerably fruitful, whose waters are discharged into Loch-Ness, eastward of Mealfourvonny. The *Aird* is a district abounding in beautiful scenery, along the south side of Beaully Frith.—*Strathglass* is a wooded tract, among the mountains, on the river Glass, whose course, for 12–16 miles, is parallel to Loch-Ness, at the distance of 10–12 miles northward. The upper part of that river waters the strath of Affaric.—*Arsaig* is a pastoral district, between Lochiel and the sea, about 14 miles from E. to W, and 3–4 in breadth. It is a rugged and mountainous tract, thinly inhabited by Roman catholics. *Moydart*, the most

southerly subdivision of the county, is a mountainous peninsula, 13 miles from SW. to NE, and 3-5 in breadth, inhabited chiefly by Roman catholics.—*Morrer* is a hilly and pastoral district, about 14 miles from east to west, and 4-6 broad, partly inhabited by Roman catholics, between Arsaig and Loch-Nevis.—*Knaydart* is a pastoral district, between Loch-Nevis and Loch-Hourn, inhabited chiefly by Roman catholics. The hills are high, but afford good pasture.—*Glencg* is the most northerly district of the county, on the west coast, about 7 miles long, and nearly as broad. On the south it is bounded by Loch-Hourn, on the east by Glengary's country, on the north by Loch-Shiel, and on the west by the Sound of Skye. On its hills there is excellent pasture.

Agricultural improvements in this county are very partial. The north-east division is level, and well cultivated; and on the banks of the Spey, an improved style of husbandry has been introduced; but, in the upper parts of the county, the most miserable agriculture prevails. Those wild and rugged districts are best adapted to the pasturing of black-cattle and sheep.—The western coast, unfit for tillage, is broken and deeply indented by arms of the sea, viz. the Sound of Skye—Loch-Hourn—Loch-Nevis—Loch-Morven—Loch-Aylert—Loch-Shiel and Loch-Eil.

The mountains, lakes and rivers, are innumerable; but some of the most considerable will be noticed in the course of this survey. The forests are of immense extent. The fir woods in Glenmore and Strathspey, the property of the Duke of Gordon and Sir James Grant, are supposed to cover more space than all the other natural woods in Scotland together. In the parish of Kilmalie alone, near Fort-William, there are about 14,000 acres covered with trees; and in other quarters of the country, there are considerable forests.

*Minerals.*—Limestone is found in almost every district; and some of it approaches to the nature of marble, particularly near Ballachulish, and in the bed of a river three miles south of Fort-William. Several mountains are composed

of porphyry and granite. Some veins of lead and silver have been discovered, and iron-ore in small quantities.

*Towns, &c.*—*Inverness* is an ancient royal borough, the seat of a presbytery, and a large, well built, manufacturing and trading town, in a low situation, at the mouth of the river Ness; 135 miles NE. of Inverary, 161 N. of Glasgow by Stirling, 82½ S. of Kirkwall, 116½ NW. of Aberdeen, 246 N. of Edinburgh by Dundee and Aberdeen, and 156 from Edinburgh by Dunkeld. It consists of several handsome streets, and was some time the residence of the Scottish kings. It is governed by a provost, four baillies, and a dean of guild, assisted by a council of 21 members. The new council are elected every year by the old before their office expires; and, when thus elected, they chuse from their number the provost, baillies, dean of guild and treasurer. There are six corporations of craftsmen. A house of Dominicans, or Black friars, was founded here by Alexander II., A. D. 1233; and Robert I., in 1314, endowed their church with a perpetual annuity of 10*l.* Sterling, which was confirmed by David II., his son and successor, in 1359.—There are several flourishing manufactures of thread, sailcloth, cordage, skins, leather, &c.; and, in 1790, an academy was established on a liberal and extensive scale.—The harbour is commodious and safe. Ships of 400 or 500 tons can ride at anchor within a mile of the town; and at spring-tides, vessels of half that burden can come up to the quay. Most of the vessels belonging to the town are employed in the London trade.—On an eminence, some years ago, were the ruins of a castle, where, according to the account of Boethius, Duncan was murdered; and near the town, a fort was constructed by Cromwell, to command the town and the mouth of the Ness. But the fort and castle were lately razed to the foundation.—*Tomnan-hurick*, half a mile from the town, is an oblong insulated hill, resembling an inverted ship, 300 yards long at top, and 20 broad. Its summit is flat, and 250 feet above the level of the river,—Three miles eastward is Cullcdea

moor, a level heath, where the rebels were defeated by the King's army, April 16, 1746. Most part of that heath is now covered with plantations.—Several miles westward of the town, are the remains of a vitrified fort, on the summit of a steep and rugged hill, called *Craig Phadrick*, 1150 feet above the level of the river. There are vestiges of two vitrified walls round an area 75 yards long and 30 broad. The outer rampart appears to have been more irregular than the inner, and was perhaps not so elevated.

*Fort-George*, a strong and regular fortress, mounting 100 guns, with barracks for 6000 men, is situate on a low and narrow neck of land, on three sides surrounded by the sea. The works, which cover 10 Scots acres, were begun A. D. 1747, and completed in 20 years, at the expense of 160,000*l*. This fort is 11 miles below, or eastward of Inverness, and 165 N. of Edinburgh by Blairgowrie and Braemar.

*Lochness*, 8 miles SW. of Inverness, is an extensive and beautiful lake, 22 miles in length and 1–2 in breadth, bounded on either side by high mountains. The common soundings are from 60 to 120 fathoms. At the points of Torr and Foyers excepted, a ship of the line might sail almost within its length of the shore from end to end, on either side. It never freezes, and abounds in trout. In the year 1755, its waters were violently agitated, at the time of the earthquake of Lisbon; and the river Oich at Fort-Augustus was driven backwards by the waves more than 200 yards. Some patches on the borders of the lake are cultivated; the adjacent valleys yield excellent pastures; and the rugged mountain on the eastern shore is covered with pines and birch trees. The military road lies along the steep declivity of that mountain. On the opposite side of the lake, and six miles from its northern extremity, are the ruins of Urquhart Castle, within whose walls there was accommodation for 500 men. It was built by the Cummins, and demolished in the reign of Edward I.—In Glen-Urquhart, there is much beautiful scenery. On the summit of a neighbouring mountain, called *Meal*,

*fuor-vouny*, 3060 feet in height, there is a small lake, formerly reckoned unfathomable, but now found to be of no great depth. The Fall of *Foyers*, visited by every traveller, and often described, is on the east side of the lake, and nearly opposite to that mountain. It is a vast cataract in the darksome glen of Stratherrick. The water darts through a narrow gap between two rocks, and precipitates itself 186 feet to the bottom of the chasm. The sides of this glen are rugged precipices, shaded with trees.—The river Ness flows from the NE. extremity of the lake, and, after a course of eight miles, falls into the Frith at Inverness. It runs slowly in a channel, whose fall does not exceed 10 feet. In the middle of it is a beautiful island covered with trees.

In the parish of Dores, and about three miles from Lochness, are vestiges of a fort called *Castel-Dunreachan*, or *Castal-Dun-richuan*, i. e. Castle of the King of the Ocean, a name perhaps imposed when the king of Norway was master of the sea. To the eastward of that fort, are several cairns, one of which, called *Ashi's hill*, is fabled to be the spot where Fingal killed *Ashi*, son of the Norwegian monarch.—At a considerable distance there is a vitrified fort on a conical hill, called *Dun-jardel*, or *Dun-dardill*, supposed to have been one of the watch-towers, in the valley extending from the German ocean at Inverness, to the Atlantic beyond *Fort-William*, which were constructed for the purpose of making signals by fire, during the period of the Norwegian and Danish incursions. This hill is about 400 yards in height, and the circuit of its oval summit is 150.—In a lake of the parish of *Moy*, 8–10 miles SE. of Inverness, there is an island consisting of two acres, on which are the ruins of a place of strength and other buildings, anciently the residence of the chief of the *Clan-Chattan*, which was originally composed of 16 tribes, each having its own chieftain; but all voluntarily united under one leader, who was of the family of *Mackintosh*. (see *Moy* parish).—About 12 miles westward of Inverness, and 8 from the lower end of the lake, near the river

**Beauly**, is a vitrified fort, called *Dun-Thion*, on the summit of a conical hill, accessible on the east side only. The wall is circular, about 60 yards in circuit, and the materials of which it is composed are vitrified. Four miles eastward are the ruins of Castle Spynie, on the top of a hill, whence Dun-Thion on the west, and Knockfurl to the north, are visible. (see *Kiltarlity* parish).

*Fort Augustus*, is a small and well built fort, consisting of four bastions, with barracks for 400 men, on a confined plain between the rivers Tarff and Oich, at the SW. extremity of Lochness, 82 miles SW. of Inverness, 29 miles NW. of Fort William, and 144 NNW. of Edinburgh. This fort is a place of no strength, being commanded by several neighbouring eminences. In 1746, it was taken by the rebels, but was soon deserted by them.

*Loch Oich*, is 5 miles SW. of Fort Augustus, in the road to Fort William. To the westward of that lake lies *Glen-gary*, a delightful valley shaded by natural woods, which extend 8 or 9 miles along the Gary. Invergarry castle, burnt during the rebellion 1746, now lies in ruins. The short space between Loch-Oich and Loch-Lochy, is the most elevated part of the tract, which, in that direction, stretches from sea to sea. Loch-Lochy is upwards of 10 miles in length, and 1-1½ in breadth. From the west the waters of Loch-Archaig descend into that lake; and out of it flows the river Lochy, which, a mile from its efflux, receives the Spean, a considerable river, composed of many streams, originating in the eastern part of Lochaber. The Lochy, after a course of 7½ miles, falls into Lochiel, near Fort William. On the brink of a precipice, bathed by this river, and several miles from Fort William, are the remains of a castle, which, before the use of fire-arms, must have been a place of strength. (see *Kilmanivaig* parish.)

*Loch-Laggan*, 24 miles NE. of Fort William, is a deep lake, 8 miles long, and 1½ broad, with a bold and rocky shore, surrounded by wooded mountains. On the south



side is Coillmore, or great wood, a considerable remain of the Caledonian forest, extending 5 miles along the border of the lake, and the scene of many ancient transactions. The lake discharges itself by the river Spean into the Lochy. At the east end of Loch-Laggan, are the ruins of a church dedicated to St Kenneth. In the middle of Coillmore, on the south side of the lake, is a spot accounted sacred, and supposed to be the burying place of seven Caledonian princes, who came with their retinue to enjoy the diversion of the chase in that forest. In the lake are two islands, on the largest of which, are vestiges of an ancient building, where, it is said, those princes occasionally retired. In the other island, called *Ellan-n' Cone*, or island of dogs, there is a fragment of an edifice where the hounds were confined. In the middle of the parish of Laggan, there is a rock 100 yards perpendicular, and of difficult access; yet on its summit are the ruins of a fort; and a wall built of large stones without mortar, environs an area 500 feet in length, and 250 in breadth.

Between the lakes of Laggan and Lochy lies the valley of *Glenroy*, the NE. extremity of which approaches the source of the Spey. The bottom of it is watered by a small stream that loses itself in the Spean. On the declivity of the mountains, on both sides of the glen, there are several parallel roads, or terraces, of great antiquity, about 6 or 7 miles long, in the direction from SW. to NE, and 60–70 feet broad. There were originally three lines of these roads on each side of the glen, each corresponding in height to the one opposite to it; but the lowermost is almost effaced. Where the glen terminates in the open country, no vestige of the roads is to be seen. In that neighbourhood, there are two other glens, where similar roads are visible, but not in such perfection, viz. in *Glengluy* and *Glenspean*, the former lying NW. and the latter S. from *Glenroy*; and both these roads are nearly of the same length with those in *Glenroy*. For what purpose they were constructed, if they are

artificial, is unknown; but the most plausible conjecture is, that they were formed by the deposition of mud when those valleys were lakes. (see *Jameson's Account of the Mineralogy of Dumfries-shire.*)

*Fort William* is a small fortress built in William III.'s reign, on the site of a fort constructed by Cromwell, in a plain, on a navigable arm of the sea, called Loch-Eil, near the influx of the Lochy and Nevis. Though not a place of strength, it was gallantly defended against the rebels in 1746. Several years ago, a fourth part of the wall was undermined, and swept away by the Nevis; and there is no prospect of its being repaired. It is occupied by a company of invalids.—The village in its neighbourhood is called Maryborough. It is 103 miles NNW. of Glasgow, and 133 NW. of Edinburgh by Stirling and Tyndrum.—A mile thence, at the mouth of the Lochy, are the ruins of Inverlochy castle, of a quadrangular form, with round towers at the angles, measuring 30 yards every way within the walls. The towers and ramparts were built of stone and lime, 9 feet thick at bottom, and surrounded by a ditch filled with water from the river. The whole building covered about 1000 yards, and would have required 500 men to defend it. In its vicinity there appears to have been a village of considerable extent.—*Dundhairdgall* was anciently a fort on the oval summit of a green hill, 400 yards perpendicular in height, and 150 in compass. It commanded the whole of Glen-Nevis, and was in sight of Inverlochy castle. The remaining fragment of the wall is 2–4 feet high, and vitrified all round.

*Ben-nevis* is a mountain of porphyry and granite, 4380 or 4424 feet above the level of the sea. It is easily ascended by a ridge towards the west. About the height of 1500 feet perpendicular, the prospect, till then confined, opens to the south-west; and the Paps of Jura, with several of the Hebrides, make their appearance. From the altitude of about 2000 feet, there is no vegetation upwards, but merely

masses of rock without any mixture of earth. On the NE. side of the mountain, there is a precipice computed to be one-third of the whole height; and in its bosom snow is lodged throughout the whole year. The extent, variety, and magnificence of the scene beheld from its summit, surpasses all description.—Southward of this mountain, in Glen-nevis, and 8 miles above the mouth of the river, there is a remarkable cave, known by the name of *Haigh-t-Hoville*, or Samuel's cave. It appears to have been formed by one part of a vast rock leaning to another. It is a shapeless grotto, 6–12 feet high, 30 long, and 11 broad. The mouth of it is low and of difficult access. At the extremity of it, there are two other passages leading further into the rock; both are quite dark: These apertures conduct to other recesses, which few have ventured to explore: That neighbourhood abounds in cascades.

*Lochaber*, an extensive district on either hand of Fort William, derives its name from *Loch-nu-Capper*, a small lake, or pool, in the moss of Capper, on the right hand of the river Lochy, not far from the fort and the church of Kilmalie. The whole of this district consists of rugged mountains and lakes, with deep glens producing little corn, but abundance of pasturage. It is thinly inhabited, and contains no town or village of any note.

The north-west part of the county is divided into several small districts; viz. *Glenelg*, *Knoydart*, *North Morar*, *Moidart*, &c. all of which are bleak and hilly, with a few rudely cultivated patches on the borders of lakes and rivers.—In *Glenelg* there are two ancient buildings, called *Pictish houses*, and ascribed to the Danes. The largest is 30½ feet high, and the diameter 33½ feet at ten from the bottom. The wall is 7 feet 4 inches thick, and gradually becomes thinner till it reaches the top. The inside wall is perpendicular, and the outside sloping. In the thickness of the wall are two galleries running quite round in a horizontal direction. There

is no window or aperture in the outside wall. The other building is of a similar form, and a quarter of a mile distant. By whom, or for what purpose these circular houses were constructed, is unknown. Near the church of Glenelg, on the coast of a sound that separates Skye from the mainland, barracks were built, in 1722, to hold 200 men; and are now occupied by a corporal and a few infantry only.

*Loch-hourn*, on the south border of Glenelg, is a long winding inlet of the sea, bounded by hills affording good pasture. The scenery that surrounds this lake is wild and magnificent. The hills are of a vast height, and for the most part clothed with extensive forests of oak and birch. Verdant tracts, thick woods, gray rocks and bold headlands, diversify the scene.

*Loch-nevish* is separated from Loch-hourn by the mountainous district of Knoydart; and has a picturesque inlet from the sea, opposite to the south extremity of Skye.

*Loch-shiel*, 16 miles long and 1 broad, forms the SW. boundary of the county, separating Moidart from Argyleshire. A canal 2 or 3 miles in length would connect this lake with Loch-Eil.

Forty-four islands belong to Inverness-shire, the principal of which are—Skye, Harris, South and North Uist. The names of the rest are, as follows:—Teona, Coullin, Eig, Sea, Elen-oransay, Pabba, Scalpa, Raasa, Fladda, Rona, Bernera, Fladda-huna, Elenisa, Barra, Fiaray, Fuddia, Hillesay, Watersay, Sanderay, Pabbay, Mingalay, Barrahead, the south point of Long Island, Eriskay, Benbecula, Wia, Hyskere, Elenzay, Grimsay, Kirkebuat, Rona, Boreray, Bernera, Walay, Killigray, Ensay, Pabay, Scalpay, Taransay and Scarp.

*Seats in this county.*—*Beaufort Castle*, Fraser of Lovat, in Kiltarlity parish, 10 miles W. of Inverness.—*Bernero barracks*, 153 miles from Edinburgh.—*Cinncraig*, nearly midway between Pitnain and Aviemore, on the Spey.—*Clunie*, Macpherson, midway between Dalwhinnie and Garviemore.

—*Culloden House*, Forbes, 3 miles E. of Inverness.—*Drakies*, Gordon.—*Dunmaglass*, M'Gillivray.—*Dunorain*, Baillie.—*Erchless*, Chisholm, 15 miles W. of Inverness.—*Fort George*, in Ardersier parish, 10 miles E. of Inverness.—*Fort Augustus*, 32 miles W. of Inverness, at the SW. end of Loch-Ness.—*Glengary*, Macdonell.—*Kinrara House*, Gordon, near Rothiemurchus.—*Lochiel*, Cameron.—*Moyhall*, Mackintosh, 9 miles SW. of Inverness.—*Muirtownhouse*, Duff, near Inverness.—*Rothiemurchus*, Grant, 2 miles S. from Aviemore, on the Spey.—*Tullochgorum*, near the Spey,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Aviemore, in the road to Fochabers.—*Warrenfield*, Warren.—*Fort William*, in Kilmalie parish,  $130\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Edinburgh.—Many seats in this shire are occupied by the Frasers.

This shire is divided into the following parishes.

*Alovie*, formerly Alloway, in the district of Badenoch and presbytery of Abernethy; 12 miles SSW. of the presbytery seat, is of an irregular form, 10 miles from NE. to SW, and 1-2 in breadth; in 1811, containing 961 inhabitants. Including the hilly district, this parish extends 20 miles from N. to S, and is watered by the Spey. The hills are barren, covered with heath, and rocky. To the S. of the river, the Grampians are higher than those to the N; and near their summits, there is no vegetation: but the intermediate valleys afford good pasture in summer. The lower, or arable parts, consist of a light, dry soil, incumbered with stones, and tolerably productive in a wet season; but the crop is often injured by mildew. The valued rent is 1394*l.* Scots. There is plenty of fir, alder and birch, with a few oaks. The great road from Edinburgh to Fort George and Inverness passes through this parish. On the estate of Raits, two miles from Pitmain, and within a few yards of the high road, is an artificial cave, 60 feet long, 9 broad, and 7 high; the sides of which are built with stones, and cove-

ed with flags, over which has been built an house. On each side of the road, opposite nearly to the manse, are many tumuli containing human bones.

*Ardersier*, in the presbytery of Nairn, and 6 miles W, is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles long, and 2 broad; containing 1287 inhabitants. Bounded on the north by the Moray Frith, it terminates in a point on which Fort George is built. It consists of about 1985 acres, of which 1018 are cultivated, and 967 are moor. There is variety of soil, viz. deep black mould—strong clay—light black mould and sand. Several tracts are tolerably improved and fruitful. Between Ardersier and Nairn is the field of a celebrated victory gained by Montrose in 1645.

*Ardnamurchan*, in the presbytery of Mull, the most western point of mainland in Scotland, is in  $56^{\circ} 43'$  N. latitude, and  $6^{\circ} 7'$  W. longitude from Greenwich; containing 2324 inhabitants. It is composed of five districts. 1. Ardnamurchan proper, or the parish of Kilchoan, 16 miles long, and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  broad. 2. Sunart, 12 by 6 miles. 3. Moidart, 19 by 7 miles. 4. Arasaig, 16 by 6 miles. 5. South Morir, 14 by 4 miles. The two first are in Argyleshire; and the rest in the shire of Inverness. It may be reduced to a square of above 90 miles of land and water, extending to 273,280 acres, of which 200,000 are land. It consists principally of mountains, hills and high moors. Many of the hills are from 400 to 800 yards above the level of the sea. The valued rent is 403*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* Sterling. The arable tracts are indifferently cultivated.

*Barray*, in the presbytery of Uist, consists of the mainland of Barray and a number of small islands, among which are Watersay, Sanderay, Pabba, Mangala and Bernera, &c.; containing 2114 inhabitants. The soil, in general, is thin and rocky; and several tracts are covered with sand. Among the hills there is some meadow ground; but the farmers chiefly depend on the sale of their cattle, and on the manufacture of kelp. (see the *Hebrides*). There are 11 Danish duns in this parish; that in Bernera is the most complete.

These duns were built on fresh-water lakes, or arms of the sea. In Castlebay is a fort of an hexagonal form, built on a rock, upwards of five centuries ago. There are some remains of Druidical temples; near one of which is a well, once famous for its medicinal quality.

*Boleskine and Abertarf*, united about 1570, in the presbytery of Abertarph; containing 2776 inhabitants, including Dores. Boleskine consists chiefly of Stratherick, a valley separated from Loch-Ness by an elevated ridge of hills; the soil, for the most part, approaching to moss. The latter is an extensive plain, stretching from the west end of Loch-Ness to the boundary of the parish of Kilmanivaig: the soil is a light black mould on a bottom of sand and gravel. The whole parish is divided by rivers, hills, and moors, into a variety of sections, glens and valleys, small portions of which are cultivated; and, before the 15th century, it was the property of the family of Lovat. Of limestone and natural wood there is abundance. The valued rent is 3295*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* Scots.—The fall of Foyers has been already mentioned.

*Bracadale*, in the presbytery of Sky, and on the west coast of the island, is of an irregular form, the inhabited part being 24 miles in length, and 6–10 in breadth; containing 1462 inhabitants. It is intersected by several arms of the sea; and Loch-Bracadale, a deep bay, is a good and safe harbour. The surface, in general, is hilly, with level and tolerably fertile patches adjacent to the shore, which, for the most part, is high and rocky. A very small proportion of the parish is cultivated. There is a considerable ridge of rugged hills, covered with heath and grass, affording pasture for black cattle and sheep. Haveray, Vuisay, Oronsay and Soay, are inconsiderable islets in this parish. There is a Danish fort of dry stones, half a mile from the manse; and another of the same kind at the distance of 13 computed miles.

*Cromdale*, in the presbytery of Abernethy, 4 miles NNW,

and partly in the shire of Moray, is 19 miles in length, and 5-8 in breadth; containing 2010 inhabitants. The soil is generally dry and thin, except some fertile tracts along the banks of the Spey. Not an hundredth part of the parish is arable or partially improved. The heath-clad hills yield much pasture for sheep. There is abundance of lime, and numerous plantations of firs. Within Lochindorb is a fortress, or thick wall of mason work, surrounding an acre of land, with watch towers at every corner. The village of Grantown, not many years ago founded on a barren heath, near the Spey, is now in a flourishing state. Castle Grant is pleasantly situate on an eminence near the middle of the parish, and commands an extensive prospect. This parish is famous for a battle fought in 1690, between the adherents of King William and the supporters of the house of Stuart, headed by Lord Viscount Dundee.

*Croy*, including Dalgross, in the presbytery of Nairn, and 7 miles SW, is 16 miles from NE. to SW, and 4-8 in breadth; containing 1967 inhabitants. It lies partly in the shire of Nairn, and is watered by the river of the same name, whose banks are wooded, or cultivated. The N. and NW. division of the parish is one continued ridge of moor ground, formerly the scene of the battle of Culloden, now covered with plantations of firs. The soil near the river is good; but elsewhere it is poor and thin, on a cold hard bottom. There are few improvements in agriculture, except in the vicinity of gentlemen's seats. The valued rent is 296*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* Scots. In this parish is an old tower, said to have been built in 1460; and an elegant modern house, bathed by the Nairn. In the south district of the parish there was a chapel of ease; and another in the north quarter, at Chapelton.

*Daviot* and *Dunlichty*, united in 1618, in the presbytery of Inverness, and 5 miles SE, is 18-22 miles in length, and 1½-4 in breadth; containing 1634 inhabitants. It extends from W. to E. along both sides of the river Nairn. There



is variety of soil, viz. sandy and light, mossy, spongy and wet, on a bottom of clay, indifferently cultivated, but in many parts capable of improvement. The valued ren is 3136*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots. The hills are naked rocks, or covered with heath. In the low grounds are tracts of peat-moss and moor. Among the hills are several lakes.

*Dores*, formerly *Durris*, in the presbytery of Inverness, and 8 miles SSE, is 20 miles in length, and 3—4 in breadth; containing 1314 inhabitants. Situate between the eastern part of Loch-Ness and Strath-Nairn, it consists chiefly of a valley bounded by mountains. The middle of the parish is a high and rocky ridge covered with heath, and wooded towards the lake. The soil of it is light, and little of it is cultivated, being fit only for pasturage. In the high ground are several lakes. Three miles from Loch-Ness, are vestiges of *Castal Dunriachan*, and about nine miles distant is *Dun-dardill*, formerly mentioned.

*Duirinish*, in the island and presbytery of Sky, is 26 miles from N. to SW, and 20 in breadth; containing 3361 inhabitants. On the SW. coast of the island, it is bounded on the SE. by *Bracadel*, and on the NW. and SW. by the sea. The extent of seacoast is upwards of 60 miles; and the shore, in general, is stony, and in many parts high and rocky. The moors, for the most part, are deep and wet: and the ground near the lochs and arms of the sea, descends in some places gently, and in others rapidly, towards the coasts. The soil is partly a black light loam, and partly of a reddish and gravelly quality. Considerable improvements in agriculture are not here to be looked for. The hills are covered with heath; and the two most noted are the *Hallivails*, flat on the summit, and within a mile of each other. There are many tolerable harbours, viz. *Loch-Arneford*, *Loch-Bay*, *Pottech*, *Dunvegan-Loch*, *Loch-Harlosh*, &c. Antiquities are—several circular towers, perhaps Danish, built of large stones without cement, and two Popish chapels.

*Glenelg*, in the presbytery of Lochcarron, and 16 miles S,

is 20 miles from N. to S, and 20 in breadth; containing 2611 inhabitants. It is divided into three districts. 1. Glenelg, the property of Macleod. 2. Knowdort, separated from Glenelg by an arm of the sea called Lochurn. 3. North Morror, divided from Knowdort by another arm of the sea called Lochneavis. On the NW. it is bounded by the sound between Sky and the mainland. In two valleys of Glenelg, the soil is good, consisting partly of a deep black loam, and partly of a sandy gravel. In Knowdort, on the borders of Lochurn and Lochneavis, and of the sea, the soil is light; and the hills, though high, are mostly green to the top, and afford excellent pasture for cattle. North Morror is rocky, mountainous, and fit for pasture. A small proportion of this extensive parish is arable; and some patches are tolerably cultivated. The valued rent is 35654 Scots. There are many round towers, some tumuli or barrows, and the ruins of an old fortress, on an eminence above the manse. The most remarkable current is, at Kylesrae, the sound that divides Sky from the mainland. At spring tides it runs so rapidly, as to render it impossible for any vessel to pass with a fresh breeze. Its velocity is reckoned equal to nine knots an hour.

*Harris*, in the presbytery of Uist, between Lewis and North Uist, contains 3569 inhabitants. This parish, formerly called Kilbride, is composed of seven inhabited islands, and many lesser ones uninhabited, some of which are covered with heath and moss, and others afford pasturage. The extent of the whole is reckoned 48 by 7-24 miles. The quantity of arable land, in proportion to the moors and wastes, is inconsiderable. The soil in many places is sandy, in some it is wet and mixed with clay; but the most prevalent soil is a species of black earth on a bed of rock. The shores are lined with sea-weed. The industry of the inhabitants is counteracted by the unpropitiousness of the soil and the climate. There are several monuments of Druidism, and many Danish forts on eminences along the coast. In

Harris there were, of old, 12 churches and chapels, of which some ruins exist. (see *Harris*.)

*Inverness*, the seat of a presbytery, 156 miles from Edinburgh by Perth, is 15 miles in length, and 5 in breadth; containing 10,757 inhabitants. The surface is partly flat, and partly hilly, rocky and mountainous. The soil is a light black loam on a bottom of gravel. About 5000 acres are arable, partially enclosed, and considerably improved. There are few natural woods, but extensive plantations. Among the monuments of antiquity are several Druidical temples, and tumuli or cairns. Inverness was a parsonage dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and, in 1618, the parish of Bona, also a parsonage, was united to it. The country parish is planted with seats.

*Kilmalie*, in the presbytery of Abertarph, 3 miles NW. of Ben-Nevis, and partly in Argyleshire, is of an irregular form, about 60 miles from NW. to SE, and 30 in breadth; containing 4045 inhabitants. Intersected by three arms of the sea, it consists of about 376,960 acres; and the surface of the hills may be one-third more. High grounds, covered with heath, compose the bulk of the parish; but there are many valleys clothed with pastures. The soil, on the arable banks of the Lochy and Nevis, is sandy, shallow, and tolerably cultivated. About 14,000 acres are covered with trees. The only fresh-water lake is Loch-Archaig, 16 miles long and one broad. Ben-Nevis, already mentioned, is the most remarkable mountain. Some veins of lead have been discovered; of limestone and granite there is abundance. Near Ballachulish there is a deep cave of difficult access; and eight miles up the river Nevis there is another cave, opposite to which there is a beautiful cascade, and another two miles higher on that river. This parish has about 70 miles of seacoast, most of which is high and rocky. The chief articles of export are fish, wood, sheep, horses and black cattle. Fort William is in this parish.

*Kilmaraig*, in the presbytery of Abertarph, 8 miles E.

of Fort-William, is 60 miles from S. to N, and 10-20 in breadth; containing 2407 inhabitants. Bounded on the W. by Kilmalie, and on the E. by Laggan, it is diversified by ranges of lofty mountains towards the extremities, and intersected by extensive glens and rapid rivers, which discharge themselves into the river Lochy. The soil is various, but chiefly of a light sandy nature, and in some places a black loam. Agriculture has made little progress in this country, as the whole is best suited for sheep farms. The castle of Inverlochie, in ruins, was a quadrangular building, with round towers at the angles, that covers 1600 yards, near the river Lochy. The parallel roads in Glenroy have been already described.

*Kilmorack*, in the presbytery of Dingwall, and 10 miles S, is 60 miles from W. to E, and 10-30 in breadth; containing 2528 inhabitants. Near the eastern extremity, there are extensive corn-fields well cultivated; and the barren grounds are covered with plantations, exhibiting beautiful and romantic scenery. There is little improvement in agriculture. The farmers chiefly depend on the sale of black cattle and sheep; and the only manufacture is wood prepared for domestic and foreign markets. The valued rent is 3810*l.* Scots. The principal river is the Beaully. There are many lakes; one of which, Lochan-Uain, about 40 miles W. of Beaully, is surrounded by high mountains, and covered with ice throughout the whole year. There are traces of Druidical temples, of small forts, and of the ancient priory of Beaully, founded about the year 1230, by James Bisset of Lovat.

*Kilmuir*, in the presbytery and island of Sky, on the NW. coast, is 16 miles long, and 8 broad; containing 2752 inhabitants. Of a semicircular form, it is bounded on the S. by the parish of Snizort, and on all other sides by the sea. The hills in the lower district are green; the mountains and a portion of the low grounds are covered with heath; the shores are high and rocky; and the extent of coast is about

30 miles. The soil of the arable tracts is, in general, a deep and fertile clay. Some farms are enclosed, but indifferently cultivated. There are no woods. The minerals are free-stone, common stone and some limestone. Vessels may anchor in safety at Duntulm, which is well sheltered, except to the NW; and at Altivaig, which is open to the North sea. There are ruins of six Danish forts, and of several Popish chapels. At the northern termination of a ridge of mountains, there is a concealed valley, that could contain 4000 head of cattle, and is accessible only in three or four places.

*Kiltarity*, including the parish of Conveth, in the presbytery of Inverness, and 10 miles W, is 30 miles from NE. to SW, and six in breadth; containing 2601 inhabitants. The NE. part of this parish is tolerably level; the S. side is high and wooded, except a small cultivated district. Westward it is divided into four ridges by rivulets. Most of it consists of hills and rugged rocks. About one-thirtieth part of the whole is arable, not yielding grain sufficient for the inhabitants; as much is under meadow grass; upwards of 1200 acres are planted with firs; and four times that quantity are covered with natural wood. Among the hills, in the S. district, there are several mosses, and 9 or 10 lakes, the largest of which contains a small island. The valued rent is 2455*l.* 15*s.* Scots. There is little agricultural improvement, except in the neighbourhood of gentlemen's seats. The river Beaully is the most considerable stream, and bounds the parish on the NW. The family of Lovat's seat, Downie, or Beaufort, is pleasantly situate on a rising ground, near the Beaully, a mile N. of the church. Two miles E. of the church, is Castle Spynie, the wall of which is a circle 54 yards in circumference, and 9-10 feet thick, built of dry stone, on the summit of a hill, about 700 feet above the level of the plain, and commanding an extensive prospect. There are six Druidical places of worship within a mile of the church. Each temple consists of two concentric circles, the outer being 64-74 yards in circuit, and formed of 2

large stones. The inner circle, 10 or 11 feet from the outlet, is composed of small stones placed near one another.

*Kingussie* to which Inch is united, in the presbytery of Abernethy, and 23 miles SW, is 20 miles from N. to S; and 17 in breadth; containing 1981 inhabitants. Of this parish the low part only and the glens, watered by the Spey and other streams, are well inhabited; the remainder consisting of a range of hills fit for pasturage. It lies in Badenoch, and is bounded on the W. by Laggan, and on the S. by Blair in Athol. Besides the Spey, which intersects it from W. to E, the other rivers are the Traim and Calder, the Tromie, Gynag and Peshie. Loch-Inch, about a mile square, is situate at the E. extremity of the parish. In the lower ground, the upper stratum of the soil is a mixture of sand and slime, the second is a light loam, and the third is clay. The high land is light loam mixed with clay. There are few improvements in agriculture, grazing being the only kind of farming proper for this hilly country. The valued rent is 3000*l.* Scots. There are traces of Druidical temples in several places; and the vestige of an encampment between the bridge of Spey and Pitmain. The church was originally a parsonage dedicated to St Columba.

*Kirkhill*, composed of Wardlaw and Farnua, united in 1618, in the presbytery of Inverness, and 7 miles W, is 8 miles in length, and 1-3 in breadth; containing 1477 inhabitants. Of an irregular form, it is bounded on the N. by the Beauly and the Moray Frith. The soil is various. In the two valleys separated by a ridge of rising ground, and that part which connects the valleys, is a strong clay. On the rising ground next the plain is a rich loam; and higher still is a light loam on a bottom of gravel. The hills that stretch along the SE. district are covered with heath. There are several natural woods; but few agricultural improvements. The valued rent is 2668*l.* 10*s.* Scots. The Druidical temples are almost defaced. In the moor, near the ferry of Beauly, are many small tumuli of earth mixed with stones.

*Laggan*, perhaps the highest parish in Scotland, in the

presbytery of Abertarph and county of Badenoch, is 20 miles from NE. to SW, and the inhabited part is three in breadth; containing 1254 inhabitants. The river Spey, originating in a small lake, runs through the middle of this parish. Along the border of Loch-Laggan, there are remains of the Caledonian forest. The slopes and declivities on either side of the Spey are of a stony, but tolerably fertile soil. In several districts are some enclosures; but, in general, there is little improvement in agriculture. The valued rent is 1801*l.* Scots. Clany is an handsome seat, sheltered by thriving plantations.

*Moy and Dalarossie*, partly in the shire of Nairn, in the presbytery of Inverness, and 9 miles SE, is 30 miles from SW. to NE, and 5-6 in breadth; containing 1483 inhabitants. It is a bleak and barren, rugged and mountainous country, except small stripes of land along the Findhorn, whose source is in this parish, and whose banks are shaded with birch and alder. The cultivated ground is not, perhaps, one-fifteenth part of the parish. There are no agricultural improvements of note, pasturage being the chief object of the farmers. The valued rent is 2234*l.* Scots. There are extensive natural woods, and thriving plantations. Loch-Moy, whose banks are wooded, contains a small island, which was the ancient residence of M'Intosh, the chief of the clan Chattan. In this parish is the pass, through which the Highlanders entered the Low country. This pass is so narrow, that a few men could defend it against numbers.

*Petty*, including Briachlich, in the presbytery of Inverness, and 5 miles NE, is 8 miles in length and 4 in breadth; containing 1615 inhabitants. A small part of this parish is in the shire of Nairn. Bounded on the N. by the Moray Frith, and of a rectangular form nearly, the greater proportion of it is flat; but the ground rises to the south. There are large tracts of indifferently cultivated fields; and upwards of 500 acres of plantations. Some of the soil is rich

black mould; but the greater part of it is light and sandy. The enclosures are few, and the improvements in agriculture inconsiderable. There are no towns, nor villages, nor manufactures. In several places are circles of upright stones. Near the church are two artificial earthen mounds, 150 feet in circumference at the base, 42 in height, and flat on the summit. Castle Stewart, a large house belonging to the Earl of Moray, lies in ruins. The military road from Stirling to Fort George crosses this parish; and the road from Fort George to Fort Augustus passes through the length of it. Petty was originally a parsonage; and Briachlie a vicarage depending thereon.

*Portree*, formerly Kiltaraglaw, in the presbytery of Sky, on the E. coast, is 14 miles from N. to S, and 4-5 in breadth; containing 2729 inhabitants. Besides the islands of Raasay and Ronay, this parish may contain 41,900 acres. It consists of hills, valleys and plains. The most remarkable hill rises above the harbour, and commands an extensive and diversified prospect. On the acclivities of this and other hills, are farms not much improved; and their tops are covered with rock or heath. There is an excellent and frequented harbour. On the N. end of the parish are two considerable lakes; and many smaller ones in different places. There are two Danish forts, two Roman-catholic chapels, and, near the N. end of Raasay, one old castle. Several deep caves in the rocks attract the notice of the traveller.

*Sleat*, in the presbytery of Sky, and S. part of the island, is 17 miles from NE. to SW. along the coast, and 1-3½ in breadth; containing 1936 inhabitants. It is intersected by several arms of the sea. The two extremities are tracts of tolerable pasturage; and the whole W. side is a mixture of arable and pasture ground. Wood seems peculiar to this part of the island. The E. side of the parish, 5 miles long and 1½ broad, is a deep clay, and arable, but not well cultivated. Black cattle are the chief article of export. The castle of Dunskaich, on a rock, on the W. side of Sleat, is



celebrated in the poems of Ossian: and I'Chamuis, *i. e.* the castle at the end of the bay, stands on the eastern shore. In the harbour of Isle Ornasay, there is anchorage for vessels of any size.

*Small Isles*, in the presbytery of Sky, and partly in Argyleshire, is composed of 4 islands, *viz.* Eigg, Rum, Canna and Muik, elsewhere described. The first is in the shire of Inverness, and yields scanty crops of grain, with abundance of kelp. (see *Hebrides*.)

*Snizort*, in the presbytery and island of Sky, at the bottom of a deep bay on the N. coast, is 18 miles from S. to N, and 6–9 in breadth; containing 2275 inhabitants. The western district is intersected by an arm of the sea called Loch-Snizort, which stretches inland SE. 5 or 6 miles, and is narrow and shallow. The surface of the parish is unequal, and diversified with mountains, hills, glens or valleys and plains. The soil, in general, is poor, light and gravelly. In the N. and W. parts, there are patches of tolerably fertile soil; and in the eastern district the soil is a deep clay: but the quantity of arable land bears little proportion to the heath, moss, and bleak hills. A ridge of high mountains stretches from N. to S. There are seven considerable and rapid streams. Here, as in most of the Hebrides, there are vestiges of Druidical places of worship—watch towers—and many cairns, containing urns wherein ashes of human bones were deposited.

*Strath*, or Strathswordle, in the presbytery of Sky, and S. division of the island, is of an irregular form, 19 miles in length, and 4–5 in breadth; containing 2107 inhabitants. On the E. it is bounded by the sea. The middle of the parish is flat; but the greatest part of it is hilly. The hills towards the N. boundary are high and conical; and those in the other districts are covered with heath. In some parts the soil is clay, in others black loam; but most of it is a mixture of earth and moss. Of limestone, freestone and marl, there is abundance. Little grain, except oats, is raised

in the parish: black cattle, sheep and kelp, constitute the wealth of the inhabitants. There are remains of 4 Romish chapels; on the W. side of the parish are ruins of 7 circular towers erected on rocks; on the E. side are many *tanuili* containing urns full of ashes; and in the district of Strathaird there are several caves, in one of which the Pretender concealed himself some nights in 1746. The isles of Scalpay and Pabbay are in this parish. In the highest part of the former, there is a petrified rock of moss, containing a variety of shells. In the latter, several petrified fish, of different sizes, are to be seen in the rocks and stones along the shore.

*North Uist*, near the middle of the Long island, contains 3010 inhabitants. The cultivated parts of this parish are pleasant in summer and autumn, yielding tolerable crops of barley and rich pasture; but in winter, the face of the country is naked and bare, bleak and dreary. *South Uist*, including several adjacent islands, is 45 miles in length from NNE. to SSW, and 10-13 in breadth; containing 4595 inhabitants. *North and South Uist* are described in a subsequent part of this work. (see *Hebrides*.)

*Urquhart and Glenmoriston*, in the presbytery of *Aber-tarph*, and on the east bounded by *Loch-Ness*, is 30 miles in length, and 8-12 in breadth; containing 2446 inhabitants. The glens of *Urquhart and Glenmoriston*, extending in a westerly direction from *Loch-Ness*, are nearly parallel, and about 8-10 miles distant from each other, separated by a ridge of mountains. This country consists of hills and dales, rocks and woods. *Urquhart* is divided into strath and braes of a deep and fertile loam. The soil of *Glenmoriston* is light and sandy; and a portion of both is tolerably cultivated. The valued rent is 2219*l.* 5*s.* Scots. The largest river is *Moriston*, which rises in *Glensheal*, forms a cascade near its mouth, and loses itself in *Loch-Ness*. There are many small fresh-water lakes, and considerable natural woods. Of limestone there is abundance. The castle of *Urquhart* has

been already noticed. On the north side of the bay of Urquhart, opposite to the castle, there is a vestige of a religious house, which belonged to the order of the Knights of the Temple. Urquhart was formerly a parsonage dedicated to St. Mary; and Glenmoriston was a chapel dedicated to St. Richard.

INVERNESS-SHIRE--STATISTICAL TABLE.

Presbyteries.	Parishes.	Extent in Miles.		Population in		Ministers in 1818.	Stipends in 1755.	Patrons in 1818.
		Length.	Breadth.	1755.	1800, 1811.			
Abernethy	Alvie	20	1½	1021	1058	Jo. M'Donald	L. 53	Duke of Gordon.
Nairn	Ardersier	2½	2	428	1041	Pr. Campbell	0	Lord Cawdor.
Mull	Ardnamurchan	20	10	200	2165	J. Patience	—	Duke of Argyle.
Uist	Barray	—	—	1150	2114	A. Nicolson	—	Crown.
Abertarph	Boleskine	15	5	3326	3113	W. Fraser	47	Fraser of Lovat.
Sky	Bracadale	24	8	1907	1865	J. Shaw	48	M'Leod of M'Leod.
Abernethy	Cromdale	19	6	2063	2187	Gr. Grant	50	Earl of Seafield.
Nairn	Croy	16	6	1901	1039	H. Calder	57	Lord Cawdor & Kilravock.
Inverness	Daviot	22	3	2176	1815	Ja. M'Phail	54	Crown & Lord Cawdor.
—	Dores	20	3½	1520	2065	Jo. M'Killigan	71	Lord Cawdor.
Sky	Duirnish	26	20	2568	3327	Ja. Souter	50	M'Leod of M'Leod.
Lochcarron	Glengelg	20	20	1816	2834	Col. M'Iver	—	Ditto.
Uist	Harris	—	—	1965	2996	Al. Bethune	52	Hume of Harris.
Inverness	Inverness	15	5	9730	8732	Al. Fraser	68	Crown.
Abertarph	Kilmalie	60	30	3093	4520	D. M'Intyre	53	Duke of Argyle.
—	Kilmaluvaig	60	15	2995	2541	Th. Ross	50	Duke of Gordon.
Diugwall	Kilmorack	60	20	2330	2366	Sim. Fraser	68	Fraser of Lovat.
Sky	Kilmuir	16	8	1958	2555	Don. Ross	46	Crown.
Inverness	Kiltarity	30	6	1964	2588	R. Bayne	48	Fraser of Lovat.
Abernethy	Kingussie	20	17	1900	1306	Jo. Robertson	50	Duke of Gordon.
Inverness	Kirkhill	8	2	1360	1582	Don. Fraser	57	Fraser of Lovat.
Abertarph	Laggan	20	3	1521	1333	W. Robertson	40	Duke of Gordon.
Inverness	Moy	30	5½	1693	1345	J. M'Lauchlan	47	M'Intosh of Geddes.
—	Pety	8	4	1643	1585	W. Smith	65	Earl of Moray.

INVERNESS-SHIRE—STATISTICAL TABLE—continued.

Presbyteries.	Parishes.	Extent in Miles.		Population in		Ministers in 1818.	Stipends in 1755.	Patrons in 1818.
		Length.	Breadth.	1755.	1800. 1811.			
Sky -	Portree -	14	4½	1385	2729	C. M'Donald -	L. a. d.	Crown.
-	Sleat -	17	2	1250	1986	Jo. M'Kinnon -	55 11 1½	Ditto.
-	Small Isles -	-	-	945	1339	-	44 8 10½	Ditto.
-	Snizort -	18	7	1627	2144	Ma. M'Leod -	-	Ditto.
-	Strath -	19	4½	945	1748	D. Mackinnon -	48 2 2½	Ditto.
Uist -	North Uist -	-	-	1909	3010	W. Arbuckle -	45 17 9½	Ditto.
-	South Uist -	-	-	2209	4005	Geo. Monro -	49 8 10½	Ditto.
Abertarph -	Urquhart -	30	10	1943	2446	J. D. Smith -	72 4 5½	Earl of Seafield.

## 28. ROSS-SHIRE.

ROSS-SHIRE is bounded on the north by Sutherland, on the east by Cromarty and the Moray Frith, on the south by Inverness-shire, and on the west by the ocean; lying between  $57^{\circ} 8'$  and  $57^{\circ} 59'$  N. latitude, and between  $4^{\circ}$  and  $5^{\circ} 46'$  W. longitude from Greenwich; towards the middle being 56 miles from north to south, but in other meridians 23–34 miles; and its greatest extent from west to east exceeding 70 miles. It consists of about 2070 square miles, or 1,324,800 English acres; in 1811 containing 31 parishes, 12,829 inhabited houses, 13,574 families, 27,640 males, 33,213 females, and 60,853 inhabitants; including the shire of Cromarty, which contains portions of several parishes. The valued rent of Ross-shire, exclusive of Cromarty, is 75,043*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* Scots; and in 1811 the real land rent was estimated at 91,089*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* Sterling. In both counties there are about 72,000 acres of natural wood, 5000 in plantations, and 120,378 cultivated.

The eastern coast of Ross-shire, to a short distance from the sea, is well improved, abundantly fertile, and ornamented with a variety of country seats. Beyond this tract, the inland districts become rude, lofty and terrific. But, though wild and mountainous, there are many pleasant glens, or valleys, which afford abundance of pasture for black cattle and sheep. The general aspect of the western districts is extremely uninviting to a stranger, as they exhibit vast piles of rocky mountains, with broken summits, and snowy glaciers lodged in their deep-shaded recesses. Yet, even in that dreary and desolate region, there are some sheltered tracts of shallow and not unfruitful soil.—The highest ridge, in the shires of Ross and Sutherland, is nearly in  $4^{\circ} 40'$  W. longitude from Greenwich; and thence many streams descend on the one hand to the west, and on the other to the south-east.

The western coast is very irregular, and deeply indented with narrow bays, or inlets of the sea, called lochs, which run a great way inland, in different directions. The names of those lochs are as follow—*Ennard*, divided into two parts, the innermost land-locked, and capable of containing a fleet of ships, having a clean entrance, with 20 fathoms of water.—*Great Loch-Broom*, 16 miles in length, and 5 broad at the entrance. On the east coast of this lake, a fishing station, called Ulla Pool, belonging to the British Society, was begun in 1788, and has been gradually increasing. It has a secure harbour, a commodious roadstead, and a good quay, but little trade. It is bounded by a rugged and mountainous territory, whence there is a good road 98 miles eastward to Dingwall. Opposite to the mouth of this loch, there are many small islands.—*Little Loch-Broom*, 7 miles long, and less than half a mile broad, is bounded by high mountains, partially covered with birch woods. A few miles from the bottom of it is Dundonell, a gentleman's seat, near a rivulet, surrounded by the most magnificent scenery.—*Groinard*, separated from Loch-Ewe by a rocky peninsula on the west, and by another from Loch-Broom on the east. To the north-west is a capacious bay, with two entrances, the one three miles, and the other one mile broad, with an island between them.—*Ewe*, 6 miles long and 1-3 broad; at the head of which is the station of the packet to Stornaway in Lewis, distant about 35 miles north-west.—*Maree*, a fresh-water lake inland from Ewe, and 18 miles long. The inner half is about half a mile in breadth; but, afterwards, it widens into a bay 4 miles broad, whose rocky shores are fringed with woods. Among its numerous inlets there is one of the same name, covered with a grove of trees, in the midst of which is a circular dyke of stones. Towards its western extremity this lake narrows to 100 yards, and by a rapid stream discharges itself into the bay of Loch-Ewe.—*Gairloch*, or Gareloch, a large bay open to the west, with a clean bottom, from 20 to 40 fathoms depth.—*Terridon*, or

Torriden, composed of three reaches, which contract at the upper end to a passage half a mile wide, opening to a small bay called Loch-Shieltag.—*Applecross* bay, opposite to the middle of Raasay island.—*Carron* and *Kisserne* are two small inlets at the bottom of a gulf between Applecross and Loch-Alsh.—*Duich*, the SW. boundary of the county, separated by a narrow strait from Skye.

Besides the lochs connected with the sea, there are numbers of lakes of different dimensions in the valleys, which merit no particular notice.

The Friths of Dornoch and Cromarty are mentioned in another part of this work. The Frith of *Beauly* forms the boundary with the county of Inverness; and the river of that name is composed of several streams which descend from the lofty ridge in  $4^{\circ} 40'$  W. longitude.

The *Ochel* rises in the parish of Assint, and, after a course of 40 miles eastward, falls into the head of Dornoch Frith.

The *Conan* flows in a ENE. direction, and loses itself in the most inland part of the Frith of Cromarty.

The *Orrin* has its source in the SW. border of the county, and joins the Conan at the church of Urray.

Some of the *mountains* in this county are of great height. Tulloch-Ard was of importance in ancient times (see *Kintail* parish). Ben-Vaish, in the parish of Kiltearn, is seen from a great distance, and its summit is almost perpetually covered with snow.—In various districts there are valuable minerals. The NW. part of the shire contains strata of fine marble; and elsewhere, sandstone, limestone, clay and shell-marl are found; with appearances of lead, copper, and iron-ore.

This county is subdivided into many districts, the most considerable of which are the following—*Ferindonald*, the country of the Munroes, comprehends the two parishes of Kiltearn and Kintail; and is remarkable for the diversity of its scenery, consisting of hills, mountains, lakes, rivers, woods and plantations, interspersed with some cultivated



fields on the north side of Cromarty Frith.—Freewater, Balnagowan, Derrymoor, &c., inland districts northward of Ben-Vaish, are wild, rugged and mountainous; but there are many valleys covered with natural wood, or pastures.—*Groinord*, the NW. division of the shire, situate between Loch-Broom and Loch-Maree, comprehends an area of 400 square miles nearly. It is indented by inlets of the sea, along the borders of which are some strips of arable land.—*Gairloch* is a mountainous and barren tract, 25 miles long, and 5–12 broad, between Loch-Maree and Loch-Torridon, on the west coast.—*Applecross*, between Loch-Torridon and Loch-Carron, has a triangular form of about 12 miles on every side. It is bleak, dreary and mountainous, with a small proportion of arable land and pasture.—*Loch-Carron*, traversed by the river Carron, is a pleasant Highland country, 20 miles from SW. to NE, and 4 or 5 in breadth.—*Loch-alsk*, between Loch-Carron and Loch-Luing, is a district about 18 miles long, and 4 broad, abounding in good pastures.—*Kintail* is a mountainous district, 16 miles long, and 5–8 broad, between Loch-Duich and Loch-Luing, opposite nearly to the east corner of Skye, and almost inaccessible by land.—*Glenshiel* is a recluse glen, about 16 miles long, and 2–6 broad, on the military road from Fort Augustus to Bernera in Glenelg.

The proprietors of Ross-shire have of late been attentive to the improvement of the country, by forming good roads, building bridges over every rivulet, and covering barren moors with plantations of fir, larch, oak, elm and beech; and large tracts of waste ground have been brought under cultivation.

*Towns, &c.*—Dingwall is a royal borough, and the seat of a presbytery, on a fertile plain, at the bottom of Cromarty Frith, and the mouth of a river composed of several small streams, which flow from lakes in the interior part of the country, 19 miles NNW. of Inverness, and 175 NNW. of Edinburgh. It is governed by a provost, two bailies, a

dean of guild, a treasurer, and ten councillors; and, united with Tain, Dornoch, Wick and Kirkwall, it sends one member to Parliament. The cross now stands at the east end of the town; and thence a street leads NE. to the ruins of what was once the residence of the Earls of Ross. This building, standing close to the shore, and on two sides protected by a little river, seems to have been well adapted for defence. The castle, now in ruins, was situate at the west end. Near the church is an obelisk which attracts the notice of travellers (see *Dingwall* parish). The Frith is navigable by small vessels as far as the town.—Two miles westward, on *Knockfarril*, or Fallaric, there was a vitrified fort, supposed to have been the ancient Selma celebrated in the poems of Ossian. The area is 120 by 40 feet within the wall, which is strengthened on the outside with works at each end. Several vitrified ruins extend along the ridge of the hill.—Ben-vevis, or Ben-Vaish, is a noted mountain, NW. of Dingwall, about 3720 feet in height.—Seven miles NE. of that borough, and three from the Frith, there is a deep chasm, called Craig-grande, formed by two opposite precipices, through which the torrent Aultgrande runs for the space of two miles, and, in some parts of its course, 130 feet below the surface of the earth. The wildness of the steep and rugged rocks, the gloomy horror of the cliffs and caverns, the noise of the waterfalls and hollow murmuring of the river, with fine groves of pines, conspire to form a scene singularly grand and picturesque.—In the same parish, viz. *Kiltearn*, large conical heaps of stones, or cairns, are found on the summits of many hills.—About a mile west of the house of Clyne there is a circular cairn, 30 paces diameter, containing, in the centre, a grave 3 feet 6 inches long, 18 inches broad, and 14 inches deep, lined with flat stones; and in its neighbourhood are three graves of the same dimensions nearly.

*Fortrose* is a small market town, composed of the villages of *Rosemarkie* and *Chanonry*, joined together by a royal

charter in 1444. Rosemarkie was erected into a royal borough by Alexander King of Scotland. About a mile westward is Chanonry, where the Bishop of Ross formerly resided, and whose income, in 1562, was—money, 504*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* Scots; bear, 78 chalders, 4 bolls, 1 firiot, 1 peck; oats, 7 chalders, 4 bolls; marts, 40; sheep, 169; kids, 132; capons, 10 dozen; poultry, 57 dozen. A small part only of the ancient cathedral remains. Chanonry is now the presbytery seat, 12 miles NNE. of Inverness. For ages past, the greater part of the inhabitants in Chanonry have been shoemakers, and, in Rosemarkie, weavers. The academy of Fortrose has a rector and two masters, for the education of young persons in the languages, and the principles of natural philosophy.

Eight or nine miles NW. of Fortrose, in the road to Dingwall, lies the barony of Ferintosh, a small portion of the county of Nairn, in the parish of Urquhart, which, from 1690 to 1786, possessed an exemption from the duties of excise on spirits distilled from grain of the growth of that district, on condition of making an annual payment of 400 merks Scots. When this privilege was resumed by Government, the sum of 20,000*l.* was granted as a compensation to the proprietor.

*Tain* is a royal borough, the seat of a presbytery, and irregularly built trading town, in a fertile tract, on the south coast of Dornoch Frith, 26 miles NE. of Dingwall, and 45 from Inverness. It is noted for its large square tower, and five small turrets. The church was founded A. D. 1481. To the eastward lies a narrow tract of land, terminating in a promontory called Tarbet-Ness, which divides the Friths of Dornoch and Moray. In that tract stands the castle of *Lochlin*, about a mile NE. of Loch-Eye, and six east of Tain, consisting of two square buildings joined together by the corners, and fortified with turrets. Near the seacoast there is a large obelisk, on one side of which is a cross with the figure of St Andrew, and some uncouth animals under-

neath. On the reverse is the representation of a grand hunt of wolves, bears, and other wild animals; and above is a large animal, delineated on other monuments of the same kind. Two miles northward, on a green plain, near the beach, is another obelisk, remarkable for the beauty of its sculpture. It represents a deer hunt; and the waving ornaments round the margin are cut by a masterly hand. These, and most other ancient monuments in the kingdom, more generally represent hunting matches than battles.

*Ferne Abbey*, about 5 miles SE. of Tain, was founded by Ferquhard I. Earl of Ross, A. D. 1240, for canons of St Austin; for whose maintenance they yearly received, in money, 165*l.* 7*s.* 1½*d.* Scots; bear, 30 chalders, 2 bolls, 2 pecks; and oats, 1 chalders and 6 bolls. Patrick Hamilton, one of the abbots, for favouring the doctrines of Luther, was burnt at St Salvator's gate, St Andrews.—In the parish of Nigg, where a range of rocks which overhang the Moray Frith terminates, at a place called Dunskeath, once stood a fort, built by William, king of Scotland; and, in the same parish, there is a stratum of different kinds of shells found in the sands, and another a mile from the sea. (see *Nigg* parish.)

*Beaully*, a village at the mouth of a river of the same name, was formerly noted for an abbey, founded about the year 1230, by James Bisset, for monks of the order of Vallis-caulium. The income of this abbey, at the Reformation, was 136*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots; oats, 14 chalders, 2 bolls, 3 firlots, 3½ pecks; marts, 10; sheep, 20; fowls, 21 dozen; salmon, 2 lasts, and 6 barrels.—In that neighbourhood, Castle-Dounie, a seat of the Frasers of Lovat, was demolished in 1746.

Lewis, and other islands belonging to this county, will be described under the article *Hebrides*.

Dr George Mackenzie, compiler of the 'Lives of Scottish writers;' and Dr James Mackenzie, author of the 'Art of Preserving Health,' were natives of Ross-shire.

*Seats in Ross and Cromarty-shires.*—*Applecross*, M'Kenzie.—*Balnagowan*, Ross, 7 miles S. of Tain.—*Bayfield*, in Nigg parish.—*Beaufort Castle*, Fraser, near Beaulie.—*Brahan Castle*, Lord Seaforth, 4 miles SSW. of Dingwall.—*Conan House*, M'Kenzie, between Beaulie and Dingwall.—*Coul*, M'Kenzie.—*Cromarty House*, Ross-Gray.—*Dounie Castle*, Fraser, near Beaulie.—*Dundonald*, M'Kenzie.—*Foulis*, Monroe, 5 miles N. of Dingwall.—*Gairloch-hall*, M'Kenzie.—*Invergordon Castle*, M'Leod, in Rosskeen parish, 14 miles NE. of Dingwall.—*Kinchurdy*, Miller, near Rosemarkie.—*Knockbrack*, Baillie, a mile from Tain.—*Lochalsh*, Innes, on the west coast.—*Mounteagle*, Urquhart.—*Navar*, Monroe.—*Newhall*, Gordon, a mile from Invergordon ferry.—*Ord*, M'Kenzie.—*Radery*, Leslie, near Rosemarkie.—*Red Castle*, Grant.—*Rosehaugh*, M'Kenzie, nine miles from Inverness.—*Stewart Castle*, Earl of Moray, between Inverness and Fort-George.—*New Tarbet*, Hay-Mackenzie, and once the seat of the Earls of Cromarty, in the parish of Kilmuir-easter.—*Little Tarrel*, M'Kay.—Many seats in those counties are occupied by proprietors named Ross and M'Kenzie.

This county is divided into the following parishes.

*Alness*, in the presbytery of Dingwall, is of an irregular form, 12 miles in length, and 2-4 in breadth; containing 1088 inhabitants. In the lower part near the sea, and two miles upwards, the soil is light. The higher part consists of glens fitted for pasture; and contains two fresh-water lakes. Beyond that high ground there is a large tract of heath. The valued rent is 2891*l.* Scots. *Navar*, an elegant seat, a mile from the Frith, commands an extensive view of the neighbouring country, and of the bay of Cromarty. *Alness* is about 10 miles NE. of Dingwall.

*Applecross*, in the presbytery of Lochcarron, and on the west coast opposite to the island of Raasay, is of an irregular form, intersected by the sea; containing 2297 inhabi-

tants. It extends upwards of 20 miles in a direct line along the seacoast, which is high and rocky. The general appearance of the parish is hilly, rugged, and mountainous. Yet amidst these hills covered with heath, and of a dreary aspect, there are some pleasant valleys, yielding good pasture; but these are separated from one another by ridges of hills, inaccessible in stormy weather. A changeable and rainy climate being unfavourable to agriculture, this is chiefly a grazing country. Black cattle, butter, cheese, fish, and kelp, are the articles of export. In the district of Kishorn there is a copper mine; and on the south side of the bay of Applecross, an excellent limestone quarry. In different parts of the parish are some natural woods. In the district of Applecross are remains of a subterraneous house of considerable length, perhaps a receptacle of plunder; and at no great distance are the ruins of a Danish dan, or watch tower. Near the parish church are remains of a religious house, which was richly endowed with landed property, conveyed by a Popish missionary to his daughter.

*Avoch*, in the presbytery of Chanonry, 4 miles SW. of Fort-George, and on the south bounded by the Moray Frith, is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from E. to W, and 4 from S. to N.; containing 1560 inhabitants. It consists of two parallel ridges, lying from W. to E, with sloping valleys. The southern exposures are fittest for tillage, and the northern are most proper for pasture. Towards the shore the soil is light and sandy. On both sides of the south vale there is a light loam mixed with clay; and further west a deep clay. The north vale contains a good deal of moss on till. The tops of the hills are covered with heath. Of freestone there is abundance; and some fine natural wood ornaments the environs of Fortrose. The parish consists of about 6000 acres, of which 2000 are under cultivation; and several estates are considerably improved. The valued rent is 2531*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* Scots. Concerning the traces of encampments on the moors, no authentic history is extant. On the

top of a hill near Castletown point, are the foundations of a large old castle, which cover about 350 feet in length, and 160 in breadth, divided into a number of apartments, with a fosse on one side, and the appearance of bastions towards another. Rosehaugh house stands on a beautiful bank, surrounded by well cultivated fields, skirted with woods,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the shore.

*Barvas*, in the presbytery, and island of Lewis, on the NW. coast, is 36 miles from NE. to SW, and 10-14 in breadth; containing 2165 inhabitants. The surface is tolerably plain, except a few hills, glens and valleys. In some places the soil is light, thin and spouty, and in some it is encumbered with stones. There are tracts of loam, sand, gravel and clay. A very small part of the parish is cultivated. No tree or brushwood, no mole, frog, fox or weasel, is found in the island. There are several small lakes, but no river of note. In a bold and rugged coast, which, in its inflexions, extends 45 miles, there are a few creeks, but no harbour. Ruins of several Popish chapels may still be traced. The island of Rona, one mile long and half a mile broad, about 16 leagues from the Butt of Lewis, is in this parish. The rock Sulisker, about a quarter of a mile in circuit; and four leagues east of Rona, abounds in variety of sea-fowl.

*Contin*, in the presbytery of Dingwall, and 6 miles SW, contains 1844 inhabitants. In general, it is a hilly and mountainous country. In the lower part of the parish, the hills are mostly covered with natural wood. Some tracts of flat and arable lands are dispersed in glens and valleys. The soil is light and shallow. The most remarkable lakes are—Loch-Achilty, a mile long, and in some places very deep, containing an artificial island, on which are the ruins of a house and garden. This lake receives many streams, but no visible running water issues from it, except at the time of high speats.—Loch-Lichart, 4 miles long, on both sides lined with wooded hills.—Loch-Fannich, 9 miles in length.

On the farm of Kinellari, there is an echo that will repeat a short sentence distinctly.

*Dingwall*, the seat of a presbytery, at the west end of Cromarty Frith, and 185 miles north from Edinburgh, is two miles long and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  broad; containing 1500 inhabitants. It consists partly of a considerable valley, and partly of the sloping sides of hills. The soil is a deep loam, or clay mixed with black mould, tolerably improved. There are 900 acres of plantations, but little natural wood. The Conan is the only river of note. There are several quarries of indifferent stone. Along the declivities of the hills fronting the south, there are mineral springs, strongly impregnated with sulphur. The sea, at high water, runs in apparent canals, along the side of the town, in several directions, forming a variety of islets and peninsulas. At low water it recedes to the distance of near four miles, leaving nothing but slime and sand. Near the church is an obelisk, on an artificial mount, the bottom of which covers two-thirds of an acre. It is 6 feet square at the base, and rises in the form of a pyramid to the height of 57 feet. It was erected by George, first Earl of Cromarty, in the reign of Queen Anne, to distinguish the family burying place.

*Edderton*, in the presbytery of Tain, and four miles west, is 10 miles in length, and 7 in breadth; containing 846 inhabitants. On all sides it is bounded by mountains, except on the north, where it is bathed by the Frith of Tain. The soil is generally deep and rich on a clay bottom, but not much improved. There are large tracts of moor on clay, or gravel, some portions of which have been recently converted into arable land. Black cattle is the chief article of export. In a plain, half a mile west of the church, there are traces of an encampment; and near it is a circle of earth, in the centre of which is an obelisk, 10 feet above the ground, with some rude sculpture. In that plain, vulgarly called Carriblair, a battle is said to have been fought against the Danes. Four miles from the church, on the shore of the



**Frith**, is a circular building of large stones, with an entrance from the east.

*Ferne*, in the presbytery of Tain, and 5 miles SE. is two miles long, and two broad; containing 1508 inhabitants. Its surface nearly flat, is diversified with gentle eminences. About three-fourths of the parish are arable, and not much improved; the remainder is partly green, and partly heath. Near the abbey, the soil is a deep loam; to the south and west, it is a deep clay; to the NE. it is mixed with gravel; SE. and S. light and sandy. The lake of Eye is two miles by half a mile. Of freestone there is abundance. The valued rent is 4037*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* Scots. On an eminence, six miles east of Tain, are the ruins of the castle of Lochlin, said to be 500 years old. In shape it resembles two squares joined together by the corners. It is 60 feet high, and fortified with three large turrets. There are several Druidical temples.

*Gairloch*, in the presbytery of Lochcarron, on the west coast, in 57° 43' N. latitude, is 32 miles in length and 18 in breadth; containing 2755 inhabitants. It abounds in hills and moss. The quantity of arable land is inconsiderable, and indifferently cultivated; but the valleys yield good pasture. There are many brooks and rivers, and along the coast are safe harbours. Gairloch is a fine bay, and has been long famous for cod fishing. Loch-Maree has been already mentioned. In this parish are several seats belonging to gentlemen of the name of M'Kenzie.

*Glensheil*, in the presbytery of Lochcarron, and SW. corner of the county, is about 24 miles long, and 3–6 broad; containing 728 inhabitants. The higher part of the parish consists of two narrow glens, upwards of two miles from each other. The lower district extends 9 miles NW. along Loch-Divich, an arm of the sea. The glens, or valleys, are surrounded by lofty mountains, in many places rocky, and covered with heath and bent. The soil in the higher district is thin, stony and barren; along the coast it is thin and

light; nowhere is it fertile. Owing to the barrenness of the soil, and unpropitiousness of the climate, which is subject to almost incessant rains, this parish is little adapted to the purposes of agriculture. The staple production is black cattle. In a narrow pass, in the higher district, a battle was fought in 1719, between some English and Spanish troops.

*Killearnan*, in the presbytery of Chanonry, 7 miles NW. from Inverness, and on the south bounded by the Frith of Beaully, is 4-5 miles from NW. to SE, and 1-2 in breadth; containing 1390 inhabitants. There is variety of soil—a light loam, gravel, and blue clay. Some fields are covered with small stones. There are few enclosures, and almost no modern improvements in agriculture. The valued rent is 1873*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* Scots. There is no limestone nor marl in this parish; but abundance of freestone, and extensive plantations. On its confines, there are great numbers of cairns—and one Druidical temple. Two ancient structures, Kilroy and Redcastle, now lie in ruins. At the beginning of the 17th century, Redcastle was a place of considerable strength; but in 1649 it was burned to the ground.

*Kilmore Easter*, in the presbytery of Tain, 7 miles south, partly in Cromarty, and on the south bounded by the Frith of that shire, is 10 miles long, and 4½ broad; containing 1559 inhabitants. The situation is delightful, and the prospect extensive. The soil is various. In general, it is light and sandy; but, in favourable seasons, it is fruitful. About a mile from the shore, a sloping bank runs from east to west through the whole parish, of a cold and wet clay, covered with two or three inches of mossy earth, and cultivated. Behind that bank northward; is a plain 4 by 3 miles, of which one-fourth is under culture, one-fourth is moss, and the remainder is barren moor. This plain is terminated by a ridge of low cultivated hills; behind which is a narrow vale, clothed with pasture. Considerable improvements have been made on the estate of Balnagowan; within a mile

of which is New Tarbat, the principal seat of the Earl of Cromarty. This mansion, after the forfeiture of the family, was permitted to fall into ruin. But; upon the restoration of the estate, a superb house was built, and the whole scenery has recovered its ancient beauty and splendor. Several barrows, in this parish, were removed not many years ago; but vestiges of a Romish chapel may still be traced.

*Kilmore*, or *Kilmutr Wester*, to which Suddy was annexed in 1756, in the presbytery of Chanonry, and 6 miles from Tain, is of an irregular form, 5-6 miles from E. to W, and 6-7 in breadth; containing 1766 inhabitants. It contains no high mountains, but a great extent of moor. The soil along the seacoast is thin and strong; towards the middle of the parish it is deep and rich, on a bottom of clay; westward it is cold, and not fertile. There is little improvement in agriculture, and few enclosures. The valued rent is 9145*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* Scots. In several districts there are thriving plantations of firs. There is a deep cave at the entrance of the bay of Murlochy. This parish is divided from that of Inverness by a narrow kyle of the sea.

*Kiltearn*, in the presbytery of Dingwall, and 7 miles NE, is 6 miles in length, and 2-10 in breadth; containing 1552 inhabitants. Situate about the middle of the county, it is bounded on the south by Cromarty bay. The Highland district is wild, mountainous and uncultivated, interspersed with pleasant valleys. Some of the hills are planted, and others covered with heath. The soil is mossy, or a cold clay. The low district inclines gently towards the sea, is enclosed and well cultivated. In the eastern part of this district the soil is light and sandy; in the middle is a rich loam; and westward a strong clay soil. The seacoast is level. About one-third of the arable land is considerably improved. The valued rent is 3149*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* Scots. There is plenty of clay and shell-marl. Half a mile west of Clyne is a Druidical temple, consisting of a single row of 12 large

stones placed upright, and so disposed as to form two ovals joined to each other. These ovals are situate on the top of an eminence, round which are marked out three concentric circles; one at the bottom, another 28 paces above the former, and the third 12 paces higher. The circumference of the first is 80, of the second 50, and of the highest 35 paces. About 800 paces westward is a circular cairn, 80 paces in diameter. On many of the neighbouring hills cairns are found. In this parish are ruins of five different chapels, and burying-places.

*Kincardine*, in the presbytery of Tain, and 13 miles NNW, is 30 miles from E. to W, and 20 in breadth; containing 1666 inhabitants. It consists of hills covered with heath, straths and glens; it is narrow at the east end, but widens towards the western extremity, where the extensive forest of Balnagowan is situate. There are about 3000 acres of arable land and meadows. Of agricultural improvements there are few, except the introduction of sheep farming. In Knockirny there is white and party-coloured marble; and on the summit of the highest mountains in the western district, are beds of shells, many miles from the sea. In the neighbourhood of the church are several Druidical circles, and some round buildings called Pictish houses. At the Rock of Lamentation the Marquis of Montrose was defeated.

*Kintail*, in the presbytery of Lochcarron, on the west coast, and on two sides bounded by narrow inlets of the sea, is 20 miles in length, and 9 in breadth; containing 1058 inhabitants. This rugged and mountainous country, destitute of good roads, fuel and wood, is scarcely susceptible of agricultural improvements. Black cattle is the chief article of export. One of the most noted mountains is Tulloch-ard, from the top of which signals by fire were given to the vessels of Seaforth, when hostilities were about to commence. In the western extremity of the parish, the Castle of Donan, built in the reign of Alexander III, and at full tide enclos-

ed by the sea, was demolished in 1719, after the battle of Glenshiel. Near the manse stands Fort Diarmid, of a circular form, commanding an extensive prospect. The tomb of that chieftain is NE. of the fort.

*Kirkmichael*, including the parishes of Cullicudden and St Martin's, in the presbytery of Chanonry, is of a peninsular form, 8 miles from W. to E, and 3 in breadth; in 1755 and 1791 containing about 1350 inhabitants. It lies on the south side of Cromarty Frith, in what is called the Black Isle; and a small portion of it is in the county of Ross. The land gently rises from the shore to a considerable height in the middle from east to west. About 3000 acres are arable—6000 are moor—900 in plantations—and 1200 in pasture. Some tracts are considerably improved. The valued rent is 2357*l.* Scots. The soil is various: but a black light loam prevails, on a stratum of till above hard clay. Along the shore the soil is light, inclining to sand on a bottom of freestone. There are many tumuli, cairns, and encampments near the coast. About 1½ mile west of the old church, and on the shore of Cullicudden, is the castle of Craighouse, an ancient building, five stories high, on a rock perpendicular to the sea, and on the land side fortified by a ditch and high wall. Several apartments are formed by stone arches. This castle was some time the property and residence of the bishops of Ross.

*Lochalsh*, in the presbytery of Lochcarron, in 57° 18' N. latitude, is 15 miles long, and 7 broad; containing 2034 inhabitants. The general appearance is bleak and mountainous; but most of the hills are neither rocky, nor covered with heath. The soil on the acclivities of the small hills is fertile; and on their summits is moss. The arable land is badly cultivated. Black cattle is the chief article of export. The inhabited part of the above mentioned extent, is bounded on three sides by the sea; and a narrow strait that separates Skye from the mainland is the western boundary. Off the coast are large banks of coral, a valuable manure.

*Lochbroom*, in the presbytery of Lochcarron, and in 57° 48' N. latitude, on the west bounded by the Atlantic, is of an irregular form, indented by arms of the sea, about 36 computed miles in length, and 20 in breadth; containing 2734 inhabitants. The far greater part of it consists of wild mountains, abounding in rocks, moss and heath, affording pasture for black cattle. There are arable tracts by the seaside, some of which stretch inland into pleasant glens and valleys. The soil is light, and wretchedly cultivated. There are several natural woods. Limestone, peat-mosses, and stones for building, are found in various places. At Ullapool, a small village, 38 computed miles from Dingwall, there is a good harbour; and others along the coast. Some remains of ancient fortifications exist in several places.

*Lochcarron*, bounded on the west by the sea, in 57° 25' N. latitude, is 14 computed miles in length, and 5-6 in breadth; containing 1485 inhabitants. It is diversified with mountains, valleys, lakes and rivers. In some parts, the soil is deep, inclining to clay; in others, it is light and sandy. Oats, bear and potatoes, are the crops raised in this parish. At the ferry town of Strom, there are the remains of an old castle, which belonged to the Macdonells of Glengary, which was besieged, taken, and demolished in 1609, by Lord Kenneth of Kintail. Whether the buildings at Tomaclare and at Lagadam were formerly places of defence, or watch towers, is unknown.

*Lochs*, so called from its numerous harbours, or lakes of fresh water; in the presbytery of Lewis, is 18 computed miles in length, but, following the coast, it is 90, and 8-9 in breadth; containing 1927 inhabitants. The coast of this island is bold and rocky; but, inland, there is an extent of soft and flat moor, yielding pasture for black cattle and sheep. There are many small harbours. A sufficient supply of grain is not raised for the consumption of the inhabitants, who are a seafaring people.

*Logie Easter*, in the presbytery of Tain, and 4 miles

south, partly in the shire of Cromarty, is 8-10 miles in length, and 2-3 in breadth; containing 928 inhabitants. In some places the soil is a strong deep clay; in some a rich black mould; in others a light earth; but a considerable proportion of the land is waste and uncultivated. The valued rent is 1514*l.* Scots. There is little natural wood, some thriving plantations, and abundance of peat and turf. There are several cairns and tumuli, where, it is said, a battle was fought between the Scots and the Danes.

*Nigg*, or *Neig*, in the presbytery of Tain, and 8 miles S, is 5 miles from NE. to SW, and 1-3 in breadth; containing 1443 inhabitants. It is bounded on the SE. by the Moray Frith, on the S. and SW. by the bay of Cromarty. A hill extends along the Moray Frith about five miles, terminating at Dunskeath. Some parts of this hill are planted; others afford pasture to black cattle; but a great proportion of the front of it is rocky and inaccessible. The north declivity of this hill is arable land, of rich loam on a bottom of clay, and tolerably cultivated. The valued rent is 4205*l.* 11*s.* Scots.—Near Shandwick stands a large obelisk, on one side of which is a cross, and on the other figures of different animals. In the churchyard, another obelisk was blown down by a storm of wind, in 1725. Near *Nigg*, on a ledge of rocks bordering on the sea, there was formerly a fortress, built by William the Lyon, King of Scotland, to suppress disorders, and to preserve the country from robbers. At *Ankerville*, more than a mile from the sea, and many feet above its level, is a stratum of oyster-shells, half a foot in depth, of considerable extent, and three feet below the surface. Beneath it is a stratum of fine sea-sand. In the range of rocks which overhang the Moray Frith, are several natural caves, some of which could contain 500 men. There is no kind of fuel in this parish; peat and turf are brought from the distance of five or six miles.

*Rosemarkie*, or *Rossmarkie*, in the presbytery and vicinity of Chanonry, opposite to Fort-George, is 9 miles from E. to W, and 4 in breadth; containing 1312 inhabitants. The

land rises gradually from the Frith; and the hills, for the most part, are arable. Near the town, there is a flat of black mould, on a bottom of light gravel. In other parts, the soil is light, on a bed of clay, and partially improved. The valued rent is 375*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* Scots. The coast is bold and rocky, abounding in precipices, and curious natural caves. There are some thriving plantations. Rosemarkie and Chanonry were united, by a charter granted by James II., under the common name of Fortrose.

*Rosskeen*, in the presbytery of Tain, and 11 miles SSW, contains 2390 inhabitants. Its inhabited part is 10 miles in length and 6 in breadth. The lower district, extending along the Frith of Cromarty, and two miles backward, is an easy ascent, of a soil partly light and gravelly, and partly loam, with some deep clay. In the higher land, the arable part is a light, spongy soil, fittest for pasture. Beyond that tract, there is a bleak, mountainous waste. Few of the fields are tolerably improved. There are considerable thriving plantations, and abundance of peat-moss and shell-marl. Invergordon Castle is pleasantly situated, and well sheltered by woods.

*Stornoway*, in the presbytery and island of Lewis, consists of three districts, viz. Stornoway, Ui and Grass; containing 3500 men. The inhabited part is of a triangular form, one side extending 15 miles NE. along a broad bay—another 10 miles, on a neck of land between the SE. side of Broad bay and the Channel, that divides it from the continent. On the west this parish is divided from that of Barvas by an extensive tract of moss and moor; on the south it is bounded by lochs; and on the north by the ocean. The soil is various; sandy, mossy, gravel, loam, all on a bottom of clay. There are no agricultural improvements; and in no season is the produce sufficient to maintain the inhabitants. A strip along the coast only is more or less cultivated; the inland district is a flat moor of little utility, and covered with heath. There are no trees except the mountain ash and aller; and these never grow to any useful height or size. In this parish



is a remarkable cave, of great depth, and accessible at low water, where numbers of seals are killed by the natives.

*Tain*, the seat of a presbytery, and  $30\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Inverness, is 8 miles from E. to W, and 2 in breadth, along an arm of the sea, which, running from the Moray Frith, divides the shores of Ross and Sutherland. It contains 2384 inhabitants. The surface, in general, is flat; but westward, it is rather hilly, and covered with heath, or partially planted with firs. The soil is various; deep, light, barren, and in some parts tolerably fertile. The seashore is flat and sandy. The lands around the town are enclosed and cultivated. Oats, barley, peas, with some flax and potatoes, are the products of the soil.

*Tarbat*, in the presbytery of Tain, and 10 miles E, partly in the shire of Cromarty, at the E. extremity of the county, and environed by the sea, except on the W. and SW, is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length, and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in breadth; containing 1879 inhabitants. It consists of about 5081 acres, of which 2998 are arable, 1135 moor, 648 pasture, 82 moss, and 166 planted. There are no high hills; the fields are nearly level; and some partial improvements in agriculture have been introduced. The soil is sand, or loam on gravel. Of freestone there is abundance. The valued rent is 4421*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* Scots. There are no lakes, nor rivers; but many natural ponds. Of six harbours, Portmaholmack is the only one fit to receive vessels of any considerable burden. Some of the caves on the coast are of considerable extent. There are ruins of six castles, which, in the beginning of last century, were inhabited by ancient and respectable families.

*Uig*, in the presbytery and island of Lewis, is 10 computed miles in length, and 9 in breadth; containing 2500 inhabitants. It is separated from the parishes of Stornoway and Lochs by an extensive moor, and on the west bounded by the Atlantic. The soil on the flat coast is sandy; but in the interior and elevated part, it is thin and light, with a mixture of clay. The whole parish is covered with heath, except

some inhabited tracts near the seashore. It is scarcely susceptible of improvement, and never supplies itself with sufficiency of provision. Loch-Roag, or Carlow, two leagues across the entry, stretches 12 miles inland, and is covered with islets, one of which, called Bernera, is 12 miles in length. Near it is a Druidical temple of a curious construction, composed of large rough stones, standing on end at some distance from one another, with a large upright stone in the centre. Gallan-Head, a noted promontory, lies at the SW, entrance into Loch-Roag. The Flannan Isles, about 15 miles NW. of Gallan-Head, have been already mentioned.

*Urquhart and Logie Wester*, an united parish, in the presbytery of Dingwall, and 2 miles E, is 10 miles long and 4 broad; containing 4174 inhabitants. It lies along Cromarty Frith, includes the district of Ferintosh, and is separated by a ridge of moor from Kilmuir Wester. There are few enclosures, and little improvement; but considerable plantations, and abundance of freestone. The valued rent is 3011*l.* Scots. In the SW. district, in an extensive moor, there are conical heaps of stones.

*Urray and Kilchrist*, united, in the presbytery of Dingwall, and partly in the shire of Inverness, extends from the Frith of Beaulie on the S, to the N. side of the river Conon, 7 miles, and 3-6 in breadth; containing 2649 inhabitants. The surface is diversified with corn-fields, barren moor, elumps of natural wood, and plantations. The soil in many parts is warm, dry and productive; but a considerable proportion of the low ground is barren moor; and what is arable, is of an inferior soil to the higher grounds. The enclosures and improvements are chiefly confined to gentlemen's farms. The valued rent is 2574*l.* Scots. In the vicinity of the high road and Beaulie, are standing stones 5 feet in height. Brahan Castle, near the Conon, is the principal seat of Lord Seaforth, commanding a view of a large plain to the S. and E, and to the W. a wild prospect of lofty mountains,

ROSS-SHIRE—STATISTICAL TABLE.

Presbyteries.	Parishes.	Extent in Miles.		Inhabitants in		Ministers in 1818.	Stipends in 1766.	Patrons in 1818.
		Length.	Breadth.	1755.	1800. 1811.			
Dingwall	Alness	12	2-4	1090	1072	Hect. Bethune	L. s. d. 51 11 3-	Crown.
Lochcarron	Applecross	20	—	835	1896	Jo. Macquenan	—	Ditto.
Chanonry	Avoch	4	2½	1457	1476	Ja. Smith	—	Brodie of Lethen.
Lewis	Barvas	36	14	1995	2239	H. Munroe	—	Crown.
Dingwall	Contin	—	—	1949	1844	Ja. Dallas	69 5 5	Ditto.
Dingwall	Dingwall	2	1½	997	1418	Al. Stewart	70 18 0½	Ditto.
Tain	Edderton	10	7	780	899	— Munro	47 18 4	M'Kenzie of Cromarty.
—	Fearn	2	2	1898	1528	—	49 6 9½	Crown.
Lochcarron	Gairloch	52	18	2050	2437	H. Russel	—	Ditto.
—	Glenishiel	24	5	509	710	Jo. M'Rae	—	Ditto.
Chanonry	Killearnan	4½	1½	945	1131	Jo. Kennedy	49 5 10½	M'Kenzie of Cromarty.
Tain	Kilmuir	15	6	1095	1703	C. R. Mathison	—	Ditto.
Dingwall	Kiltearn	6	5	1570	1525	Th. Munro	61 2 2½	Crown.
Chanonry	Kilmuir west	5½	6½	668	1859	Rod. M'Kenzie	—	Ditto.
Tain	Kincardine	30	20	1743	1865	Al. M'Bean	—	M'Kenzie of Cromarty.
Lochcarron	Kintail	20	9	693	1038	Robt. Morison	—	Crown.
—	Kirkmichael	8	3	1371	1240	Robt. Arthur	—	Urquhart of Newhall.
—	Lochalsh	15	7	613	1606	Al. Downie	—	Crown.
—	Lochbroom	50	30	2211	2533	Th. Ross	—	Ditto.
—	Lochcarron	27	19	771	1178	Ja. M'Kenzie	—	Ditto.
Lewis	Lochs	27	12	1367	1875	Al. Simpson	—	Ditto.

ROSS-SHIRE—STATISTICAL TABLE—Continued.

Presbyteries.	Parishes.	Extent in Miles.		Inhabitants in		Ministers in 1818.	Stipends in 1755.	Patrons in 1818.
		Length.	Breadth.	1755.	1811.			
Tain	Logie Easter	10	3	850	928	N. Kennedy	L. s. d. 55 13 10 <sup>2</sup>	M'Kenzie of Cromarty.
—	Nigg	5	2	1261	1349	Lew. Rose	63 17 9 <sup>4</sup>	Crown.
Chanonry	Rosemarkie	9	4	1140	1312	Al. Wood	61 7 5 <sup>6</sup>	M'Kenzie of Cromarty.
Tain	Roskean	10	6	1958	2290	Jo. Ross	59 3 4	Ditto.
Lewis	Stornoway	15	10	1812	2600	S. Fraser	—	Crown.
Tain	Tarbat	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1584	1379	W. Forbes	57 15 6 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	M'Kenzie & Urquhart.
—	Tain	8	2	1870	2284	An. M'Intosh	68 15 6 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	Crown.
Lewis	Uig	15	12	1312	2500	Hu. Munro	—	Ditto.
Dingwall	Urquhart	10	4	2290	4174	Jo. M'Donald	72 4 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Forbes of Colledon.
—	Urry	7	5	2456	2649	Do. M'Donald	—	M'Kenzie of Cromarty.

## 29. SUTHERLANDSHIRE.

SUTHERLAND, one of the largest shires in Scotland, is bounded on the west and north by the sea, on the east by Caithness and the German ocean, on the south and south-west by Ross-shire; lying between  $57^{\circ} 53'$  and  $58^{\circ} 36'$  N. latitude, and between  $3^{\circ} 39'$  and  $5^{\circ} 15'$  W. longitude from Greenwich; being 35–50 miles from north to south, and 45–50 from west to east: It consists of about 1800 square miles, or 1,154,000 English acres; in 1811, containing 13 parishes, 4814 inhabited houses, 4844 families, 10,188 males, 13,141 females, 23,629 inhabitants. The valued rent is 26,097*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* Scots; and its real rent, in 1811, was estimated at 28,457*l.* 9*s.* Sterling.

The most remarkable promontories and bays on the north coast are the following; viz. Cape Wrath, or Barohead, a promontory of great height, beneath which are vast caves, inhabited by immense numbers of seals. A ridge of rocks, under 14 fathoms of water, stretches out several miles from this cape, occasioning a high and dangerous swell;—the Kyle of Durness, a small inlet of the sea;—Far-out-head, beyond which is Loch-Eribol a spacious bay in which a large fleet may anchor;—Whitten-head,  $4^{\circ} 31'$  W. longitude;—the Kyle of Tongue, an inlet of the sea, opposite to which are several islands;—Torriesdale-head, near which is Far-bay, in  $4^{\circ} 14'$  W. longitude;—Armidale-head, a broad promontory;—Strathy-head, a long and narrow promontory, in  $4^{\circ} 2'$  W. longitude, within 5 miles of the NE. extremity of the county. The whole of that coast, and several miles inland, is called Strathnaver, *i. e.* a strath on the Naver, and was formerly reckoned a shire by itself, but is now annexed to Sutherland. From this strath, the Countess of Sutherland takes her second title of Baroness.

*Rivers.*—The *Holladale* descends from mountains border-

ing on Caithness, runs northward about 16 miles, and falls into the sea at Port-Skerry.

The *Strathy* has its source in a lake at the foot of Mount Balloch, westward of Helmsdale-head, traverses a tolerable level and fertile territory, and flows northward into a deep bay, bounded on the west by a promontory of the same name.

The *Naver* issues out of a lake 6 miles long, and 2-3 broad, equidistant nearly from the north and west coasts, bathes several villages in its progress northward, and, after a course of 30 miles, loses itself in the bay of Far. The strath through which this river flows, contains about 1600 acres of arable land; but the shire of Strathnaver, above mentioned, extended 45 miles from east to west, and 15-25 in breadth, containing an area of 900 square miles, on a bottom of limestone.

The *Torriesdale*, a small stream, has a short course from its origin in Loch-Laoghal, in the parish of Tongue, to its termination in Far-bay. The mouth of its channel is 20 yards wide, and 13 feet deep at spring tides.

*Strathmore* river is composed of several rivulets, which descend from the mountains near the extremity of Loch-Laxford. Thence, in a circuitous course, it runs by Dun-Dornadilla into Loch-Hope, and soon after falls into Loch-Eribol.

*Diurness* water rises in Lord Reay's forest, and loses itself in an inlet of the sea, west of Far-out-head.

The chief streams on the west coast are the *Inchard*, and the *Laxford*, which flow from lakes of the same name, and, after a short course, discharge their waters into bays, or inlets of the sea.

The *Helmsdale* springs from several small lakes in the parish of Kildonan, between the sources of the Hollodale and Strathy, and runs 30 miles SE. to the Ord of Caithness, where it falls into the sea through a channel cut out of a rock 20 feet in height, by a Countess of Sutherland.

The *Brora* has its origin in the interior part of the county, receives the tribute of several small streams, forms a lake in the lower part of its course, and at last falls into the sea five miles N. of Dunrobin. On the south side of Loch-Brora, there is a line of circumvallation on a steep hill, called Craig-bar, which is accessible only by a narrow neck of land.

The *Shin* originates in Derrymoor forest, W. of Loch Naver, in 4° W. longitude, passes through a lake 20 miles in length, forms a cascade at Invershin in the SW. part of the shire, on the right receives the Oikel on the border of Ross-shire, and empties itself into the bottom of the Frith of Dornoch.

The *Tyrie*, descending from the same ridge of hills that covers the sources of the Brora, at first runs westward along the foot of that ridge, and then SSE. to the lower end of Loch-Shin.

The face of the country is extremely rocky and mountainous. At first view nothing appears but vast groups of mountains, towering in succession above one another, and covered with heath. The forests in some districts are extensive. The valleys and skirts of the hills are shaded with natural woods, or clothed with pastures. They diverge from the central mountains in every direction. Some of them are 30-40 miles in length, forming separate districts, divided from one another by ridges of rocks and inaccessible mountains, and watered by rapid streams, which sometimes form lakes of various dimensions.

But this shire, in general, may be considered as divided into three districts; viz. the *eastern* near the German ocean; the *western* on the coast of the Atlantic; and the *middle*, or central district. On the eastern coast, the climate differs not much from that in East Lothian, except that, in the former, the spring is somewhat later, and winter earlier. But the summers are equally warm, and the winters not much colder. Bear and peas are the most profitable crops. At

Skibo, Dunrobin and Cyderhall, there are considerable plantations. The middle district resembles the other parts of the North Highlands. The soil between the mountains is a sharp loam. Black cattle, horses and sheep, are the staple commodities, on which the farmers and tackamen depend for the payment of their rent. The western district is wild, rocky and mountainous. On the coasts of the numerous bays, there are many rugged and partially arable fields but frequent rains and mists produce a very rainy and unpropitious climate. In the whole county, according to a vague computation, 65,045 acres are cultivated—3000 are natural woods—and 2000 plantations. The remainder consists of black heaths, morasses, bogs and lakes, whence innumerable rivulets and torrents run in various directions to the sea.

*Minerals.*—In this shire, freestone, limestone, slate and ironstone, abound. In Assynt, there are large strata of beautiful white marble. In various places there are veins of lead-ore, some of which are rich in silver; and several veins of coal have been discovered. Rock crystals and pebbles are found in many parts; and garnets on the coast, in the parish of Tongue.

*Towns, &c.*—*Dornoch*, the capital of Sutherland, the seat of a presbytery, and once the residence of the bishop of Sutherland and Caithness, is a mean royal borough, governed by a provost, 4 baillies and 10 councillors, at the SE. extremity of the county, on the border of a Frith of the same name, 9 miles N. of Tain, and  $54\frac{1}{2}$  from Inverness. United with Tain, Dingwall, Wick and Kirkwall, it sends a member to Parliament. The bishop's palace lies in ruins;—a part of the cathedral is the present church;—but no vestige of Red friars' minster, founded by Sir Patrick Murray in 1271, can be traced. The bishoprick of Caithness was erected by Malcolm Canmore, in the middle of the 11th century. At the Reformation, the revenue in money was 1283*l.* Scots. besides other payments not specified. The Frith of Dor-



noch, sometimes called the Frith of Tain, is an arm of the sea, near 15 miles wide at the entrance, but gradually becoming narrower, till about 3 miles west of the town, where its breadth does not exceed two miles. After this it widens, so as to form an inner harbour, or bay, and an excellent roadstead. It is navigable for coasting vessels above 20 miles from the sea.—Southward of the town, and about 10 miles W. of Tain, is the round tower of Dun-alishaig, anciently a sumptuous edifice. No part of the wall is now above 14 feet high.—A rude upright stone, at Cariblair, is inscribed with symbolical characters, resembling mathematical figures and a fish.

*Criech* is a mean place, 8 miles W. of Dornoch, on the N. coast of the Frith, near the bottom of which, at Invershin, there is a fine cataract of the river Shin, already mentioned. The district of *Rogart*, northward of Dornoch, consists principally of Strathfleet and Strathbrora, two indifferently fruitful valleys, lying from west to east, and five miles distant from each other. The interjacent space is a group of rocky hills, with moss partially intervening. Some spots on the acclivities of the hills are cultivated; but it is rare to see three yards of ground without a rock.

*Golspie* is a mean village, 7 miles N. from Dornoch, in a level and fertile tract, extending from the sea 10 miles inland. Two miles from Golspie, near the seacoast, *Dunrobin* Castle was founded on a round hill, by Robert, or Robin, second Earl of Sutherland, about the year 1100. In its neighbourhood, there is a Pictish castle, called *Cairn Lia*, or gray tower, 130 yards in circuit, and forming a mount of considerable height, having on the summit an extensive hollow, and, within, three low concentric galleries, at small distances from one another, covered with large stones. Buildings of this sort are frequent along the coasts of Sutherland and Caithness.

*Brora*, a village, with a harbour, a river and a lake, of the same name, lies on the seacoast, about four miles N. of Dun-

robin. The lake, not far inland, is about 4 miles long, and three quarters of a mile broad; but, at two places, it is so contracted, as to exhibit the appearance of three lakes. An island in this lake is an oblong square, 140 by 70 feet, secured by a wall of stone rising above the surface of the water, and accessible only by two straits fronting the south and east.

*Kildonan*, is an inland valley, about 15 miles NNW. of Dunrobin. Five miles above the church, a battle was fought in the middle of the 12th century, between two clans, headed by Suenus and Aulver Rosta, of Danish extraction.

*Far* parish is a rocky and mountainous territory, reaching from Tongue to Strathy-head, and producing tolerable pastures. It contains the following places of some note; viz. Strathy-head, a promontory, beneath which is a spacious cave, named *Vai-nei*.—*Booroy* is an ancient fortress in ruins, on a cliff 150 feet high, below which, in the rock, is an arched passage 200 feet long, through which boats pass;—a Druidical temple at *Langdale*, 100 feet in diameter, is surrounded by a trench and bank;—in *Harald's field*, or *Dale Harald*, a bloody battle was fought, between *Reginald*, King of the Isles, and *Harald*, Earl of Orkney and Caithness.—*Rossal* is 10 computed miles south of the church of *Far*; and near it is an artificial cave, said to have been formed by *William Munroe*, 100 fathoms in length, and as much in breadth, with a narrow entrance. Along the coast, there are several castles, or watch-towers, where signals were given by fire on the approach of an enemy.

*Tongue* is a mean place, and the seat of a presbytery, on an arm of the sea, 15 miles west of *Strathy-head*. A semi-circular ridge of mountains passes nearly through the middle of the parish of *Tongue*, the most remarkable of which are *Knock-Rheacadan*, *i. e.* the *Watchman's Hill*—*Ben-Laoghal*, the scene of the beautiful and brave *Dermid's* death—*Ben-hope*. *Ben-Laoghal* is almost a perpendicular rock, deeply furrowed, and of great height. Below it is a lake a mile in length; and on the opposite side is a lake of

the same name, four miles long and one broad; whence the river Torriesdale flows northward to the sea.

From the foot of Ben-hope, to Whitten-head on the west, and as far as Tongue bay on the east, the Moine, an extensive tract of hilly desert, covered with dark heath, and interspersed with gray rocks, impassable bogs, and stagnant pools of brown water; presents a prospect uniformly rugged and dreary. This is a portion of Lord Reay's forest.—*Derry-moor* forest, extending beyond Loch-Laoghal, has, at present, scarcely a vestige of a tree upon it.—About 25 miles southward of that lake, is Loch-Shin, surrounded by woods stretching down to the water's edge. From the east end of it a river issues out, and runs in a narrow rugged channel to the sea. The coast on either side of Tongue bay is high and rocky, with several small creeks. The rocks are hollowed into caves, or formed into arches and pillars. (see *Tongue* parish). The cave of *Fraisgill* extends more than half a mile under ground. It is about 50 feet high, and 20 wide at the entrance, but narrows by degrees, till at last a man can with difficulty creep in it. Its sides are variegated with a thousand colours.—On the east side of the bay, there are traces of Caistal-a-Bharruich, a very ancient structure on a rock; below which is a cave called *Leabuidh-Eoin-Aberuich*, *i. e.* John of Lochaber's bed, whither he is said to have retired in time of danger.—Three islands belong to this district; viz. *Ealan-na-Coomb*, or the island of seals, which formerly contained a chapel and burying-place—*Ealan-na-Roan*, about two miles in circuit, and inhabited by several families.—About the year 1783, part of the soil, near the middle of this isle, sunk without any visible cause.—*Ealan-na-Ghail*, or Rabbit island, is noted for a combat fought upon it by Gaul and Torquhil.

*Durness*, or *Duirness*, the NW. district of Sutherland, is a wild and mountainous territory, 4° 45' W. longitude from Greenwich. Considerable tracts are occupied by

mosses; but, towards the promontory of Far-out-head, there is a tract of pleasant fields and green pastures. *Loch-Borley* lies in the middle of this parish, and thence a small river runs north to the bay of Durness, which was formerly a good harbour, and land-locked on every side, but is now filled up with sand.—The river Hope issues out of a lake of the same name, and, after a short course, loses itself in *Loch-Erribol*. In some parts the shore is flat and sandy; in others it is rocky, and destitute of verdure. At the headlands, piles of rock tower to a great height. The tides are extremely rapid, especially at Cape Wrath, which lies in  $58^{\circ} 37'$  N. latitude, and in  $4^{\circ} 57'$  W. longitude from Greenwich observatory.—The cave of *Smo* is a vault that stretches far under ground, and in some places is 100 yards wide, and 70–80 in height.—On a declivity, about 10 miles inland, are the ruins of a singular structure, called *Dun-Dornadilla*, of a circular form. A portion of the wall still remains. The area, of 27 feet diameter, appears to have been surrounded by two concentric walls and galleries. Neither lime nor clay has been used in the masonry. Tradition bears that it was a hunting seat of *Dornadilla*, the son of *Duff*, who died B. C. 233.

*Edderachyllis* is a shockingly rugged district, about 14 miles from N. to S, and 10 in breadth; consisting of rocks, mountains, lakes and marshes, with small patches of pasture, on the west coast, between Durness and Assynt. The inland part of this district, is a vast group of bleak mountains, separated by narrow valleys, whose deep declivities are dangerous to travellers not furnished with guides. Along the coast, which is thinly inhabited, there are several excellent bays and harbours; viz. *Loch-Inchard*, *Laxford*, *Badeaut*, *Calva*. There is a number of small islands along the coast, many of which afford pasture, but merit no description.—*Handa*, the only inhabited island, is divided from the mainland by a narrow sound. It rises gradually from the sea by a gentle ascent from the south, and, on the north, terminates in a tre-

menious rock 80 fathoms in height. It is a mile square, and is frequented by immense flocks of sea-fowls of different kinds.

*Assynt*, a maritime district south of Edderachyllis, is about 16 miles in length and 12 in breadth, indented by several branches of the sea. It is a mountainous and barren tract, with little soil capable of cultivation. A promontory, called the Ru-stour of Assynt, projects several miles into the ocean, in 58° 15' N. latitude. (see *Assynt* parish).

*Coygach*, so called from its five glens, lies between Assynt and Loch-Broom, and belongs to the shire of Cromarty. It is about 20 miles long and 6–8 broad; consisting of high mountains, fresh-water lakes and rivulets, narrow valleys yielding scanty pastures, sundry inlets of the sea, &c.

*Seats in this county.*—*Clerkhill*, Gordon.—*Creichouse*, Houston, near the Frith of Dornoch.—*Dunrobin*, Marchioness of Stafford, on the seacoast, 219 miles from Edinburgh.—*Embol House*, Gordon.—*Gordonbank*, Gordon.—*Opisdale*, Gilchrist, on the coast of Dornoch Frith.—*Ribigell*, Forbes.—*Skibo*, Dempster, on an inlet of the Frith of Dornoch.—*Strathhouse* and *Armidale*, on the north coast.—*Tongue Castle*, Lord Reay, on the Kyle of Tongue.

This county is divided into the following parishes.

*Assynt*, in the presbytery of Dornoch, on the WNW. coast of Scotland, is 25 miles in length and 10–15 in breadth; containing 2479 inhabitants. It is an assemblage of lofty mountains, high hills, stupendous rocks and precipices, extensive tracts of heath and moss, narrow glens, and small plains affording good pasture. The middle of the parish is a perfect wild covered with heath, moss, barren hills, small rocks, and numerous fresh-water lakes. The coasts are deeply indented by inlets of the sea. Along the shore the soil is stony, gravelly, sandy and mossy. The soil of the interior level tracts, is partly loam and partly gravel. There is little

improvement, or cultivation. The proportion of arable land to hill, pasture, moor and moss, may be as 1 to 100; and the staple article of the whole parish is cattle. The valued rent is 4000 merks Scots. Of limestone and marble there is abundance; but little natural wood, and no kelp. In different parts there are Druidical remains—and many caves on the seacoast. Among many islets belonging to this parish are the following—Elan-a-gharin—Elan-an-du—Maul-clan-an, of small extent, yielding pasture—Oldney, producing corn and pasture—Cronay, a flat island—So-ay, tolerably flat, covered with heath and grass—Klett, a high rock of difficult access.

*Clyne*, in the presbytery of Dornoch, and 12 miles NNE, is of an irregular form; containing 1639 inhabitants. The inhabited part is 24 miles from NW. to SE, and 4–8 in breadth. There are some lowlands along the shore, tolerably cultivated; but the highland district is chiefly appropriated to the rearing of black cattle and sheep. There is plenty of freestone and limestone in the parish. Loch-Brora, containing an island, is four miles long, of unequal breadth. On each side of that lake are Pictish buildings.

*Criech*, in the presbytery of Dornoch, and 8 miles W, contains 1969 inhabitants. The whole parish is hilly; and the inhabited part is 36 miles from E. to W, and 4–15 in breadth. The soil is light and thin, except a deep loam in the east end of it. The arable land lies chiefly on the Kyle side. The hills are covered with heath interspersed with green patches. Not a thirtieth part of the whole is cultivated. There are no material improvements in agriculture, except those proposed and conducted by the late Mr Dempster, proprietor of Skibo. There is plenty of natural wood, some thriving plantations, and a great quantity of moss. The river Shin issues from a lake of that name, and falls into the Kyle, or Frith of Tain, five miles above the church. The valued rent is 2983*l.* Scots. On the top of the Dun of Criech, there are remains of an ancient rampart. Near the

church, is an obelisk about 14 feet long, and 4 broad, with a cross rudely sculptured. It is conjectured to be the monument of a Danish prince.

*Dornoch*, the seat of a presbytery, and 54 miles from Inverness, is 8 miles from E. to W. along the Frith of Dornoch, and six in breadth; containing 2681 inhabitants. The shores are flat and sandy; and the contiguous lands gradually rise to the hilly districts. The higher grounds are mossy. The best arable land is enclosed and tolerably cultivated. In the hilly division there are three or four small lakes. This parish has few plantations, and is almost destitute of natural wood.

*Durness*, in the presbytery of Tongue, and 17 miles NW, is 22 miles in length, and 12–18 in breadth; containing 1155 inhabitants. The scenery, in general, is wild and mountainous. Near Far-out-head, there are some pleasant fields and green pastures, as also on the sides of the hills. The lofty headlands and shores are rocky, and destitute of vegetables. The whole peninsula rests on a bed of limestone. The arable tracts are indifferently cultivated; scanty crops of oats, barley, and potatoes, are the products of the soil; and the chief articles of export are black cattle and sheep. The inland districts are a vast group of dreadful mountains, divided by narrow and rugged valleys yielding good pasture. There are many lakes; two of which are considerable. Loch-Erriboll is a spacious and secure harbour. The cave of Smo, and Dun-Dornadilla, have been already mentioned. On the coast are many islets, some of which are inhabited.

*Edderachyllis*, in the presbytery of Tongue, and 30 miles SW, bounded by the Atlantic and North seas, is 18 miles from N. to S, and 15 in breadth; containing 1147 inhabitants. The face of the country is rugged, rocky, and mountainous. The inland district, called Lord Reay's Deer Forest, consists of hills covered with heath and narrow glens, affording tolerable pasture for black cattle. There is little

arable land. The inhabited tracts are on the seacoast, and confines of the forest. There are considerable woods, many fresh-water lakes, and several good harbours. Along the coast many islets afford pasture. Of these, *Handa*, a mile square, is inhabited.

*Far*, in the presbytery of Tongue, and 8 miles NE, is of a triangular form, 45 miles in length, and 15–20 in breadth; containing 2408 inhabitants. The general appearance is rocky, bleak, and mountainous. Of a bold and rocky coast, there is an extent of 18 miles. Near *Strathy-head* there is one large cave, and 14 smaller ones. The soil of the arable parts is shallow. In a few places it is deep and tolerably fertile, but badly cultivated. The whole parish is chiefly adapted for the rearing of black cattle. *Loch-Naver*, in the south district, is six miles in length; and thence a river of the same name runs northward to the sea. In different places are six Pictish castles, or watch towers—the ruins of a fort on *Far-head*—and a sculptured stone to mark the grave of a Danish chief.

*Golspie*, in the presbytery of Dornoch, and 8 miles N, is 10 miles in length, and 9 in breadth; containing 1391 inhabitants. The soil, for the most part, is light; in some tracts it is deep, and mixed with clay. The SW. district is sandy; the NE. is stony. The hills on the side facing the sea are somewhat rocky, and covered with short heath; on the opposite side the heath is long, with a mixture of grass, and the ground for the most part mossy. About 1500 acres are arable, 500 pasture, and the rest hill, moss and moor. Most of the arable land lies along the coast, is enclosed, and tolerably cultivated; so that the parish supplies itself with provisions. Of moorstone, freestone, and gray slate, there is abundance. There are ruins of two Pictish towers on the farm of *Dunrobin*.

*Kildonan*, in the presbytery of Dornoch, and 22 miles N, is 30 miles in length, and 12 in breadth at one end, but less than 1 at the other; containing 1574 inhabitants. It ex-



tends along the banks of the Helmsdale 19 miles, and 10 miles further on both sides of six lakes. The general appearance is mountainous; and the hills are covered with heath. There is some corn in the lower parts, hay in the valleys, and pasture on the acclivities. Black cattle, horses, sheep and goats, are the staple commodities of the parish. There are many tumuli and Pictish cairns, some of which are round, and others oblong.

*Lairg*, in the presbytery of Dornoch, and 17 miles NW, is 24 miles from E. to W, and 5-8 in breadth; containing 1954 inhabitants. Almost the whole of the parish lies on the sides, or within sight, of Loch-shin. The soil is various; in some parts it is fertile loam, in others gravel, and in many wet and mossy. Not one-twentieth part is arable land; the rest consisting of hills and extensive tracts of heath, with much coarse grass. This country seems better calculated for breeding cattle than for yielding corn. The south border of Loch-shin, and a part of the north side, are covered with birch wood.

*Loth*, in the presbytery of Dornoch, and 17 miles NE, on the coast of the Moray Frith, is 14 miles in length, and about half a mile in breadth; containing 1330 inhabitants. The arable and inhabited district is bounded on the S. and SE. by the sea, which receives the rapid Loth and the Helmsdale: on the N. and NW. a ridge of high mountains lies parallel to the shore. The soil is good, but not much improved; the arable part being in constant culture. The valued rent is 2264*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* Scots. Limestone and freestone are found on the seacoast; and in several places are remains of Pictish buildings and tumuli.

*Rogart*, in the presbytery of Dornoch, and 10 miles NNW, is 10 miles in length, and 10 in breadth; containing 2148 inhabitants. The surface is very uneven. The two straths, which constitute the principal part of the parish, are the most regular districts; and yet, even in these, few acres are found together which are not intersected ei-

ther by brushwood, or by destructive rivulets. These straths lie from W. to E, and 5 miles distant from each other, The intermediate space is composed of hills and rocks, and patches of moss. The acclivities of the hills are cultivated; and their summits are covered with heath. The soil of the straths is a light loam, indifferently fertile. There is scarcely sufficient corn raised for the support of the inhabitants, whose sole property and wealth are their cattle. In this parish are traces of encampments—many tumuli and Pictish buildings.

*Tongue*, the seat of a presbytery, and 250 miles from Edinburgh, is about 15 miles from E, to W, and 15 in breadth; containing 1493 inhabitants. Upwards of 700 acres are arable, and indifferently cultivated; the rest is in pasture. Black cattle, horses and sheep, are the chief articles of export. A semicircular ridge of mountains passes nearly through the middle of the parish. The Kyle, or Bay of Tongue, extends far inland, and is skirted with corn-fields, pastures, and farm-houses. From this bay the coast stretches 16 miles NW. to Whiting-head, and 6 miles E, as far as Torrisdale. In general, it is high and rocky, intersected by small creeks, and hollowed into caves, or formed into arches and pillars. On the east side of the bay is a seat of Lord Reay's, ornamented with trees and gardens, Loch-Laoghall and the Cave of Fraisgill, are in this parish; and several islands formerly mentioned. Concerning cairns and circular buildings, there is no tradition.

SUTHERLANDSHIRE—STATISTICAL TABLE.

Presbyteries.	Parishes.	Extent in Miles.		Inhabitants in		Ministers in 1818.	Stipends in 1755.	Patrons in 1818.
		Length.	Breadth.	1755.	1811.			
Dornoch	Assynt	25	12	1934	2479	Al. Rose	L. 50 11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Countess of Sutherland.
—	Clyne	24	8	1406	1639	Walt. Ross	57 14 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	M'Donald.
—	Criech	36	12	1705	1969	Murd. Cameron	54 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Crown & Co. of Sutherland.
—	Dornoch	8	6	1780	2662	Ang. Kennedy	68 8 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Countess of Sutherland.
Tongue	Dorness	22	14	1000	1208	W. Findlater	50 3 4	Crown.
—	Eddrachyllis	18	15	869	1253	Jo. M'Kenzie	50 3 4	Ditto.
—	Far	45	18	2800	2408	D. M'Kenzie	49 17 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Countess of Sutherland.
Dornoch	Golspie	10	9	1790	1626	AL M'Pherson	56 8 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto.
—	Kildonan	30	12	1433	1540	Al. Sage	48 7 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto.
—	Lairg	24	8	1010	1354	D. M'Gillivray	52 15 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto.
—	Loth	14	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1195	1374	Geo. Gordon	57 2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto.
—	Roggart	10	10	1761	2148	G. Urquhart	53 13 4	Ditto.
Tongue	Tongue	15	15	1093	1493	H. M'Kenzie	52 4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Crown.

## 30. CAITHNESS-SHIRE.

CAITHNESS, or WICK, the north-east corner of the island, is of a triangular form, bounded on the north by Pentland Frith, on the east and south by the German ocean, on the west by Sutherland; lying between  $58^{\circ} 10'$  and  $58^{\circ} 43'$  N. latitude, and between  $3^{\circ} 4'$  and  $3^{\circ} 50'$  W. longitude from Greenwich. It extends from the Ord northward, along the coast of the German ocean, 40 miles to Duncans-bay, or Dungsby-head; thence westward, along the shore of Pentland Frith, to the border of Sutherland, 30 miles: its western boundary does not exceed 30 miles, in a direct line from north to south. It consists of about 690 square miles, or 441,600 English acres, of which 93,000 are cultivated. In 1811, it contained 10 parishes, 4301 inhabited houses, 4714 families, 10,608 males, 12,811 females, and 23,419 inhabitants. The valued rent is 37,256*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* Scots; and, in 1811, the real land rent was 31,000*l.* Sterling nearly.

This county may be called an immense morass, interspersed with fruitful spots, producing oats, barley, and coarse grass; but the attention of the proprietors has been recently directed to improvements in agriculture. Roads have been formed, bridges constructed, commons divided, and extensive tracts of barren land cultivated. There are few plantations; and the natural woods are little else than coppices of birch. The whole coast is rocky, on the north running out into a number of promontories, without any port, or harbour of note. That Caithness was anciently covered with wood, is evident from considerable quantities of trees still found in the morasses, and even in some places near the coast. Several attempts have been lately made to rear plantations, but without success. No sooner do they rise above the shelter of a fence than they begin to decay. Thus exposed, that whole peninsula has a gold and bleak aspect.

*Promontories.*—Sandside-head is a narrow promontory, on the border of Sutherland, opposite to the mouth of Pentland Frith.—Holborn-head, a large cape, fronts the north-east and the island of Hoy, about three miles N. of Thurso. The rocks which bound the coast from Holborn-head to Brim's castle, are grand and picturesque. The Clett, an insulated rock, separated from the land by a deep channel, is on all sides perpendicular, about 160 yards long, half as broad, and perhaps 400 feet above the level of the sea.—Dunnet-head, an extensive promontory, consists of several hills, with bold rocks fronting the sea, from 100 to 400 feet in height, in  $58^{\circ} 43'$  N. latitude.—Dungsby-head, is the NE. point of Scotland and of Caithness, near which are the ruins of John-o'-Groat's house, 17 miles N. of Wick, 131 N. of Inverness, and 287 N. of Edinburgh. The passage thence to Orkney is 18 miles. Between Dungsby and Dunnet, there is a narrow headland, environed by dangerous rocks, called 'Mon, or Main of May.'—Noss-head, is a bold promontory, south of Sinclair's bay, in whose vicinity there is a slate quarry, where the likeness of beasts and flowers seems to be delineated upon the stones, with a yellow substance resembling gold-leaf.—The Ord, or south extremity of Caithness, is a steep hill, 1250 feet high, with a road winding along its sides, in many places impending over the sea, in  $58^{\circ} 10'$  N. latitude. Beneath this cape, are several deep caves. To the westward, at some distance from the coast, is the Pap of Caithness, 1929 feet in height.

*Rivers.*—The Thurso and the Wick are the most considerable. The former originates in Lochmore, near the confines of Sutherland, runs northward with rapidity, and loses itself in Pentland Frith. The latter rises in the middle of the county, and, augmented by two streams in its progress eastward, falls into the German ocean a few miles S. of Noss-head.—The Berrydale, in a short course, waters the south corner of Caithness.

There are many lakes in this county; viz. the Loch of

Wattin, in a parish of the same name;—in Halkirk are 24 great and small lakes;—in Reay there is a number of small lakes;—in the eastern districts are the lakes of Swiney, Al-terwell, &c.;—and in Orlrick, the loch of Duran, which has been partially drained.

*Minerals.*—Whinstone, granite, freestone, lime and marl, are found. In the parish of Reay, iron-ore and a slender vein of lead, have been discovered; also yellow mundick, and heavy spar near Thurso.

*Towns, &c.*—*Thurso*, or *Inver-aorsa*, is an ancient, small, irregularly built royal borough, situate at the mouth of a river, and bottom of a fine bay, near Holburn-head; 16 miles NW. of Wick, 146 N. of Inverness, and 286 N. of Edinburgh. It is governed by 2 bailies and 12 councillors, elected by the superior; and is united with Wick and other boroughs in sending a member to the British parliament. The harbour, at stream tides, admits vessels of ten feet draught of water, and has been recently improved. The coasting trade is considerable: the goods sent out are grain, fish, wool, linen yarn, kelp, whisky, &c.; and those imported are flax, salt, wood, coal, lime and grocery goods.—*Thurso East*, is the seat of Sir John Sinclair; and, southward are ruins of several castles mentioned in the account of the parish to which they belong. (see *Halkirk*.)—The inland part of the NW. district is hilly, yielding tolerable pasture; but a considerable maritime tract is level and fruitful. At the mouth of the river Halladale, there is a small natural harbour.—*Murkle bay*, eastward of *Thurso*, extends inward from *Dunnet bay*, about 2000 yards, and is 1500 in breadth. It has good anchoring ground, and five fathoms water at full sea. The border of this bay is a fertile tract, where considerable improvements have been recently made in agriculture; and on the summit of *Orlick hill* a watch tower was anciently placed. (see *Orlick* parish.)

The current in *Pentland Frith* is exceeding strong during spring-tides. The flood-tide runs from west to east, at the

rate of 10 miles an hour, at new and full moon. It is then high water at Skarfskerry, (whence the ferry-boat crosses from Dunnet to Orkney), at 9-8 o'clock A. M.; but, in the middle of the Frith, the tide continues to run eastward till mid-day, while the current along the shore flows in an opposite direction. This phenomenon is reversed at 3 o'clock. Those contiguous but contrary currents render Pentland Frith a dangerous navigation to strangers, if they approach near the land.

*Canisby* is a fertile district in the NE. corner of the county. John-o'-Groat's residence was in this district, but the spot is scarcely distinguishable where he dwelt.

*Wick* is a small and indifferently built royal borough, in a well cultivated territory, on the coast of the German ocean, 130 miles N. of Inverness. It is governed by a provost and two magistrates, who have the right of choosing 12 councillors; and it is one of the five boroughs who unite in sending a member to Parliament. Being the capital of the shire, it is the seat of the Sheriff-court. It contains some good buildings; but the streets are narrow and confined. The harbour is indifferent, and apt to be choked up by banks of sand. For the improvement of the British fisheries, and the protection of vessels in the North sea, Government allowed 7500*l.* to assist in building a new harbour, there being no safe harbour between Cromarty Frith and the Orkneys.—In that neighbourhood are scattered the ruins of several castles; viz. Old Wick, once the residence of the Lords Oliphant, built on a narrow promontory—Sinclair and Girnigoe, formerly seats of the Earls of Caithness, near Noss-head.—Large and upright stones, in various places, were erected to commemorate battles fought between the people of the country and the Danes.

*Latheron*, a mean place, and the seat of a presbytery, is situate in a territory consisting partly of pasture, and partly of cultivated fields; equidistant nearly from Wick and the Ord.

The south part of the county is a barren and heathy tract. Along the eastern shore there are several ancient buildings, besides those already mentioned. *Buckle's* castle, north of Sinclair's bay, stands on a rock projecting into the sea, near lofty cliffs hollowed by the waves. *Ackergill* tower, at the bottom of that bay, was once the residence of the Earls Marischal. Keiss, formerly a residence of the Earls of Caithness, &c.

In this county are the ruins, or vestiges, of many ancient structures, commonly called *Duns*, or Pictish houses. If we may rely on tradition, they were erected by the Picts, who inhabited the whole east coast of Scotland, together with the Orkney and Shetland islands. They were built in the shape of a cone, without any cement. Some of them consisted of a thick circular wall, which converged gradually to the top, where a small aperture remained. Others of them, besides the outer wall, had an inner one at the distance of about two feet; and, at no great height, both walls met, enclosing a space round the bottom of the building. These structures were situate on high land near the sea, or on the skirts of sandy bays, as well as in the inland parts of the country. But most of them have been demolished, and the materials carried off, to build modern houses, or fences.

*Stroma*, an island three miles in circuit, containing 200 inhabitants nearly, is situate in Pentland Frith, about two leagues from the shore of Canisby. The middle of it is elevated, the south side fertile, and the north barren. Thirty yards from the west beach, there is a vast cavern. Near the SE. coast, are ruins of a chapel, where dead bodies were preserved uncorrupted, without any preparation; but those mummies have been destroyed. The *Swalchie* of *Stroma*, at the north end of the island, is dangerous, being a violent surf occasioned by the meeting of several tides. About two leagues eastward are two small islands, called *Pentland Skerries*, one of which is inhabited by a family who take care of the lighthouse.



*Seats in this county.*—*Auchnagaill*, Sinclair.—*Banniskirk*, Williamson.—*Barogill Castle*, Earl of Caithness.—*Castle Hill*, Trail,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles beyond Thurso.—*Dunbeath Castle*, Sinclair,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles beyond the Ord.—*Hempriggs*, Dunbar, near Wick.—*Hopewell*, Brodie.—*May Castle*, Sinclair, 3 miles beyond Canisby church.—*Murkle*, Sinclair,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Thurso.—*Nottingham*, Sutherland, a mile beyond Latheron church.—*Obrick*, Smith.—*Pennyland*, Thriepland.—*Sandside*, Innes.—*Standstill*, Horne.—*Stempster*, Henderson.—*Sweeney*, Gordon, 2 miles beyond Latheron church.—*Thura*, Taylor.—*Thurso*, Sinclair, near Thurso, 291 miles from Edinburgh.—*Wattenhouse*, Anstruther.

N. B. Many seats in this shire belong to proprietors named *Sinclair*.

This shire is divided into the following parishes, in the same presbytery.

*Bower*, in the presbytery of Caithness, and 10 miles NW. of Wick, is 7 miles in length, and 3 in breadth; containing 1478 inhabitants. The cultivated land is a low extended vale from E. to W, formed by gently rising ground on the N. and S; and intersected by a ridge of green hills stretching N. and S, which almost equally divides the parish. The soil of the arable land is clay and loam, yielding scanty crops of oats and bear. But most of the commons are covered with verdure, and may easily be converted into arable fields. The valued rent is 2761*l.* 16*s.* Scots. About a mile S. from the church is the cairn of Heather-Cow, surrounded by 6 or 7 circles, at different distances, described by large stones set on edge. Thence the ground gradually rises, till it terminates in a round top, on which is a circular building of stones, 9 feet diameter, and 4 or 5 in height. The prospect from this eminence is extensive.

*Canisby*, in  $48^{\circ} 40'$  N. latitude, 17 miles E. of Thurso, and two W. of Dungsby-head, is a quadrant of a circle, whose vertex is the promontory now mentioned. The sur-

face, in general, is level; Wark hill being the only one of any note in the parish. There is no river, and no stone of any magnitude, sea-rock excepted. A light black loam, with an intermixture of moss, is the prevailing soil of the cultivated ground. There are some tracts of green pasture; the rest is heath and moss: so that a small proportion is under tillage, and not much improved. There are few enclosures, and no plantations. Dungsby-head is a promontory of a circular form, about two miles in circuit. Towards the sea two-thirds of it are one continued precipice. On the land side there is a gentle slope to a deep valley. Near the top of the rock, on the N. side, is a vast cavern, whose bottom is on a level with the sea, with which it has a communication. On the highest part of the promontory there are vestiges of a watch tower. On either hand the coast is bold; and the lands adjacent are fertile. Of freestone, peat-moss, and sea-ware, there is abundance. In different parts of the parish are Pictish houses, and ruins of several ancient castles on rocks rising out of the sea. Stroma Island has been already mentioned.

*Dunnet*, 8 miles NE. of Thurso, is 10 miles from NW. to SE, and 1-4 in breadth; containing 1998 inhabitants. There is scarcely an eminence that deserves the name of a hill, in this parish, Dunnet-head excepted. The soil is light, with a mixture of stiff clay, or deep loam. In the W. district the soil is sandy; towards the E. it is light and black, with patches of rich clay. There may be upwards of 1600 acres in cultivation; but there is little improvement in agriculture. The valued rent is 2309*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Scots. Dunnet-head is an extensive promontory, composed of several hills, interspersed with valleys yielding pasture. This promontory, towards the sea, presents bold rocks through its whole circuit, which is no less than nine miles, exclusive of two miles of low land by which it is joined to the rest of the parish. There are two or three caves in the rocks. To the E. of Dunnet bay, there is a level tract of sand for two

miles along the shore. At Brough, adjoining to the Head, there is a haven sheltered from every wind, except the N.W. The harbour of Holm is scarcely a mile E. of Brough; but the entrance into it is obstructed by a bar. Scarfsberry is a narrow creek between two rocks, fit for the reception of boats. In different parts are vestiges of three chapels; and at Ham are two inner cells of Pictish houses. Dr Oswald was the clergyman of this parish, before his removal to Methven.

*Halkirk*, 7 miles S. of Thurso, is 24 miles in length, and 7-12 in breadth; containing 2532 inhabitants. There is great variety of soil; viz. a mixture of clay and loam—sand—clay—gravel—a mixture of clay and moss. The surface, in general, is flat and wet, as the thin stratum of soil rests on a bed of stone or hard clay. There is much waste land, a considerable quantity of pasturage, and a good deal of arable ground indifferently cultivated. Bear and oats are the chief products of the soil. There are few enclosures, and no timber, although it formerly abounded in the country. The valued rent is 3314*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* Scots. Marl, limestone and excellent flags are found in several districts, but no freestone. Of swamps, mosses and bogs, there is a large proportion; and 24 lakes great and small: the largest is Cathel 3 by 2 miles. The only river of note is the Thurso, which originates in Lochmore, and empties itself in the sea at Thurso. The Spittal is a green hill of moderate elevation, 7 miles from the N. and 12 from the E. shore. There are vestiges of several religious houses, of which no satisfactory account has been given. The ruins of the tower of Braal, once a seat of the Harolds Earls of Caithness, are on an eminence near the river of Thurso. It is a square of a large area, with thick walls, through which are the stairs or passages to the several stories; and southward are ruins of another building of great antiquity. Dirlet castle stood on a steep rock bathed by the Thurso. Its last inhabitant was a descendant of the family of Sutherland. Lochmore

castle was situate 8 miles above Dirlet, on the verge of the loch, at the efflux of the river. There are also remains of a very strong building near the Loch of Cathel; and many other fragments of antiquity in different parts of the parish.

*Latheron*, 17 miles from Wick, and  $97\frac{1}{2}$  from Inverness, is 27 miles along the east coast, and 10-15 in breadth; containing 3926 inhabitants. The surface is partly flat and partly hilly. The coast is bold and rocky, in many parts several hundred feet in height. The tracts of moss and moor are of great extent. The most noted hills are Morvine, Scarabine, and Maiden-pap. The soil, in general, is sharp; in some places it is a strong clay, and in others gravel, interspersed with masses of detached rocks. The cultivated lands, for the most part, are shallow, and the improvements in agriculture are inconsiderable. The valued rent is 3940*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* Scots. There are two small lakes, and three rivulets. Among the caves on the coast, some extend far under ground. In different parts, there are remains of many Pictish castles, and artificial cairns. The old castles along the coast are Berrindale, Dumbeath, Knackinnon, Latheron, Forss, Swinzee and Clyth.

*Obrig*, or Olrick, 5 miles E. of Thurso, is 4 miles from NW. to SE, and 2 in breadth; containing 1042 inhabitants. This parish is hilly, not mountainous. The uncultivated parts are green, and clear of heath and rocks. In the south district are many little hills, affording good pasture; the hollows are swampy. Near the sea, the soil is a deep clay, with a little intermixture of sand. At some distance from the coast, the soil is lighter, less productive, and fitter for pasturage than cropping. The improvements in agriculture are considerable. Of marl, limestone, freestone, gray slate, and blue flags, there is abundance. The coast, though not bold, is rugged and broken. Murkle bay, within that of Dunnet, affords safe anchorage. Pictish houses are numerous. On Olrick hill are vestiges of a watch-tower.

*Reay*, 9 miles W. of Thurso, partly in Sutherland, is 17

miles in length, and 8-9 in breadth; containing 2311 inhabitants. It is of an irregular figure, and its general aspect is hilly; but a considerable level tract lies on the coast. In the Caithness division, the soil is fertile; but the Sutherland district is shallow, and fittest for pasture. It is watered by the Halladale, that runs from south to north, and falls into the sea at Portskerry, where small vessels lie in safety. Binra is the only mountain of any note; and of many small lakes, the principal one is the loch of Shuriry. There are few enclosures, and little improvement in agriculture. Of limestone, moorstone, granite and freestone, there is abundance, with some marl and iron-ore; but there is no natural wood. In this parish there is a cave, which, when a stone is thrown into it, emits a hollow, echoing sound. In Binra, is a natural cave, once the resort of a gang of robbers. The shore at Borrowston presents a number of small caves; and a strong natural arch over a chasm, about 40 feet deep, into which the tide flows.

*Thurso*, 279 miles from Edinburgh, is of an irregular figure, containing 3462 inhabitants. This parish is traversed from S. to N. by a river of the same name, that loses itself in a sandy bay on the E. side of Holburn-head. There are about 4000 acres of arable land, partially improved. The valued rent is 5766*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* Scots. Oats and bear are the chief products of the soil. There is no natural wood, and few plantations. Whinstone, gray slate and freestone, abound. Picts' houses are scattered over the country. Some appearances of lead-ore have been found in this parish and the neighbourhood.

*Wattin*, 10 miles W. of Wick, is 12 miles from S. to N, and 9 in breadth; containing 1109 inhabitants. The soil is various—a rich deep loam—a stiff friable clay—and sand mixed with clay. It is light near the moors and mosses, which are extensive. The arable lands are indifferently cultivated: bear, oats and potatoes, are the chief products.

There is plenty of limestone, and considerable quantities of marl. The valued rent is 1939*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* Scots. The lake of Wattin, in this parish, is three by two miles; and from it a small stream issues to augment the Wick.

*Wick*, 22 miles SE. of Thurso, and 114 from Inverness, is 18 miles in length and 10 in breadth; containing 5080 inhabitants. The appearance of the country is flat, open and champaign. There are considerable wastes of a good soil; and larger tracts of heath, some of which might be cultivated. Though the husbandry is very indifferent, bear and meal to a great amount are annually exported. Of limestone there is abundance. One of the fresh-water lakes is on the top of a hill. Under the high rocks along the coast are many caves, in some of which are curious petrifications. Noss-head is a high rocky promontory, conspicuous far off at sea. The castles of Old Wick, Sinclair and Girnigoe, have been already mentioned. Ackergill tower, close by the sea, was the seat of the Earls Marischall. Remains of Pictish houses and Popish chapels are extant. A large stone, ornamented with hieroglyphic characters, is said to mark the grave of a Danish prince.

CAITHNESS-SHIRE—STATISTICAL TABLE.

Presbyteries.	Parishes.	Extent in Miles.		Inhabitants in		Ministers in 1818.	Sesepods in 1755.	Patrons in 1818.
		Length.	Breadth.	1755.	1811.			
Caithness	Bower	7	3	1287	1478	W. Smith	L. s. d. 48 10 10	Sir Ja. Colquhoun.
—	Canisbay	8	8	1481	1986	Ja. Smith	57 17 3	Sinclair of Freswick.
—	Dunnet	10	3	1355	1398	The. Jollie	57 19 5½	Sir Ja. Colquhoun.
—	Halkirk	24	9	3075	2545	Jo. Cameron	56 14 5½	Ditto.
—	Latheron	27	12	3675	3926	Rob. Gun	63 11 11½	Ditto.
—	Obrig	4	2	875	1127	Geo. M'Kenzie	55 10 0½	Ditto.
—	Reay	17	8½	2962	2317	Dev. M'Kay	54 19 1½	Crown.
—	Thurso	—	—	2963	3462	W. M'Intosh	76 7 9½	Sir Jo. Sinclair.
—	Watton	12	9	1424	1109	Al. Gunn	56 1 8	Sir Ja. Colquhoun.
—	Wick	18	10	3988	5080	Rob. Phin	73 19 2	Sir B. Dunbar.

## 31. CROMARTYSHIRE.

THIS shire, formerly called *Crombathi*, extends along the south shore of the bay of that name, on the east bounded by the Moray Frith. The parish of Cromarty, with a portion of Kincardine parish, may be considered as the whole of the county. The following component parts, commonly included in Ross-shire, may be ranked as its colonies; viz. the district of Coygach, N. of Loch-Broom, 20 miles from NW. to SE, and 6-8 in breadth—a tract on the south border of Little Loch-Broom—the forest of Finnich, along the north side of the lake of that name—a part of Kincardine, near the termination of the Frith of Dornoch—a tract between Ben-Vaish and Dingwall—parts of Kilmuir Easter and Logie Easter—detached spots south and south-east of Tain, in the parish of Tarbat, and extremity of East Ross.

The peninsula that includes Cromarty, with a corner of Ross-shire, is denominated the *Black Isle*, either on account of an elevated ridge covered with heath, that runs the whole length of the district from west to east, or, perhaps, owing to its appearance in winter, when snow seldom remains long upon the ground.—Black Isle lies in  $57\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  N. latitude, and  $4^{\circ} 15'$  W. longitude from Greenwich observatory. It is about 20 miles in length, and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in breadth; containing 105 square miles, or 67,200 acres; of which 15,520 are arable—5760 are woodlands—21,440 moor and pasture—and the remainder undivided common. The valued rent of the county is 12,897*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* Scots; and the real rent, in 1811, was 11,000*l.* sterling nearly.

The soil of the interior part of the district consists chiefly of a black moorish earth, on a bottom of clay mixed with stones. Improvements in agriculture are here in a progressive state; and of new arable land there is a considerable proportion. Freestone and granite are found in abundance.

Cromarty Frith is 16 miles long, and 2-3 broad. The



entrance into it is between two headlands, called the Sutors of Cromarty; and it is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile in breadth. From the South hill there is an extensive prospect. In the bay is good anchorage for the whole of the British navy.

*Cromarty* is a small manufacturing town, situate on a point of land that stretches out into the bay, 11 miles S. of Tain,  $19\frac{1}{2}$  NNE. of Inverness, and 175 NNW. of Edinburgh. It has a commodious quay. The old castle of Cromarty was pulled down in 1772. On a bank east of Cromarty house, are some remains of St Regulus's Chapel; and about three miles southward, is a vestige of an oblong square encampment.—A large rock, called Farquhar's Bed, is remarkable for an arch which forms a natural bridge under the rock, and admits the waves of the sea.—On the coast, there is also a cavern, whose roof and sides are covered with petrifications.

This shire comprehends the following parishes,

*Cromarty*, in the presbytery of Chanonry, and partly in Ross-shire, is 7–8 miles long, and 1–4 broad; containing 2413 inhabitants. Along the N. side of this parish, which is bounded by the bay, a verdant bank extends from W. to E. The bulk of the arable land hangs over this bank in a sloping manner. The soil round the town, and more inland, is a black mould on a stratum of till. The sea has made considerable encroachments, insomuch, that what was formerly called the west, is now the east, end of the town.

*Foderty*, in the presbytery of Dingwall, and partly in Ross-shire, 3 miles W.; contains 1900 inhabitants. It consists chiefly of a valley, two miles long and one broad, surrounded by hills, except an opening to the east. In this valley two-thirds of the inhabitants reside. There are also several small glens. Northward is Ben-wivis, one of the highest mountains in Scotland; and south from the valley is Knockfallaric, a conical hill, on whose summit are the traces of a fort, or watch-tower. There are many clumps of plantations; but little improvement in agriculture.

CROMARTYSHIRE--STATISTICAL TABLE.

Presbyteries.	Parishes.	Extent in Miles.		Inhabitants in		Ministers in 1818.	Stipends in 1755.	Patrons in 1818.
		Length.	Breadth.	1755.	1811.			
Chanony -	Cromarty -	8	5	9096	2413	Ro. Smith -	L. s. d. 54 3 0	Crown.
Dingwall -	Foderty -	2	1	1483	1900	D. M'Kenzie -	60 17 6	M'Kenzie of Cromarty.

## 32. BUTESHIRE.

The shire of BUTE is composed of the islands of Bute, Arran, the Cumbraes, and Inchmarnock; in 1811 containing 12,083 inhabitants. It sends a member to Parliament alternately with Caithness.

BUTE, Rothesia, an island in  $55^{\circ} 45'$  N. latitude, and  $5^{\circ} 5'$  W. longitude from Greenwich, lies between the mouth of Loch-Fyne and the entrance into the Frith of Clyde, and is separated from Cowal in Argyleshire by a channel half a mile in breadth. It is 16 miles long, and 3-5 broad; containing two parishes, and 5824 inhabitants. The northern district is elevated, rocky and barren: the middle is diversified with hills, valleys, and considerable tracts of level and fertile ground. The south end is hilly, and divided from the rest of the island by a low and sandy plain, called Langgal-chorid, on which are three upright stones, the remains of a Druidical temple. From Kil-chattan hill, in the southern district, there is an extensive prospect insular and mainland. In that district are the ruins of Kingarth church, and two cemeteries, the lower of which was allotted for the interment of females alone. Near this place there is a circular enclosure, called the Devil's Cauldron, formed of stone without cement, having the inside faced in a smooth and regular manner. The walls, at present, are only a few feet in height, and 10 in thickness; and the area is 30 feet diameter. Whether it was intended as a place of refuge, or of defence, is unknown. The rocky coast is indented by several bays; and there are everywhere indications that the sea anciently rose much higher on the shore than at present.

The soil is clay, loam, clay and sand on till, or improved moss on gravel; but, if properly managed, it is well suited for every kind of husbandry. The greater proportion of the arable land is enclosed and well cultivated. Barley, oats and potatoes, are the products of the island. Turnips and arti-

ficial grasses have been lately introduced with success.—Copses of underwood flourish in different districts; and round Mount Stewart are extensive plantations.—In the bowels of the earth are limestone, freestone, slate, and some indifferent coal. Strata of corals and shells, of considerable thickness, are found in many places, half a mile from the sea. There are six or eight lakes, and numerous springs of fresh water.

*Rothsay*, is a small and well built royal borough, situate on the NE. coast, at the bottom of an extensive bay, frequented by vessels engaged in the herring fishery. It has a commodious pier, with a good depth of water. The castle, built at different periods, and environed by a lofty wall, now lies in ruins. It was sometimes the residence of the kings of Scotland, and afterwards inhabited by the family of Bute, till it was burnt by the Marquis of Argyle, during the commotions in 1685.—*Mount Stuart*, a seat of the Marquis of Bute, stands on a rising ground, about 200 yards from the SE. coast. In its extensive park, trees flourish more, and are of a quicker growth, than on the opposite continent. In former times, there were 10 or 12 churches, and 30 hermitages in this island.

*Inchmarnock* is an island on the western coast of Bute, about a mile in length, containing 120 acres of arable land, and 340 of moor and pasture. Its surface is diversified with rising and low ground, bearing trees, corn, grass and heath. On the west coast there are vast strata of coral and shells. This island was anciently a seat of the Culdees; and is now the property of the Marquis of Bute. Upon it are the ruins of a chapel.

The *Cumbraes*, or *Cimbraes*, are two islands opposite to the east coast of Bute, and separated from Cunningham in Ayrshire by a narrow channel, called Fairley Road, that has firm anchoring ground, and would contain any number of ships sheltered from every storm.

*Little Cumbray* is a mile long and half a mile broad, ly-

ing from SW. to NE. The strata of rocks are horizontal, and, as they recede from the shore, they rise above one another like stairs. On the coast there are a few cottages; and the ruins of an old castle, opposite to another of the same kind, called Portincross, on the mainland. In this island are several caves; one of which is an apartment 32 feet square, and nearly 6 feet in height. The largest of these caves penetrates to such a distance, that the bottom of it has never yet been found.—In 1750, a lighthouse was erected on the highest point of the island. But as the light, from its elevated situation, was liable to be obscured in fogs, another, with a reflector, was lately constructed in a lower situation, on the SW. coast. This island is the property of the Earl of Eglinton.

*Large Cumbray*, two miles from Ayrshire, three from Bute, and on the south separated from Little Cumbray by a channel three quarters of a mile broad, is of an irregular figure, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in breadth. The surface contains 2300 acres, of which one third may be cultivated. The hills gently rise toward the centre, where they are near 400 feet above the level of the sea. The soil, in general, is a gravelly loam, in some places mixed with clay. There are a few enclosures, and some plantations by the Earl of Glasgow, who is proprietor of the greatest part of the island. There is plenty of limestone and freestone; but the great expense of coal has hitherto prevented the former from being used as a manure. The village of Milnport on the SW. coast, has a commodious harbour. On the east coast, there are two rocks, called Rippel Walls, distant from each other 500 feet, and extending in parallel lines across a plain; the one 89 feet long, 3 feet high, and 10 thick; the other 200 feet long, 60 high, and 12 thick; composed of the same materials with the basaltic rocks in Staffa, but not columnar.

*Arran*, or Arr-inn, *i. e.* the island of mountains, and styled *Glotta* in the Itinerary of Antoninus, is of an irregular oval form, 21 miles from north to south, and 8-12

from east to west; lying between  $55^{\circ} 32'$  and  $55^{\circ} 45'$  N. latitude, and between  $5^{\circ} 6'$  and  $5^{\circ} 15'$  W. longitude from Greenwich; in the mouth of Clyde Frith, opposite to Loch-Fyne, and 13 miles SW. of Bute; in 1811 containing 5704 inhabitants. The valued rent is 5048*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* Scots; and the gross rent about 5500*l.* sterling. The climate of this island is severe, the cold is intense, and the winds are oftentimes violent. The surface is almost everywhere rugged and mountainous, broken by rocks, or covered with heath. The soil; in general is thin, light, friable mould, rock or till. About one fifth part of the whole is arable, and indifferently cultivated.

*Mountains.*—The principal mountains are—Gaoilbhein, *i. e.* the mountain of winds, 2945 feet above the level of the sea, and composed of moorstone, in the form of woolpacks, covered, in many places, with a thin stratum of moss. From its summit, portions of Scotland, England and Ireland, and the Isle of Man, are visible; and, from its eastern base, great quantities of limestone and freestone are exported—Beinbharren, *i. e.* the sharp-pointed;—Ceum-na-Caillich, *i. e.* the step of the old hag, from which is a prospect of Cantyre, Jura, Isla, the mountains of Argyle and Inverness-shires, Ben-lomond, the coast of Ireland, &c.;—Grianan-Athol, a very rugged hill. The *Cock of Arran*, near the northern extremity of the island, is a noted seamark.—The bearings of the granite mountains are as follow;—Goat-fell, or Goat-field, south by east—Castle Abhal, south—Beinnuish, south by west—Sail Hamdeel, south by west—Beinlarsin, south-west—Beinbharren, west—Beinbhree, west by north—Muil-na-daimh, north by west—Tornidneon, north by east.

*Lakes and Rivers.*—The former are, Loch-Yirsa—Loch-Tana—Loch-na-h-Jura—Loch-Mhaclairai—Loch-Knoc. The chief rivers are Abhan-mhor—Moina-mhor—Slaodirama-chrai and Torsa. The two last abound in salmon.

*Minerals.*—There are three classes of rocks; *viz.* *Primi-*

*tiæ*, *Flætz*, and *Alluvial*. The first occupies the greater portion of the northern, as the second does of the southern half of the island; and the third occurs principally in the valleys. *Primitive* rocks are—granite, gneiss, mica slate, clay slate, quartz and greenstone. *Flætz* rocks are—sandstone, limestone, slate clay, clay ironstone, porphyry slate, pitchstone, &c. *Alluvial* rocks are—clay, loam, sand, gravel, &c.

*Caves*.—There are several natural caves, the most remarkable of which, is one in the west end of the island, opposite to Campbelton, called the King's Cave, where, it is said, Robert Bruce and his retinue some time lodged, before his accession to the throne of Scotland. It is 40 yards long, 16 broad, and about 20 high, adorned with several engravings, and antique figures cut in the rock. About two miles southward, there is another cave which could contain 120 men. A bay called *Loch-Ransa*, almost environed by mountains, at the north end of the island, affords a safe harbour for small boats during the herring fishery. On the east border of that lake, are the ruins of a castle, which, at one period, was the occasional residence of the kings of Scotland. Situate on a low projecting neck of land near the entrance into the harbour, it consisted of two square towers united; and at some distance is the village of Ransa, in a plain watered by a rivulet.—Drummadoon bay lies on the SW. coast, opposite to Cantyre.—The castle of *Brodwick*, formerly a strong fortress, stands on an eminence, amidst flourishing plantations, near the bottom of an open bay of the same name, on the eastern coast. It was surprised by the partisans of Bruce, A. D. 1306—demolished in 1456—rebuilt by James V,—and garrisoned by Cromwell. The rocky and wooded bank, on which it is situate, is part of a peninsular elevation projected from the base of Goat-fell.—*Glenshant*, *i. e.* the valley of enchantment, reaches about a mile every way from the head of Brodwick bay; and from that valley *Glenrosa* extends NW. about five miles, and *Glenshirreg* projects westward, separated from each other by a ridge of

hills.—Between Brodwick and Lamlash, there is a peninsular tract, whose centre is occupied by projecting rocks.—*Lamlash* harbour, on the SE. coast, is a semilunar bay, nine miles in circuit, accessible with every wind; on the west sheltered by lofty mountains, and on the east covered by Holy Isle, which contains about 464 acres partly arable, but infested with vipers. From the broadest part of the bay a beautiful valley extends about two miles westward.

Opposite to Kildonan Castle and the SE. corner of the island, is the islet of *Pladda*, consisting of about 10 acres of pasture. Upon it a lighthouse with reflecting lamps was lately erected.—A great proportion of the south end of Arran is arable; and there are several plains or valleys which reach inland from the south and south-west coasts, and are capable of cultivation.—At *Tor-more*, on the SW. coast, there is an extensive plain that seems to have been formerly cultivated. On this plain are the remains of four circles, in a line from SW. to NE. Some of the stones that formed the enclosures are of great size, one being 15 feet high, and 11 in circumference. On the outside of these circles are two others. At a small distance is an immense cairn, whose base is surrounded by a circle of large stones. At *Feorling* there is another stupendous cairn, 114 feet over, and of considerable height.—There are many cairns, tumuli, monumental stones, and Druidical remains in this island. Many traditions exist of the hero Fingal, or Fin-mac-coul, and many places retain his name; but poems concerning him are repeated. When James III. matched his sister to Thomas Lord Boyd, he created him Earl of Arran, and gave him the island as a portion. Soon after the disgrace of that family, he caused the Countess to be divorced from her husband, and bestowed both the lady and island on Sir James Hamilton, in whose family it has continued to this time, a few farms excepted.

The arable land lies chiefly on the seashore, or in confined plains and well watered valleys. Upwards of 10,400



acres are cultivated. A thousand cattle are annually exported to the mainland; and 100 tons of kelp are manufactured.

The Marquis of Bute is admiral of the county of Bute and Arran, by commission from his Majesty; but is no way dependent on the Lord High Admiral of Scotland.

This shire contains the following parishes.

*Kilbride* in Arran, in the presbytery of Kintyre, is 14 miles from N. to S.; containing 2274 inhabitants. It is separated on the west, by a ridge of hills, from *Kilmorie*. The surface is diversified with mountains and deep valleys. The soil is hard and stony, most of the farms lying on the acclivities of the hills. Goatfell and other lofty mountains are in this parish. The minerals are freestone, limestone, iron-ore, blind coal and slate. Brodick castle has been already noticed.

*Kilmorie*, in Arran, in the presbytery of Kintyre, extends 30 miles, in a semicircular form, from Dippen on the SE, to Loch-Ranza in the N. extremity of the island; containing 3430 inhabitants. The surface of this parish is uneven and mountainous: the soil is various, gravel, clay and moss. The cultivated tracts yield scanty crops of grain. Black cattle, with some barley and kelp, are articles of export.

*Kingarth*, in the island of Bute, and presbytery of Dunoon, is 7 miles from N. to S, and 2 in breadth; containing 854 inhabitants. It is bounded on the N. and NW. by the parish of Rothsay, and on all other sides by the sea. There is a gradual ascent from the east and west shores to the middle of the parish; except a perpendicular rock near the SE. coast. The soil, in general, is light, yielding tolerable crops of grain, when properly cultivated. A great proportion of the lands is enclosed. There is abundance of limestone, but no coal. At a little distance from the middle church are remains of a Druidical temple.

In this parish are two places of worship; viz. one on the

shore; a mean fabric, near Mount Stuart, and another called the middle church. In the bay of Kil-chattan the rocks on the beach are a red sandstone; and in four or five places, five feet above the level of the sea, there are regular masses of basalt, about five feet in breadth, wedged in the masses of the rock. About 200 yards inland from the beach, and 15 or 20 feet above the sea, there is an extended front of perpendicular rock, 80 or 100 feet in height, similar to a rock nearer the shore, and a mile south of Rothsay. These, and other appearances along the coast, indicate that the surface of the sea, at some remote period, has been more elevated than at present.

*Rothsay*, in the island of Bute, and presbytery of Dounoun, is 10 miles in length, and 3 in breadth; containing 4970 inhabitants. About a mile west of the town, a cotton mill was erected in 1778. There are several safe harbours and anchorages in this parish; viz. the Bay of Rothsay and of Kaimes, the Kyles of Bute, and the Bay of St Ninians.

BUTESHIRE—STATISTICAL TABLE.

Presbyteries.	Parishes.	Extent in Miles.		Population in		Ministers in 1818.	Stipends in 1755.	Patrons in 1818.
		Length.	Breadth.	1800.	1811.			
Cantyre	Kilbride	14	—	1869	2274	Jo. Stewart	L. s. d. 54 2 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Duke of Hamilton.
—	Kilmorie	21	—	2277	3250	Dug. Crawford	54 8 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ditto.
Dunoon	Kingarth	7	2	998	854	Mark Marshall	51 2 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Marquis of Bute.
—	Rothsay	10	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2222	3544	Ar. Maclea	—	Ditto.

As the modern names of many places in Scotland are different from those which were in use about two centuries ago, it may be proper to mention the various designations of the counties and most noted towns, for the information of those who consult the ancient histories and annals of this kingdom.

1. *Berewic*, Berwik or Berwick, a sheriffdom, formerly constituting about half of the earldom of Dunbar. Its capital of the same name, also called Bervick, in the 12th century was one of the chief trading towns in Scotland. It had no walls, but was defended by a castle. Colodesburg, Coludi, now Coldingham, the oldest nunnery in the kingdom.—Dunce, Duns, Dunse, some time the capital of the sheriffdom of Berwick.—Grenelaw, Greenlaw.—Caldstreme, Caldestrem, Coldstream, a nunnery.—Lawdir, Lawedyr, Lauder.—Chelderkirk, Ginglekirk, Channelkirk.

2. *Rokesburgh*, Rokesburc, Rakesburt, Rokesburch, Rosebourg, Roxburgh, the capital of a cognominal sheriffdom.—Hawick, the capital in the 14th century.—Kelhou, Saltehou, Kelchou, Kalch, Kelceo, Kelcou, Kelsow, Kelso, a mitred abbey.—Mauros, Monstres, Meaurose, Maures, Maelres, Melross, whose abbey is said to have been nearly coeval with the introduction of the Christian religion into that part of the country.—Drieburc, Drueburch, Dryburgh, a seat near Melross.—Jedewith, Jedwod, Gedword, Jedworth, Jeddeburch, Jedburgh, a town and castle often taken by the English.—Liddalisdale, Ladisdale, Liddisdale, a lordship containing the castle of Mangertoun, &c.

3. *Selkirk* contains Selebarke, Selelark, Seleschirhe, Selfchirche, Selkirk, the capital and original seat of the abbey, afterwards removed to Roxburgh, and thence to Kelso. In the upper part of this district was Ettrick forest, 14 miles long, and 7 broad.

4, 5. *Dunfres*, a sheriffdom comprehending the modern counties of Dumfries and Kirkcudbright. Its cognominal capital was also called Dunfreg and Counfrez.—Niddisdale and Ananderdale are subdivisions of it.—Caerlandrock, Carlanerok, now Caerlaverok.—Langhop, Langham, Langholm.—Dundreinan, Dundraynan, Dundrennan abbey.—Galwa, Gallewathia, Galwayth, Galwydia, Galwithia, Galovidia, Galwallia, Galweia, Galuveia, Galwadensis provincia, Galloway, a lordship, containing Ananerdale and Carrick, with the interjacent country.—Mulirisnuke, Mulrinisnuke, Mullersnowke, Mull of Galloway, the most southerly part of Scotland.

6. *Wigtoun*, a sheriffdom erected A. D. 1341, in favour of Malcolm Fleming.—Vycetown; Wigtown the capital.—Quhit-hern, Ilwiterna, Candida Casa, Whithorn, a small island, noted for its abbey founded by Vinian, a priest, A. D. 400.

7. *Ayre*, or *Are*, a sheriffdom, contained a castle of the same name, built by King William A. D. 1197, as a curb upon the Galwegians of Carik.—Kilmarno, Kilmernok, Kilmarnock, the property of the Baliols and Boyds.—Irewyn, Irwing, Irvine.—Ardrossan, a castle of the old family of Eglinton.—Maybothil, Minibol, Maybole, a provostry.

8. *Ramfroa*, Reufrell, Rhinfrin, Rainfrwe, Strathgrif, Renfrew, a barony and borough.—Grenhoke, Greenock.—Passelet, Pasletum, Pasley, Paisley, a rich abbey, founded by the Stewarts.

9. *Lanerk*, or *Lanrik*, a town in a cognominal sheriffdom.—Glasgw, Glasgu, Glasgow, was long in some degree subject to Rutherglen, or Ruglen, which once had an extensive jurisdiction.—Hamilton, formerly Cadyow, given by King Robert I. to Sir Gilbert Hamilton, whose descendants gave it their family name.—Bodenyll, Boyville, Bothvill, Botheville, Bothwell, where was a strong castle, with a collegiate church.

10. *Pebblis*, Peebles.—Travequair, Traquair, at one period the capital of the county afterwards called Peebles.

11. *Hadintun*, Hadintoun, Haddington, the capital of a sheriffdom. Elstanfurd, now corruptly Athelstan-ford.—Dunbare, Dyunbaer, Donbar, Dunbar. Its castle, A. D. 1338, was gallantly defended by its heroic Countess.

12. *Louthian*, also called Lorda, Lownes, Loniae, Loenas, Lonais, Loidis, Laedoniae, Londonca, Laudon, Lowdyan, Lothian. Its extent was very different in different ages. Sometimes it comprehended all the Scottish dominions south of the Forth. Sometimes the domain called Galloway was excluded; and sometimes it was confined to the earldom of Dunbar, afterwards called March.—Ednysborg, Edwynesborg, Hethburgus, Endusburgh, Castrum-puellarum, Maydyn Castle, Edinburgh. In the year 1384, when destroyed by the English, it was a mean place, consisting of about 400 thatched houses; but, a century after, it was reckoned a wealthy town.—Leth, Inverlyth, Leith, a sea-port.—Karamund, Craumond, Cramond.—Abercurnig, Abourton, Abercorn, an Anglo-Saxon monastery in the 7th century.—Dalketh, Dalquest, Dalkeith, a castle of the Douglasses.—Muschelburg, Muskelburg, Musselburgh.—Under-Eske, Inveresk.

13. Lithgow, a constabulary, contained a town of the same name, also called Linliscoth, Linlisco, Lithcow, Linlythkie, Linlithgow, where was a nunnery. Its royal palace was burnt down A. D. 1424.—Cunneferry, Cunessery, Queensferry.

14. The boundaries of the sheriffdom of Stirling have been often changed. Its capital Strevelyne, Strevyllin, Striveling, Stirling, noted for its castle, which, in all ages, has been an object of importance in time of war.—Torwood, anciently Keltor and Calatria.—Donypas, Dunypas, and corruptly Dunipace.—Fenkyrke, Fowchirche, Eglesbrec, or Ecolesbrec, Fowkirk, Fawekirk, Falkirk.—Straith-cairmaic, Strath-cairvin, Strath-carun, or Carron, where Donald-brek was slain about A. D. 642.

15. Dunbarton, a town and castle, anciently called Al-

sluyd, Alclud, Alcluith, Alclyde, Aldclyhit, Alcwith, Alneclud, Alocluoch, Alcuah, Arclyd, Ateluth, Bonavern, Dumbretan, Dunbriton, Dunbertane.—Lin-caledon, the British name of Loch Lowmond, also called Lokulofnius.—Caerpantaloch, Kircomtolagh, Kirkintulloch.

16. Clackmannanshire, also called Blakmanshire.—Allaway, Alloa.—Glume Castle, which, A. D. 1489, changed its name to Castle Campbell, in the Hochel or Ochil Hills.—Cambykynel, Camyskynil, Ambusteneth, Cambuskenneth.

17. Fife or Fyth, was erected into an earldom, in the 11th century, in favour of Macduff, formerly Thane of it. In 1357, when 17 burghs only sent representatives to parliament, four of them were from Fife. Near Fife-ness, the eastern extreme of it, there was a cave called Werdo-fatha, Nigra-specus, where Constantine, son of Kenneth, was slain. The capital was Mucros, Carcenan, Cenrimunt, Chilrimunt, Kilrimont, Rymont, Anderstown, St Andrews, whose trade was considerable, and the magnificence of whose cathedral was admired by foreigners.—Crawling, Crailin, Carail, Caryl, Crail.—Aynestrotthere, Anstruther.—Petneweme, Pethynveme, Pittenweem, a monastery.—Wemys, the ancient seat and designation of a branch of the descendants of the famous Macduff.—Kingtorne, Kingor-regis, Kinghorn.—Wester Kingtorne, afterwards Brint-island, from a small island or rock in the harbour.—Inverkethine, Ennerkechyn, Inverkeithain, Inverkeithing.—Ardehinnaachun, a steep rock above the North Ferry.—Belachoir, *i. e.* the mouth of Loch Ore, where, on a small island, was a royal seat.—Dounfranelin, Destremalin, Estrumalin, Dunfremelin, Douffre et Melin, Mons infirmorum, Dunfermelyne, Dunfermline, whose abbey was the burying-place of Malcolm III. and his posterity during several centuries.—Faulkland, Falkland.—Cowpir, Culypre, Cupir, Cupar.—Ochtermuchty, Auchtermuchty.—Kennaweby, Kennochquhy, Kennoway, the capital mansion of the Earldom of Fife.—Forthrev, as distinguished from Fifeshire, contained the upper part of

the shire, together with Kinross-shire, and the parishes of Clackmannan and Muchard,

18. Forfar, or Lorfare, also called Arregos, Anegria, Anegos, Angus, an ancient earldom.—Alek, Alectum, Taodunum, Dundee, which had four religious houses in Queen Mary's time, and was one of the richest and best built towns in Scotland.—Brighyn, Brithin, Brechin, a town given to the clergy in the 10th century.—Haberbrothecer, Badocensis, Aberbrothok, Abirbroth, Arbroath.—Broutygreeg, or Brochty-craig.—Salork, Celurca, Munros, Montrose.—Stroukatherack, Strukathro.—Dunnechtyn, Dunnichen.—Culpyre, Cypre, Cupar, Coupar, noted for its abbey.

19. Perth, an extensive sheriffdom, comprehended two of the septem regna of the Bishop of Catness, two bishoprics, and four territorial earldoms. Its capital was BIRTHA, St Johnstown, Perth.—Scwne, Schowen, Scoan, Scowne, Skune, Scone, a royal residence.—Duncalden, Duncallen, Dunkeld.—Brynnan Wood, Barnane, Birnen, Birnam.—Atheldell, Athoelah, Atjoklar, Adhaelis, Ascelis, Asthel, Atheodel, Athoil, Athel, Athol, an ancient earldom.—Strathfillan, a priory founded by Robert I. in gratitude to St Fillan, for a miraculous interposition ascribed to him, previous to the victory at Bannockburn.—Achnebard, Moyna-bhaird, Monyvaird, *i. e.* the field of bards.—Dulblaan, Dunblaan, Dunblane.—Maneteth, Meneted, Menetez, Meyntefe, Manetheth, Menteith, an earldom of unknown origin.—Calanter, Coilader, Calendar.—Kilinros, Kylros, Culros, Servani Abbatia, an abbey said to have been founded by St Serf, and afterwards refounded by Malcolm.—Abernethyn, Aberinthina, Aburnethige, Abernyth, Abernithi, Abernithici, Abernethy, the capital of a Pictish province. There William I. of England and Malcolm III. of Scotland concluded a treaty of peace, A. D. 1072. At Blak-Ernside, near Abernethy, the Scots were defeated by the English A. D. 1298.—Gouerin, Goury, Gowrie, an ancient earldom, in the 15th century, possessed by one of the royal



family.—Migdele, Megil, Meigle, a very ancient town in Strathmore.

20. Ardgail, Heregaidel, Ergeithel, Ergerd, Ergatila, Erthgael, Agarithel, Ergyle, Ergadia, Argadia, Argathelia; Arregaithel, Argyle.—The whole dominions of the Scots were at first so called, and were more extensive than the present earldom. It was possessed, together with the Isles, by the Norwegians, who had little connexion with the kings of Scotland till the year 1266, when the king of Norway resigned his claim of sovereignty.—Kentire, Kintyre, Cintyre, Centire, Statiria, Saltiria, Satiri, also called Tarbart; Tarbar, and Tarbat, now Cantyre, a sheriffdom, perhaps subordinate to Ergyle.—Dalrieta, Dalraida, a territory of the old Scots in Kintire.—Dunstaffinch, Dunstaffage, Dunstaffnage, a castle of the lords of the Isles.—Morvern, Morven, a district.—Ardanesse, a place on the west coast, near which, in 718, a sea engagement was fought by the kings of Kintire and Lorn.

21. Kincardyn, Kincardine, a sheriffdom, whose cognominal capital is now a mean village.—Stanehive, Stonehaven.

22. Abirdene, Apardion, Ardion, Bardane, Aberdeen, whose capital, of the same name, was a trading town of note in 1152. In 1336 it was burnt by Edward III.—Aberdone, now Old Aberdeen, was a bishop's see.—Bughun, Buthan, Buthlan, Bauvan, Bogham, Bowan, Lowan, Buchan, an ancient earldom.—Formartin, a lordship, formerly a part of the earldom of Buchan.—Strathbolgy, Strathbolgn, an ancient lordship, possessed by David Earl of Huntington and Garvyach.—Kyrdromyn, Kildrummy, anciently a seat of the lordship of Garvyach, afterward incorporated with the earldom of Marr.

23. Bamf, Banff, a sheriffdom, with a capital of the same name.—Fochopir, Fochabers.

24. Elayn, Elgin, a town and sheriffdom.—Fodresach, Fores, Foras, Forres; below this town are the ruins of Kin-

ross, or Kinloss abbey.—Morif, Morave, Moreb, Murriß, Murraw, Moray, Moronia, an extensive earldom.

25. Nairn, a sheriffdom, and part of the earldom of Moray, whose capital is called Ilvernarran, Dilvernarran, Invernairn, Nairn.

26. & 27. Invirays, Inthernes, Invernias, Inverness, the largest sheriffdom in Scotland, comprehending the modern shires of Inverness, Sutherland, Caithness, and part of Argyll.—Louchabir, Lochabir, a district which was part of Badenech; and this last, also called Badepau, Badenaugh, Badonauche, Badanach, was a lordship of the Cummins.—Ross, an earldom of unknown origin.

28. Sudurland, Scotherland, Southland, Sutherland, so called on account of its situation on the south side of the Mounth. Dornock, the capital, was a monastery in the reign of David I., afterwards the see of the bishop of Catness.—Dirnes, Dyrnes, Duirness, the NW. part of Sutherland, whose extremity was called Huarf, now C. wrath.

29. Catness, Catenes, Catteyness, Catania, Cathanesia, in Gaelic Cattey, Catteigh, an earldom of unknown origin, comprehending all the country north of the earldom of Ross, till the 13th century.—Wek, Weyk, Wick, the capital.—Turrehs villa Haroldi comitis Catanesiae, Thurso.—The Murray Frith, lying between Catness and Murray, was called Braida-fiord, *i. e.* broad frith.

30. Crumbachty, Crombathi, Cromarty, the smallest sheriffdom in Scotland.

## ORKNEY ISLANDS.

ORKNEY ISLANDS, Orcaades, lie between  $58^{\circ} 3'$  and  $59^{\circ} 45'$  N. latitude, and between  $2^{\circ} 0'$  and  $3^{\circ} 14'$  W. longitude from Greenwich; separated from Caithness by Pentland, or Pictland Frith, a strait about 11 miles in breadth. Twenty-nine of those islands are inhabited, and 38 are holms inferior in size, and appropriated to pasturage. There are several skerries, which indicate sharp and rugged rocks, overflowed at high-water, with scarcely any soil for the production of vegetables. The valued rent of Orkney and Shetland is 56,551*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* Scots; and the real rent upwards of 9500*l.* sterling.

The forms of the islands, owing to the force of the ocean, and rapidity of the tides, are very irregular; their dimensions also are different, some of them not exceeding a mile in length; whereas the mainland extends to 25 nearly. They are disjoined from one another by sounds, or friths, 1–5 miles broad. But the whole are of considerable extent; for, from the SW. to NE, the distance is not less than 70 miles, and upwards of 40 in breadth.

Their surface presents great variety. The east and north coasts, in general, are low. The western coasts, more elevated, terminate in bold and steep cliffs, exhibiting a thousand different shapes, that form a scene highly picturesque and interesting. Appearances justify the conclusion, that anciently they were united, and perhaps composed a portion of Great Britain. Contiguous islands exhibit, on their shores, many qualities in common; and the water between them, in many places, is so shallow, as to render navigation dangerous even for small craft. In the Frith by which they are separated from Caithness, there are several islands; and the shores, on both sides, contain many points of resemblance. The elevation, the nature of the rocks, their direction, and

the angle they form with the horizon, are similar on both sides; and the strata in the two headlands, which may be considered as the jaws of the Pentland Frith, are the same.

*Climate.*—The climate is variable, and not salubrious. The SW. and SE. winds are the most prevalent, and the most violent; and the former are accompanied with the heaviest rains. The NW. N. and NE. winds, bring dry, cold, and wholesome weather. East and west winds are neither remarkable for their strength nor continuance. Calms are of short duration. Rain falls in considerable quantity through the whole islands, especially on the western coasts. Snow generally comes from the NW. and SE.; but continues only a few days on the surface. About the middle of June, a cold wind, accompanied with snow and hail showers, often blows from the north about two or three weeks, and checks the progress of vegetation. When this season is past, the wind changes, and warm showers succeed. Thunder and lightning are most common in winter, when it blows, rains, or snows. The aurora borealis is more frequent and more splendid in this than in most other regions. The mean heat of the thermometer is 45°; and the range between the extremes of cold in winter, and heat in summer, is from 25° to 75°.

*Soil.*—Concerning the soil of these islands, nothing favourable can be reported. There is abundance of peat moss. In the elevated tracts there is a bog soil of a black colour, that powerfully retains moisture. In the plains and valleys, sand, clay and gravel, are combined in great variety. The soil, in general, is shallow, seldom more than one or two feet in depth, lying on a bed of rock, and tolerably fertile, but not properly cultivated.—All the islands may contain about 384,000 acres, divided perhaps in the following proportions; viz. heath and moss, occupied as common, 294,000 acres—green pastures, occupied as common, 30,000—infield pasture and meadow, 30,000—arable, including gardens, 24,000—total productive land, 84,000;—houses, roads, walls, dit-

ches, 2000—fresh water, 4000. The old system of agriculture still prevails; nevertheless, the county does more than support its inhabitants.

*Mineralogy.*—In these islands the mineralogist will find nothing interesting. The northern isles, *i. e.* those situate north of the mainland, contain sandstone of different sorts, schistose clay, and limestone, with some appearance of basalt. There are two veins of lead ore, the one in the north-east, and the other in the south-west side of Shapinshay. In the southern isles similar strata are found. Hoy contains some iron ore; and traces of other minerals, in small quantities, have been discovered.—At the west entrance of Pentland Frith, near Melsetter, there is a large rock of a singular character. It is formed of mixed materials: Brown, red, gray, white, yellow and green, form its ground. At different parts, small, rounded pebbles, are disseminated through it. In various places, fragments of granite and other stones are immersed in it. There are also veins of white calcareous spar; and in one place it resembles the common pudding-stone. Some parts of it are susceptible of a fine polish.—Upon the shores of the islands, many curious marine shells are found.

For naval accommodation, there are many situations. Within a league of the western coast, the depth of water is 40–50 fathoms; but on the opposite side it does not exceed 32. At new and full moon it is high-water half an hour after 9 o'clock, when the ordinary spring-tides rise 8 feet perpendicular, and the extraordinary ones 14. Neap-tides generally rise three and an half feet. Navigators, acquainted with the channels, find easy access, and sufficient shelter, from whatever quarter they come.

*Population.*—That the population, at an early period, was considerable, appears from the avidity with which the alliance of the Earls of Orkney was courted. The enumeration of the inhabitants of Orkney and Shetland, in 1811, amounted to 46,163; and it is not likely that the population will

rapidly increase, as the young men, finding no employment at home, go abroad in quest of it; and many young women likewise migrate to the south country, where they engage in service, or are married, and never return.

*Manners and Customs.*—The inhabitants may be divided into three classes.—1st, The gentry or proprietors of the land, whose manners are not materially different from those of the same rank in other parts of the kingdom; with this exception, that they are not sufficiently anxious to cherish a spirit of industry in their dependants, and to set before them an example of what might ultimately redound to their own emolument.—The 2d class are tradesmen and shopkeepers, of whom some are employed in traffic, residing chiefly in the two principal towns, and a few only in the country. Those in the towns are decent and industrious. The country tradesmen have generally little farms, between which and their business, their attention is divided, to the detriment of both; for both are managed with little skill.—The third class, composed of farmers, servants and cottagers, make about 8–10ths of the whole population. Most of this class are ignorant, poor, dependent, indolent, wedded to old customs, and averse from improvement. Tall, robust, and well proportioned, they are subject to few diseases. Extremely credulous and superstitious, they believe in witches, fairies, &c.; and are addicted to charms and incantations; hospitable to strangers; reserved but civil to one another, and respectful to their superiors. Their religion is presbyterian, untainted by bigotry, enthusiasm and zeal. The entertainments and diversions of Christmas, and other festivals, are still continued; though the devotion of them be quite forgotten.

*Manufactures and Commerce.*—The woollen manufacture of coarse cloth, stockings and blankets, has of late been less attended to than formerly; and, instead of it, that of linen yarn and linen cloth was introduced about the year 1747, and is in a flourishing state. In some years upwards

of 50,000 yards are stamped; and, besides considerable quantities of yarn bartered, 50,000 spindles are sold, and as many to the thread manufacturers at Montrose.—But kelp is still the staple commodity. For some years past the average has been 2500 tons; and about 3000 people are employed in this manufacture.

The inhabitants of these islands, for want of capital and industry, have not, to any considerable extent, embarked in foreign trade. Their principal exports are beef, pork, butter, tallow, hides, salt fish, oil, feathers, linen yarn, kelp, with small quantities of grain in years of plenty. Imports are wood, iron, flax, coal, sugar, spirits, wine, snuff and tobacco; flour, soap, leather, hardware, broad cloth, printed linens and cottons. The annual exports have sometimes been estimated at 40,000*l.*, and the imports at 36,000*l.* Little attention is bestowed on the fisheries, which might be very productive. Lobsters, to the value of 1000*l.* are annually carried alive to the London market. The herring, cod and ling fisheries, if prosecuted with ardour and skill, would add much to the wealth and prosperity of the country.

Thormondus Torfæus wrote *Orcades, seu rerum Orca-densium historię, libri tres*, A. D. 1697, folio, a work abounding in fable. Wallace's account of those islands is superficial. Sibbald's description of Orkney and Zetland is ingenious, but defective. The history of the Orkney islands, in which is comprehended an account of their present, as well as their ancient state, by Dr Barry, published A. D. 1805, is the best work on this subject that has hitherto appeared. A map of Orkney was constructed by William Aberdeen, surveyor, on three or four sheets. A geographical and hydrographic survey of the Orkney and Lewis Islands, in eight maps, was published by Murdoch Mackenzie, A. D. 1759, fol. Pont's map of Orkney and Shetland, makes No. 48 in Blaeu's Atlas. A chart of Shetland was engraved from an actual survey, by Captain Thomas Preston, in 1743 and 1744.

POMONA, or Mainland, of a very irregular form, and situate in the middle of the group, about five leagues from the north coast of Caithness, is from 10 to 25 miles in length. Its breadth from north to south, is various, being in some places 16, in others 9, and at Kirkwall not exceeding 3 miles. It is so much intersected by arms of the sea, as to have 140 miles of coast. The whole extent may be 212 square miles, or 135,680 acres, of which about 14,000 are rudely cultivated. The general appearance of the country is bleak and barren, covered with heath, destitute of trees, and encumbered with hills, marshy swamps, and fresh-water lakes. A low ridge of hills rises from the eastern extremity of the island, and stretches westward along the north side of the parish of Holm—is interrupted at the bay of Scalpa—but thence is continued through a considerable part of the parish of Orphir, where, suddenly changing its direction, it extends through the parishes of Frith and Rendal, six miles from the hills of Stromness and Sandwick, the western boundaries of the island. Throughout this extensive tract, the declivities of the hills are green, and tolerably fertile when cultivated. Their summits are covered with a mixture of grass and heath.

The soil of Pomona is various. Some tracts are fertile and enclosed; some are peat mosses partially covered with heath; others are of a thin soil, composed of clay and sandy loam; some districts consist of a rich loam, and others are high, wet, broken, marshy ground. In many places are the ruins of ancient buildings, called Picts'-houses, of a conical form, 50–100 feet diameter. About two miles SE. of Kirkwall, not far from the spacious bay of Scalpa, five of them are arranged in a circle nearly; and this has been conjectured by some antiquaries to be the circle of Loda, mentioned in the poems of Ossian.

*Kirkwall*, by the Danes called *Kirkivog*, is a small, well built, royal borough and trading town, consisting chiefly of one narrow street, a mile in length, on the east side of a



bay of the same name, in a confined strath reaching southward to the bay of Scalpa, 172–176 miles N. of Inverness. The government of this borough is in the hands of a provost, 4 magistrates, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 15 other members, who together compose a council. It is united with Wick, Thurso, &c. in sending a member to the British Parliament. The cathedral, or church of St Magnus, is a Gothic building founded A. D. 1138, and afterwards enlarged, being 236 feet long, 56 broad, and 71 high in the roof, which is vaulted with a number of Gothic arches, and supported by 14 pillars on each side. The arms of the cross are 30 feet long and 33 broad. The spire was originally 140 feet in height, and supported by 4 pillars of uncommon strength and beauty; but was destroyed by lightning. Almost in a line with the cathedral, there is a large mansion, once a strong fortress, now unroofed. It was built by Patrick Earl of Orkney, about the beginning of the 17th century. Adjoining to this is a ruin, called the Bishop's Palace, of a very ancient date; which appears to have been built, repaired and altered, at different periods. The bishoprick was founded at the close of the 6th century. At the Reformation, its revenue was—money 251*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; 78 lasts, 21 meils, 3 settings, and 21 marks of malt; 12 lasts, 12 meils, 14 settings, 21 marks of flesh; 4 mairts; 2 swine; 217 fowls; 24 mais of Scrafish; 8 lasts, 8 barrels, and 6 lispond of butter; 4 lasts and 2 barrels of oil; 20 pounds weight of wax; and 55 fadom of peat. N. B. a last is 2400 pounds in weight; a meil is 184 pounds weight; a setting is 30 pounds 11 ounces; a lispond is 184 pounds; a fadom is a cube of 6 feet; and a mairt is a stall-fed ox.—Opposite to the church, on the west side of the principal street, formerly stood the King's castle, founded by Henry Sinclair, Earl of Orkney, in the 14th century.—There is a commodious harbour at the bottom of the bay, open to the north; though some seafaring people prefer Inganess bay to the eastward, which is sheltered from the west wind; and be-

yond that bay is Deer Sound, an excellent winding harbour 4 miles long and 1-2½ broad, with an entrance from the north.—The trade of this place is considerable. The exports are beef, pork, butter, hides, fish, feathers, &c.: the imports are wood, flax, coal, sugar, spirits, wine, tobacco, flour, soap, hardware, cloth, &c.

*Stromness* is a village, and a place of some trade, on a bay of the same name, at the SW. end of the island, opposite to the north extremity of Hoy. Its safe and commodious bay, or harbour, is a great resort for shipping. The entrance to it is from the south, by a passage a quarter of a mile in breadth; and it gradually expands as it advances a mile inwards. It has a firm clay bottom, a sufficient depth of water for vessels of 1000 tons burthen, and is sheltered from all winds. There are mines of lead and iron near the village; but the working of them has been abandoned for want of skill or capital.

There are considerable Druidical remains at Stromness, (see *Caledonia*, vol. I. p. 78).

In the parish of Birsay, and NW. corner of the island, are the remains of a palace, built on the model of Holyroodhouse, by the Earls of Orkney, on a beautiful green spot, fronting what is called the village of Birsay, between Costa point and Marwick head.

The most remarkable curiosity in this island is a green hill, called Kirfal-hill, on whose summit is a plain capable of containing 6000 men drawn up in order of battle.

The islands south of the mainland are as follow—

*Græmsay* is a flat and fertile island, 1½ mile in length, and a mile in breadth, a mile and an half south of Stromness, near the northern extremity of Hoy. The interior part of it consists of a thin and fertile soil; but the coast is a chain of broken and pointed rocks. It contains a bed of slate, but no fuel, nor church, nor school.

*Hoy* and *Waes* at low ebbs form one island about 14 miles from NW. to SE, and 1-5 in breadth; separated from

Stromness by a narrow channel, and six miles N. from Dunnet-head. Hoy, the northern division, and the highest land in the whole islands, is almost entirely occupied by three hills ranged in the form of a triangle, the NE. one of which is about 1200 feet in height; and near its summit, during the summer months, a splendid object may be observed at a great distance, resembling a stream of water gliding over the surface of a rock, and reflecting the solar rays.—On the brink of a valley SE. of Warthill, there is a large freestone, called the Dwarfie Stone, hollowed out with an instrument into the whimsical form it now bears. It is 32 feet long, 16½ broad, and 7 feet 5 inches high. The inside is divided into three apartments, in one of which is something like a bed, 5 feet 8 inches long and 2 feet broad: in the other end is a small room; and in the middle an area, intended perhaps for a fireplace, as there is a hole cut in the roof for the conveyance of smoke. In Hoy little land is fit for cultivation, most part of it being a peat and clay soil covered with heath, and allotted to pasture. Iron and lead-ore, with mineral springs, are found in different places.—The north and west parts of Waes are similar in every respect to Hoy, and afford pasture for sheep and black cattle. The land towards the south and east is more level and fertile, producing grain of a tolerable quality.—There are several good harbours; viz. Orehope, Kirkhope and Longhope, the last of which is commodious and of easy access. From Berryhead, a tremendous rocky precipice, there is an extensive view of Pentland Frith, from Cape Wrath to Duncansby-head, and of the mountains of Sutherland and Caithness.—*Risay* is an inconsiderable islet, at a small distance from the east coast of Hoy,—*Faray* is another little island of the same description, near Risay, and noted for its excellent sheep pasture.—*Canay*, a small island, inhabited by two or three families, two miles NE. of Risay, and 3 from the south coast of Pomona.—*Flotay* is 3½ miles in length, and 1½ in breadth, with se-

veral bold cliffs on the coast, between Waes and South Ronaldsha.

*South Ronaldsha*, the most southerly island of any note in the Orkneys, in  $58^{\circ} 47'$  N. latitude, is 8 miles from north to south, and 2-5 in breadth, 6 miles northward of Duncansby-head. Consisting of 24 square miles, it has, in general, a mountainous aspect, but contains a considerable portion of arable land miserably cultivated. The soil is everywhere shallow, on a rocky or gravelly bottom. Along the north coast, and in other parts of the island, the land, if under proper management, is well calculated to produce corn and pasture. Lead-ore was long ago discovered near Grimness-head, and another vein near Widewall on the north-west coast; but neither of these has been hitherto productive. There are several good harbours, particularly Margaret's Hope on the north coast; and, on the north-west shore, the still more commodious bay of Widewall, where ships of 500 or 600 tons burden may ride in safety. There are some Picts'-houses in ruins, among which the How of Hoya is remarkable. On the top of a hill near Stows-head, are the remains of a triangular monument of stones; and the Head itself is hollowed out into caves, where much stalactical matter is generated. At no great distance northward lies a delightful vale, more fertile than any other part of the island. There are three bold headlands composed chiefly of sandstone; viz. Burwick-head, Halcrow-head, and Stows-head, each of which may be 250 feet perpendicular above the level of the sea. A considerable quantity of kelp is annually manufactured by the natives.

*Swanay*, or *Swina*, is a barren island, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile long, and half a mile broad, four miles west of Ronaldsha, from which it is separated by a branch of Pentland Frith. Though at new and full moon the tide runs against this island, at the rate of nine miles an hour, yet there are few instances of wrecks on it; for the resistance of the rocks to the violence of the tide, produces a current that runs along the shore

to each end of the island. The inhabitants raise a little grain; but subsist chiefly by catching fish, and serving as pilots to ships which pass through Pentland Frith.

*Pentland Skerry*, in the mouth of the Frith, is one of two rocks or islets, five miles NE. of Duncansby-head, almost equidistant from Caithness and Orkney, inhabited by sea-birds, seals, and a few black cattle in summer; until a light-house was built, with accommodation for a family.

*Burray*, an island of light soil, on argillaceous sandstone, is of a very irregular form, 4 miles long, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  broad, separated from the north coast of South Ronaldsha by a strait called Watersound, a mile broad, and from the SE. point of the mainland, by Holm Sound, 3 miles in breadth. It excels most of the other islands in respect of conveniency of situation and fertility. The grain produced is indifferent; but the turnip, sown grass, potatoes and vegetables, are of a good quality. In the channel, between this island and the mainland, there are several holms: That of Lamou produces good grain and excellent pasture; Glemsholm yields pasture; and Hunda is covered with heath. Burray is the property of Lord Dundas.

*Copinshay*, or Coupmansee, *i. e.* merchant's isle,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile long, and 1 broad, inhabited by two or three families, lies about three miles east of Pomona, and contains some good corn-land and pasture. It presents a bold perpendicular front to the German ocean, and gently slopes on the opposite side. On an adjacent holm there are ruins of considerable buildings.

*Islands north of the Mainland.*—*Damsay* is an agreeable little island, scarcely a mile in circuit, in the bay of Frith, under the hill of Widford, three or four miles NNW. of Kirkwall, inhabited by one family. For some time past it has been applied solely to the pasturing of sheep; but, from the nature of the soil, and the fine grass it yields, it is evidently fit for producing grain and other articles in abund-

ance. Formerly it contained a castle, reputed a place of strength, and more recently a church.

*Shapinshay*, an island of an irregular form, composed chiefly of sandstone, is 7 miles in length, and 2-5 in breadth. It consists of about 10 square miles, and contains upwards of 700 inhabitants. The soil, in general, is shallow, consisting of clay, peat and sand, imperfectly cultivated, though there is abundance of seaweed, lime and marl. About a furlong from the south coast, and four miles NNE. of Kirkwall, is Elgar, or Ellenholm, a beautiful islet, which appears to have been formerly inhabited, and yields pasture for young cattle and sheep; but is chiefly noted for the fine harbour of Elwick, which has 4-6 fathoms of water, over a bottom of hard clay covered with sand. On the west side of it is a fine beach, with abundance of fresh water. In this harbour, it is high water at 9 $\frac{3}{4}$  o'clock, when the moon is new and full. There are many Picts'-houses ranged along the shore of Shapinshay, as so many forts or castles, with barrows in different situations; and on the border of the sea, facing the north, is the stone of Odin.

*Stronsay* is a low island, of a very irregular figure, deeply indented by the sea, and cut almost into three distinct islets, five miles NE. of Shapinshay, and six from the NE. extremity of Pomona. It is 7 miles long, and 1-5 broad. There is great variety of elevation and soil, but little improvement. A gentle ridge, covered with short heath, extends almost the length of the island from north to south. The maritime tract consists partly of fields badly cultivated, and partly of pastures. On the coast are some cliffs of considerable height. There are two commodious harbours, or roads, safe for shipping at all seasons, and in all weather; viz. Linga-sound on the west side, and Papay-sound on the NE. side of the island. There are also several large bays. The inhabitants depend chiefly on the manufacture of kelp. —Near the NE. shore, *Papay-Stronsay* is a level and fertile island, three miles in circuit, inhabited by a farmer and his servants.

*Eday* is an island consisting chiefly of moss, heath and hills, four miles N. of Shapinshay, and three NW. of Stronsay. It is 6–8 miles from north to south, and 1–3 in breadth; containing upwards of 700 inhabitants. It is very narrow towards the middle; the east side is green, flat, and tolerably cultivated; the west and north-west sides consist of moderately high hills, affording excellent peat, and covered with heath. In a favourable season it affords grain sufficient for its inhabitants. Near the NE. coast there is a large holm, named the Calf of Eday, noted for its good turf and sheep pasture; and between this and the island is a safe harbour, called Calf-sound, open to the south and north. Another tolerable harbour, named Fierness, lies towards the west. Red-head, the northern extremity of the island, contains an excellent freestone quarry, from which most of the country is supplied with that article. Kelp-making is the chief employment of the inhabitants. *Faray* is a tolerably fertile island, 2 miles long, and 1 broad, about two miles west of Eday. These two islands are surrounded by rapid tides.

*Sanday*, is an island of an irregular figure, and a light soil, about 13 miles from NW. to SE, and 1–3 in breadth; consisting of about 19 square miles, or 12,160 acres, of which 1725 are in constant tillage, and tolerably fruitful. It contains about 1800 inhabitants. It is situate three miles N. of Stronsay, two E. of Eday, and on the north is separated from North Ronaldsay by a channel 1–2½ leagues broad. On the western extremity are hills about 300 feet high; but the rest of the island is low and flat. It yields some grain, of an inferior quality, for exportation; but the staple commodity is kelp, of which about 500 tons are annually manufactured. There are two harbours, at all times safe and accessible; viz. Kettleloft on the south, and Otterswick on the north, nearly opposite to each other, and separated by a plain. Large shoals extend a great way from the coast; and on them many vessels are shipwrecked. In Ja-

nuary 1806, a lighthouse was erected in the vicinity of Sanday, 100 feet above the level of the sea, which displays a strong revolving light every other minute.

*North Ronaldshay*, one of the most remote islands in that direction, lying in  $59^{\circ} 12'$  N. latitude, and divided from Sanday by a dangerous strait two or three miles in breadth, is about 4 miles long, and 1 broad. Its elevation above the level of the sea is inconsiderable. Its soil, composed of sand and clay, is dry, and badly cultivated. About 432 acres are arable, and in constant tillage; which produce corn in sufficient quantity for nearly the same number of inhabitants. There are two anchoring places; viz. Linklet's bay on the east, and Stromness bay on the south; neither of which affords safe anchorage. Of kelp, 100 tons are annually exported. The coast being low, is frequently fatal to mariners. About the year 1790, a lighthouse, 70 feet high, was erected on the NE. point of the island.

*Westray*, an island in the form of a star, is 9-11 miles from SE. to NW, and 1-3 in breadth; surrounded by rapid tides and boisterous seas; 3 miles NW. of Eday, and 20 N. of Kirkwall. In its greatest length it forms a low ridge on the shores, and is gently elevated towards the middle. On the west side, from south to north, a ridge of hills extends in that direction; and, on the NW. coast, there is very magnificent rocky scenery. The arable land and principal grass pastures are on the NE, S, and SW. shores; the waste land lies between those tracts, and in the central part of the island. There is every sort of soil, and peat-moss, in abundance. Though a large proportion of the land is capable of improvement, yet not the eighth part is cultivated. The corn is of an indifferent quality, but the pasture is tolerable. The only good harbour is Pier-o-wall, on the NW. coast; but of late it has become too shallow for large ships. In two plains on the seashore, one on the south and the other on the north coast, the blowing of the sand has exposed a multitude of graves, formed of four stones placed



at equal distances from one another, containing human bones, weapons of war, &c. Near this waste is the mean village of Waal; and, at the bottom of a green hill, in a plain with a gentle declivity to the sea, and on the border of a fresh-water lake, are the ruins of Noltland castle. Kelp-making is the principal business of the natives; but there is great scarcity of fuel.

*Papay Westray* is an island  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles long, and 1 broad, in  $59^{\circ} 11'$  N. latitude, 2 miles E. of the northern extremity of Westray. In form, soil and products, it nearly resembles North Ronaldshay. The land rises towards the middle, and declines to the sea on both sides, till it terminates towards the north in the Mull of Papay. The soil produces tolerable grain, and good natural clover. In the S.E. corner, there is a fresh-water lake, containing an islet, on which stood the once famous chapel of St Tredwall.

*Eagleshay* is a low, fertile, and pleasant island,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length, and 1 in breadth, 6 miles S. of Westray, and, by a narrow strait, called Howa-sound, separated from the east coast of Rowsey; containing a small lake of fresh water, a Gothic church, and upwards of 200 inhabitants. On account of its beauty and commodious situation, it was formerly the residence of the Douglasses and Monteiths, its proprietors, and sometimes of the counts and bishops. It was also the scene of the murder of St Magnus, a tutelary saint of those islands. The soil is good, but indifferently cultivated.

*Rowsay*, an island 4 miles long and 3 broad, containing about 750 inhabitants, is separated from the N.E. coast of the mainland by a strait one mile in breadth. The east side, and south-west corner of it, are fertile; but, in other places, a narrow strip near the shore only is cultivated; the middle being hilly, and covered with heath and moss. On the south-west coast, opposite to the islet of En-hallow, the house of Westness stands, in a romantic site; and, two miles N.E. is a ridge, vulgarly called the Camp of Jupiter Fring.

*Weir*, or *Vera*, is a low island of a triangular form, almost concealed from view by the high lands around it, 2 miles long and 1 broad, divided from the south coast of Rowsay by Weir-sound, which is one of the best harbours in those parts. The soil is thin, the surface bare, the corn and grass of a very inferior quality; but there is turf sufficient for fuel. On an eminence are the ruins of Cubberrow Castle.

*En-hallow* is a low island, about a mile in circuit, separated from the SW. coast of Rowsay by a reef of rocks, covered at high water. The sound on the south side between this island and the N. coast of the mainland, is safe in a fair wind; but it is narrow, and the tide is rapid. There is a sufficient quantity of grain and other articles for the support of two families, its whole population, though the soil is badly cultivated.

*Gairsay*, or *Gersa*, is 2 miles long and 1 broad, lies two miles S. of Weir, between the east coast of the mainland and Shapinshay. The greatest part of it consists of a conical hill. On the west side it is rather steep; but, eastward, it is more plain and fertile. Its products are of the ordinary kind; but it is indifferently cultivated by its 50 inhabitants. On the south are remains of an old house, once the residence of Sir William Craigie and others of the same family. The only harbour is that of Millburn on the east coast.

The numerous remains of antiquity denominated Picts'-houses, in the Orkney Islands, indicate that they had once been in use among the inhabitants. They are variously constructed. One of them has been minutely described by Dr Barry in his history, to which I refer the reader. It may be sufficient to observe, that this edifice is situate on a gentle declivity at Quarterness, about a mile west from the harbour of Kirkwall. Its internal form is that of a truncated cone, the height of which is about 14 feet, and the circumference at the base 884. Internally it consists of several cells, or apartments, constructed without any cement, with large

flat stones placed upon one another, so as gradually to contract the space within, till the walls meet at the top. Whether these buildings served the purpose of watch towers, or places of security, or cemeteries, has not been ascertained. In almost every island, are found one or more huge standing stones, from 12 to 20 feet in height above ground, their breadth being five, and their thickness one or two feet. They have no marks of an instrument upon them. For what purpose, or with what design, they were erected, is not known. Several Druidical temples are mentioned in the description of the parishes. The most distinguished are the celebrated Stones of Stenness, on the banks of a lake. On the west border is a circle 120 yards in diameter, formed by a ditch on the outside 20 feet broad, and 12 feet deep; and on the inside, there is a range of standing stones 12–14 feet high, and 4 broad. On the opposite side of the lake, is a semicircle 32 yards diameter, formed by a mound of earth, with stones in the inside of large dimensions. Near the circle are upright stones in no regular order; and in the vicinity of the semicircle, are others of the same description, with a large broad stone lying on the ground.

These islands are divided into the following parishes.

*Birsay* and *Harray*, in the presbytery of Cairston, is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in breadth; containing 2123 inhabitants. It is hilly and mountainous; on the N. and W. bounded by the sea. On the N. side of Birsay, the soil is a mixture of clay and sand, in some places on a bottom of rock; on the S. side is a sandy soil. The products are oats, bear, and some potatoes. The hills are covered with heath and coarse grass. The valued rent is 3144*l.* 11*s.* Scots. There are six lakes in the parish. There are no trees—and no freestone; but other kinds of stone fit for building. There are several standing stones, or obelisks; and many remains of Popish chapels.—*Harray* is about 6 miles long and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  broad; flat, swampy, and intersected by many rivulets. The

soil in some places is barren, in some shallow, and in others tolerably fertile. The products are the same as in Birsay. The hills are heathy, but not very elevated. The valued rent is 1696*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* Scots. There are many ruins of Pictish buildings.

*Cross, Burness and Ladykirk* in Sanday, and *North Ronaldsha*, in the presbytery of North Isles, contain 2181 inhabitants. The eastern shores of both islands are flat; on the N. coasts the sea has made considerable encroachments. The soil is sandy, or a mixture of sand and red clay. The uncultivated ground is covered with heath. There are no trees: but near the W. coast of Sanday there is freestone. Crosskirk parish contains about 7 square miles: Burness 4; Ladykirk 8; and North Ronaldsha 4. There is no island in the Orkneys of the same extent that produces an equal quantity of kelp with the isle of Sanday.

*Boie and Rendal*, in the presbytery of Kirkwall, and N. part of the mainland, is 10 miles in length and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in breadth; containing 1327 inhabitants. The cultivated ground has an easy slope to the seashore, which is low and flat until it reaches the bold and rocky promontory of Costay-head. The soil, in general, is a mixture of clay and sand on a rocky bottom; and yields scanty crops of oats, bear and potatoes. The whole extent of coast is 13-14 miles; and the shores being flat, produce considerable quantities of seaware. Gairsay, a green hill four miles in circuit, and separated from Rendal by a strait  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile broad, belongs to this parish, together with three holms.

*Frith and Stenness*, in the presbytery of Cairston, is a portion of the mainland, 9 miles long, and of various breadth; containing 1062 inhabitants. There are many moors and hilly ridges, interspersed with heath and peat-moss. The extent of the coast, including the small islands of Damsay and Grimbristenholm, is 10 miles. In some places, the soil is shallow, on a bottom of rock or till. Inland it is deeper, inclining to moss. On the low and flat shores, there

are some tracts of loam. Oats and bear of a poor quality are the only species of grain raised in the parish. Marl is found in both parishes; and there are quarries of slate and flags. In different parts are tumuli—several large erect stones—and others placed in a circular form.

*Græmsay* and *Hoy*, in the presbytery of Cairston, of a triangular form, on the W. bounded by the Atlantic, is 10 miles from NW. to SE, and 6 miles in breadth; containing 778 inhabitants. *Hoy* is a hilly district, of a light soil, fitter for sheep pasture than for grain. The arable land is wet and spongy, producing black oats and bear of an inferior quality. There is one hill, an immense rock, of considerable height, without heath, or pasture. The Dwarf-stone has been already noticed. There are some appearances of a rich lead mine.—*Græmsay*, an island,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  by 1 mile, is noted only for great scarcity of fuel.

*Holm*, in the presbytery of Kirkwall, from which it is four miles distant, on the SE. side of the mainland, is 9 miles in length, and 3-4 from N. to S; containing 747 inhabitants. It stretches along the banks of Holme Sound, which is terminated on the W. by Howquoy head, and on the E. by Roseness promontory. In the middle of this sound, is Lambholm an island almost circular, betwixt which and the mainland there is tolerable anchorage. The soil of the parish is light, thin and loamy, mixed with small stones. Gray oats, big, and some flax, supply the demands of the natives. The valued rent is 2365*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* Scots.

*Kirkwall* and *St Ola*, the seat of a presbytery, contain 2283 inhabitants. *St Ola* is the country part of the parish. The soil, in general, is shallow on a soft rock. Some parts consist of cold clay and moss. Near the shore the soil is sandy, and, in a few places, is a rich black loam, tolerably fertile. The proportion of arable to waste land may be as 1 to 6. The manufacture of kelp occupies the industry of almost all descriptions of men in this parish. There are no trees, although numbers of considerable size have been dug

up in the peat-mosses. Ruins of circular buildings called Picts'-houses exist near the shore; and, in other parts, are tumuli containing human bones.

*Orphir*, in the presbytery of Cairston, and a part of the mainland, is 8 miles in length and 2-3 in breadth; containing 845 inhabitants. Lying along the seashore, it is diversified with hills and dales; and the coast is indented with creeks and bays. The soil, in general, is clay or moss. In some places there is a rich loam mixed with stones. The upper part is hilly, and covered with heath; the lower part is plain and partially cultivated, yielding small black oats, big, and a few potatoes. The eastern district is interspersed with rising grounds covered with heath and peat-mosses. There are about 940 arable acres, 1870 pasture, 10,000 of hill pasture, mosses, lakes, &c. The proportion of the arable land to the whole surface is computed to be as 1 to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The principal article of commerce is kelp. There is a abundance of iron-ore, blue stone, freestone and flags. The valued rent is 1632*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* Scots. In the churchyard are the remains of a rotundó, 18 feet in diameter, and 20 feet in height, originally perhaps a Popish chapel; and there are ruins of several chapels in different parts. The sea, opposite to the coast of *Orphir*, is a mediterranean, 50 miles in circuit, with several outlets, to the Pentland Frith, and the German and Atlantic oceans. It abounds in safe roadsteads and good harbours. Two miles from the southmost point of *Orphir* is the small but inhabited island of *Cava*; a mile to the eastward of which, is a rock called *The Barrel of Butter*, well known to seamen.

*Ronsay* and *Egilshay*, a parish composed of 4 small islands; viz. *Ronsay*, *Egilshay*, *Enhallow*; and *Weir*, in the presbytery of North Isles; contains 965 inhabitants. The hill ground of *Ronsay* is covered with heath and moss; and there is safe anchorage all round the island. *Egilshay* has a small Gothic church at the west end of it, and a bay of shellsand. There are ruins of a church and choir in the island of *Weir*, and

vestiges of a fortification or strong tower on a rising ground. Enhallow is overlooked by the hills and headlands of the mainland on the S, and by Ronsay on the N. The soil in those islands is good, but unskilfully managed.

*St Andrews* and *Deerness*, in the eastern extremity of the mainland, and in the presbytery of Kirkwall, contain 1400 inhabitants. The former, 6 miles long and 3 broad, is generally flat. Its soil, composed of loam and moss on cold clay, is interspersed with stones. Along the shores of the latter, sand prevails; but, higher up, it is loam and clay; and towards the middle wet and boggy. The hill ground in both parishes is black and heathy. A small proportion of those districts is arable. They are joined together by a narrow neck of land. The valued rent is 4931*l.* Scots. There are ruins of gentlemen's seats—of small chapels—of circular buildings, and tumuli scattered over the parish. Inganess and Deer sounds are excellent roads for ships.

*Shapinshay*, in the presbytery of North Isles, is in the form of a cross, the body stretching from SW. to NE; containing 726 inhabitants. The shores are low, and covered with grass and corn. Towards the middle the land rises higher, and is fit only for sheep pasture. The soil is thin, shallow, and badly cultivated. Kelp is the principal manufacture. The harbour of Elwick was formerly noticed. There are ruins of several small chapels, and of circular houses built without cement, and divided into small apartments. These houses, or forts, by some antiquaries conjectured to be of Pictish origin, were probably constructed by the Scandinavian settlers for defence against pirates. There are traces of them in the Orkney and Shetland islands, in Caithness and the Hebrides, and on the west coasts of Ross and Inverness-shires.

*South Ronaldsha* and *Burray*, in the presbytery of Kirkwall, contain 1843 inhabitants; on the S. and W. bounded by Pentland Frith, and on the E. by the German ocean. South Ronaldsha is a populous island; and Suinna, a small isl-

and, and almost barren, in the middle of the Frith.—Glenisholm, Horda, and Pentland Skerry, three uninhabited green islands, near the middle of the east end of the Frith, belong to this parish. The arable land in those islands is along the shores. The soil of South Ronaldsha is clay, black loam, sand and moss. In Burray, the soil is a light dry sand, mixed in some places with a coarse clay: in Suinna it is shallow, black earth, gravel and sand. There are no enclosures; and little attention is paid to agriculture, as almost every farmer is a fisher, or a manufacturer of kelp. The valued rent is 9512*l.* Scots. There are ruins of seven Roman-Catholic chapels in this parish.

*Sandwich* and *Stromness*, in the presbytery of Cairston, are 9 miles in length, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ – $5\frac{1}{2}$  in breadth; containing 3219 inhabitants. The former is nearly circular, consisting of arable land, interspersed with green and barren patches. The latter is of an irregular figure. On the W. side, which fronts the Atlantic, there is a ridge of hills; and along Hoy sound is a fertile tract. The soil of these parishes is various: in some places it is a black earth mixed with sand; in others a stiff clay, or clay and sand. The coasts are bold and rocky, rising 100–500 feet in height. The W. coast lies from N. to S. nearly; and the whole extent of the sea-coast is about 18 miles. There is little improvement in agriculture. The arable land may be one-ninth, and the grass ground one-eighth of the whole. The village of Stromness is the seat of the presbytery of Cairston. There is plenty of limestone and slate in these parishes, with appearances of lead and iron-ore. On the W. coast of Sandwich are ruins of a large building, called the Castle of Snusgar. In different parts are tumuli, containing human skeletons.

*Stromsay* and *Eday*, in the presbytery of the Isles, contain 1444 inhabitants. Stromsay, deeply indented with bays, includes the small island of Papa, with some holms, or pasture isles. Eday, noted for its rapid tides, includes the island of Fairay, with five holms. But these islands have been al-



readly described. Few attempts have been hitherto made to improve their soil. Of old there were five parish churches, and at least nine chapels in this parish.

*Walls, or Waes, and Flotta*, in the presbytery of Cairston, containing 1084 inhabitants, yield scanty crops of bear and gray oats, good pasture for sheep, and a considerable quantity of kelp.

*Westray*, in the presbytery of North Isles, includes the islands of Westray and Westray Papa; containing 1607 inhabitants. Westray is of an irregular form, indented with bays and inlets of the sea. There is not above one-eighth of it under cultivation. In the western district, there is a ridge of hills that stretches three or four miles from S. to N. Papa Westray, N. of the former, is separated from it by a sound two or three miles in breadth. This island, tolerably fertile, is of an oval form, and three or four miles in length. In the parish, there is a variety of soil; viz. rich black mould, clay mixed with sand, black mould and moss, pure sand. There are no enclosures; and the old mode of farming prevails. There are remains of three places of worship; and on the N. and SW. sides of the island, are many graves scattered over two extensive plains.

ORKNEY ISLANDS—STATISTICAL TABLE.

Presbyteries.	Parishes.	Extent in Miles.		Inhabitants in		Ministers in 1811.	Stipends in 1755.	Patrons in 1811.
		Length.	Breadth.	1755.	1811.			
Cairston	Birsay	7½	5½	2200	2123	A. Anderson	£ 57 11 11½	Lord Dundas.
N. Isles	Cross, &c.	—	—	1250	2181	W. Grant	46 19 4	Ditto.
Kirkwall	Evie, &c.	10	1½	1798	1527	J. Duguid	47 16 1½	Ditto.
Cairston	Frith, &c.	9	—	1108	1062	W. Malcolm	50 1 10	Ditto.
Cairston	Greensay	10	6	520	778	G. Hamilton	—	Ditto.
Kirkwall	Holm	9	4	1185	747 &c.	Ar. Smith	38 17 9½	Ditto.
Kirkwall	Kirkwall	—	—	1989	2283	R. Yule	50 7 9½	Town Council.
Cairston	Orphir	8	3	855	845	F. Liddel	42 5 6½	Moodie of Melbester.
N. Isles	Rousay, &c.	—	—	978	965	Ja. Paterson	36 6 8	Lord Dundas.
Kirkwall	St Andrews	—	—	1650	1400	J. Smellie	43 6 11½	Ditto.
N. Isles	Shapinsay	—	—	642	726	Jo. Barry	46 3 1½	H. Morrison.
Kirkwall	S. Ronaldsaba	—	—	1996	1843	Jo. Gerrard	64 3 4	Lord Dundas.
Cairston	Sandwich	9	5½	2677	3219	W. Clouston	53 11 8	Ditto.
N. Isles	Sronsay, &c.	—	—	1493	1444	A. Dishington	52 8 4	Ditto.
Cairston	Walls, &c.	—	—	1000	1084	Ja. Bremner	44 16 8	—
N. Isles	Westray, &c.	—	—	1290	1607	Ja. Armit	44 12 3½	Lord Dundas.

## SHETLAND ISLANDS.

THE islands of SHETLAND, by the Dutch called Zetland, and by the Danes Yetland, lie about 18 leagues NE. of the Orkneys; between  $59^{\circ} 46'$  and  $61^{\circ} 11'$  N. latitude; containing 12 parishes, and 21,470 inhabitants, in the year 1811. Seventeen islands are inhabited, besides many small ones, called Holms, appropriated to pasturage. These islands and the Orkneys, taken together, form one county, which sends a representative to the British parliament.

The *climate* of the Shetland Islands is nearly the same with that of the Orkney Islands. During the summer months, the natives have frequent communication, and live in great hospitality; but, throughout the rest of the year, they have little intercourse with one another, being involved in fogs, and darkness, and storms. Though the frost is not intense, nor the snow of long continuance, yet the weather is extremely variable; and high and sudden winds are not infrequent. The aurora borealis often covers the whole hemisphere, making a very brilliant appearance.

*Soil.*—In these islands there is great diversity of soil; often deep moss on a bottom of sand, and sometimes the moss or peat is only a foot thick on a bed of clay. Those tracts which have been longest under cultivation, chiefly consist of a mixture of clay and small stones. The general appearance is a scene of ruggedness and sterility. Some patches of miserably cultivated soil relieve the eye of a traveller; but no tree nor shrub is to be seen. The western parts are peculiarly wild, dreary, and desolate; consisting of gray rocks, stagnant marshes and pools, broken and precipitous coasts excavated into vast natural arches and deep caverns. There are, it is computed, 25,000 English acres of arable land, and about 23,000 of good meadow and pas-

ture in Shetland; but, as these islands are only cultivated along the coasts, the ground employed in husbandry must bear a very small proportion to the waste and uncultivated districts. Some corn is raised, with abundance of pastures and culinary productions. There are no improvements in agriculture. The implements of husbandry are of the rudest construction—the domestic animals are of the smallest size—farm-houses are, for the most part, wretched hovels—and the roads, in general, are footpaths. The live stock of most importance is sheep, remarkable for the fineness of their wool; but the wealth of the islands consists in their fisheries. Sheep, wool, fish, feathers, black cattle, and butter, are the principal articles of export.

*Rivers, &c.*—In those islands there is no river, but springs and rivulets abound. Freestone, limestone, slate and marl, are found in many places; and in Fetlar, iron-ore has been discovered, together with indications of copper.

*History.*—The period when Shetland and Orkney Islands were first peopled, is unknown. They were discovered by the Roman fleet which circumnavigated North Britain, during Agricola's campaign, A. D. 84. From the remains of Druidical temples, cairns, and cromlechs found there, it would appear that they were planted by the same Celtic people who colonized Britain. While the Roman government in Britain subsisted, they were subject to many petty chieftains, but acknowledged no other superior. The number of original colonists being inconsiderable, few names of places can be traced to them. For several centuries they maintained themselves by fishing and piracy; while the Norwegians ravaged their territories, and at length completely reduced them.—In the 10th century, Shetland and Orkney were subject to the king of Norway, and paid an annual tribute of 60 merks of gold; but, in the beginning of the following century, Siward, Earl of Orkney, withdrew his allegiance, and married the daughter of Malcolm, king of Scotland. Torfinnus, his son, a powerful

prince, received from his uncle the provinces of Caithness and Sutherland, which he governed with Shetland and Orkney. Towards the conclusion of that century, Donald Bane, Lord of the Isles, to secure himself in the possession of the Crown of Scotland which he had usurped, solicited the aid of Magnus king of Norway, to whom he offered to cede Orkney and Shetland. Magnus came with a navy to his assistance, received those islands, and planted garrisons in them for their defence. Alexander III. king of Scotland, recovered them at the expense of 4000 merks, and the payment of 400 merks yearly; and gave the property of them to Spiere, Earl of Caithness, whose grandson was created Earl of Orkney and Shetland, and was succeeded by Henry Sinclair, commonly called Prince of Orkney. William, son of Henry, obtained a continuation of the earldom of Caithness, united into a barony with the lands of Orkney, in compensation of other privileges he had claimed. Both title and estate, forfeited by his son Robert, reverted to the Crown.

The kings of Denmark and Norway, renewing their pretension to the sovereignty of those islands, frequently invaded them, and prevented the kings of Scotland from reaping the benefit of their title. But all differences between the two Crowns were amicably terminated, by the marriage of James III. with a princess of Denmark, when Christiern abolished the annual tribute due to Norway, and mortgaged Orkney and Shetland to the Scottish Crown. This deed was confirmed to James IV. Mary Queen of Scots, A. D. 1567, promoted the Earl of Bothwell to the dignity of Duke of Orkney, which he was soon deprived of. James VI., in 1581, created Robert Stewart, his illegitimate brother, Earl of Orkney. Patrick Stewart, his son and successor, being a great oppressor and tyrant, was removed by the King, who sent Sir James Stewart to be chamberlain and sheriff of that country. In 1647 William Douglas, Earl of Morton, ob-

tained a wadset, or mortgage, of Orkney and Shetland, from Charles I.; but this mortgage being redeemed, in 1669 they were reannexed to the Crown, and by act of Parliament were erected into a stewartry. By the Union Parliament, that province was separated from the Crown, and granted to the Earl of Morton, for the payment of 500*l.* yearly; and this nobleman was appointed steward and administrator of justice within the bounds thereof.

*Shetland*, or the Mainland, extends 60 miles from north to south, and 6–18 in breadth; containing upwards of 14,000 inhabitants. The interior parts are craggy, mountainous and barren; but along the shores, verdant spots, marshy plains, and indifferently fertile tracts, are interspersed. The coast is so deeply indented with voes or inlets of the sea, that no part of the island is five miles distant from some creek or harbour; while the extent of the coast, including all its windings, may be 300 miles. The ridges of hills run, in the longest direction of the island, from north to south; but none of them is very high, except Rona, near the NW. coast, which is 1500 feet, or, according to other accounts, 2000, above the level of the sea. On the highest eminence of that mountain, there is a house constructed of four large stones, and two covering the top for a roof. It is called a watch-house, and is fit to contain six or seven persons. (see *Northmaven* parish.)—The east side of the island is comparatively low; but the cliffs on the western coast are steep and irregular. There are many small fresh-water lakes, and some mineral springs impregnated with iron. Remains of ancient buildings, called Picts'-houses, abound in this and the neighbouring islands.

The soil is unfavourable for vegetation; and agriculture is little attended to, for not above 3½ parts in 100 are cultivated. The best crops of black oats and bear which it produces would not supply the inhabitants nine months in the year; and it is doubtful if the country, by any improvement, could be rendered capable of yielding an increase sufficient for their support.

*Towns.*—*Lerwick*, the capital of the island, is a meanly built trading town, consisting of one principal street next the quay, with several lanes branching off; containing about 1400 inhabitants. Situate on the east coast, it is the rendezvous of fishing busses from other countries, and is noted for its harbour, or bay, called Bressay Sound, where vessels may safely ride in all seasons: and, what renders this bay particularly commodious, is its two entries, one from the south and another from the north.—On a rising ground near the north end of the town, there is a fort, said to have been built in the time of Oliver Cromwell, and, in 1781, repaired under the direction of Captain Fraser.—The soil in the neighbourhood is a wet peat turf, unfavourable to vegetation. The rugged hills around the town are thinly clad with stunted heath. Upon an islet, in a fresh-water lake, about a mile from Lerwick, are remains of an ancient fort in tolerable preservation.

*Scallaway*, an ancient but mean place, consisting of some scattered houses, in the vicinity of the castle, which was built by one of the Earls of Orkney, and now in a state of decay, on the SW. coast, a few miles from Lerwick, at the bottom of a gulf of the same name, with a deep and safe harbour. This was the usual seat of justice, and all public letters are still executed at the Castle; but the head courts are commonly held at Lerwick.

On the north-west coast is a spacious bay, called St Magnus's Bay, which leads to the harbour and creek of Hellswick, where there is safe and good anchorage for any number of vessels of any burden, with moorings in 7-20 fathoms water; and at no great distance is an inlet called Hammersvoe, a secure retreat for ships in the most tempestuous weather. In the SE. corner of this bay is the island of *Mickle Rooe*, said to be 24 miles in circuit, reckoning all the indentations of the coast, and inhabited by 14 families of fishers, who reside on a few cultivated spots near the coast, the other parts of the island being covered with heath.

Among the islets and holms near the coast of the mainland, are the following; viz. Cross Isle, opposite to Quendal bay, near Samburgh-head; Havera, House and Burra, on the W. coast, and SW. of Lerwick; Vallay, a mile square, opposite to a sound of the same name, in the latitude nearly of Lerwick; Papa, a flat and fertile island, two or three miles long, and half a mile broad, at the SW. entrance of St Magnus's bay; Mickle-rooe, in the latitude of Delting nearly; Dorholm, through whose centre boats pass under a lofty arch, near the NW. entrance of St Magnus's bay; Sten-ness holm and isle, abounding in kettiwakes, and opposite to a promontory of the same name; Maiden Skerry, a rock whose summit is inaccessible; Ocean Skerry, about two miles from the shore, in  $60^{\circ} 41'$  N. latitude, and a direction to ships sailing from the north; Uya, yielding good pasture, opposite to the north end of Ronahill; Fetherland, a small peninsula, and a noted fishing station, at the north extremity of the mainland, three miles from which are high rocks called Ramnastacks.

*Bressay* is a mountainous and heathy island, 7 miles long and 2 broad, in  $60^{\circ} 15'$  N. latitude, separated from Lerwick and the east coast of the mainland by a sound 1-3 miles broad, which forms an excellent harbour. On the outside of the entrance into that sound, lies a sunk rock called the Unicorn, where a ship of that name, despatched in pursuit of Bothwell, was wrecked. The pasture grounds of Bressay feed great numbers of sheep, cows, oxen and horses of a diminutive size. Some meadows, in favourable seasons, produce tolerable crops of hay; and the hills afford peats for fuel, and excellent slate. There are few lakes, no rivers; and the coasts are bold and rocky. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the ling fishery.—On the SE. side of Bressay, is the little but fertile island of *Noss*, near which is a rock, or holm, about 150 feet in height, and on all sides perpendicular. The opposite rock on the island is of the same height nearly, and at the distance of 240 feet. From



the top of one of those rocks to that of the other, ropes are stretched across, on which a wooden cradle slides along, and affords a conveyance between the island and the holm. On the coasts are several extensive caves. Bressay and Noss contain about 670 inhabitants.

*Mousa*, or Queen's Isle, one mile long and a quarter of a mile broad, is near the eastern coast of the peninsula, 15 miles S. of Lerwick. It contains remains of a *brugh*, or Pict's-house.

*Whalsey*, is an island, 8 miles long, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  broad, north of Bressay, and E. of the Mainland. Agriculture is there neglected, the fisheries being the great object of its 700 inhabitants. Six leagues north-east, there are three small islands, or rocks, called Skerries, in the form of a triangle, and partially covered at top with vegetable mould, on which some corn and grass are raised by the inhabitants. They contain vestiges of Picts'-houses. On the west coasts of those isles there are dangerous rocks.

*Yell*, the bleakest, least fertile, and most thinly peopled of all the Shetland Islands, is 12-16 miles long, and 6-14 broad, containing 150 square miles, or 96,000 acres; separated from the NE. coast of the mainland, by an arm of the sea, called Yell Sound, four miles in breadth. This mountainous island abounds in peat-moss, and contains tolerable pasture for sheep, with a few cultivated patches along a bold and rock coast, which is indented with small creeks and harbours.—In Yell Sound there are several inconsiderable islets; viz. Little Rhoe, containing two families; Brother Isle, two; Fish-holm, one; Biga, four; Lamba, one. These islands are inhabited chiefly for the sake of the fisheries, the little corn they produce being generally blasted.

*Fetlar*, or Theodore's Isle,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles eastward of Yell, is 4-5 miles long, and 2-3 broad. It consists for the most part of a rich black loam mixed with sand, which yields bear, oats and pasture. There are about 400 acres in cultivation. Separated from Yell by Colgrave Sound, this

island has several creeks, but no secure harbour; but it is noted for its chalybeate springs—for specimens of copper, iron and plumbago; also for some granite, rock-crystal and fullers' earth.

*Unst*, in  $61^{\circ} 8'$  N. latitude, is a rocky, but pleasant and tolerably fertile island, 10 computed miles long, and 3-7 broad, containing about 40 square miles; separated from the NE. coast of Yell by Blomel Sound. Its surface is diversified with high hills. Vallafeld, about 600 feet in height, rises within half a mile of the S. extremity of the island, and proceeds northward, under different names, in a direction parallel to the W. coast. Saxaforth, computed 706 feet high, is situate near the north coast. Crossfield is almost in the centre of the island; and Vordhill is near the eastern shore. The highest hills are covered with moss, or black peat earth, to the depth of several feet. In some parts, there is freestone, jasper, rock-crystal, limestone, gray slate, clay, &c.; but no mines nor quarries have been hitherto wrought in the island. Several level tracts and fresh-water lakes are interspersed among the hills. About 1875 acres are cultivated; and the common products are black oats, bear, potatoes, cabbages and garden roots. There is little sown grass, and the pastures are almost covered with heath. The coast, containing many natural caves, is indented by the sea; and several islands are scattered round it. The headlands, 60 or 70 fathoms high, are bold and rocky; but the shores of the bays and harbours are sandy and low. Uya, an inhabited islet, about a square mile in extent, forms a harbour on the south coast of *Unst*. At Balta island, on the east coast, there is a tolerable anchoring place. Watswick, on the SW. side of *Unst*, is a small and open harbour. The principal bays are Harlswick, Norwick, Burrafrith, Woodwick and Wick; but none of them affords sufficient shelter to vessels at anchor. There are other islets and holms which merit no description. (see *Unst* parish.) Off Lambaness, the NE. point of this island,

the current in springtides flows with such rapidity as to prove dangerous to fishermen even in calm weather.

*Foila*, upwards of 7 leagues WSW. of the broadest part of the mainland, is a narrow, high and rocky island, about 4 miles in length, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in breadth; affording excellent pasturage for black cattle and sheep. Its 150 inhabitants are almost in a state of nature. There is one indifferent landing-place on the east side. On the west coast are hideous precipices. Some writers have supposed this island to be the Thule of Tacitus.

*Fair Isle* lies 30 miles E. by N. from the NE. corner of North Ronaldshay, and the same distance nearly from the south point of the mainland of Shetland. It is upwards of three miles from NE. to SW, and about two in breadth; containing three square miles, or 1920 acres, of which 75 only are arable land. The rest of the island consists chiefly of verdant knolls, except upon the shore where it rises into precipitous rocks, from 200 to 500 feet in height, admitting only a passage on the south-west, with a safe harbour for small vessels. The number of inhabitants may amount to 220, who reside in hamlets near the N. end of the island. The promontories are Malcolm's-head on the west; Wart, or Wardhill, on the NE; and Sheep Craig at the SE. extremity. The last is a large mass of rock rising in a conical form, to the height of 480 feet, and almost separated from the island. There is a tradition, that on the SE. coast, one of the ships of the Spanish Armada suffered shipwreck in the year 1588.

These islands form one presbytery, consisting of the following parishes.

*Aithsting* and *Sensting*, in the middle of the mainland, is 13 miles in length, and 9 in breadth; containing 1617 inhabitants. A very small portion of this hilly parish is under cultivation. The arable ground is generally at the foot of the hills, and on the shore. On the W. side the hills

are green, on a mossy soil; on the N. the soil is dry; in the middle, deep moss; and in some places there is sand and clay. There is no improvement in agriculture. There are upwards of 40 lakes, 6 or 7 holms for sheep pasture, and two small inhabited islands, in this parish. On a bold and rocky coast, there are some curious caves formed by the Atlantic. The exports are black cattle, horses, kelp, wool, stockings, butter and herrings.

*Bressay* and *Burra*, contain 1411 inhabitants. The arable part of *Bressay* is clay; and its Sound is an excellent harbour. On the SE. side of *Bressay*, is the small but fertile island of *Noss*. *Quarff*, 6 miles SW. of *Bressay*, is a portion of the mainland, being a valley of two by one mile, partly clay, and partly black earth; on the E. bounded by the sea. The islands of *Burra* and *Houise* are separated, by a narrow channel, from the W. coast of the mainland. *Havera*, another little island, is about half a mile S. of *Burra*. All these islands and districts belong to this parish. The arable tracts are inconsiderable, and unskillfully managed; the pasture ground is extensive; the hills abound in excellent peats for fuel; and the coasts, in general, are bold and rocky. There are few lakes, and no rivers. Sheep and horses are the chief articles of export. Some ruins of Pictish castles exist, and upright stones to commemorate events, of which there is no record in history.

*Delting*, on the N. bounded by *Yell Sound*, and deeply indented by inlets of the sea, contains 1624 inhabitants. The general appearance is hilly, bleak and barren. The cultivated part bears a very small proportion to the whole; and yields scanty crops of bear, black oats and potatoes. *Micklerow* is an island on the S. coast. *Little Rhoe*, *Brother Isle*, *Fishholm Isle*, and the half of *Biga Isle*, are in *Yell Sound*, and belong to this parish. The hills are generally covered with heath, and afford pasture for sheep, and plenty of peats for fuel. Black cattle, sheep and fish, are exported. In different parts, there are Pictish castles of a circular form.

*Dunrossness* is a peninsula on the south extremity of Shetland, containing 3498 inhabitants. In some places the soil is sandy, in others clay and loam; and there are considerable tracts of moss. The arable lands lie mostly on the shore, and on creeks of the sea. Though there are no improvements in agriculture, yet there is more cultivated and less pasture ground in this than in any neighbouring parish. Fair-isle belongs to Dunrossness; and the parishes of Sandwich and Cunningsburgh are united to it.

*Lerwick* and *Gulberwick*, extends six miles along the coast, and is one in breadth; containing 1949 inhabitants. It is a rocky and mountainous district. The soil on the hills is generally peat, or moss. The arable tracts along the coast are light and sandy; but indifferently cultivated, most of the lower rank being employed as seamen and fishermen. There are four small lakes; the seashore is steep; and Lerwick Sound is a safe and capacious bay. The ruins of two Pictish houses, and of two Popish chapels exist; also the vestige of a small fort near the N. end of the town.

*Nesting*, including *Lunninging*, *Whalsey*, and the islands of *Skerries*, contains 1866 inhabitants. There is little improvement of the soil, as the natives are chiefly employed in the fisheries. There are three churches in tolerable repair, where the minister officiates in rotation.

*Northmaven*, one of the most northerly parishes in Great Britain, on the N. and W. bounded by the Atlantic, is a peninsula connected by an isthmus with the mainland, 24 miles from S. to N, and 12 in breadth; containing 2024 inhabitants. It is of a triangular form. The arable lands are scattered patches along the shores, which are indented by numerous inlets of the sea. *Rona's hill*, a noted landmark, and of considerable height, extends from the middle to the N. end of the parish; being 12 miles long and six broad. The soil of the parish is unfavourable for vegetation, and not well cultivated. There is, however, tolerable pasture; but fishing is the chief resource of the natives. The coasts,

which abound in excellent bays, roads and harbours, are bordered with islets, holms and rocks. Among these is **Lamba**, a small inhabited island on the E. side.—**Eagleshay** covered with pastures;—**Nibon** and **Gunister** affording pasture: and thence a range of rocks, holms and islets stretch to the N. end of the parish. On the S. coast, the spacious bay of **St Magnus** leads to the harbour and creek of **Hellswick**, where there is safe anchorage. There are many other secure harbours, and convenient fishing stations. Springs and fresh-water lakes abound in the inland parts; but no rivers, nor woods. There is a chain of watch-houses, each of which, when entire, was constructed of four large stones, and two covering the top for a roof—many remains of brughes, duns, or **Picts'** houses—and several stupendous caverns on the coast.

*Tingwall*, *Whiteness* and *Weisdale*, besides some detached islands, are 10 miles from N. to S, and 7 in breadth; containing 1927 inhabitants. Next to **Dunrossness**, this parish is reckoned the most pleasant district in Shetland. It contains several lakes, and is intersected by arms of the sea. The arable land is a rich brown earth on a bed of limestone, but unskillfully cultivated. Black cattle, sheep and fish, are the articles of export.

*Unst*, is 12 miles from SW. to NE, and five in breadth; containing 2288 inhabitants. The surface is level, and diversified with moderately high hills, covered with heath and moss. About 1500 acres are annually prepared for black oats, bear and potatoes; but fishing is the principal employment of the natives. There are many fresh-water lakes, among which that of **Cliff** is two miles long and 1½ mile broad. There is abundance of ironstone, freestone, and limestone. No rats, mice, toads or adders, are found in the island. The seacoasts are high, rocky and broken; except the shores of the bays and harbours, which are low, shelving and sandy. There are many natural caves. At **Sha** there is one, whose roof is supported by octagonal pil-

lars. At Barra Frith, there is a number of caves, opening from the sea, and running backwards under the hills. To the E. of that Frith, there is a grand natural arch, 300 feet in length, and of considerable height. Several islets are scattered around the coast. Uya, lies S. of Unst, and forms the harbour called Uya Sound. Balta, on the E. coast of Unst, forms the road or harbour of Balta Sound. Watswick, on the SW. side of the parish, is another harbour. The bays are Harlswick, Norwick, Barra Frith, Woodwick and Wick, &c. Several islets and holms, not mentioned, are appendages of Unst. Horses, beef, fish, butter and woollen stockings, are exported.

*Walls* and *Sandness*, including Papa-Stour, and Foula, contain 1832 inhabitants. The two former, of a triangular form, on the W. part of the mainland, are 10 miles long and 8 broad, indented with inlets of the sea. The surface of Walls is diversified with small eminences. Papa, 2 by 1 mile, is flat, partly sandy, and in favourable seasons very productive. Foula, 4 by 2½ miles, W. of the mainland. The soil of these islands is thin and sharp; and the inland parts are covered with short heath and deep moss. Few patches are cultivated. There are many small lakes. Limestone, free-stone and slate, of an inferior quality, are found in Sandness. In Papa there is a large cave with three entrances, through which the tide ebbs and flows. There are remains of eight Pictish buildings, used perhaps for defence, or worship, or as watch-towers. The exports from this parish are horses, beef, hides, butter, ling, cod and tusk.

*North. Yell* and *Fetlar*, one of the most northerly parishes in Shetland, on the NE, is bounded by Unst, on the S. by the mainland, on the E. by the Northern ocean; containing 1434 inhabitants. The quantity of arable ground is small in proportion to the pasture; and the grain raised is of an inferior quality, and is frequently blasted by frosts and mildews. There are appearances of copper-ore and black lead, some limestone, and abundance of fullers' earth. The exports are fish, butter and oil.

SHETLAND ISLES—STATISTICAL TABLE.

Presbyteries.	Parishes.	Extent in Miles.		Population in		Ministers in 1811.	Stipends in 1755.	Patrons in 1811.
		Length.	Breadth.	1755.	1800. 1811.			
Shetland.	Aibsting	13	9	911	1493	J. Bryden	L. s. 35 15 4	Lord Dundas.
—	Bressay	—	—	1098	1330	Geo. Marshall	—	Ditto.
—	Delting	—	—	1921	1449	J. Morison	35 9 1	Ditto.
—	Dunrosness	—	—	2295	3201	Ja. Dunoon	61 13 4	Ditto.
—	Lerwick	6	1	1193	1706	J. Menzies	55 8 10	Ditto.
—	Nesting, &c.	—	—	1169	1941	J. Inches	—	Ditto.
—	Northmaven	24	12	1009	2040	W. Watson	52 16 8	Ditto.
—	Tingwall	10	7	1492	1863	J. Turnbull	64 8 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto.
—	Unst	12	5	1368	2259	J. Nicolson	61 4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto.
—	Walls, &c.	—	—	1430	1817	Da. Thomson	40 14 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto.
—	Yell, &c.	—	—	1446	1589	J. Finlayson	44 8 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto.



## HEBRIDES, OR WESTERN ISLANDS.

The *Hebrides*, or *Æbudaæ*, were little known to ancient geographers. At unequal distances from the west coast of Scotland, they lie between  $55^{\circ} 30'$  and  $58^{\circ} 28'$  N. latitude, and between  $4^{\circ} 52'$  and  $7^{\circ} 40'$  W. longitude from Greenwich; being nearly 200 in number, of which about 87 are peopled with 66,000 inhabitants. Their superficial contents exceed 2800 square miles, or 1,792,000 acres, including the county of Bute already described.

*Climate.*—Westerly winds prevail for eight months in the year. The most violent storms are from the south-west. The NE. wind prevails in October and November, when it is cold, but generally dry and pleasant. North and south winds are not frequent, nor of long continuance. The month of March is often accompanied with easterly winds and great drought. The climate, in general, is much milder than might be expected in such high latitudes; owing chiefly to the islands being indented by arms of the sea, in such manner that no part in any of them lies more than seven miles from the coast.

Of *soil* every variety occurs in the Hebrides. Some tracts are naturally fertile, and, if properly cultivated, would produce excellent crops of corn; but moss, or peat earth, forms two thirds at least of the soil.—The number of fresh-water lakes may amount to 1500, covering 50,000 acres. Rarely of any considerable depth, they frequently interrupt, instead of facilitating, communication. Those inlets of the sea called Lochs, contain many harbours, and afford vast quantities of kelp; and other marine plants. In all the islands, there are innumerable streams and plenty of spring-water, but few rivers of any note.

In the bowels of the earth, *minerals* are found in great variety; viz. iron, lead, copper ores, marble, porphyry, limestone, freestone, plumpudding stone, slate, marl, fullers'

earth, allum, &c.; and traces of coal, in some parts, have been discovered.—The surrounding sea abounds with fish of all kinds.

*History.*—Though the existence of the Hebrides was known to the Romans, yet from their writings nothing can be collected relating to the history of those islands. From the ancient annals of Scotland, it would appear, that, in a remote period, they were thinly peopled by rude colonies, who remained long under the absolute government of petty independent chiefs, who were at once proprietors and lords of their respective domains. In the 8th and following centuries, the Danes and Norwegians infested those parts; but were bravely opposed and repulsed by the inhabitants, who defended themselves in caves and in forts constructed in the most advantageous situations. Towards the conclusion of the 9th century, the king of Norway reduced the most considerable of these islands, and entrusted the government of them to a viceroy, who soon withdrew his allegiance, and aspired to independence. After a violent struggle, a kingdom was established under the title of *Man*, so called from the island where the sovereign fixed his residence. This kingdom afterwards became a dependent state, sometimes tributary to Norway, and sometimes to Scotland. About the end of the 11th century, the Hebrides were subdued by the king of Norway, and remained a tributary province, till they were ceded to Scotland, after the defeat of Haquin at Largs in Ayrshire. This acquisition of territory proved no increase of power; for the restless and ambitious chiefs not only carried on hostilities against one another, but also occasionally united in invading the western parts of Scotland, which they plundered and sometimes desolated. Though some of them assumed the name, as well as power of kings, yet they were commonly distinguished by the designation of ‘Lords of the Isles.’ In the reign of James III. king of Scotland, the power of those lords was broken, and their dominions were declared to be unalienably subject to that kingdom.

Nevertheless contests, feuds and quarrels prevailed in those remote parts, and were not effectually suppressed, till, by an act of parliament, A. D. 1748, abolishing hereditary jurisdiction, the chieftains were rendered incapable of molesting and injuring one another.

Martin's Survey of the Western Islands was published in 1703, 8vo.; and Munro's Description appeared in 1774, 12mo. Some judicious observations relating to them may be found in Dr Johnson's Travels. Mr Pennant's account of them is equally instructive and entertaining; but is far surpassed by Macdonald's excellent work on this subject; published A. D. 1810.

The Hebrides belong to four different counties; besides Bute and Arran, which, with their dependent isles, form a distinct county, and comprehend an area of 161 square miles. The other islands are attached to the shires of Argyle, Inverness, Ross and Cromarty. The extent of those belonging to Argyleshire has been estimated at 929 square miles; those attached to Inverness, 1150; those belonging to Ross and Cromarty, 560; total, 2800 square miles, or 1,792,000 English acres; of which 262,257 are in cultivation, and 1,529,743 are waste and uncultivated.

A brief description of the most considerable of those islands may be acceptable to the reader.

LEWIS, the most northerly of the Hebrides, is an island of an oblong form, lying between  $57^{\circ} 54'$  and  $58^{\circ} 28'$  N. latitude, and between  $6^{\circ} 4'$  and  $7^{\circ} 2'$  W. longitude from Greenwich; about 30 miles west of Assynt Point in Sutherland, and the same distance nearly from the coast of Ross-shire. It extends 45 miles from SW. to NE, and 10–23 in breadth; containing 557 square miles of land and fresh-water lakes, and about 10,500 inhabitants. The climate is unpropitious. In all seasons, and more especially in harvest, the weather is extremely variable. So damp is the atmosphere, that polished iron, where fire is not constantly

kept, will contract rust in less than 24 hours. Winter is usually not so severe as on the continent; but spring is cold and wet; there is little heat in summer; and autumn is rainy: Nevertheless the inhabitants are healthy, and live to as great an age as they do in a more favourable climate.

The *soil*, for the most part, is sandy, and, except where it is mixed with clay and marine productions, is not fertile. Some tracts rise into bleak mountains covered with heath and moss; others are moderately level and fertile, although a small proportion has yet been brought into culture. Bear, oats, peas, rye and potatoes, are the products of the soil. The coasts are bold, and contain remarkable cays, some of which appear to have been formerly used as places of retreat, or defence. The interior parts are boggy, mountainous, and destitute of wood. Many streams descend from the hills; and there are fresh-water lakes in the middle of the island. The deep inlets of the sea, called Lochs, form several harbours. *Loch-Resort* is a long and narrow arm of the sea, on the SW. coast, where a numerous fleet may ride in safety.—*Loch-Carlaw*, or Carlaway, near the middle of the western coast, is divided into many branches, among which lie Bernera and other small islands. This loch abounds in safe places of anchorage; and on its shores much kelp of superior quality is manufactured.—*Loch-Stornaway*, on the east coast, is a bay and excellent harbour, well known to sailors, and is separated from *Loch-Tua*, or Broad Bay, by a narrow neck of land called the Aird, the extreme promontory of which lies about 6 miles S. of Tolsa-head. To the south of Stornaway, along the east coast, are nine considerable lochs or inlets, the names and order of which are as follows.—Gremishader—Leurbust—Keose—Hourn—Shell—Brolum—Clay—Seaforth and East Tarbet, in the mouth of which is Glass Isle, also called Scalpey, near the NE. extremity of Harris. *Scalpey* is a low, round island, covered with heath, and indented by the sea. Near its western extremity are two good natural harbours; and on

its east point a lighthouse was erected A. D. 1788. Within Scalpey, in East Loch-Tarbet, is an uninhabited islet called Skeotisvay, about a mile in length; and in the West loch, there is a flat island called Isay, beyond which are two named Soay.

There is no town or village of note in Lewis, except *Stornaway*, containing about 2400 inhabitants, at the bottom of a bay of the same name already mentioned. The staple articles of trade are cattle, sheep, skins, fish, feathers, wool and kelp. Several small islands lie adjacent to Lewis. *Shiant*, or St Mary's Isles, are about three leagues eastward of Scalpey. The largest is tolerably fruitful; but on all sides is inaccessible, one narrow landing-place excepted.

In Lewis, there are many Druidical monuments and ancient forts. The most remarkable of the former is at the village of Calarnish. The circle has an avenue on the south, about 100 yards in length, and on each side is bounded by tall stones of great bulk. The avenue is wide at its outer extremity, and converges as it approaches the circle. A short row of stones extends from each side of the circle, due east and west, and another towards the north. A large stone occupies the centre of the circle; and another stone of great size rests on the declivity of a hill, and is precisely south from the centre. Several concentric circles extend to a considerable distance from the principal one. All these monuments, no doubt, were intended for religious purposes. At Carlaway, there is an ancient circular building, consisting of a double wall of dry stone, 50 feet in height. It stands on a rock, and is broad at the base, but is contracted towards the top, in the form of a pyramid. Large flat stones, placed horizontally between the walls, compose a rude stair round the building, and reach to the top. The inner area is about 25 feet diameter, and the walls are 9 feet thick.

*Scarp* is a round, lofty rock, several miles in diameter, covered with grass and heath, containing 50 inhabitants, on the SW. coast of Lewis, opposite to the mouth of Loch-

Resort, and almost environed with rocks and shoals. Within this loch, is a flat islet called Fladday.

*Flannan* Islands, seven in number, by seamen called the Hunters, are situate 5 or 6 leagues westward of Loch-Carrow. They yield good pasture for sheep, but are not inhabited. On the largest are the ruins of a chapel dedicated to St Flannan.

*Rona*, about 10 leagues NNE. of the Butt, or north extremity of Lewis, is a solitary island, a mile in length, and half as much in breadth, inhabited by one family, employed by the tacksman as servants; and about 6-8 miles eastward of Rona, is *Sulisker*, a rock a quarter of a mile in circuit, noted only for the great number of sea-fowl that breed upon it. This island is the property of Macleod of Raasay.

*Harris*, the southern division of Lewis, to which it is united by a narrow neck of land, at low water dry, but covered at springtides, lies between  $57^{\circ} 41'$  and  $58^{\circ} 1'$  N. latitude, and is divided into two parts by Loch-Tarbet. The southern district is a parallelogram, 12 miles from north to south, and 7 or 8 in breadth. The west coast, for the most part, is flat, and verdant to the top of the adjacent hills; but the east coast is a congeries of bare rocks, indented with bays, creeks and harbours.—The northern district, called the Forest, is a wild assemblage of conical hills, without a single inhabitant in the inland parts, or even a tree or shrub. It begins at the narrow isthmus called Tarbet, which connects it with the mainland, or southern district, of Harris. This isthmus is half a mile in breadth, and separates two large harbours, called East and West Loch-Tarbet. The Forest is bounded on the east and west by the sea, and on the north by the harbours of Loch-Seaforth and Loch-Resort, with an isthmus of about 8 miles. It is of a very irregular figure, and deeply indented by inlets of the sea. From the village or hamlet of Tarbet, along the western coast to the mouth of Loch-Resort, is about 18 computed miles; and from Tarbet along the east coast, to the mouth of Loch-

Seaforth, is 7 or 8 miles.—The general appearance of the island is rocky, interspersed with coarse pasture in the valleys and interstices of the hills. In the inland parts are many fresh-water lakes, and rivulets stored with fish. The tracts near the shores are thinly inhabited, and miserably cultivated. The soil is poor and sandy, or a mixture of black earth and sand, that can scarcely be enriched by agriculture; and there is neither marl nor lime in the island: yet, in some seasons, the combined crop of bear, oats and potatoes, in the two divisions of Harris and the adjacent islets, exceeds 2000 bolls; and 450 tons of kelp are annually manufactured. There are about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  parts in 100 of indifferently productive land.—A monastery, founded by David I, was situate at Bendill; and, in times of popery, there were many churches or chapels in Harris and its dependent isles: (see *Harris* parish). There are several remarkable caves, some of which appear to have been anciently places of defence, the largest of which is in the middle of a rock on a high hill, called Ulweal, with a narrow entrance, but in the inside sufficient to contain 50 people.—The channel on the south coast, called the Sound of Harris, is navigable for vessels of burden, under the direction of a skilful pilot.

*Taransay* is an elevated and rocky island, 4 miles long, and 1–2 broad, inhabited by 140 people, three miles west of the southern district of Harris; and four leagues NW. of *Taransay* is a green island, called *G'aaskeir*, *i. e.* the rock of the geese, affording scanty pasture to a few sheep.—*Pabbay* is an island 11 miles SW. of Harris, and 3 NW. of *Bernera*, of a conical form, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles in diameter. The SW. coast is verdant and cultivated; but the SE. is covered with sand.—*Schillay* is a small triangular islet a few miles NNW. of *Pabbay*.—The following islands are dispersed in the Sound of Harris; viz. *Ensay*, a verdant island, two miles long, and one broad, near the SW. coast of Harris, and divided from *Killigray*, or *Calligray*, by a narrow channel, called *Caolas Scaire*, through which the tide

passes with an impetuous current;—*Killigray*, of the same extent nearly with *Ensay*, 5 miles SSW. of Harris, and inhabited;—*Groay*, SE. of *Killigray*; *Lingay*, *Gillisay* and *Scarvey*, eastward of *Groay*;—*Hermitray*, between *Groay* and the NE. point of *Uist*. Several of these islands are nearly a mile in length, and afford tolerable summer pasturage; but, for the most part, are covered with heath and moss.

*Bernera*, on the north coast of North *Uist*, and 8 miles SW. of Harris, is about 7 miles in circuit, and contains a fresh-water lake. The soil, for the most part, is sandy and indifferently fertile. On the east of this island, an arm of the sea forms a spacious road, where a fleet may ride in safety; but, along that coast, there is a strange reciprocation of the flux and reflux of the sea. Four days before the full and change of the moon, the course of the tides is regular; but afterwards, there is a singular variation. In this island is a circular building of peculiar construction. The principal stone is of a conical figure, placed on the small end, and flat above. Its height does not exceed five feet. The circle that surrounds it is composed of long, sharp-pointed stones, betwixt every two of which a man may pass through. It is called *Clach-na-greine*, *i. e.* the stone of the sun. *Bernera* and *Pabbay* may contain 500 inhabitants nearly.

*St Kilda*, about 20 leagues SW. of Harris, and 47 from the mainland of Scotland, is an elevated rocky island, 3 miles from west to east, and 2 in breadth; containing 6 square miles, or 3840 acres. On all sides it is inaccessible, except at a bay on the south-east, whence a narrow and steep path leads to the summit of the island. Eighty acres of a mossy but fertile soil are under tillage, yielding some grain, potatoes and rye; the remainder affords pasture for black cattle and sheep. There are four or five hills, the highest of which is *Congara*, about 1800 feet above the level of the sea. Thirty families live in despicable huts, composed of rough



stones, without cement, and flat in the roof. A number of cells, or storehouses, scattered over the island, are from 12 to 18 feet in length, and 7 or 8 in height, on the outside covered with turf. In these are deposited peats, eggs, wild-fowl, &c. This island contains a fountain of fresh water. In the face of a hill is a large white square stone, into which the inhabitants anciently poured a libation, on Sunday, to Gruagach, *i. e.* long-haired. This island was the place of imprisonment of Lady Grange, who, by private intrigue, was carried out of her own house, violently put on board a vessel at Leith, and confined here till her death.—*Borera* and *Soa* are two small rocky islands at some distance from St Kilda, affording pasturage, and abounding in wildfowl. (see Macalalay's History of St Kilda).

*North Uist* is an island lying between  $57^{\circ} 28'$  and  $57^{\circ} 40'$  N. latitude. Separated from the SW. coast of Harris by a sound 9 miles broad, it is 16 miles from E. to W, and 6–12 in breadth; containing about 4000 inhabitants. Including its numerous islets, and several fresh-water lakes, it comprehends an area of 118 square miles.—The *climate* is extremely variable. There are instances of frost, snow, sleet and heavy rain, in the course of the same day. High gales of wind are frequent throughout the year; in particular, the vernal and autumnal equinoxes are attended with storms, which sometimes prove fatal in their effects upon corn and cattle. Westerly winds, with hazy weather, prevail during two-thirds of the year; at the same time the climate is not reckoned insalubrious.—The general aspect of the island is cheerless and gloomy. A dark, barren, heathy surface, swelling into hills of no great altitude, composes the greater part of it.—The cultivated tract is limited to a strip of low, sandy soil, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile in breadth, along the west and north coasts. The western shore is inaccessible to vessels of any burden, on account of rocks, shoals and breakers. The eastern coast is an entire craggy precipice, except where it is intersected by inlets of the sea, which form safe and commo-

dious bays and harbours.—The most northerly harbour on that coast is Cheesebay, where vessels may ride in safety at all seasons of the year. In Loch-na-Maddy, which extends five or six miles inland, vessels find good anchorage, and an easy outlet, with almost any wind. Loch-E-port, and Rueheva, are two harbours with narrow entrances and safe anchoring ground, near the SE. extremity of the island. Between the islets of Grimsay and Rona, the harbour of Kellin admits small vessels only.—On the coasts of North Uist, kelp, to the extent of 1000 or 1200 tons, is annually manufactured.

The following islands are dispersed along the western coast of North Uist;—*Boreray*, a fertile island,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile long and half a mile broad, about a league distant from Ardivoran-head, the NW. extremity of Uist—*Orinsay*, half a mile long, of a sandy soil, at the bottom of a bay, between Boreray and Uist—*Vallay*, a sandy island, a mile and an half long, and half a mile broad, opposite to the middle of Uist, to which it is united by a bank of sand at low water—*Heisher*, a narrow island, two miles in length, yielding little grass, but valuable on account of its kelp shores, about three leagues W. of the mainland—*Kirkbest* and *Ileary*, two inconsiderable sandy islands, separated from the SW. coast by a sandbank, which the sea overflows at high water.—Grimsay, a barren island, two miles long, and covered with heath, has been already mentioned.—There are many Druidical temples and Danish forts in North Uist and its attendant islands, which compose one parish. (see *North Uist* parish.)

*Benbecula* is an island lying between  $57^{\circ} 21'$  and  $57^{\circ} 27'$  N. latitude; 8 miles from west to east, and 4–6 in breadth, deeply indented on all sides by the sea. It is separated from the coast of North Uist by a sound 7 miles broad, and from South Uist by a narrow channel fordable at low water. On the west side it is low, and tolerably fertile; on the east it is sandy, and full of little hills. The coasts are surrounded by a multitude of islets; and the whole group amounts to 43

square miles, including six miles of fresh-water lakes. In this island are the ruins of an ancient fort, called Dun Elvine, near Ruarie, or the tower of Elvina, the daughter of Rory.—On the east coast, there is a good bay for anchorage.

*South Uist* lies between  $57^{\circ} 5'$  and  $57^{\circ} 21'$  N. latitude; being upwards of 20 miles from north to south, and 4–8 in breadth; containing 127 square miles, including Ericksay an islet on the south coast, and 10 square miles of fresh-water lakes. The general aspect is mountainous and barren. One-fifth only of the whole is cultivated, and that chiefly on the west side, which shelves downwards to the sea, and terminates in a sandy beach. The soil of the arable tract is light and sandy; further inland, there is a continued chain of swamps and lakes, to the eastward of which are steep and lofty hills, covered with heath and scanty pastures. The products of this island are scanty crops of bear, oats and potatoes. (see *Uist* parish.) On the eastern coast are three deep inlets, called Lochs, which form good harbours; viz. Skypport, Eynort, and Boisdale. The Gulf of Locheynort has a narrow entrance, which occasions a violent current, apt to draw vessels upon a rock that stands just within it.—The channel between this island and Barray, forms an excellent road for ships, and is studded with islets, some of which are—Fiarra, opposite to the long narrow NW. peninsula of Barray—Fudia—Wya—Flattay—Hellesay—Gigay—Eriskay. The last is the most considerable, and affords some corn, pasturage and kelp, for the maintenance of a few inhabitants.—*South Uist* was broader formerly than it is at present. On the west coast, ruins of houses are seen within watermark. Along the western shore of all the islands in those parts, there is a gradual encroachment of the sea, occasioned by the perpetual drifting of sand. In many places, vestiges of buildings, enclosures, churches and burying grounds, are now covered with water. On the west coast of Pabbay, at springtides, there are visible, at lowest ebbs, trunks of trees, the roots of which are fixed in black moss.

Hence it is evident, that an extent of the western coast, by some violent concussion, or a gradual process of nature, has become the bed of a part of the Atlantic ocean.

*Barray*, separated from *S. Uist* by a channel 6–8 miles in breadth, is an island of a very irregular form, 8 miles from north to south, and 1–4 from west to east, intersected in different places by inlets of the sea. In the middle and south end are hills covered with verdure, rock, and heath. The soil on the north end is mixed, and indifferently fertile. The first harbour, or road, towards the north, is *Otervore*, the entrance to which is from the east, between the islands of *Gigay* and *Eriskay*. The next is *Flodday Sound*, surrounded by islets, and open to the south-east.—In *Tirival*, vessels may ride with safety.—On the south end of the island is *Kissimul*, or *Castle-bay*, where a fort of an hexagonal form is built on a rock, formerly almost covered with the sea. It was the residence of the *Lairds of Barray*, till the beginning of last century.—To the south of *Barray* are the following islands; viz. *Watersay*, three miles long and one broad, separated from *Barray* by a narrow channel. On its coast there is a commodious harbour for ships of any burden, and accessible from the south-east.—*Sanderay* is two miles square, containing nine families.—*Pabbay*, occupied by three families, is a mile and a half in length, and one in breadth.—*Mingalay*, two miles square, contains eight families. Near it is a high rock, with luxuriant grass on the top of it.—*Berneray*, or the *Bishop's Isle*, one mile long and three quarters of a mile broad, is 9 or 10 miles south of *Barray*, and inhabited by three families. *Fladday*, *Lingay*, and *Creanmul*, are inconsiderable islets, south of *Watersay*.—Most of those islands yield tolerable pastures, but are of difficult access, on account of the strong currents running between them.—The whole extent of this cluster amounts to about 31 square miles; containing upwards of 1900 inhabitants. The exports are black cattle, sheep and kelp.—Of the buildings called *Duns*, there are five on the island of

Barray; two in Watersay; one in Sanderay; one in Pabbay; one in Mingalay; and one in Berneray. Each of these is in sight of some other, that, in case of an invasion, the alarm might be more speedily communicated to the whole.

To the eastward of Barray, and midway nearly to Rum, are the rocks of Sker, south-west of which is a group of dangerous rocks, discovered A. D. 1721.

*Skye*, the most considerable of the Hebrides, extends along the west coast of Ross-shire, from which it is separated by a broad channel, except at the south-east extremity, where it nearly approaches the mainland. It lies between  $57^{\circ}$  and  $57^{\circ} 38'$  N. latitude, and between  $5^{\circ} 33'$  and  $6^{\circ} 40'$  W. longitude from Greenwich; being upwards of 45 miles from north to south, and 12–22 from west to east; containing perhaps 342,400 English acres, of which 30,000 are arable; the rest, consisting of mountain and hill pasture, lakes, morasses, rocks, and other waste lands, may be 750 square miles, deeply indented with inlets of the sea; and those inlets are so distributed, that no spot in the island is four miles from salt water.

The *climate* is mild, in proportion to its latitude and the height of the mountains; some of which are computed to be 3000 feet above the level of the sea; but the weather, on the whole, is not agreeable; for one half of the year is deluged with rain. The air seldom continues long of the same temperature; sometimes it is dry, oftener moist, and, in the latter end of winter and early in the spring, cold and piercing. Three days in the year are scarcely free from clouds and rain.

*Surface and Soil.*—The surface is very irregular. In several districts are bleak elevated ridges of hills covered with heath; and below are valleys watered by rapid streams, fresh-water lakes, morasses in which trunks of trees are found, gently sloping declivities and level fields. The bare rocks often appear near the summits of the hills; brown

heath darkens their declivities; the morasses are covered with gray moss; and spots of lively verdure are thinly interspersed. Most of the hills in the central and southern quarters were anciently clothed with wood; but little forest timber now remains in the island, except on the SE. coast of Sleat, where there is still some natural wood. There is every diversity of soil, except pure sand. In the fine district of Totternish, there are 4000 acres of loam, and loam and clay, upon a bottom of gravel. In Sleath and Strath, and what is called Macleod's country, are extensive tracts of light friable mould upon gravel, and also some loam mixed with peat earth, well calculated for the established rotations of crops on the best of soils; notwithstanding, improvements in agriculture have hitherto made little progress in this island. The quantity of grain raised in favourable seasons, is reckoned not to exceed 9000 bolls;—500 tons of kelp are annually manufactured; and 3000 cattle are exported.

The promontories, or headlands, are rocks of immense height. In some parts are basaltic columns, resembling those of Staffa. About a mile S. of Talysker, on the SW. coast, there is a high hill, having in front a series of basaltic columns, above 20 feet in height, and consisting mostly of five angles. At a small distance from them, on the slope of a hill, is a tract of several roods formed of the tops of columns, close set, and exhibiting a reticulated series of amazing beauty.

There is abundance of freestone, limestone, granite, with some veins of marble, and appearances of lead and iron-ore in various places. In the parish of Snizort there is a perpendicular rock, or obelisk, about 360 feet in circumference at the base, and terminating in a sharp point, perhaps 300 feet in height; and, in the same side of the parish, there is a beautiful cataract about 90 feet high, with an arched hollow path in the middle across the rock, along which five or six persons may walk abreast with perfect safety.—Many

curious grottoes, Druidical monuments, and ancient forts, are found in this island.—At Struan, are the remains of a circular fort, 42 feet in diameter, on the top of a rock.—The castle of *Dunvegan*, is seated on a high rock at the bottom of Loch-Fallart bay, on the west coast. It forms two sides of a small square; and, on the third side, there is a Danish tower.—Between this castle and Talysker, on the west coast, is the ruin of a thick wall, and the traces of a dyke quite round a steep rock, accessible on one side; and, on the summit of another rock, is a Danish circular enclosure, composed of excellent masonry without cement. The diameter of the inside is 42 feet; and within are vestiges of five small circular apartments.—The walls of the enclosure are of considerable height, and the entrance is six feet high, covered with flags.—About two miles northward are two large cairns.—*Duntuilin* Castle, *i. e.* the castle of the round grassy eminence, originally a seat of the Macdonalds, now lies in ruins, on the verge of a lofty precipice, near the northern extremity of the island.—There are several agreeable seats and villages planted on the coasts and borders of lakes.—Opposite to Hunish, the northern promontory, there is a rapid current; and at no great distance are the dangerous rocks of Sker-na-mili.—The low district of Sleat, or SE. peninsula of Skye, is divided from Inverness-shire by the Inner Sound, the narrowest part of which is called the Kyle.—The number of inhabitants of Skye has been computed to exceed 18,000, who dwell, for the most part, in scattered villages, as convenience or the situation invites.

The most considerable bays, or inlets of the sea, which indent the coasts of Skye, are—Snizort and Fullart on the north coast—Bracadale on the west—and Portree on the east coast. Snizort loch or bay, contains a group of islets called Asorib. Loch-Bracadale forms a beautiful land-locked harbour, abounding in safe creeks and islets. The basin south of the village of Portree, in Trotternish, on the sound of Raasay, would answer well for a dry dock, where damaged vessels might be easily repaired.

Contiguous to Skye, there are many small islands, with several holms dependent upon it. *Fladhuna*, an inconsiderable island, 5 miles NNW. of Hunish promontory, near the northern extremity of Skye, was formerly inhabited. In its neighbourhood are six or seven rocks, one of which is about 300 paces in circuit, and flat on the summit, with a deep well in it.—*Fladda* is a little verdant isle on the NE. coast of Trotterness.—*Rona*, a rugged island, affording pasture for black cattle, is 6 miles from north to south, and 2 in breadth, at the north extremity of Raasay, between Skye and Ross-shire. Its shores are rocky and dangerous.—*Raasay* is a rough, rocky, and indifferently fruitful island, 15 miles long and 1-4 broad, separated from the east coast of Skye by a narrow sound. It contains  $31\frac{1}{2}$  square miles, occupied by about 900 inhabitants.—The west coast rises to a great height above the sea; the east coast is steep and elevated. Near the south end of it is Dunlan, a lofty hill, whence many rivulets descend, and at whose base are two lakes of fresh water. In the northern district is a large tract of pasture ground. The soil, for the most part, is peat earth, sand, or gravel, and has been greatly improved by the proprietor; but the climate is singularly moist, rain being calculated to fall 9 months in the year.—There is plenty of limestone and freestone, with small lakes and deep caves. Castle Broichin, near the north end of Raasay, is a landmark well known to mariners. It is situate on a rock nearly round, covering an area of little more than 70 feet square, and about 40 feet in height; and this rock is placed on another about 60 feet above the level of the sea. The castle was built with stone and lime, two stories high, containing several small apartments. The whole island belongs to Mr Macleod of Raasay, who is also proprietor of Rona and Fladda.—*Scalpay* and *Pabbay*, south of Raasay, yield tolerable pastures. The former, somewhat oval, is 3 miles long and 1-2 broad, rising gradually on all sides from the shore; the latter is flat, a mile in diameter, and of a good soil.



*Cannay* is a tolerably fertile and well watered island, partly high and partly low ground, about 5 miles long and 1 broad, containing 400 inhabitants; 4 miles NW. of Rum, 12 SW. of Skye, and 30 E. of Uist. The hills yield pasture, and the valleys tolerable crops. About 45 parts in 100 are cultivated; and 20 tons of kelp are annually manufactured.—There is plenty of plumpudding rock, with appearances of iron-ore in various parts, and basaltic columns which rise above one another in successive ranges.—On the side of a lofty projecting rock that juts into the sea, there is a little tower, accessible by a narrow and difficult path; but one of its greatest curiosities is Compass Hill, so called from its effect upon the mariner's compass, which there varies a whole quarter, the north point standing due west.—The islet of *Sanday*, of a good soil, is separated from Cannay by a very narrow strait, covered at high water. The well known and frequented harbour of Cannay, is safe for ships of a moderate size, but of difficult approach in stormy weather.

*Rum*, or Ronin, is an island of an oval form, 9 miles long and 5–7 broad; 11 miles N. by W. of Ardnamurchan, 7 W. of Sleat the southern district of Skye, and 4 SE. of Cannay; consisting of 34 square miles, or 22,260 acres, of which 6 parts in 100 are capable of cultivation. It is rugged, mountainous, and almost covered with heath. The land slopes towards the east; but on the south-west forms precipices of great height. The number of its inhabitants is about 600. On the east coast is Loch-Skresort, a good anchoring place; but the harbour is exposed to the SE. wind; and on the south side of the entrance are some sunken rocks. At Kinloch, a small village at the head of the loch, the land is high, and continues nearly so to the broken coast opposite to Cannay. The shores are generally bold and rocky. In this island is found abundance of agates, improperly called white cornelians, with strata of freestone; but the access thereto is difficult.

*Egg*, or *Eigg*, is an island 6 miles in length, and 2-4 in breadth, consisting of  $13\frac{1}{2}$  square miles, occupied by upwards of 500 inhabitants; 5 miles SE. of Rum, and as far SW. of Sleat. It is partly rocky covered with heath and coarse grass, and partly low and tolerably fertile. It abounds in moss; but there is no wood, nor running water. On the SE. there is a natural rocky fort, with a fresh-water lake in the middle; the whole of the northern coast is a quarry of soft white freestone; the western shore has undergone the operation of fire, or water; and regular ridges of sandstone form the body of the island, and run far into the sea. On approaching some of the hills, the magnetic needle is reversed. An harbour for small vessels is formed at the SE. extremity of the island, in the sound of Eillean-Chastell, or castle island, which is composed of basaltic rocks. In the cliffs of the coasts are several considerable caves, particularly one where the Macdonalds were murdered by the Macleods of Skye. The entrance of this cave is narrow for about 12 feet. It then becomes capacious, being 213 feet long, 22 broad, and 17 high. At no great distance westward, there is a cave, whose entrance is about 60 feet, its length 220, and its breadth 30. Here the Roman Catholic inhabitants were wont to attend mass, at the time of the Reformation. The promontory called Scure Egg is mural, and extends upwards of a mile and an half several hundred feet in height, entirely columnar, in sublimity surpassing Staffa, but less regular and beautiful. This island is the property of Macdonald of Clanronald.

The island of *Muck*, *Muick*, or *Monk*, lies 5 miles N. of Ardnamurchan, and 4 SW. of *Egg*. Three miles long, and one broad, it contains about 250 inhabitants. There are  $3\frac{1}{2}$  square miles of good pasturage and fertile corn-land; but great distress is sometimes occasioned by want of fuel. The surface is pretty low; there is only one hill, of no great height. On the NW. side of *Muck* lies the islet of *Aich*; and, between them, there is a foul, narrow, rocky channel,

which frequently ebbs dry, and is no proper place for anchorage.

*Mull*, an island of a very irregular form, separated from *Morven* in Argyleshire by a sound of the same name,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ –3 miles broad, lies between  $56^{\circ} 18'$  and  $56^{\circ} 38'$  N. latitude; being 24 miles from north to south, and 13–30 from west to east; comprehending about 350 square miles, or 224,000 acres; of which 3000 are in tillage, and the rest in pasture and moor. In 1811, it contained 9183 inhabitants, who live in detached hamlets. Its general aspect is rugged and mountainous; by much the greater part of it exhibiting nothing but crags, heath, and swampy morasses. The SW. and NE. districts are the most level and fruitful.—The middle of the island, though almost in a state of nature, yields some good pasturage.—The soil is generally light, thin, and gravelly, the decomposition of basalt, schistus, or granite. A considerable proportion of it near the coast is capable of improvement; yet agriculture is in a very low state. The products are flax, oats, barley and potatoes; but not in sufficient quantity for the supply of the inhabitants. The valued rent is 744*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* Sterling.—Two of its mountains, *Beinmore* and *Bein-taluidh*, are so lofty, as to afford, from their summits, extensive prospects of the circumjacent islands, and the neighbouring mainland.—The *minerals* are of some importance. The island chiefly lies on a mass of whinstone; and in many places the rocks are basaltic. Limestone abounds; and seams of coal have been found in different parts. There is plenty of sandstone and granite; and pebbles of great variety may be collected on the shores. At *Balphitrish* is the famous ringing stone, 7 feet long, 6 broad, and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  thick. Of a dull gray colour, spotted with stars of black mica, it is extremely hard, and, when struck with a stone or hammer, it yields a sound like brass, or cast iron.—The SW. and W. coasts are deeply indented with bays, two of which enter far inland. *Loch-nan-gaul* pene-

trates into the country so far as to be scarce three miles distant from the east coast. In this great bay are the islands of Ulva, Gometra, and Inchkenneth. *Tobermory* bay, at the north end of Mull sound, is a fine circular basin, and one of the most frequented parts of the Hebrides. It is capacious, well sheltered, and of moderate depth. The village of that name was founded in 1788, by the British Society for the Encouragement of the Fisheries. In, or near the bay, a large ship of the Spanish Armada was sunk, in 1688.—Castle Aros, in ruins, is situate on the sound opposite to Morven; Castle Dowart, an ancient seat of the Macleans, near the south end of the east coast; and Castle May, on a loch near the SE. extremity of the island.—On the coasts there are some *caves* of considerable size. Of these, in the district of Ardmeanach, two merit particular notice. One is called Ladder Cave, within which there is room for 80 men. The other, called Mackinnen's Cave, is still more capacious. There is a cave in Inimore called the 'Cave of Nuns.'—Black cattle, and kelp, are the principal articles of commerce: of the latter, 600 tons are yearly manufactured; and of the former, 2000 are exported.—The Duke of Argyle is the proprietor of the greater part of the island.

*Iona*, or I-colum-kill, *i. e.* the island of the cell of Columba, the most celebrated of all the Hebrides, is three miles long, and one broad, separated from the SW. coast of Mull by a strait, narrow, shallow, and in some parts dry, at the ebb of springtides.—The soil is composed of sand and sea-shells, mixed with black loam, and is partly in tillage. It is favourable for the growth of bear, oats, flax, potatoes, and natural clover. There is no heath in the island. Of 1300 Scots acres, about 500 are in occasional cultivation: the rest is hill pasture, moss, or rocks. The highest hill is not more than about 400 feet above the level of the sea. There is no harbour, or tolerable landing-place in boisterous weather. At a small creek called Portsea Cu-

raich, on the SW. coast, Columba is said to have first landed. There is no lake of any note, but many small springs, some of which collected, run past the ruins of the nunnery. Along the shore there is a sandy soil, with some fertile tracts. The climate is good; the crops are early; and, during a part of the year, the hills are covered with verdure. But there is great want of fuel, as all the peats are imported from Mull. The Duke of Argyle is proprietor of the island.

From the beginning of the 7th century to the Reformation, Iona was the seat of the regular clergy of the order of St Columba. After that period, the learning of ages, the records of nations, and archives of remote antiquity, were destroyed, or conveyed to Douay college, in France. Some fragments of buildings remain. St Mary's church, which served as a cathedral of the diocese of the Bishop of the Isles, and is almost entire, was built of red granite, 115 feet long, and 23 broad, with a transept of 70 feet. Over the centre is a handsome tower. From the SE. corner are two parallel walls, 10 feet distant from each other, which reach to the sea. West of the church is a cross of one stone, near 8 feet high, and 20 inches broad, in a pedestal of granite; and, at a little distance, is another stone, 14 feet high, eight inches broad, and six thick. From this place to the nunnery there is a causeway 300 yards in length, and 15 in breadth, intersected at right angles by another of the same kind, that reaches from the shore to the village. On the left hand of it, as you go from the shore to the church, there is a cross of whinstone, 10 feet high, ornamented, but without any inscription. The nunnery is a plain square building; and its church, which contains the tombs of ladies of high rank, is 58 feet long, and 20 broad. St Oran's chapel, 60 by 22 feet, is surrounded by the burying-ground, where, according to tradition, 48 Scots, 4 Irish, and 8 Norwegian chiefs are interred. In 1540, there were three

tombs like little chapels, with an inscription on a broad stone in the gable of each; but scarce a vestige of these tombs now exists. North of the monastery are the remains of a small edifice, called the Bishop's House. Other ruins of monastic buildings may be traced. Such is the present state of that illustrious island, 'which was once the seminary of the Caledonian regions, whence savage clans and roving barbarians derived the benefits of knowledge and the blessings of religion.'

*Staffa*, about 8 miles northward of Iona, and as far west of Loch-na-gaul, an islet on the coast of Mull, is a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth; noted for its basaltic pillars, resembling those of the Giant's Causeway in Ireland. On the SE. coast, opposite to a creek, or convenient landing-place, there is a cave, whose entrance, in the form of a Gothic arch, is bounded on the south by basaltic columns, inclining inwards like the ribs of a ship. The opposite side of the cave forms a steep and irregular but not inaccessible front, and northward terminates in a vast basaltic mass, where the columns appear to have been removed from their perpendicular site, and laid horizontally; but, before they were completely consolidated, their support in the middle yielding, gave them the bended concave form they now bear.—Near the cave is the little island of Buachaille, or *Boothala*, consisting entirely of pillars rising gradually above one another, some erect, and others inclined, without any strata above them.—The access to Fingal's Cave from the east is easy, as many rows of broken pillars form an irregular pavement of fine black basalt, the upper parts, or surfaces, being promiscuously flat, convex and concave.—The form of the upright columns is generally five-sided; but some have four, others six, and a few seven sides; and, between many of the pillars, is a very thin coat of white spar, extremely hard, and like a fine cement. The entire pillars are about 40 feet high, with a thick stratum of broken basalt, small stones and gravel above them.—Fingal's Cave,

or *Fiabh-Mac-Coul's Grotto*, fronting the south-west, reaches far inland. By the measurement of Sir Joseph Banks, the length of this cave from the beach is 371 feet, and 250 from the pitch of the arch; being 53 broad at the mouth, and 20 at the further end. The height of the arch at the entrance is 117 feet, and 70 at the extremity. The depth of the water at the mouth is 18 feet, and nine at the bottom of the cave. On the top of the pillars, near the cave, there is an immense mass of small stones, pieces of basalt and mud mingled together; the weight of which had bent the pillars from their perpendicular position, before they were sufficiently hardened.—In the SW. corner of the island, there is another cave, not so deep nor so lofty as Fingal's; and six or seven more in other parts of the coast; but on the NE. end of the island there are no pillars.—The form of the island is irregular, and its surface uneven, covered with a thin stratum of soil yielding grass, on which sheep and goats are fed; but there is no inhabitant. It may contain 300 acres. Towards the middle, where it is narrowest, there is a low ground, or hollow. In several places, the tops of the basaltic columns appear through the grass. From this island there is an extensive view of the Treshunish Isles, of Tirey and Col, of Iona, Colonsay, Gometra, Ulva, and the western coasts of Mull.

*Ulva* and *Gometra* are two islands 9 miles in length, and 1-2 in breadth; half a mile from the mainland of Mull, and 10 miles W. by S. of Aros. Separated from each other by a very narrow strait, they consist of arable land and pasturage. The soil, in general, is thin, sharp and fertile; and yields grain more than sufficient for the support of the inhabitants. *Ulva* house, long the seat of the ancient family of the Macquarrys, is surrounded by thriving plantations. The rocks along the south coast of *Ulva* are basaltic; and the sound or strait on the north side of this island affords safe anchoring ground for coasting vessels.—*Gometra*, at the west end of *Ulva*, though small, is tolerably fertile, but destitute

of wood. It has two bays, or harbours; viz. one on the south, and another on the north coast.

*Inchkenneth*, on the south side of Ulva, and scarcely a mile from the coast of Mull, is an island about a mile long, and half a mile broad, remarkable for pleasantness and fertility. It is verdant, and fit both for pasture and tillage; but it has no trees. It was once a seminary of monks, dependent, perhaps, upon Iona; but no vestige of the college can be traced. The walls of a chapel, 60 feet in length and 30 in breadth, still remain, surrounded by a cemetery.

North-west of Staffa, and several miles west of Gometra, is a cluster of small isles, called the Treishnish, or Treshunish Isles, the chief of which is Cairnbulg and Little Cairnbulg, on both of which are remains of ancient buildings; but none of these isles is now inhabited.

*Coll*, an island in  $56^{\circ} 38'$  N. latitude, about 7 miles NW. of Mull, and 11 W. of Ardnamurchan, is 14 miles from SW. to NE, and 2-3 in breadth; comprehending an area of 28 square miles, containing 1277 inhabitants. The interior parts consist of heathy hills, rocks, and 48 small lakes, with corn-fields and patches of grass. The soil is either peat earth, or thin gravel on a bottom of rock or sand, partially enclosed, and indifferently cultivated. There are three small hills, numerous springs, some brooks, but no river, in the island. On the north coast, there is a level and indifferently fertile tract; the shores are rocky, and in many places precipitous; but on the east coast there are two bays. No foxes, serpents, or any venomous creatures are to be found in Coll. Two hundred and fifty black cattle, and 55 tons of kelp, are annually exported. Considerable improvements in agriculture have been introduced by Mr Maclean the proprietor. The castle of Coll is in tolerable repair. There is a stated ferry betwixt Tirey and Coll, and another betwixt Coll and Mull; but both are dangerous, on account of rapid currents, and a heavy swell of the Atlantic.

*Tirey*, or *Tiree*, an island in  $56^{\circ} 31'$  N. latitude, SW. of



Coll, divided by a natural bay about a league broad, is 12 miles from SW. to NE, and 2-7 in breadth; containing 24 square miles, or 15,360 acres, occupied by 3186 inhabitants. In this island are five or six green hills, three of which rise from 200 to 250 feet above the level of the sea. Twenty-four lakes cover about 600 acres. Near the centre there is a plain, forming an almost regular pentagon of 1200 acres of dark loam above sand, elevated six feet above high-water mark, and covered with verdure. About one half of the island is arable ground, interspersed with rocks and eminences. Sand, peat-earth, clay and black mould, either separated, or mixed in various proportions, are the ingredients of the soil: but two-thirds of the arable land are either too wet or too dry; and almost the whole surface is exposed to frequent storms. There is no wood of any kind in the island; but large roots and trunks of trees are found in the mosses. Ironstone, granite, limestone and marble, abound. The coast, for the most part rocky, opens into several sandy bays; but there is no convenient harbour.—In Ceanmharra, the western promontory, and the adjoining cliffs, there are many natural caves, in which sea-fowls, hawks and eagles, hatch their young. Some of these caves are 160 feet in height. Ancient forts, watchtowers and temples, lie in ruins along the coasts of Tirey and Coll. There are remains of 39 of these buildings in sight of one another in Tirey. They have two walls without any cement. The inner wall is always circular; but the outer sometimes assumes the form of the rock on which it stands. On a rugged declivity of Ceanmharra, is St Patrick's temple, 26 by 11 feet within walls, ill built of stone and lime. There are nine or ten large stones, erected as monuments, in different parts. About 200 black cattle are annually exported, and upwards of 250 tons of kelp are manufactured on the shores. Guna, or Gunna, is a little island in the sound. Tirey belongs to the Duke of Argyle.—Six leagues westward is a cluster of rocks, called Seir More, dangerous to navigators,

*Colonsay* and *Oronsay* are two islands divided from each other by a narrow sound dry at low water, but at flood-tide 8–12 feet in depth, according to the state of the tides and the seasons of the year. They lie in  $56^{\circ} 5'$  N. latitude, about 12 miles S. of Mull, and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  NNW. of the N. extremity of Ilay. About 13 miles in length and 1–3 in breadth, they contain 9000 Scots acres, of which the one half nearly is arable, and occupied by 900 inhabitants. The surface is very unequal, being incumbered with rugged hills covered with heath. The soil is a decomposition of schistus, ardesia, granite, &c. mixed with clay. Along the shores it is sandy, but less stony and more fertile than that of Jura. *Colonsay* has of late been greatly improved by Mr MacNeil the present proprietor. A considerable extent of moors, hills and peat-mosses, have been converted into arable ground. The modern system of husbandry has been introduced with success; and a quay 360 feet long, has been built at Port-na-feamuin, where vessels of 400 tons burden have been repaired. There are other inferior landing places. Some trees lately planted are in a thriving state. Neither toads, vipers or serpents, are found in those islands. In *Colonsay*, there was a monastery of Cistercians, the remains of which, not many years ago, were, with Gothic barbarity, demolished. The walls of the priory in *Oronsay* still exist, and form one of the finest monuments of antiquity in the Hebrides. The church 59 by 18 feet, contains the tombs of many ancient islanders. The cloister, a square of 41 feet, and other adjoining buildings, are in a ruinous state. On the shores of those islands there is abundance of sea coral; and the quantity of kelp manufactured exceeds what is made in Ilay, or Jura.

*Ilay*, or *Islay*, an island, between  $55^{\circ} 40'$  and  $56^{\circ}$  N. latitude, lies to the SSE. of *Oronsay*, 12 miles from Knapdale in Argyleshire, and 20 N. of Rathlin an island on the N. coast of Ireland. It is separated from Jura by a channel about a mile in breadth. In its form resembling a heart,

its greatest extent from north to south is 30, and its greatest breadth is 21 miles; having a surface of 154,000 acres, of which one-seventh is in tillage; two-sevenths are rugged mountains, rocks and lakes; three-sevenths hill pastures, woods, &c.; and one-seventh improveable moors and peat-moss.—Two inlets of the sea on the south and west coasts, enter so deep into its area as to approach within two miles of one another. Here the island appears to have been formerly divided, the highest land between these inlets, being no more than 20 feet above high-water mark, and the soil consisting of a thin stratum of moss over rounded sea-stones, mixed with vast quantities of marine shells of different kinds.—The *surface* of the island is diversified with little hills, which, towards the north and east extremities, rise to a mountainous height, and is covered with heath swarming with vipers.—The *climate* is less subject to alterations of calms and storms, heat and cold, than that of the other Hebrides.—The *soil* is not unfertile; but there is little wood, although large oak-trees are found at the bottom of a lake in the parish of Kilchonnán.—About 86 square miles consist of a thin stratum of decomposed limestone, partially mixed with clay, gravel and ironstone. Several miles are a rich clay on a bottom of gravel; there are many acres of old loam abundantly fertile; and the remainder is peat-moss, or a decomposition of sandstone and schistus.—*Minerals* abound in different districts. There are nearly 48 square miles of primitive limestone, and many favourable appearances of copper. Lead-ore mixed with copper has been wrought to advantage; and some specimens of fine iron-ore were obtained in 1808. The treasures of hard and soft marl are inexhaustible.—Springs burst out in every part of the island; and lakes, nearly 100 in number, cover 3000 acres of surface. Among these Lochfinlagan is a narrow piece of water celebrated for its island, which was a principal residence of the great Macdonald, King of the Isles. The ruins of this place and chapel are extant, as also the stone

on which he stood when he was crowned.—There are four anchoring places on the south-west coast. One of these, called Loch-Knock from a high conical hill, is about six miles W. of the Sound of Ilay; another is Laganvuilin three miles SW. of Knock; the third is at the island of Texa; and the last at Lowdinis. But all of these harbours are dangerous for strangers to enter without a pilot, because they are surrounded by large rocks.—Lockindaal on the south-west coast, is the only bay where ships may ride in safety. On the shore of that bay, the flourishing village of Bowmore was founded A. D. 1768. This part of the island is, in several places, bounded by a sort of terrace about 20 feet high, and formed of rounded sea-worn pebbles, now some hundred yards distant from the medium between high and low-water mark, and at 25 yards above it.—Many old forts are pointed out in this island, together with the scenes of battles fought in ancient times between hostile clans. On the summit of Dun-bhorairaig, there is a Danish fort of a circular form. The walls, formed of excellent masonry without cement, are, at present, 14 feet high and 12 thick; and within this thickness is a gallery all round. The area of the fort is 52 feet diameter; and the outside is environed by a deep ditch. Three of these forts are within sight of one another.—At Dun-Villun, some high rocks project one behind the other into the sea, with narrow isthmuses between them. On the ascent of each, a strong dyke is placed transversely, and a path leading to the top. The last of these rocks terminates in a precipice over the sea, and was the dernier resort of its defenders.—Several caves of great extent are also shown to strangers, particularly one called Sanegmore, whose entrance is difficult, but whose inside is lofty and capacious. In 1719, Campbell of Calder sold his property in Ilay and in Jura to Campbell of Shawfield for 12,000*l.* The Jura estate was afterwards sold, and the estate of Sunderland in Ilay was purchased by Campbell of Shawfield for 10,000*l.* Deducting the sum received for Jura

together with the feu-duty, the purchase money of Ilay may be estimated at 15,000*l.* In 1779, the rents were 2700*l.* In 1806, they exceeded 11,000*l.*; and, since that period, they have considerably increased.—Black cattle, horses, cheese, butter, bear, oats, meal, whisky, malt, kelp, fern-ashes and linen yarn, are articles of export.—The inhabitants wear the dress, speak the language, and observe the customs of other western Highlanders. They are hospitable to strangers, submissive to their superiors, temperate in their habits, fond of music and dancing, and addicted to a variety of superstitious practices.

*Jura*, the most rugged of all the Hebrides, lies between 55° 53' and 56° 10' N. latitude; extending from the Sound of Ilay 20 miles NE, and 2-7 in breadth; containing about 84 square miles, or 53,760 acres, of which 4000 are under regular or occasional tillage. The number of its inhabitants may be 1200, who reside on a narrow slip of flat land on the east side of the island, and whose chief employment is to prepare 90 or 100 tons of kelp for exportation, while excellent quarries of limestone and fine slate are neglected.—The soil along the eastern shore is thin and stony, but tolerably fertile; at a greater height it is moor, and in some places improveable moss; the western coast is wild, rugged and barren, intersected by many currents.—A ridge of high mountains runs along that coast, four of which have their proper names. Bein-Achaolais, or the Peak of the Sound, as it stands over the Sound of Ilay;—the next is Bein-an-air, or the Gold Peak;—the third is Bein-sheunta, the Consecrated Peak; and that to the north is called Corra-Bhein, or the Steep Peak. Mr Pennant ascended one of the highest mountains or Paps of Jura, which is 2420 feet in height. At the bottom, and in part of the acclivity, it is composed of vast stones covered with moss; but, at a considerable height, they are bare, and unconnected with one another. The whole is an immense cairn, erected, one might imagine, by the sons of Saturn. The prospect from the top is incon-

ceivably grand and amazingly extensive. The height of this mountain is greater than that of the second pap, which is 2359 feet above the level of the sea. The stones forming those mountains are white and red quartzose granite; the other stones of the island are bluish-coloured slate; and at the northern extremity is a quarry of micaceous granite. In the island there is abundance of iron-ore, and a vein of black oxide of manganese. On the shores of the west coast, there is a fine sand formerly used in the manufacture of glass. There are several places of anchorage; but none is safe, excepting the capacious harbour of the Small Isles, within six miles of the Sound. It is four miles in extent; and the mouth of it is protected by three or four islets from the violence of the sea. Several miles to the northward, is Lowland-man's Bay, which opens towards the south, and is contracted at the entrance, but is considerably dilated within.—The course of the tides along the coast is very rapid; and the navigation of the Sound of Jura is dangerous, owing to foul ground and sudden squalls from the neighbouring hills.—From the northern extremity of Jura, a chain of islands stretches northward along the coast of the mainland to Dunstaffnage.

*Scarba*, separated from the north end of Jura by a narrow sound, is a rocky, mountainous island of a circular form, and a wild savage aspect, about three miles in diameter; containing about 50 inhabitants. Between those two islands is a dangerous whirlpool called Cor-y-bhreachan, from the name of a Danish prince who perished in that place. Soon after flood tide has entered the Sound, the sea at this place is violently agitated. It boils, foams, and passes away in successive whirls. The commotion increases till near the fourth hour of flood, when it is most impetuous. The waves are tossed up with a great noise that may be heard at 12 miles distance. But, from the middle of the fifth, till the sixth hour of flood, and in neap-tides, from the fourth to the sixth hour, the commotion gradually abates, until at length

it totally subsides; and, at the approach of the lowest ebb, the same tranquillity is restored as takes place at high water. —Scarba, Lunga, Shuna and Sagil, are small isles, inhabited and partially cultivated. They contain upwards of 4000 acres of arable land, and might be profitably occupied by plantations. They abound in slate and excellent limestone.

*Eisdale*, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile in diameter, and *Balnahaigh*, are islets remarkable for their excellent slate quarries, about five miles NNW. of Scarba, and seven from the SE. extremity of Mull. The Eisdale Slate Company employ about 250 quarriers and day-labourers, who prepare for exportation 5,000,000 of slates annually. These may be manufactured of any dimension, from flags of three or four feet square, to the smallest size. A bridge lately built connects this island with the mainland.

*Lismore*, *i. e.* the great garden, is a low and fertile island, 10 miles long, and 1-2 broad, in the mouth of Loch-Lynnhe, nearly opposite to the south extremity of Mull-sound. It lies from SW. to NE. The surface is rough and uneven; but the soil, consisting of black loam upon limestone, yields abundance of grain for the support of about 1200 inhabitants. Oats, barley, potatoes and flax, are the articles of crop ordinarily cultivated.—In the lakes there are strata of marl, from 10 to 16 feet deep.—In the face of a limestone rock, seven or eight feet above the surface of the ground, and beyond the reach of tides, there is a stratum 12 or 15 inches thick, composed of all the varieties of shells to be found on those coasts, with a small mixture of charcoal, as solid nearly as the surrounding rock. The limestone rocks lie in one direction, in layers one above another, from SE. to NW.—Towards the close of the 12th century, Pope Clement II. erected the county of Argyle into an Episcopal see, and appointed the residence of the bishops to be in Lismore. Of the revenues of this bishoprick and that of the Isles, no account was transmitted to Government at the Reformation.

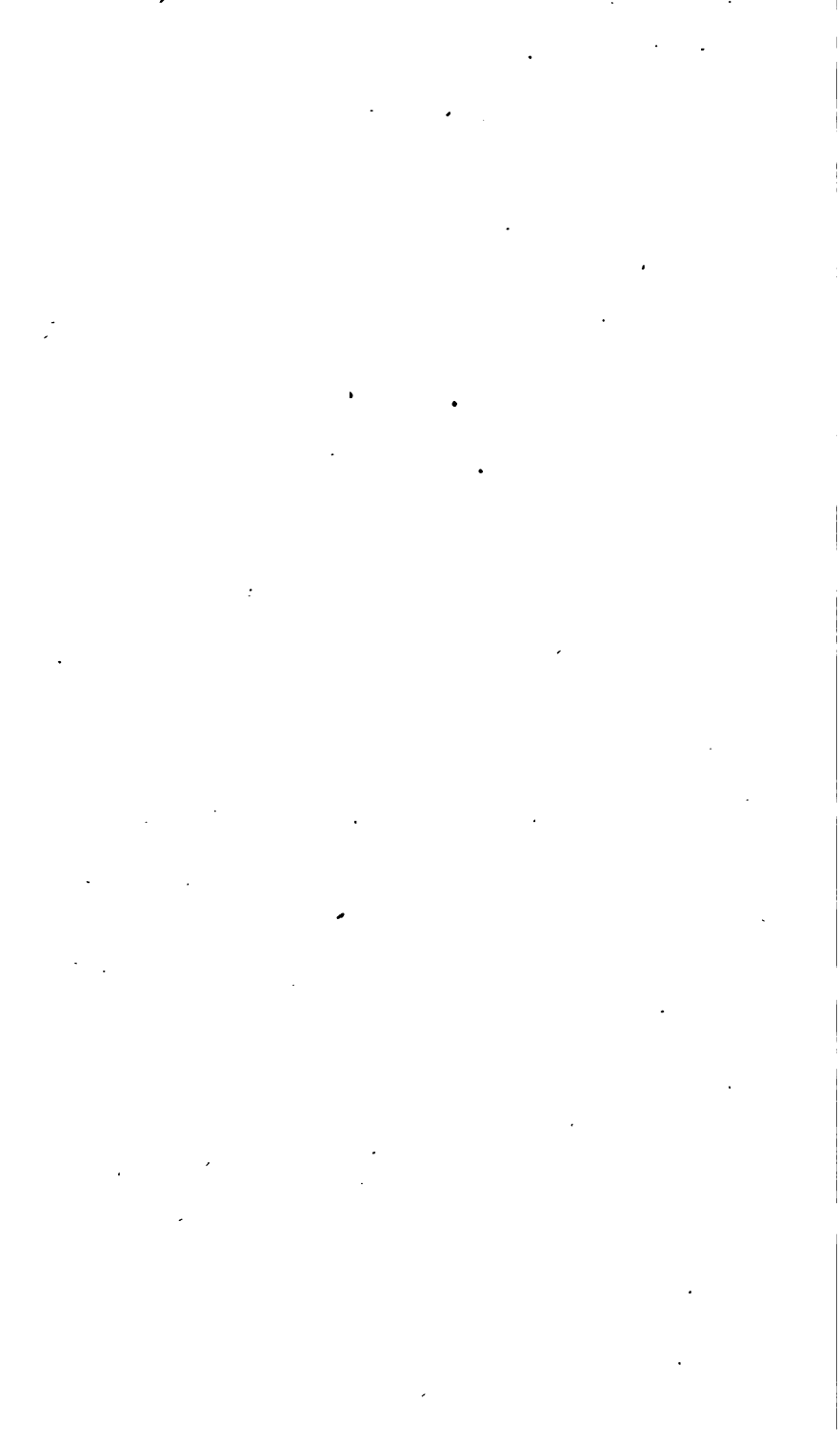
—The present church is the chancel of the cathedral; and four miles westward are the ruins of the bishop's palace.— Within half a mile of the cathedral is one of the circular towers built without cement, so frequently to be met with in all the Western Islands. In several places, there are vestiges of fortified camps, also an old castle, with a fosse and drawbridge.—Between the west end of Lismore and Mull, there is a rapid current at the dangerous rock of Carig, which is covered by the tide at high water; and there are many smaller currents along the neighbouring coasts.—On the south side of the island, opposite to Oban, there stands on an islet a curious rock covered with ivy, resembling the ruins of an old house.

*Gigaia*, or *Gigha*, is a low island, 7 miles long and  $1-2\frac{1}{2}$  broad, partly rocky and partly arable, in  $55^{\circ} 36'$  N. latitude, divided from the peninsula of Cantyre by a channel  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles in breadth. Its superficial contents are 5000 Scots acres, of which 1500 on the east side and at both ends, are arable. The soil, in general, is a brown mould, inclining to clay or gravel, and indifferently fertile. Towards the middle and west side, the ground is hilly, with patches susceptible of culture thinly interspersed. There are no trees in the island, but many oaks are dug up in the morasses. Springs are numerous; but there are neither lakes nor rivers.—Oats, barley and potatoes, are the chief articles of crop, of which, together with cattle, kelp, linen yarn and whisky, there is an annual exportation.—Dun-cliffs, near the middle of the island, is a high and steep rock, flat at top, which appears to have been a strong fortification. On the NW, N, and NE. sides, there is a steep ascent of from 40 to 80 feet, at the summit of which is a rock from 24 to 37 feet high; the rest is enclosed with a dry-stone wall 8-10 feet high. On the east side there is a steep path of 38 feet, seemingly cut out of the rock, leading to the gate, which is four feet wide.—At Kilchattan is a rude column 16 feet high, 4 broad, and 8 inches thick, near which there is a cairn; and several

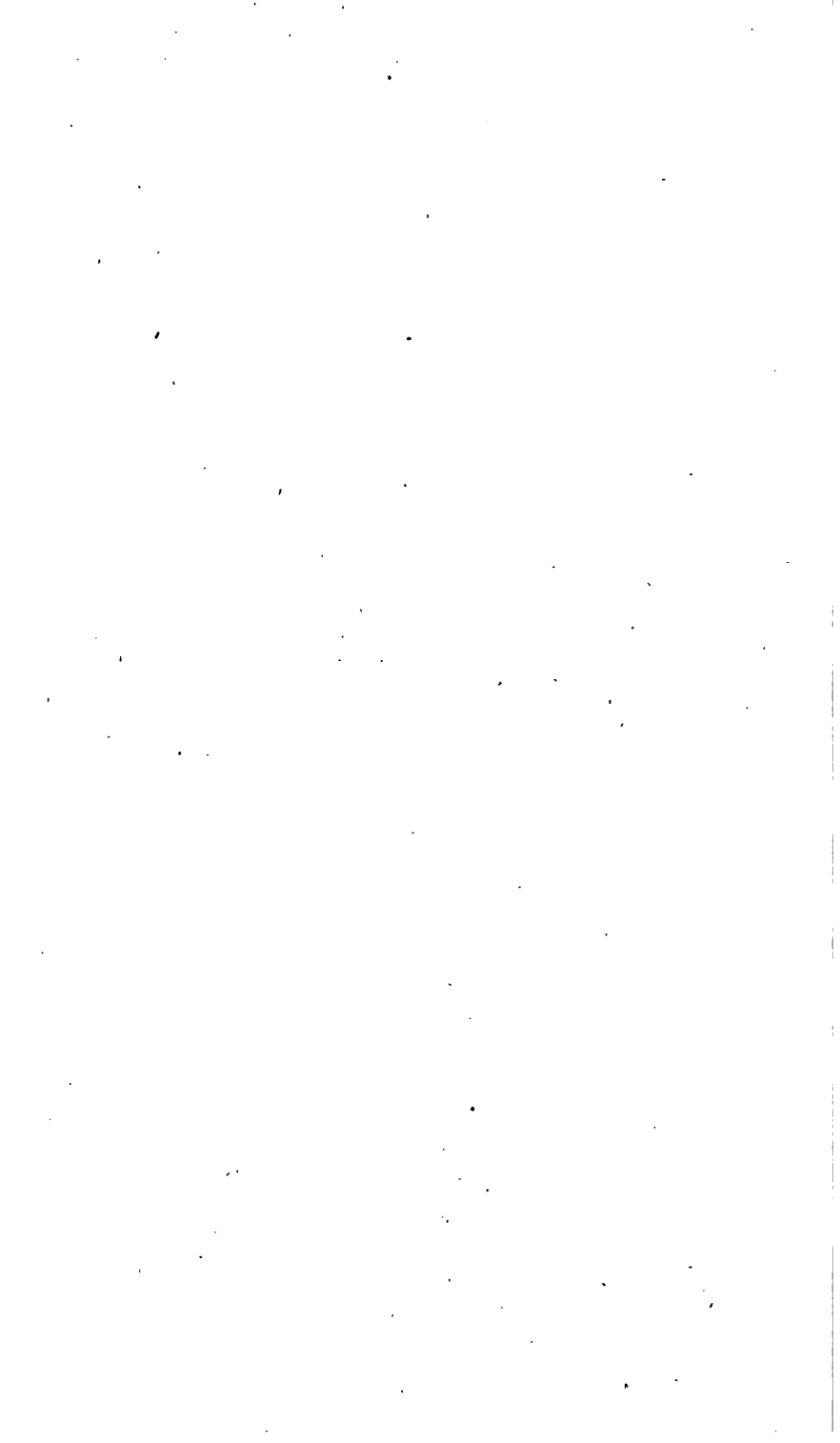


others at no great distance. A little eastward from these, in a bottom, is an artificial mound of a square form, and flat at top.—On the western shore, which is bold and rocky, there are two remarkable caves. One of these was originally 190 feet long; but, at present, a part of it only is covered. The other cave is 70 feet long, 30 broad, and 40 high.—At the south end of the island, there is a subterraneous passage 133 feet long, into which the sea runs. About the middle of it, there is an aperture 8 feet long and 2 broad; and near the end, there is another 20 feet long and 4 broad. When there is a surf, a perpetual mist issues from these apertures, accompanied with a loud noise. The mouth of this cave is to be seen at low water only. Northward, at a small distance, is another subterraneous passage 36 feet long. Several projecting points and sunk rocks on the east coast, render the navigation dangerous to strangers. Between these points are creeks, where vessels may be moored in safety.—In the bay of Airdmeanish, there is good anchoring ground in 5–7 fathoms water. Gigha and Cara may contain 850 inhabitants.

*Caray*, or *Cara*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile south from Gigha, is near a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth. The shores are everywhere high and rocky, except at the NE. end of the island, at which is the only landing place. The Mull of Cara, at the south end, is a perpendicular rock 187 feet in height. At the NE. end, the soil is a mixture of common mould, sand and shells; the surface, in other parts, is a stratum of peat-earth. There are some curious caves in the rocks.—Between Gigha and Cara is *Gigulum*, a little uninhabited island, before which is a range of large rocks and breakers. Between this islet and Gigha, there is a good anchoring place for large vessels.



## APPENDIX.



# APPENDIX.

## No. I.

### ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PARISHES IN SCOTLAND.

N. B. *The column of Numbers annexed to the List of Parishes, indicates the Volume of the Statistical Account of Scotland; in 21 volumes 8vo.*

#### A

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Presbytery.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Vol.</i>
Abbey of St Bathans,	Dunse,	Berwick,	12
Abbotshall,	Kirkaldy,	Fife,	4
Abdie,	Cupar,	Fife,	14
Aberbrothick,	Aberbrothick,	Forfar,	7
Abercorn,	Linlithgow,	Linlithgow,	20
Aberdalgie,	Perth,	Perth,	18
Aberdeen,	Aberdeen,	Aberdeen,	19
Aberdour,	Dunfermline,	Fife,	4
Aberdour,	Deer,	Aberdeen,	12
Aberfoyle,	Dunblane,	Perth,	10
Aberlady,	Haddington,	Haddington,	6
Aberlemno,	Forfar,	Forfar,	4
Aberlour,	Aberlour,	Banff,	4
Abernyte,	Dundee,	Perth,	9
Abernethy,	Perth,	Perth,	11
Abernethy,	Abernethy,	Elgin, &c.	13
Aboyne,	Kincardine O'Neil,	Aberdeen,	19
Airly,	Meigle,	Forfar	11
Airth,	Stirling,	Stirling,	3

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Presbytery.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Vol.</i>
Alford,	Alford,	Aberdeen,	15
Alness,	Dingwall,	Ross,	19
Alloa,	Stirling,	Clackmannan,	8
Alva,	Stirling,	Stirling,	18
Alvah,	Turreff,	Banff,	4
Alves,	Elgin,	Elgin,	11
Alvie,	Abernethy,	Inverness,	13
Alyth,	Meigle,	Perth,	6
Ancrum,	Jedburgh,	Roxburgh,	10
Annan,	Annan,	Dumfries,	19
Anstruther, Easter,	St Andrews,	Fife,	16
—————, Wester,	St Andrews,	Fife,	3
Anwoth,	Kirkcudbright,	Kirkcudbright,	13
Applecross,	Lochcarron,	Ross,	3
Applegarth,	Lochmaben,	Dumfries,	8
Arbirlot,	Aberbrothick,	Forfar,	3
Arbuthnot,	Fordoun,	Kincardine,	17
Archattan,	Lorn,	Argyle,	6
Ardelach,	Nairn,	Nairn,	4
Ardersier,	Nairn,	Inverness,	15
Ardnamurchan,	Mull,	Argyle, &c.	20
Ardrossan,	Irvine,	Ayr,	7
Aragask,	Perth,	Perth,	1
Arroquhar,	Dunbarton,	Dunbarton,	3
Ashkirk,	Selkirk,	Roxburgh, &c.	3
Assint,	Dornoch,	Sutherland,	16
Athelstaneford,	Haddington,	Haddington,	10
Auchindoir,	Alford,	Aberdeen,	12
Auchinleck,	Ayr,	Ayr,	11
Auchterarder,	Auchterarder,	Perth,	4
Auchterderran,	Kirkaldy,	Fife,	1
Auchtergaven,	Dunkeld,	Perth,	17
Auchterhouse,	Dundee,	Forfar,	14
Auchterless,	Turreff,	Aberdeen,	12
Auchtermuchty,	Cupar,	Fife,	6
Auchtertoul,	Kirkaldy,	Fife,	8
Auldearn,	Nairn,	Nairn,	19

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Presbytery.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Vol.</i>
Avendale,	Hamilton,	Lanark,	9
Avoch,	Chanonry,	Ross,	15
Ayr,	Ayr,	Ayr,	1, 2
Ayton,	Chirnside,	Berwick,	1
<b>B</b>			
Ballantrae,	Stranraer,	Ayr	1
Baldernock,	Dunbarton,	Stirling,	15
Balfron,	Dunbarton,	Stirling,	17
Ballingry,	Kirkaldy,	Fife,	7
Balmaclellan,	Kirkcudbright,	Kirkcudbright,	7
Balmaghee	Kirkcudbright,	Kirkcudbright,	15
Balmerino,	Cupar,	Fife,	9
Belquhider,	Dunblane,	Perth,	6
Banchory Davinick,	Aberdeen,	Aberdeen, &c.	4
Banchory Tarnan,	Kincardine O'Neil,	Kincardine, &c.	7
Banff,	Fordyce,	Banff,	20
Barr,	Ayr,	Ayr,	12
Barray,	Uist,	Inverness,	13
Barrie,	Aberbrothick,	Forfar,	4
Barvas,	Lewis,	Ross,	19
Bathgate,	Linlithgow,	Linlithgow,	1
Beath,	Dunfermline,	Fife,	3
Bedrule,	Jedburgh,	Roxburgh,	15
Beith,	Irvine,	Ayr, &c.	8
Belhelvie,	Aberdeen,	Aberdeen,	7
Bellie,	Strathbogie,	Banff, &c.	14
Bendochie,	Meikle,	Perth,	19
Benholm,	Fordoun,	Fettercairn,	15
Biggar,	Biggar,	Lanark,	1
Birnie,	Elgin,	Elgin,	9
Birse,	Kincardine O'Neil,	Aberdeen,	9
Blackford,	Auchterarder,	Perth,	3
Blair Athol,	Dunkeld,	Perth,	2
Blairgowrie,	Meikle,	Perth,	17
Blantyre,	Hamilton,	Lanark,	2
Boharm,	Aberlour,	Banff, &c.	17

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Presbytery.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Vol.</i>
Boleskine,	Abertarf,	Inverness,	20
Bolton,	Haddington,	Haddington,	4
Bonhil,	Dunbarton,	Dunbarton,	3
Bonkle,	Dunse,	Berwick,	3
Borgue,	Kirkcudbright,	Kirkcudbright,	11
Borrowstounness,	Linlithgow,	Linlithgow,	18
Borthwick,	Dalkeith,	Edinburgh,	13
Bothkennar,	Stirling,	Stirling,	17
Bothwell,	Hamilton,	Lanark,	16
Botriphnie,	Strathbogie,	Banff,	10, 18
Bourtie,	Garioch,	Aberdeen,	9
Bowden,	Selkirk,	Roxburgh,	16
Bower,	Caithness,	Caithness,	7
Boyndie,	Fordyce,	Banff,	19
Bracadale,	Skye,	Inverness,	3
Brechin,	Brechin,	Forfar,	5
Bressay,	Zetland,	Orkney,	10
Broughton,	Biggar,	Peebles,	7
Buchanan,	Dunbarton,	Stirling,	9
Buittle,	Kirkcudbright,	Kirkcudbright,	17
Burntisland,	Kirkaldy,	Fife,	2

## C

Cabrach,	Alford,	Banff,	7
Cadder,	Glasgow,	Lanark,	8
Caerlaverock,	Dumfries,	Dumfries,	6
Cairny,	Strathbogie,	Aberdeen,	12
Calder,	Nairn,	Nairn, &c.	4
Calder, Mid,	Linlithgow,	Edinburgh,	14
Calder, West,	Linlithgow,	Edinburgh,	18
Callander,	Dunblane,	Perth,	11
Cambuslang,	Hamilton,	Lanark,	5
Cambusnethan,	Hamilton,	Lanark,	12
Cameron,	St Andrews,	Fife,	11
Campbelton,	Cantyre,	Argyle,	10
Campsie,	Glasgow,	Stirling,	15
Canisbay,	Caithness,	Caithness,	8



<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Presbytery.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Vol.</i>
Canoby,	Langholm,	Dumfries,	14
Canongate,	Edinburgh,	Edinburgh,	6
Caputh,	Dunkeld,	Perth,	9
Cardross,	Dunbarton,	Dunbarton,	17
Cargill,	Dunkeld,	Perth,	13
Carluke,	Lanark,	Lanark,	8
Carmichael,	Lanark,	Lanark,	13
Carmunnock,	Glasgow,	Lanark,	18
Carmylie,	Aberbrothick,	Forfar,	1
Carnbee,	St Andrews,	Fife,	13
Carnock,	Dunfermline,	Fife,	11
Carnwath,	Lanark,	Lanark,	10
Careston,	Brechin,	Forfar,	2
Carriden,	Linlithgow,	Linlithgow,	1
Carrington,	Dalkeith,	Edinburgh,	14
Carsefairn,	Kirkcudbright,	Kirkcudbright,	7
Carstairs,	Lanark,	Lanark,	18
Castletown,	Langholm,	Roxburgh,	16
Cathcart,	Glasgow,	Renfrew, &c.	5
Cavers,	Jedburgh,	Roxburgh,	17
Ceres,	Cupar,	Fife,	5
Channelkirk,	Lauder,	Berwick,	13
Chapel of Garioch,	Garioch,	Aberdeen,	11
Chirnside,	Chirnside,	Berwick,	14
Cumbraes,	Irvine,	Ayr,	11
Clackmannan,	Stirling,	Clackmannan,	14
Clatt,	Alford,	Aberdeen,	8
Cleish,	Dunfermline,	Kinross,	3
Closeburn,	Penpont,	Dumfries,	13
Clunie,	Dunkeld,	Perth,	9
Clunie,	Kincardine O'Neil,	Aberdeen,	10
Clyne,	Dornoch,	Sutherland,	10
Cockburnspath,	Dunbar,	Berwick,	13
Cockpen,	Dalkeith,	Edinburgh,	2
Coldingham,	Chirnside,	Berwick,	12
Coldstream,	Chirnside,	Berwick,	4
Collace,	Perth,	Perth,	20

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Presbytery.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Vol.</i>
Collessie,	Cupar,	Fife,	2
Collington,	Edinburgh,	Edinburgh,	19
Colmonell,	Stranraer,	Ayr,	2
Colvend,	Dumfries,	Kirkcudbright,	17
Comrie,	Auchterarder,	Perth,	11
Contin,	Dingwall,	Ross, &c.	7
Gerstorphine,	Edinburgh,	Edinburgh,	14
Ortachy,	Forfar,	Forfar,	10
Coull,	Kincardine O'Neil,	Aberdeen,	9
Cupar-Angus,	Meigle,	Forfar, &c.	17
Covington,	Biggar,	Lanark,	1
Coylton,	Ayr,	Ayr,	1
Craig,	Brechin,	Forfar,	2
Craigie,	Ayr,	Ayr,	5
Craignish,	Inverary,	Argyle,	7
Crail,	St Andrews,	Fife,	9
Crailing,	Jedburgh,	Roxburgh,	2
Cramond,	Edinburgh,	Edinburgh,	1
Cranshaws,	Dunse,	Berwick,	6
Cranston,	Dalkeith,	Edinburgh,	9
Crathy,	Kincardine O'Neil,	Aberdeen,	14
Crawford,	Lanark,	Lanark,	4
Crawfordjohn,	Lanark,	Lanark,	6
Crichton,	Dalkeith,	Edinburgh,	14
Criech,	Cupar,	Fife,	4
Criech,	Dornoch,	Sutherland,	8
Erieff,	Auchterarder,	Perth,	9
Crimond,	Deer,	Aberdeen,	11
Cromarty,	Cromarty,	Cromarty,	12
Cromdale,	Abernethy,	Inverness, &c.	3
Cross,	North Isles,	Orkney,	7
Crossmichael,	Kirkcudbright,	Kirkcudbright,	1
Croy,	Nairn,	Inverness, &c.	11
Cruden,	Ellon,	Aberdeen,	5
Cullen,	Fordyce,	Banff,	6
Culross,	Dunfermline,	Perth,	12
Culsamond,	Garioch,	Aberdeen,	18

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Presbytery.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
Culter,	Biggar,	Lanark,	3
Cults,	Cupar,	Fife,	6
Cumbernauld,	Glasgow,	Dunbarton,	3
Cummertrees,	Annan,	Dumfries,	7
Cumnock, N. & O.	Ayr,	Ayr,	6
Cupar,	Cupar,	Fife,	17
Currie,	Edinburgh,	Edinburgh,	5
Cushnie,	Alford,	Aberdeen,	4
<b>D</b>			
Daily,	Ayr,	Ayr,	10
Dairsie,	Cupar,	Fife,	3
Dalgety,	Dunfermline,	Fife,	15
Dalkeith,	Dalkeith,	Edinburgh,	12
Dallas,	Forres,	Elgin,	4
Dalmeny,	Linlithgow,	Linlithgow,	1, 9
Dalry,	Irvine,	Ayr,	12
Dalry,	Kirkcudbright,	Kirkcudbright,	13
Dalrymple,	Ayr,	Ayr,	4
Dalsarf,	Hamilton,	Lanark,	3
Dalton,	Lochmaben,	Dumfries,	14
Dalziel,	Hamilton,	Lanark,	3
Dalmellington,	Ayr,	Ayr,	6
Daviot,	Garioch,	Aberdeen,	6
Daviot,	Inverness,	Inverness,	14
Deer, Old,	Deer,	Aberdeen	16
— New,	Deer,	Aberdeen,	9
Delting,	Shetland,	Orkney,	9
Denino,	St Andrews,	Fife,	11
Denny,	Stirling,	Stirling,	2
Deskford,	Fordyce,	Banff,	4
Dingwall,	Dingwall,	Ross,	3
Dirleton,	Haddington,	Haddington,	3
Dollar,	Stirling,	Clackmannan,	15
Dolphington,	Biggar,	Lanark,	14
Dores,	Inverness,	Inverness,	3
Dornoch,	Dornoch,	Sutherland,	8
Dornock,	Annan,	Dumfries,	2

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Presbytery.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Vol.</i>
Douglas,	Lanark,	Lanark,	8
Drainy,	Elgin,	Elgin,	4
Dreghorn,	Irvine,	Ayr,	4
Dron,	Perth,	Perth,	9
Drumblade,	Turreff,	Aberdeen,	4
Drummelzier,	Peebles,	Peebles,	7
Drumoak,	Aberdeen,	Aberdeen, &c.	3
Drymen,	Dunbarton,	Stirling,	8
Drysdale,	Lochmaben,	Dumfries,	9
Duddingston,	Edinburgh,	Edinburgh,	18
Duffus,	Elgin,	Elgin,	8
Duirnish,	Skye,	Inverness,	4
Dpll,	Dunkeld,	Perth,	6
Dumbarny,	Perth,	Perth,	8
Dumfries,	Dumfries,	Dumfries,	5
Dun,	Brechin,	Forfar,	3
Dunbar,	Dunbar,	Haddington,	5
Dunbarton,	Dunbarton,	Dunbarton,	4
Dunblane,	Dunblane,	Perth,	7
Dubog,	Cupar,	Fife,	4
Dundee,	Dundee,	Forfar,	8
Dundonald,	Ayr,	Ayr,	7
Dunfermline,	Dunfermline,	Fife,	13
Dunkeld,	Dunkeld,	Perth,	20
—— Little	Dunkeld,	Perth,	6
Dunlop,	Irvine,	Ayr,	9
Dunnet,	Caithness,	Caithness,	11
Dunnichen,	Forfar,	Forfar,	1
Dunning,	Auchterarder,	Perth,	19
Dunottar,	Fordoun,	Kincardine,	11
Dunoon,	Dunoon,	Argyle,	2
Dunrossness,	Zetland,	Orkney,	7
Dunscore,	Dumfries,	Dumfries,	3
Dunse,	Dunse,	Berwick,	4
Dunsyre,	Biggar,	Lanark,	1
Durisdeer,	Penpont,	Dumfries,	4
Durness,	Tongue,	Sutherland,	8

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Presbytery.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Vol.</i>
Durris,	Aberdeen,	Kincardine,	3.
Duthil,	Abernethy,	Elgin, &c.	4
Dyce,	Aberdeen,	Aberdeen,	3
Dyke,	Forres,	Elgin,	20
Dysart,	Kirkaldy,	Fife,	12.

## E

Eaglesham,	Glasgow,	Renfrew,	2
Earlstoun,	Lauder,	Berwick,	4.
Eastwood,	Paisley,	Renfrew,	18
Eccles,	Dunse,	Berwick,	11.
Ecclesmachan,	Linlithgow,	Linlithgow,	2
Echt,	Kincardine O'Neil,	Aberdeen,	13.
Eckford,	Jedburgh,	Roxburgh,	8.
Edderachyllis,	Tongue,	Sutherland,	6
Eddertown,	Tain,	Ross,	11.
Eddenkeillie,	Forres,	Elgin, &c.	8.
Edinburgh,	Edinburgh,	Edinburgh,	6
Eddleston,	Peebles,	Peebles,	17.
Ednam,	Kelso,	Roxburgh,	11.
Edrom,	Chirnside,	Berwick,	1.
Edzell,	Brechin,	Forfar,	10.
Elgin,	Elgin,	Elgin,	5
Ellon,	Ellon,	Aberdeen,	3
Ely,	St Andrews,	Fife,	17.
Errol,	Perth,	Perth,	4
Erskine,	Paisley,	Renfrew,	9
Eskdalemuir,	Langholm,	Dumfries,	12
Essie,	Meigle,	Forfar,	16.
Etterick,	Selkirk,	Selkirk,	3.
Evie,	Kirkwall,	Orkney,	20.
Ewes,	Langholm,	Dumfries,	14.
Eyemouth,	Chirnside,	Dumfries,	3

## F

Fala,	Dalkeith,	Edinburgh, &c.	10.
Falkirk,	Linlithgow,	Stirling,	19

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Presbytery.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Pa.</i>
Balkland,	Cupar,	Fife,	4
Bar,	Tongue,	Sutherland,	3
Bearn,	Tain,	Ross,	4
Banwick,	Irvine,	Ayr,	14
Barn,	Brechin,	Forfar,	3
Barnell,	Brechin,	Forfar,	3
Ferry-Port-on Craig,	St Andrews,	Fife,	8
Betlar,	Shetland,	Orkney, &c.	13
Bettercairn,	Fordoun,	Kincardine,	5
Betteresso,	Fordoun,	Kincardine,	12
Bhtray,	Aberdeen,	Aberdeen,	9
Bhtray,	Dunbarton,	Stirling,	11
Bith,	Caerston,	Orkney,	14
Bisk,	Cupar,	Fife,	3
Bodderty,	Dingwall,	Cromarty, &c.	7
Bogo,	Dunse,	Berwick,	20
Borbes,	Alford,	Aberdeen,	11
Borbyce,	Fordyce,	Banff,	3
Bordoun,	Fordoun,	Kincardine,	4
Borfar,	Forfar,	Forfar,	6
Borgan,	St Andrews,	Fife,	16
Borgandenny,	Perth,	Perth,	9
Borglen,	Turreff,	Banff,	14
Borgue,	Turreff,	Aberdeen,	12
Borres,	Forres,	Banff,	17
Borteviot,	Perth,	Perth,	20
Bortingal,	Dunkeld,	Perth,	2
Bossaway,	Auchterarder,	Perth, &c.	18
Boulden,	Chirnside,	Berwick,	11
Boulis, Wester,	Auchterarder,	Perth,	15
Boveran,	Ellon,	Aberdeen,	6
Braiserburgh,	Deer,	Aberdeen,	6
Bryvie,	Turreff,	Aberdeen,	9
G			
Gairlock,	Lochcarron,	Ross,	3
Galashiels,	Selkirk,	Selkirk, &c.	2

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Presbytery.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Vol.</i>
Galston,	Ayr,	Ayr,	2
Gamrie,	Turreff,	Banff,	1
Gargunnoch,	Stirling,	Stirling,	18
Gartly,	Strathbogie,	Banff,	11
Garvald,	Haddington,	Haddington,	13
Garvock,	Fordoun,	Kincardine,	3
Gask,	Auchterarder,	Perth,	1
Gigha,	Cantyre,	Argyle,	8
Girthon,	Kirkcudbright,	Kirkcudbright,	11
Girvan,	Ayr,	Ayr,	12
Gladsmuir,	Haddington,	Haddington,	7
Glamis,	Forfar,	Forfar,	3
Glasford,	Hamilton,	Lanark,	7
Glasgow,	Glasgow,	Lanark,	5
—— Barony,	Glasgow,	Lanark,	12
Glasgow, Newport,	Paisley,	Renfrew,	5
Glass,	Strathbogie,	Banff, &c.	7
Glassary,	Inverary,	Argyle,	13
Glasserton,	Wigton,	Wigton,	17
Glenbervie,	Fordoun,	Glencairn,	11
Glenbucket,	Alford,	Aberdeen,	19
Glencairn,	Penpont,	Dumfries,	2
Glenecross,	Dalkeith,	Edinburgh,	15
Glendovan,	Auchterarder,	Perth,	6
Glenelg,	Lochcarron,	Inverness,	16
Glenholm,	Biggar,	Peebles,	4
Glenisla,	Meikle,	Forfar,	6
Glenmuick,	Kincardine O'Neil,	Aberdeen,	12
Glenorchy,	Lorn,	Argyle,	8
Glenshiel,	Lochcarron,	Ross,	7
Golspie,	Dornoch,	Sutherland,	9
Gordon,	Lauder,	Berwick,	5
Govan,	Glasgow,	Lanark, &c.	14
Graitney,	Annan,	Dumfries,	9
Grange,	Strathbogie,	Banff,	9
Greenlaw,	Dunse,	Berwick,	14
Greenock,	Paisley,	Renfrew,	5
Guthrie,	Aberbrothick,	Forfar,	8

## H

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Presbytery.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Vol.</i>
Haddington,	Haddington,	Haddington,	6
Halkirk,	Caithness,	Caithness,	19
Hamilton,	Hamilton,	Lanark,	2
Harray,	Cairston,	Orkney,	14
Harris,	Uist,	Inverness,	10
Hawick,	Jedburgh,	Roxburgh,	8
Heriot,	Dalkeith,	Edinburgh,	16
Hobkirk,	Jedburgh,	Roxburgh,	3
Hoddam,	Annan,	Dumfries,	3
Holme,	Kirkwall,	Orkney,	5
Holywood,	Dumfries,	Dumfries,	1
Hounam,	Jedburgh,	Roxburgh,	1
Houstoun,	Paisley,	Renfrew,	1
Hoy,	Cairston,	Orkney,	16
Humbie,	Haddington,	Haddington,	6
Huntly,	Strathbogie,	Aberdeen,	11
Hutton,	Chirnside,	Berwick,	4
Hutton,	Lochmaben,	Dumfries,	13

## I

Jedburgh,	Jedburgh,	Roxburgh,	1
Inch,	Stranraer,	Wigton,	3
Inchinnan,	Paisley,	Renfrew,	3
Inchture,	Dundee,	Perth,	4
Innerkip,	Paisley,	Renfrew,	4
Innerleithan,	Peebles,	Peebles,	19
Innerwick,	Dunbar,	Haddington,	1
Insch,	Garioch,	Aberdeen,	17
Inverary,	Inverary,	Argyle,	5
Inverarity,	Forfar,	Forfar,	4
Inveravon,	Aberlour,	Elgin, &c.	18
Inverbervie,	Fordoun,	Kincardine,	13
Inverchaolain,	Dunoon,	Argyle,	5
Inveresk,	Dalkeith,	Edinburgh,	16
Inverkeillor,	Aberbrothick,	Forfar,	3
Inverkeithing,	Dunfermline,	Fife,	10



<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Presbytery.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Vol.</i>
Inverkeithny,	Turreff,	Banff,	11
Inverness,	Inverness,	Inverness,	9
Inverury,	Garioch,	Aberdeen,	7
Johnston,	Lochmaben,	Dumfries,	4
Irvine,	Irvine,	Ayr,	7
Jura,	Cantyre,	Argyle,	12

## K

Keig,	Alford,	Aberdeen,	11
Keir,	Penpont,	Dumfries,	12
Keith,	Strathbogie,	Banff,	5
Keithhall,	Garioch,	Aberdeen,	2
Kells,	Kirkcudbright,	Kirkcudbright,	4
Kelso,	Kelso,	Roxburgh,	10
Kelton,	Kirkcudbright,	Kirkcudbright,	8
Kemback,	St. Andrews,	Fife,	14
Kemnay,	Garioch,	Aberdeen,	12
Kenethmont,	Alford,	Aberdeen,	13
Kenmore,	Dunkeld,	Pertshire,	17
Kennoway,	Kirkaldy,	Fife,	13
Kettins,	Meigle,	Forfar,	17
Kettle,	Cupar,	Fife,	1, 2
Kilbarchan,	Paisley,	Renfrew,	15
Kilbirny,	Irvine,	Ayr,	7
Kilbrandon,	Lorn,	Argyle,	14
Kilbride,	Kintyre,	Bute,	8
Kilbride, East	Hamilton,	Lanark,	3
———— West	Irvine,	Ayr,	12
Kilbucho,	Biggar,	Peebles,	4
Kilcalmonell,	Kintyre,	Argyle,	10
Kilchonan,	Kintyre,	Argyle,	11
Kilchrenan,	Lorn,	Argyle,	6
Kilconquhar,	St. Andrews,	Fife,	9
Kildalton,	Kintyre,	Argyle,	11
Kildonan,	Dornoch,	Sutherland,	3
Kildrummy,	Alford,	Aberdeen,	18
Kilfinan,	Dunoon,	Argyle,	14

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Presbytery.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Vol.</i>
Kilfinichen,	Mull,	Argyle,	14
Killarrow,	Kintyre,	Argyle,	11
Killean,	Kintyre,	Argyle,	19
Killearn,	Dunbarton,	Stirling,	16
Killearnan,	Chanonry,	Ross,	17
Kilin,	Dunkeld,	Perth,	17
Kilmadan,	Dunoon,	Argyle,	4
Kilmadock,	Dunblane,	Perth,	20
Kilmalcolm,	Paisley,	Renfrew,	4
Kilmalie,	Abertarf,	{ Inverness, } { Argyle, }	8
Kilmanivaig,	Abertarf,	Inverness,	17
Kilmany,	Cupar,	Fife,	19
Kilmarnock,	Irvine,	Ayr,	2
Kilmaronock,	Dunbarton,	Dunbarton,	11
Kilmartin,	Inverary,	Argyle,	8
Kilmaurs,	Irvine,	Ayr,	9
Kilmorack,	Dingwall,	Inverness,	20
Kilmore,	Lorn,	Argyle,	11
Kilmory,	Kintyre,	Bute,	9
Kilmuir,	Skye,	Inverness,	2
Kilmuir, Easter,	Tain,	{ Ross, and } { Cromarty, }	6
————— Wester,	Chanonry,	Ross,	12
Kilninian,	Mull,	Argyle,	14
Kilninver,	Lorn,	Argyle,	10
Kilpatrick, New	Dunbarton,	{ Dunbarton, } { Stirling, }	7
————— Old,	Dunbarton,	Dunbarton,	5
Kilrenny,	St Andrews,	Fife,	1
Kilspindie,	Perth,	Perth,	4
Kilsyth,	Glasgow,	Stirling,	18
Kiltarlity,	Inverness,	Inverness,	13
Kiltearn,	Dingwall,	Ross,	1
Kilwinning,	Irvine,	Ayr,	11
Kincardine,	Dunblane,	Perth,	6
Kincardine,	Tain,	{ Ross, } { Cromarty, }	3

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Presbytery.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Vol.</i>
Kincardine O'Neil,	Kincardine O'Neil,	Aberdeen,	6
Kinclaven,	Dunkeld,	Perth,	19
Kinfauns,	Perth,	Perth,	14
Kingarth,	Dunoon,	Bute,	1
King-Edward,	Turreff,	Aberdeen,	11
Kinghorn,	Kirkaldy,	Fife,	12
Kinglassie,	Kirkaldy,	Fife,	4
Kingoldrum,	Meigle,	Forfar,	9
Kingsbarns,	St Andrews,	Fife,	4
Kingussie,	Abernethy,	Inverness,	3
Kinloch,	Dunkeld,	Perth,	17
Kinloss,	Forres,	{ Elgin, } { Forres, }	1
Kinnaird,	Dundee,	Perth,	6
Kinneff,	Fordoun,	Kincardine,	6
Kinnell,	Aberbrothick,	Forfar,	2
Kinnellar,	Aberdeen,	Aberdeen,	3
Kinnettles,	Forfar,	Forfar,	9
Kinnoull,	Perth,	Perth,	18
Kinross,	Dunfermline,	Kinross,	6
Kintail,	Lochcarron,	Ross,	6
Kintore,	Garioch,	Aberdeen,	13
Kippen,	Dunblane,	{ Perth, } { Stirling, }	18
Kirkaldy,	Kirkaldy,	Fife,	18
Kirkbean,	Dumfries,	Kirkcudbright,	15
Kirkcolm,	Stranraer,	Wigton,	2
Kirkconnel,	Penpont,	Dumfries,	10
Kirkcudbright,	Kirkcudbright,	Kirkcudbright,	11
Kirkden,	Aberbrothick,	Forfar,	2
Kirkgunzean,	Dumfries,	Kirkcudbright,	7
Kirkhill,	Inverness,	Inverness,	4
Kirkinner,	Wigton,	Wigton,	4
Kirkintulloch,	Glasgow,	Dunbarton,	2
Kirkliston,	Linlithgow,	Linlithgow,	10
Kirkmabreck,	Wigton,	Kirkcudbright,	15

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Presbytery.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Vol.</i>
Kirkmahoe,	Dumfries,	Dumfries,	2
Kirkmaiden,	Stranraer,	Wigton,	1
Kirkmichael,	Lochmaben,	Dumfries,	1
Kirkmichael,	Ayr,	Ayr,	6
Kirkmichael,	Dunkeld,	Perth,	15
Kirkmichael,	Abernethy,	Banff,	12-12
Kirkmichael,	Chanonry,	Cromarty, &c.	14
Kirknewton,	Edinburgh,	Edinburgh,	9
Kirkoswald,	Ayr,	Ayr,	10
Kirkowen,	Wigton,	Wigton,	20
Kirkpatrick-Durham,	Dumfries,	Kirkcudbright,	2
Kirkpatrick-Fleming,	Annan,	Dumfries,	13
Kirkpatrick-Irongray,	Dumfries,	Kirkcudbright,	15
Kirkpatrick-Juxta,	Lochmaben,	Dumfries,	4
Kirktoun,	Jedburgh,	Roxburgh,	10
Kirkurd,	Peebles,	Peebles,	10
Kirkwall,	Kirkwall,	Orkney,	7
Kirriemuir,	Forfar,	Forfar,	12-12
Knapdale, N.	Inverary,	Argyle,	6
Knapdale, S.	Inverary,	Argyle,	19
Knockandow,	Aberlour,	Moray,	4

## L

Ladykirk,	Chirnside,	Berwick,	7
Ladykirk,	North Isles,	Orkney,	7
Laggan,	Abertarf,	Inverness,	3
Lairg,	Dornoch,	Sutherland,	11
Lamington,	Biggar,	Lanark,	6
Lanark,	Lanark,	Lanark,	15
Langholm,	Langholm,	Dumfries,	13
Langton,	Dunse,	Berwick,	14
Larbert,	Stirling,	Stirling,	3
Largo,	St Andrews,	Fife,	4
Largs,	Irvine,	Ayr,	17
Laswade,	Dalkeith,	Edinburgh,	10
Latheron,	Caithness,	Caithness,	17
Lauder,	Lauder,	Berwick,	1

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Presbytery.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Vol.</i>
Laurencekirk,	Fordoun,	Kincardine,	5
Lecropt,	Dunblane,	Stirling, &c.	17
Legerwood,	Lauder,	Berwick,	16
Leith, N. & S.	Edinburgh,	Edinburgh,	6
Leochel,	Alford,	Aberdeen,	6
Lerwick,	Shetland,	Orkney,	3
Leslie,	Kirkaldy,	Fife,	6.
Lesly,	Garioch,	Aberdeen,	8
Lesmahago,	Lanark,	Lanark,	7
Lessudden,	Selkirk,	Roxburgh,	10
Leswalt,	Stranraer,	Wigton,	3
Lethendy,	Dunkeld,	Perth,	17
Lethnot,	Brechin,	Forfar,	4
Leuchars,	St Andrews,	Fife,	18
Libberton,	Biggar,	Lanark,	2
Libberton,	Edinburgh,	Edinburgh,	6
Liff,	Dundee,	Forfar,	13
Lilliesleaf,	Selkirk	Roxburgh,	17
Linlithgow,	Linlithgow,	Linlithgow,	14
Linton,	Peebles,	Peebles,	1
Linton,	Kelso,	Roxburgh,	3
Lintrathen,	Meikle,	Forfar,	13
Lismore,	Lorn,	Argyle,	1.
Livingston,	Linlithgow,	Linlithgow,	20
Lochalsh,	Lochcarron,	Ross,	11
Lochbroom,	Lochcarron,	Ross,	10
Lochcarron,	Lochcarron,	Ross,	13
Lochgoilhead,	Dunoon,	Argyle,	3
Lochlee,	Brechin,	Forfar,	5
Lochmaben,	Lochmaben,	Dumfries,	7
Lochrutton,	Dumfries,	Kirkcudbright,	2
Lochs,	Lewis,	Ross,	19
Lochwinnoch,	Paisley,	Renfrew,	15
Logie,	Dunblane,	Stirling, &c.	3
Logie,	Cupar,	Fife,	8
Logie,	Brechin,	Forfar,	9

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Presbytery.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Fol.</i>
Logie Buchan,	Ellon,	Aberdeen,	4
Logie Coldstone,	Kincardine O'Neil,	Aberdeen,	9
Logie Easter,	Tain,	Ross, &c.	4
Logierait,	Dunkeld,	Perth,	5
Longforgan,	Dundee,	Perth,	19
Longformacus,	Dunse,	Berwick,	1
Longside,	Deer,	Aberdeen,	15
Lonmay,	Deer,	Aberdeen,	16
Loth,	Dornoch,	Sutherland,	6
Loudoun,	Irvine,	Ayr,	3
Luce, New,	Stranraer,	Wigton,	13
Luce, Old	Stranraer,	Wigton,	14
Lumphanan,	Kincardine O'Neil,	Aberdeen,	0
Lunan,	Aberbrothick,	Forfar,	1
Lundie,	Dundee,	Forfar, &c.	7
Luss,	Dunbarton,	Dunbarton,	17
Lyne,	Peebles,	Peebles,	12

## M

Machar, New,	Aberdeen,	Aberdeen, &c.	6
Machlin,	Ayr,	Ayr,	2
Madderty,	Auchterarder,	Perth,	19
Mains of Fintry,	Dundee,	Forfar,	8
Makerston,	Kelso,	Roxburgh,	9
Manor,	Peebles,	Peebles,	3
Markinch,	Kirkaldy,	Fife,	12
Marnoch,	Strathbogie,	Banff,	9
Maryculter,	Aberdeen,	Kincardine,	6
Marykirk,	Fordoun,	Kincardine,	18
Maryton,	Brechin,	Forfar,	9
Maxton,	Selkirk,	Roxburgh,	3
Maybole,	Ayr,	Ayr,	3
Mearns,	Paisley,	Renfrew,	17
Meigle,	Meigle,	Perth,	1
Meldrum, Old,	Garioch,	Aberdeen,	13
Melrose,	Selkirk,	Roxburgh,	9
Menmuir,	Brechin,	Forfar,	6

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Presbytery.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Vol.</i>
Mertoun,	Lauder,	Berwick,	14
Methlick,	Ellon,	Aberdeen,	4
Methven,	Perth,	Perth,	10
Middlebie,	Annan,	Dumfries,	6
Midmar,	Kincardine O'Neil,	Aberdeen,	2
Minnigaff,	Wigton,	Kirkcudbright,	7
Minto,	Jedburgh,	Roxburgh,	19
Mochrum,	Wigton,	Wigton,	17
Moffat,	Lochmaben,	Dumfries, &c.	2
Monedie,	Perth,	Perth,	3-3
Monifieth,	Dundee,	Forfar,	13
Monikie,	Dundee,	Forfar,	4
Monimail,	Cupar,	Fife,	2
Monivaird,	Auchterarder,	Perth,	8
Monkland, East,	Hamilton,	Lanark,	7
Monkland, West,	Hamilton,	Lanark,	7
Monkton,	Ayr,	Ayr,	12
Montquhitter,	Turreff,	Aberdeen,	6
Montrose,	Brechin,	Forfar,	5
Monymusk,	Garioch,	Aberdeen,	3
Monzie,	Auchterarder,	Perth,	15
Moonzie,	Cupar,	Fife,	8
Morbattle,	Kelso,	Roxburgh,	16
Mordington,	Chirnside,	Berwick,	15
Morham,	Haddington,	Haddington,	2
Mortlach,	Strathbogie,	Banff,	17
Morton,	Penpont,	Dumfries,	10
Morven,	Mull,	Argyle,	10
Moulin,	Dunkeld,	Perth,	5
Mouswald,	Lochmaben,	Dumfries,	7
Moy,	Inverness,	Inverness,	8
Muchart,	Auchterarder,	Perth,	9
Muiravonside,	Linlithgow,	Stirling,	1
Muirhouse,	Dundee,	Forfar,	13
Muirkirk,	Ayr,	Ayr,	7
Muthil,	Auchterarder,	Perth,	8

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Presbytery.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Vol.</i>
N			
Nairn,	Nairn,	Nairn,	12
Nenthorn,	Kelso,	Berwick,	6
Nesting,	Zetland,	Orkney,	17
Newabbey,	Dumfries,	Kirkcudbright,	2
Newbattle,	Dalkeith,	Edinburgh,	10
Newburgh,	Cupar,	Fife,	8
Newburn,	St Andrews,	Fife,	16
Newhills,	Aberdeen,	Aberdeen,	6
Newlands,	Peebles,	Peebles,	1
Newton,	Dalkeith,	Edinburgh,	11
Newton upon Ayr,	Ayr,	Ayr,	2-2
Newtyle,	Meikle,	Forfar,	3
Nielston,	Paisley,	Renfrew,	2
Nigg,	Aberdeen,	Kincardine,	7
Nigg,	Tain,	Ross,	13
North Berwick,	Haddington,	Haddington,	5
North Maven,	Shetland,	Orkney,	12
O			
Oathlaw,	Forfar,	Forfar,	1
Ochiltree,	Ayr,	Ayr,	5
Oldhamstocks,	Dunbar,	Haddington, &c.	7
Olrick,	Caithness,	Caithness,	12
Ordiquhill,	Fordyce,	Banff,	6
Ormistoun,	Dalkeith,	Haddington,	4
Orphir,	Cairston,	Orkney,	19
Orwell,	Dunfermline,	Kinross,	20
Oxnam,	Jedburgh,	Edinburgh,	11
Oyne,	Garioch,	Aberdeen,	15
P			
Paisley,	Paisley,	Renfrew,	7
Panbride,	Aberbrothick,	Forfar,	1
Parton,	Kirkcudbright,	Kirkcudbright,	1
Peebles,	Peebles,	Peebles,	12



<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Presbytery.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Vol.</i>
Pencaitland,	Haddington,	Haddington,	17
Penningham,	Wigton,	Wigton,	3
Pennycuik,	Dalkeith,	Edinburgh,	10
Penpont,	Penpont,	Dumfries,	1
Perth,	Perth,	Perth,	16
Peterculter,	Aberdeen,	Aberdeen,	16
Peterhead,	Deer,	Aberdeen,	16
Petty,	Inverness,	Inverness,	9
Pitsligo,	Deer,	Aberdeen,	5
Pittenweem,	St Andrews,	Fife,	5
Pittinain,	Lanark,	Lanark,	12
Polmont,	Linlithgow,	Stirling,	3-19
Polwarth,	Dunse,	Berwick,	17
Port,	Dunblane,	Perth,	7
Portmoak,	Kirkaldy,	Kinross,	5
Portpatrick,	Stranraer,	Wigton,	1
Portree,	Sky,	Inverness,	16
Premnay,	Garioch,	Aberdeen,	16
Prestonkirk,	Dunbar,	Haddington,	11
Prestonpans,	Haddington,	Haddington,	17

## Q

Queensferry,	Linlithgow,	Linlithgow,	17
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## R

Rafford,	Forres,	Elgin,	16
Rathen,	Deer,	Aberdeen,	6
Ratho,	Edinburgh,	Edinburgh,	7
Rathven,	Fordyce,	Banff,	13
Ratray,	Dunkeld,	Perth,	4
Rayne,	Garioch,	Aberdeen,	15
Reay,	Caithness,	Caithness, &c.	7
Redgorton,	Perth,	Perth,	15
Renfrew,	Paisley,	Renfrew,	2
Rerrick,	Kirkcudbright,	Kirkcudbright,	11
Rescobie,	Forfar,	Forfar,	14
Rhynie,	Strathbogie,	Aberdeen,	19

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Presbytery.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Vol.</i>
Riccarton,	Ayr,	Ayr,	6
Roberton,	Selkirk,	Selkirk, &c.	11
Rogart,	Dornoch,	Sutherland,	3
Ronaldsay, South,	Kirkwall,	Orkney,	15
Rosemarkie,	Chanonry,	Ross,	11
Roseneath,	Dunbarton,	Dunbarton,	4
Rosakeen,	Tain,	Ross,	2
Rothcs,	Aberlour,	Elgin,	3
Rothcsay,	Dunoon,	Bute,	1
Rothiemy,	Strathbogie,	Banff,	19
Rousay,	North Isles,	Orkney,	7
Rowe,	Dunbarton,	Dunbarton,	4
Roxburgh,	Kelso,	Roxburgh,	19
Rutherglen,	Glasgow,	Lanark,	9
Ruthven,	Meigle,	Forfar,	12
Ruthwell,	Annan,	Dumfries,	10
Bynd,	Perth,	Perth,	4

## S

St Andrews,	St Andrews,	Fife,	13
St Andrews,	Kirkwall,	Orkney,	20
St Cuthberts,	Edinburgh,	Edinburgh,	6
St Cyrus,	Fordoun,	Kincardine,	9
St Fergus,	Deer,	Banff,	15
St Leonards,	St Andrews,	Fife,	13
St Madoes,	Perth,	Perth,	3
St Martins,	Perth,	Perth,	13
St Monance,	St Andrews,	Fife,	9
St Mungo,	Lochmaben,	Dumfries,	11
St Ninians,	Stirling,	Stirling,	18
St Quivox,	Ayr,	Ayr,	7
St Vigeans,	Aberbrothick,	Forfar,	12
Saddel,	Kintyre,	Argyle,	12
Saline,	Dunfermline,	Fife,	10
Salton,	Haddington,	Haddington,	10
Sansting,	Zetland,	Orkney, &c.	7
Sanquhar,	Penpont,	Dumfries,	6

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Presbytery.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Vol.</i>
Scone,	Perth,	Perth,	18
Scoonie,	Kirkaldy,	Fife,	5
Selkirk,	Selkirk,	Selkirk, &c.	2
Shapinshay,	North Isles,	Orkney, &c.	17
Shotts,	Hamilton,	Lanark,	15
Skene,	Aberdeen,	Aberdeen,	4
Skirling,	Biggar,	Peebles,	3
Slains,	Ellon,	Aberdeen,	5
Slamannan,	Linlithgow,	Stirling,	14
Sleat,	Skye,	Inverness,	16
Smallholm,	Lauder,	Roxburgh,	3
Small Isles,	Skye,	Inverness,	17
Snizort,	Skye,	Inverness,	18
Sorbie,	Wigton,	Wigton,	1
Sorn,	Ayr,	Ayr,	20
Southdean,	Jedburgh,	Roxburgh,	12
Southend,	Cantyre,	Argyle,	3
Speymouth,	Elgin,	Elgin,	14
Spott,	Dunbar,	Haddington,	5
Sprouston,	Kelso,	Roxburgh,	1
Spynie,	Elgin,	Elgin,	10
Stair,	Ayr,	Ayr,	6
Stenton,	Dunbar,	Haddington,	3
Stevenson,	Irvine,	Ayr,	7
Stewartown,	Irvine,	Ayr,	9
Stirling,	Stirling,	Stirling,	8
Stitchell,	Kelso,	Roxburgh, &c.	3
Stobo,	Peebles,	Peebles,	3
Stonehouse,	Hamilton,	Lanark,	2
Stonykirk,	Stranraer,	Wigton,	2
Stornoway,	Lewis,	Ross,	19
Stow,	Lauder,	Edinburgh,	7
Strachan,	Kincardine O'Niel,	Kincardine,	5
Strachur,	Dunoon,	Argyle,	4
Straiton,	Ayr,	Ayr,	3
Stranraer,	Stranraer,	Wigton,	1
Strath,	Skye,	Inverness,	16

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Presbytery.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Vol.</i>
Strathblane,	Dunbarton,	Stirling,	18
Strathdon,	Alford,	Aberdeen,	13
Strathmartin,	Dundee,	Forfar,	13
Strathmiglo,	Cupar,	Fife,	4
Strichen,	Deer,	Aberdeen,	7
Strickathrow,	Brechin,	Forfar,	4
Stromness,	Cairston,	Orkney,	16
Stronsay,	North Isles,	Orkney, &c.	15
Swinton,	Chirnside,	Berwick,	6
Symington,	Ayr,	Ayr,	5
Symington,	Biggar,	Lanark,	8

## T

Tain,	Tain,	Ross,	3
Tannadice,	Forfar,	Forfar,	19
Tarbat,	Tain,	Ross,	6
Tarbolton,	Ayr,	Ayr,	19
Tarland,	Kincardine O'Niel,	Aberdeen,	6
Tarves,	Ellon,	Aberdeen,	5
Tealing,	Dundee,	Forfar,	4
Temple,	Dalkeith,	Edinburgh,	16
Terregles,	Dumfries,	Kirkcudbright,	1
Thurso,	Caithness,	Caithness,	20
Tibbermuir,	Perth,	Perth,	17
Tillicoultry,	Dunblane,	Clackmannan,	15
Tingwall,	Shetland,	Orkney,	20
Tinwald,	Dumfries,	Dumfries,	1
Tiry,	Mull,	Argyle,	10
Tongland,	Kirkcudbright,	Kirkcudbright,	9
Tongue,	Tongue,	Sutherland,	3
Torosay,	Mull,	Argyle,	3
Torphichen,	Linlithgow,	Linlithgow,	4
Torryburn,	Dunfermline,	Fife,	8
Tothorwald,	Dumfries,	Dumfries,	2
Tough,	Alford,	Aberdeen,	8
Towie,	Alford,	Aberdeen,	4
Tranent,	Haddington,	Haddington,	10

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Presbytery.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Vol.</i>
Traquair,	Peebles,	Peebles,	12
Trinity Gask,	Auchterarder,	Perth,	18
Troquire,	Dumfries,	Kirkcudbright,	1
Tulliallan,	Dunblane,	Perth,	11
Tullynesle,	Alford,	Aberdeen,	4
Tondergarth,	Lochmaben,	Dumfries,	19
Turreff,	Turreff,	Aberdeen,	17
Tweedsmuir,	Peebles,	Peebles,	8
Twyneholm,	Kirkcudbright,	Kirkcudbright,	15
Tynron,	Penpont,	Dumfries,	14
Tyrie,	Deer,	Aberdeen,	6

## U

Udny,	Ellon,	Aberdeen,	4
Uig,	Lewes,	Ross,	19
Uist, North,	Uist,	Inverness,	13
Uist, South,	Uist,	Inverness,	13
Unst,	Shetland,	Orkney,	5
Uphall,	Linlithgow,	Linlithgow,	6
Urquhart,	Elgin,	Elgin,	15
Urquhart,	Abertarf,	Inverness,	20
Urquhart,	Dingwall,	Ross,	5
Urr,	Dumfries,	Kirkcudbright,	11
Urray,	Dingwall,	Ross, &c.	7

## W

Walls,	Cairston,	Orkney, &c.	17
Walls,	Shetland,	Orkney, &c.	20
Walston,	Biggar,	Lanark,	7
Wamphray,	Lochmaben,	Dumfries,	12
Wattin,	Caithness,	Caithness,	11
Weem,	Perth,	Perth,	12
Wemyss,	Kirkaldy,	Fife,	16
Westerkirk,	Langholm,	Dumfries,	11
Westray,	North Isles,	Orkney,	16
Westruther,	Lauder,	Berwick,	7
Whiteburn,	Linlithgow,	Linlithgow,	17

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Presbytery.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Vol.</i>
Whitekirk,	Dunbar,	Haddington,	17
Whithorn,	Wigton,	Wigton,	16
Whitsom,	Chirnside,	Berwick,	16
Whittingham,	Dunbar,	Haddington,	2
Wick,	Caithness,	Caithness,	10
Wigton,	Wigton,	Wigton,	14
Wilton,	Jedburgh,	Roxburgh,	2, 15
Wistoun,	Lanark,	Lanark,	6

## Y

Yarrow,	Selkirk,	Selkirk,	7
Yell, N. & S.	Shetland,	Orkney,	2
Yeester,	Haddington,	Haddington,	1
Yetholm,	Kelso,	Roxburgh,	19

No. II.

ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT IN SCOTLAND, A. D. 1816.

Synods.	Presbyteries.	Parishes.	Ministers.
Lothian and Tweeddale	7	104	115
Merse and Teviotdale	6	66	66
Dumfries - - -	5	53	54
Galloway - - -	3	37	37
Glasgow and Ayr - -	7	124	132
Perth and Stirling -	5	77	81
Fife - - - -	4	66	71
Angus and Mearns -	6	75	81
Aberdeen - - -	8	97	101
Moray - - - -	7	51	54
Ross - - - -	3	23	23
Sutherland and Caithness	3	23	23
Argyle - - -	5	39	41
Glenelg - - -	5	29	29
Orkney and } Shetland * }	4	29	30
	78	893	938

*Stipends augmented to 150l. by Act of Parliament, A. D. 1812.*

In Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale	-	17
Synod of Merse and Teviotdale	-	11
Synod of Galloway	-	8
— Glasgow and Ayr	-	11
— Argyle	-	13
— Perth and Stirling	-	13
— Fife	-	11
— Angus and Mearns	-	13
— Aberdeen	-	25
— Moray	-	8
— Glenelg	-	20
— Sutherland and Caithness	-	5
— Orkney	-	17
		<hr/> 172

\* Shetland does not belong to the Synod of Orkney, but has a Presbytery invested with Synodical powers.

## No. III.

DISTRICTS OF ROYAL BOROUGHS WHICH SEND MEMBERS TO  
PARLIAMENT.

Edinburgh	-	-	-	-	-	1
Aberdeen, Aberbrothick, Bervie, Montrose and Brechin	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ayr, Irvine, Inverary, Rothesay and Campbelton	-	-	-	-	-	1
Anstruther Easter and Wester, Crail, Kilrenny and Pitten- weem	-	-	-	-	-	1
Banff, Cullen, Kintore, Elgin and Inverury	-	-	-	-	-	1
Stirling, Culross, Inverkeithing, Dunfermline and Queensferry	-	-	-	-	-	1
Perth, Dundee, Forfar, Cupar and St Andrews	-	-	-	-	-	1
Glasgow, Renfrew, Rutherglen and Dunbarton	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dumfries, Sanquhar, Annan, Lochmaben and Kirkcudbright	-	-	-	-	-	1
Inverness, Fortrose, Nairn and Forres	-	-	-	-	-	1
Kinghorn, Dysart, Kirkaldy and Burntisland	-	-	-	-	-	1
Jedburgh, Haddington, Lauder, Dunbar and North-Berwick	-	-	-	-	-	1
Selkirk, Peebles, Lanark, Linlithgow	-	-	-	-	-	1
Stranraer, Wigton, Whithorn and New Galloway	-	-	-	-	-	1
Kirkwall, Tain, Dingwall, Wick and Dornoch	-	-	-	-	-	1



No. IV.

VALUED AND REAL RENT OF THE COUNTIES OF SCOTLAND.

Shires.	Valued Rent in Scots Money.		Real Rent of Land in Sterling Money		
	L.	s. d.	in 1790.	in 1811.*	
	L.	s. d.	L.	L.	s. d.
Aberdeen	235,665	8 11	135,652	233,826	19 10
Ayr	191,605	0 7	165,800	336,471	10 0
Argyle	149,595	10. 0	112,752	192,073	14 2
Banff	79,200	0 0	43,490	79,396	3 4
Berwick	178,565	7 3	118,800	231,973	2 7
Bute	15,042	13 10	9,000	18,591	9 2
Caitness	37,256	2 10	19,660	30,926	1 9
Clackmannan	26,482	10 10	14,200	32,047	12 0
Cromarty	12,897	2 7	7,000	10,860	2 8
Dumfries	158,502	10 0	109,700	246,001	12 6
Dunbarton	33,327	19 0	34,250	56,972	15 0
Edinburgh	191,054	2 9	151,500	277,827	19 1
Elgin	65,603	0 5	41,420	62,312	9 6
Fife	363,192	3 8	174,900	335,290	14 6
Forfar	171,290	16 8	122,000	260,196	15 0
Haddington	168,879	10 8	86,960	180,654	5 9
Inverness	75,188	9 0	70,550	195,843	15 0
Kincardine	74,921	1. 4	38,500	159,895	19 2
Kinross	20,250	4 4	12,710	83,487	11 8
Kirkcudbright	114,597	2 3	96,730	177,522	10 0
Lanark	162,131	14 6	127,000	298,019	3 1
Linlithgow	75,018	10 6	44,330	82,947	2 0
Nairn	15,162	10 11	8,000	11,725	14 0
Orkney, &c.	57,786	0 5	18,500	16,236	6 9
Peebles	51,937	13 10	29,820	57,382	0 0
Perth	339,892	6 9	230,900	460,738	13 11
Renfrew	69,172	1 0	63,950	127,068	15 9
Ross	75,043	10 3	38,711	91,089	18 8
Roxburgh	314,663	6 4	102,350	230,663	9 9
Selkirk	80,307	15 6	26,520	59,775	10 0
Stirling	108,599	9 9	86,720	177,498	14 0
Sutherland	26,093	9 9	9,754	28,457	9 0
Wigton	67,645	17 0	53,890	125,856	10 10
<b>L.</b>	<b>3,504,371</b>	<b>3 8</b>	<b>2,295,799</b>	<b>4,792,842</b>	<b>15 2</b>

*N. B.*—The rate according to which the land-tax is now assessed, was introduced during the usurpation of Cromwell, and was afterwards established by an act of the Scots Convention, in 1667.

\* The rent of houses in the several counties, as assessed under the Property-Tax Act, for the year ending 5th April 1811, was L.1,158,777 7s. 4d. Sterling.

## No. V.

## POPULATION OF SCOTLAND in 1755, between 1790 and 1798, in 1800 and 1811.

Shire of	Population in 1755.	Population in 1790-1798.	Population in 1800.	Population in 1811.	Families in 1811.	Parishes, of some of which have been recently suppressed.	Capitals and Parishes included.	Population in 1755.	Population in 1790-1798.	Population in 1800.	Population in 1811.
Aberdeen	116,838	122,092	123,082	135,075	33,718	84	Old & New Aberdeen	15,433	24,493	27,508	35,370
Ayr	59,268	75,544	84,306	103,954	21,494	46	Ayr	2,964	4,648	5,490	6,291
Aryyle	63,291	76,101	71,559	85,585	17,368	35	Campbelton	4,597	8,700	7,095	7,807
Banff	56,521	38,487	55,807	36,668	8,612	24	Banff	2,400	2,710	3,571	3,603
Berwick	29,946	30,875	30,621	30,779	6,867	31	Dunse	2,093	2,324	3,157	3,082
Bute	6,866	10,563	11,791	12,083	2,618	5	Rothsay	2,222	4,032	5,231	4,670
Caithness	22,217	24,802	22,609	23,419	4,714	10	Thurso	2,963	3,146	3,628	3,462
Clackmannan	9,005	8,749	10,858	12,010	2,781	5	Alloa	5,616	4,802	5,214	5,096
Cromarty	5,163	5,284	3,052	4,202	—	5	Cromarty	2,096	2,184	2,908	2,413
Dumfries	41,913	52,329	54,597	62,960	12,964	42	Dumfries	4,517	5,600	7,288	9,262
Dunbarton	13,857	14,408	90,710	94,189	4,934	12	Dunbarton	1,480	2,003	2,541	3,121
Edinburgh	90,412	122,655	122,954	148,607	33,043	40	Edinburgh & Suburbs	57,220	84,886	82,560	102,987
Elgin	28,894	26,080	26,705	28,108	6,854	19	Elgin	5,306	4,345	4,602	4,758
Fife	81,570	87,250	93,743	101,272	26,352	61	Cupar	2,192	3,700	4,463	4,758
Forfar	68,297	91,001	99,127	107,264	24,750	53	Forfar	2,450	4,756	3,165	5,652
Haddington	29,709	28,966	29,986	31,164	7,407	24	Haddington	3,975	3,915	4,049	4,370
Inverness	64,656	73,978	74,292	78,336	16,104	31	Inverness	9,730	10,527	8,732	10,757
Kincardine	24,246	26,799	26,349	27,454	6,349	19	Fordoun	1,890	2,258	2,923	2,535
Kinross	4,889	5,302	6,725	7,245	1,680	5	Kinross	1,510	1,859	2,124	2,214

No. V.—POPULATION OF SCOTLAND—continued.

POPULATION OF SCOTLAND.

Shire of	Population in 1755.	Population in 1790-1798.	Population in 1800.	Population in 1811.	Families in 1811.	Parishes, some of which have been recently suppressed.	Capitals and Parishes included.	Population in 1755.	Population in 1790-1798.	Population in 1800.	Population in 1811.
Kirkcudbright	21,905	26,959	29,211	33,684	7,380	28	Kirkcudbright	1,513	2,265	2,380	2,763
Lenark	81,726	125,254	147,000	191,752	42,510	48	Lenark	2,294	4,751	4,692	5,667
Linlithgow	5,694	6,054	17,844	19,451	4,404	13	Linlithgow	3,296	3,221	3,594	4,022
Nairn	6,993	7,692	8,257	8,251	2,021	4	Nairn	1,698	2,400	2,215	2,504
Orkney & Shetland	38,591	43,238	46,824	46,153	9,030	29	Kirkwall	1,981	2,550	2,621	1,715
Peebles	8,908	8,107	8,735	9,935	1,961	16	Peebles	1,896	1,920	2,088	2,485
Perth	118,903	133,274	126,366	135,093	29,993	75	Perth	9,019	15,871	14,878	16,948
Renfrew	26,645	62,853	78,056	92,596	19,793	18	Renfrew	1,091	1,628	2,031	2,305
Ross	42,459	50,146	59,291	56,651	12,574	28	Dingwall	1,030	1,379	1,418	1,500
Roxburgh	31,273	32,020	33,632	37,230	8,274	31	Kelso	2,781	4,324	4,196	4,403
Selkirk	4,368	4,514	4,070	5,689	1,258	5	Selkirk	980	1,000	2,098	2,466
Sdirling	38,813	46,663	50,825	58,174	12,596	22	Sdirling	3,951	4,688	5,256	5,820
Sutherland	20,774	22,961	25,117	25,629	4,844	13	Dornoch	2,780	2,541	2,762	2,681
Wigton	16,466	20,985	22,918	26,891	5,363	17	Wigton	1,032	1,520	1,475	1,711
Totals -	1,253,531,504,092	1,608,819,191,805,686	402,068	402,068	166,196	381,185	238,394	379,042			

• The families in Cromarty are included in Ross.

## No. VI.

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN SCOTLAND, A. D.  
1811, INCLUDING THEIR RESPECTIVE PARISHES.

Aberdeen	-	21,639	Inverary	-	1,113
Aberdour	-	1,302	Inverness	-	10,757
Alloa	-	5,096	Irvine	-	5,750
Arbroath	-	5,280	Kelso	-	4,408
Ayr	-	6,291	Kilmarnock	-	10,148
Banff	-	3,603	Kilsyth	-	3,208
Berwick, North	-	1,727	Kinghorn	-	2,204
Borrowstounness	-	2,704	Kinross	-	2,214
Brechin	-	5,559	Kirkaldy	-	3,747
Campbelton	-	7,807	Kirkcudbright	-	2,763
Clackmannan	-	3,605	Kirkwall	-	1,715
Coldstream	-	2,384	Kirriemuir	-	4,791
Cromarty	-	2,413	Lanark, Old and New	-	5,667
Cupar-Angus	-	2,346	Leith	-	20,363
— Fife	-	4,758	Linlithgow	-	4,022
Dalkeith	-	4,709	Lochmaben	-	2,392
Dingwall	-	1,500	Melrose	-	3,432
Dunbarton	-	3,121	Moffat	-	1,894
Dumfries	-	9,262	Montrose	-	8,955
Dunbar	-	3,965	Musselburgh & Invercreek	-	6,393
Dundee	-	29,616	Paisley	-	36,722
Dunfermline	-	11,649	Perth	-	16,948
Dunkeld	-	1,360	Peterhead	-	4,707
Dunse	-	3,082	Port-Glasgow	-	5,116
Edinburgh	-	102,987	Prestonpans	-	1,995
Elgin	-	4,602	Renfrew	-	2,305
Falkirk	-	9,929	Rothsay	-	3,544
Forfar	-	5,652	St Andrews	-	4,692
Forres	-	2,925	St Ninians	-	7,636
Glasgow	-	101,577	Selkirk	-	2,466
Greenock	-	19,042	Stirling	-	5,820
Haddington	-	4,370	Thurso	-	3,462
Hamilton	-	6,453	Wick	-	5,080
Jedburgh	-	4,454			

## No. VII.

TABLE OF LATITUDES OF PLACES, AND LONGITUDES, FROM  
THE MERIDIAN OF GREENWICH OBSERVATORY.

Names of Places.	Latitudes.			Longitudes.		
	Deg.	Min.	Sec.	Deg.	Min.	Sec.
Aberdeen - -	57	9	0	2	8	20
Ailsa rock - -	55	15	0	5	7	0
Arbroath - -	56	35	0	2	37	0
Ardnamurchan - -	56	43	0	6	7	0
Arthur's Seat - -	55	57	18	3	10	0
Ayr-point Lighthouse	55	26	0	4	37	
Banff - -	57	40	30	2	35	0
Bass Rock - -	56	4	53	2	37	57
Belmont - -	56	35	0	3	11	15
Ben-nevis - -	56	49	0	5	2	0
Bell Rock - -	56	26	30	2	26	0
Berwick - -	55	46	21	1	59	41
N. Berwick Law - -	56	3	8	2	42	11
Buchan-ness - -	57	26	0	1	47	0
Campbelton - -	55	26	0	5	32	22
Canna - -	58	3	45	6	24	52
Caithness-point - -	55	46	0	3	22	0
Cheviot Hills - -	55	28	52	2	8	12
Cromarty - -	57	43	0	4	2	0
Cullen - -	57	42	0	2	50	0
Cumbray Lighthouse	55	43	0	4	57	0
Dingwall - -	57	35	30	4	23	30
Dumfries - -	55	8	20	4	25	18
Dunbar - -	56	0	30	2	33	0
Dunbarton - -	55	56	30	4	21	0
Duncansby-head - -	58	39	0	3	7	0
Dundee - -	56	25	0	3	2	15
Edinburgh Observatory	55	57	20	3	1	40
Fairhill, Orkneys - -	59	28	0	1	54	0
Faro-head - -	68	40	0	5	3	0
Fife-ness - -	56	16	30	2	37	0
Fortrose - -	57	40	0	4	7	0
Fort Augustus - -	57	9	0	4	39	40
Fort George - -	57	30	0	4	5	0
Fort William - -	56	49	42	5	6	30

Names of Places.	Latitudes.			Longitudes.		
	Deg.	Min.	Sec.	Deg.	Min.	Sec.
Garmouth - -	57	40	45	3	8	36
Glasgow - -	55	51	32	4	17	45
Gordon Castle - -	57	38	0	3	8	30
Greenock - -	55	57	0	4	44	0
Hawk-hill - -	55	58	28	3	10	7
Inverness - -	57	30	0	4	15	0
Inverkeithing - -	56	4	0	3	22	0
St Kilda - -	57	47	0	8	40	0
Kirk Newton - -	55	54	30	3	30	15
Kinnaird-head - -	57	4	30	2	3	30
Leith - -	56	0	0	3	11	0
Loch-Luxford - -	58	24	0	5	2	22
May Island - -	56	11	22	2	32	47
Montrose-ness - -	56	42	0	2	28	0
Mull of Galloway - -	54	38	0	5	9	0
Noss-head - -	58	28	0	3	5	0
Ord-head - -	58	10	0	3	37	0
Pentland Skerries - -	58	42	0	3	1	0
Peterhead - -	57	30	30	5	6	30
Pittenweem - -	56	12	48	2	43	2
Port-Glasgow - -	55	56	0	4	40	0
Port-Patrick - -	54	49	0	5	2	0
Ronaldsay, Cape - -	59	22	0	2	35	0
Red-head - -	56	37	0	2	31	0
Rothsay - -	55	50	30	5	2	0
St Abb's Head - -	55	54	30	2	12	0
St Andrews - -	56	19	33	2	10	12
Schehallian - -	56	40	0	4	6	30
Soutra hill - -	55	51	1	2	45	6
Speymouth - -	57	41	45	2	56	0
Stonehaven - -	56	58	0	2	14	0
Stornaway - -	58	13	5	6	18	7
Stromness, Isle - -	58	56	0	3	31	5
Tarbet, Cantyre - -	55	52	0	5	20	0
Tarbet-ness - -	57	54	0	3	45	0
Tobermory - -	56	36	55	5	58	52
Ullapool - -	57	53	40	5	2	52
Unst, island - -	60	40	0	0	46	45
Cape Wrath - -	58	36	30	4	56	0

No. VIII.

TABLE OF HEIGHTS OF MOUNTAINS.

Shires.	Mountains.	Feet.
Berwickshire	{ Dunse-law	630
	{ Cockburn-law	900
Roxburghshire	{ Cheviot hill	2658
	{ Duncan hill	1031
	{ Eiden hills	1360
	{ Mellenwood fell	2000
	{ Rubers law	1419
Selkirkshire	{ Megg's hill	1480
	{ Blackhouse heights	2370
	{ Etterick pen	2220
	{ Hainingshaw law	1780
	{ Minchmoor	1877
Dumfries-shire	{ Wardlaw	1900
	{ Windlestraw law	2295
	{ Black larg	2890
	{ Cairnkinnow	2080
	{ Constitution hill	1032
	{ Erickstane brae	1118
	{ Hartfell	3302
{ Lowtherhill	3100	
Kirkcudbrightshire	{ Queensberry hill	2259
	{ Wisp hill	1940
	{ Cairnharrow	1110
	{ Cairnsmuir	2597
Wigtonshire	{ Criffell	1831
	{ Knock of Luce	1014
	{ Larg	1758
Ayrshire	{ Mochrum fell	1020
	{ Cairntable	1650
	{ Carleton	1520
	{ Knockdaw	1535
	{ Knockdolian	2090
	{ Knocknounan	1540

Shires.	Mountains.	Feet.
Renfrewshire	Balagich	1000
	Craig of Nielston	820
	Misti law	1240
	Stanley brae	620
Lanarkshire	Coulter fell	2440
	Lauders	3150
	Leadhills	1564
	Tinto hill	2306
	Walston mount	1556
	Westraw hill	1000
Peebles-shire	Broadlaw	2741
	Dundroich	2100
	Guncleugh	2200
	Hartfield	2818
	Hell's cleugh	2100
	Minchmoor	2000
Haddingtonshire	Whitcomb hill	2685
	N. Berwick law	940
Edinburghshire	Allermore	1616
	Arthur seat	822
	Black hill	1878
	Calton hill	356
	Carnethy	1864
	Castlelaw hill	1399
	Corstorphine hill	470
	Cross of Edinburgh	277
	Hawkhill	115
	Kirkyetton	1560
	Muirfoot hill	1850
Linlithgowshire	Piazzo of the Abbey	117
	Salisbury Craigs	550
	St Andrew's Church	215
	Cairn Naple	1492
	Bencleugh	2200
	Alva hill	1600
Stirlingshire	Ben-ledi	3009
	Ben-lomond	3240
	Campsie hills	1500
	Kelly law	810
Fifeshire	Largo law	952
	Lomond, East	1466
	———— West	1721



Shires.	Mountains.	Feet.
Forfarshire	Cathlaw	2264
	Craigowl	1600
	Dundee law	525
	Dunnichen hill	720
	Kinpurnie hill	1150
	Sidla hill	1406
Perthshire	Athol house	425
	Barry hill	663
	Belmont lawn	204
	Benderig	3550
	Benglo	3650
	Benlawers	3978
	Ben-ledi	3009
	Benmore	3844
	Benvorlich	3300
	Birnam hill	1580
	Castle Menzies	280
	Dunsinnan hill	1012
	King's Seat	1259
Mount Blair	2463	
Schehallian	3673	
Farragon	2535	
Argyleshire	Cobler of Arroquhar	2389
	Cruachen, ben	3390
	Dunicoich	750
	Jura, Paps of	2420
Kincairdineshire	Cairmonearn	1020
	Kerloch	1890
	Klochnabane	1370
	Mount Battock	3465
Aberdeenshire	Ben Avon	3929
	Benmacdouie	4300
	Benochie	1500
	Cabrach, Buck of	2377
	Carneach	2700
	Cairntoul	4220
	Mormond	810
Morven	2880	
Noath	1830	
Banffshire	Benrinnnes	2747
	Cairngorm	4080
	Knockhill	2500

Shires.	Mountains.	Feet.
Inverness-shire	{ Ben-nevis	4380
	{ Mealfouryounie	2730
	{ Scarsough	3412
	{ Scurdonuil	2730
Ross-shire	Ben-wyvis	4380
Caithness	{ Ord of Caithness	1250
	{ Pap of Caithness	1229
Shetland	Rona	3944
Arran	Goatfell	2950

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### No. IX.

#### ROUTES, WITH MEASURED DISTANCES, THROUGH THE MOST FREQUENTED PARTS OF SCOTLAND.

##### 1. From Edinburgh ESE. to Berwick-upon-Tweed.

	MILES.
From Edinburgh to Musselburgh	6
To Haddington	11
Dunbar	11
Press Inn,	15½
Ayton	4
Berwick	7½
	<hr/> 55

*Obs.* The road to Dunbar traverses a rich and well cultivated country, embellished with villages, seats, plantations, &c., and on the left is bounded by the Frith of Forth. On a rising ground beyond Musselburgh, on the right hand of the road, is the field of the battle of Pinkie. Between Dunbar and Berwick, the road passes through an elevated, heathy, and barren district, in which the traveller meets with nothing worthy of notice, except the Press bridge, and the neat village of Ayton,

2. From Edinburgh SE. through Mid-Lothian and Berwickshire, to Coldstream.

	MILES.
From Edinburgh to Dalkeith	6½
Blackshields Inn	8½
Norton Inn	10½
Greenlaw	11½
Coldstream	10

47

*Obs.* The district between Edinburgh and Dalkeith is populous and well cultivated. Beyond Dalkeith the surface is uneven, and the soil is partially cultivated and indifferently fertile. Blackshields is situate in a cold, wet, and hilly tract. Thence southward is a gradual ascent to Soutra hill, from the summit of which there is an extensive prospect. From Norton there is an irregular ascent during the first part of the stage, which is succeeded by a dreary, thinly peopled, and uncultivated tract. Beyond Greenlaw is a considerable ascent; and then a long descent to Coldstream. On either hand, the fields are enclosed, well cultivated, and embellished with seats and plantations.

3. From Edinburgh S. through Mid-Lothian and Roxburghshire, to Carlisle.

	MILES.
From Edinburgh to Middleton	12
Bankhouse	9
Selkirk	15
Hawick	11
Moss Paul Inn	13
Langholm	10
Longtown	11½
Carlisle	9

90½

*Obs.* The first stage is uneven, of a thin soil, for the most part enclosed, and ornamented with seats. Beyond Middleton, the country is hilly, thinly inhabited, and adapted to pasture. From Bankhouse, the road passes through a pastoral district.

The hills are partly green and partly heathy; the valleys are narrow, and in some places shaded with trees. At some distance southward from Selkirk, the country is bleak and hilly. Beyond Hawick, the road goes up the banks of the Teviot, and enters Dumfries-shire at the solitary inn of Moss Paul. Southward of Langholm the road proceeds through a well wooded and uncommonly agreeable district watered by the Esk. Beyond Longtown, the fields are partially cultivated, and indifferently fertile.

4. *From Edinburgh SSW. to Dumfries, along the pleasant vales of Tweeddale and Annan.*

	MILES.
From Edinburgh to Linton . . . . .	16½
To Crook Inn . . . . .	17½
Moffat . . . . .	15½
Lochmaben . . . . .	15
Dumfries . . . . .	6½
	73

*Obs.* This road, measured from the West Port, passes by Gillespie's Hospital, Merchiston, round the foot of Pentland hills, crosses the North Esk near the 13th mile stone, and enters Peebles-shire. The tract towards Linton is bleak and uninteresting; and in this state it continues to Crook inn, and several miles beyond it. Leaving Moffat, the road crosses the Annan—passes through an extensive moor—again crosses the Annan at Hangingshaw—traverses Tinwald-downs—and reaches Dumfries.

5. *From Edinburgh SW. to Wigton and Whitehorn, for the most part through a hilly country.*

	MILES.
From Edinburgh to Bridgehouse Inn . . . . .	16
Biggar . . . . .	11½
Leadhills . . . . .	19
Penpont . . . . .	14½
New Galloway . . . . .	18½
	79½
Carry over . . . . .	79½

	Brought over	-	79½
Newton-Stewart	-	-	17½
Wigton	-	-	7½
Whitehorn	-	-	11
			<hr/>
			115½

6. *From Edinburgh SW. through the shires of Lanark and Ayr, to Portpatrick.*

	MILES.
From Edinburgh to Currie Kirk	5½
Carnwath	19½
Douglas Mill	13½
Muirkirk	10½
Cumnock	10½
Ayr	15½
Maybole	8½
Girvan	12½
Ballantrae	12½
Stranraer	17
Portpatrick	6
	<hr/>
	131½

*Obs.* This road diverges from the south road to Glasgow at Merchiston toll-bar, and crosses the water of Leith at the village of Slateford—passes through Currie—at the 13th milestone, goes over an extensive moor—at 18th, enters a dreary tract of Lanarkshire, and proceeds to Carnwath. From Douglas-mill to Muirkirk it lies across a hilly district, which covers the source of the water of Ayr; and from Cumnock it goes along the south bank of that river. In the whole course of the road from Edinburgh to Ayr, the traveller meets with little to attract his notice, or to enliven the scene. Beyond Ayr, the road takes a SE. direction—crosses the river Doon,—and passes through a rich district till it reaches Maybole; seven miles beyond which it approaches the sea-coast, and proceeds along the shore to Girvan, and Ballantrae, Afterwards it recedes a little from the coast—traverses the wooded district of Genapp, and winds round the edge of Loch-Ryan to Stranraer, and thence to Portpatrick,

*N. B.*—The distance between Edinburgh and Portpatrick, by Moffat and Dumfries, is 152 miles.—From Portpatrick to Dublin, by Donaghadee and Belfast, it is 117 miles.

7. *From Edinburgh W. to Glasgow, by Whitburn.*

	MILES.
From Edinburgh to Hermiston	5½
Mid-Calder	7
Blackburn	8½
Whitburn	6½
Kirk of Shotts	3½
Belziehill	7½
Glasgow	5½
	—
	44

*Obs.* This road crosses the water of Leith nearly opposite to Saughton hall—passes by Dalmahoy, the property of the Earl of Morton—Calder-house, the seat of Lord Torphichen,—and enters the shire of Linlithgow at the 14th mile stone, and Lanarkshire at the 23d. A long, tedious, level tract of road extends to the vicinity of the Kirk of Shotts, the highest ground betwixt the Forth and the Clyde; and the same uninteresting scenery continues until within a short distance of Glasgow, where a prospect, on the left, opens to the delightful valley of the Clyde.

8. *From Edinburgh W. to Glasgow, by Bathgate.*

	MILES.
From Edinburgh to Uphall	12
Bathgate	6
Airdrie	14½
Glasgow	10½
	—
	43

*Obs.* After passing the water of Leith at Coltbridge, the road passes through an uneven, but tolerably cultivated tract, along the south declivity of Corstorphine hills, to Uphall. Thence to Airdrie, the country is bleak, of a poor soil, indifferently cultivated, and thinly inhabited. Beyond Airdrie, the road crosses the Monkland canal, and proceeds through an uneven and well culti-

vated district of Lanarkshire. On the right hand is a large marsh, formed into a lake, which supplies the Glasgow and Carron canal with water.

9. *From Edinburgh W. to Glasgow, by Falkirk.*

	MILES.
From Edinburgh to Kirkliston	8½
Linlithgow	8½
Falkirk	7½
Cumbernauld	8
Glasgow	14
	<hr/>
	46½

*Obs.* Near the village of *Corstorphine*, 3½ miles from Edinburgh, the road, in a NW. direction, ascends a hill, from which there is a prospect of the fertile plains of West Lothian. *Almond* bridge is the boundary of Mid-Lothian. Between Linlithgow and Falkirk the whole tract is uneven, but cultivated. On the right hand, there is a delightful view of a highly improved and populous strath. From Falkirk westward to *Kilsyth* and *Cumbernauld*, the valley, on the south bounded by the great canal, and on the north by *Campsie* hills, is very rugged, of a gravelly soil, and full of steep. The last stage is diversified with barren and heathy tracts, gentle swellings, and cultivated fields.

10. *From Glasgow W. to Greenock, and thence S. to Ayr.*

	MILES.
From Glasgow to Paisley	7½
Barnsford Toll	3
Port-Glasgow	11
Greenock	2½
Largs	14½
Saltcoats	10½
Irvine	3
Monkton	8
Ayr	3½
	<hr/>
	63½

*Obs.* From Glasgow to Paisley the road traverses a rich district, diversified with gentle risings well cultivated, and embellished with handsome seats. About  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles beyond Paisley it meets the road from Renfrew, and proceeds to Port-Glasgow and Greenock. Beyond the latter town, it passes along the shore to the village of Gourock—to Cresswell—Ardgowan-house—Innerkip—Kelly-house, &c. to Largs; about two miles from which, on the left, is the beautiful seat of the Earl of Glasgow; and a mile further is Fairley castle in ruins. Other places of note in this route, are Ardrossan town and harbour, and Saltcoats. Beyond Kilwinning  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile, on the left hand, is Eglinton castle. The road crosses Irvine water—proceeds to Monkton, and thence through a sandy tract to Ayr. The whole route from Greenock to Ayr, stretching along a romantic coast, is delightful.

11. *From Glasgow NW. through the shires of Dunbarton and Argyle to Oban.*

	MILES.
From Glasgow to Dunbarton	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Luss Inn	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tarbet	8
Arroquhar Inn	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cairndow Inn	14
Inverary	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dalmaly	17
Taynalt	14
Oban	12
	103 $\frac{1}{2}$

*Obs.* The road from Glasgow to Dunbarton passes through a level and well cultivated tract along the river Clyde. In this stage the termination of the great canal, and the ruins of Dun-glass castle, attract a traveller's notice. From Dunbarton to Luss inn, a fertile and populous valley, watered by the Leven, extends northwards, and is covered with bleachfields and villas.—The old road from Luss to Tarbet is steep and of difficult access; but a new road has been lately constructed along the border of the lake.—From Tarbet, the road passes over an elevated and



rugged tract,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile to Arroquhar inn; and thence it proceeds through the deep and narrow valley of Glencroe, watered by a rapid stream, and across a hilly tract to Cairndow.—From this inn the road winds round the northern extremity of Lochfine, and along the bases of hills skirted with wood to Inverary.—The stage to Dalmaly conducts the traveller through the vale of Glenshyra, and a rough, hilly, moorish, thinly inhabited district, to Dalmaly.—Thence to Taynault, the road winds through woods and dells, and along the wooded base of Cruachan.—The last stage stretches westward through a barren, hilly, and partially wooded district.

12. *From Edinburgh NW. by Stirling to Fort William.*

	MILES.
From Edinburgh to Stirling	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
Callander	16 $\frac{3}{4}$
Loch-earn-head	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Luib Inn	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tyndrum	13
Inverounan	9
King's-house Inn	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Glencoe	9
Ballachulish	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fort William	14
	135 $\frac{1}{2}$

*Obs.* Winding round the castle rock of Stirling and the grounds of Craigforth, the road traverses the pleasure grounds of Ochertyre and those of Blair-Drummond—crosses the Teath—passes by Doune—proceeds along the banks of the river to Callander—goes northward through the pass of Leny, noted for its mountain scenery—ascends Glen-Ogle and Glendochart to Tyndrum, near which it enters Argyleshire—passes by the mean solitary inn of Inverounan—winds round the Black Mount, a dreary and barren tract, to King's-House inn—turns westward to the valley of Glencoe—at Ballachulish crosses the Leven—and directs its course NE. along the east bank of Loch-Lynnhe to Fort-William.

## 19. From Edinburgh N. by Perth to Inverness.

	MILES
From Edinburgh to N. Queensferry	10½
Kinross	16
Perth	17½
Dunkeld	14
Blair-Athol	18
Dalnacardoch	10½
Dalwhinnie Inn	13
Pitmain Inn	19½
Aviemore Inn	19½
Freebairn Inn	15½
Inverness	14½
	156

*Obs.* The mail-coach road to Queensferry, at 5 miles, crosses the Almond, and proceeds along the extensive pleasure-grounds of the Earl of Roseberry. From the North Ferry it passes NE. through a bleak and indifferently cultivated district to Kinross; beyond which it traverses a hilly and uninteresting country—descends into the delightful valley of Strathearn—crosses the river of that name—and reaches Perth. A mile N. from Perth, the road crosses the Almond—passes by Loncarty bleachfield—ascends through a partially cultivated country—winds round the bottom of Birnam-hill, with the Tay on the right—and crosses that river on an elegant bridge at Dunkeld.—A level and excellent road stretches northward through a cultivated, pleasant and populous strath, watered by the Tay; within four miles of Blair, is the famous pass of Killiecranky.—Beyond Blair, the country changes its aspect, and becomes wild, mountainous, uninteresting in the stages to Dalnacardoch, Dalwhinnie, and Pitmain.—There are some pleasant seats along the Spey to Aviemore, where the road changes its direction to NNW, and presents nothing further that is worthy of notice.

*N. B.*—The road to Fort-Augustus passes from Dalwhinnie Inn 13 miles to Garviemore; and thence 18 miles over the immense mountain of Corryarrick.

14. *From Inverness N. to Thurso.*

	MILES.
From Inverness to Beaulie	10
Dingwall	9
Invergordon	14
Tain	12
Dornoch	9½
Golspie	7½
Loth	12
Dunbeath Inn	19½
Clyth Inn	10
Wick	10½
Watten	8½
Thurso	12
	134½

*Obs.* From Inverness the road passes under the vitrified fort of Craig Phadrick, and through the Aird to Beaulie. Two miles and an half beyond that river, it enters into Ross-shire—and in 7 miles further reaches Dingwall.—Thence it proceeds eastward, along the north coast of Cromarty Frith to Culrossie; and then turns northward across a peninsula to Tain. At Meikle Ferry it crosses Dornoch Frith to Sutherland. From Dornoch it proceeds along the sea-shore, by Dunrobin, the Ord of Caithness, &c. to Wick; and thence across the country to Thurso.

15. *From Edinburgh N. to Fort-George, by Perth, Blairgowrie, &c.*

	MILES.
From Edinburgh to Perth (see No. 13.)	44
Cupar	12½
Blairgowrie	4½
Bridge of Cally	5½
Spittal of Glenshee	12½
Castletown of Braemar	14½
	94½
Carry over	94½

	MILES.
Brought over	94½
Bridge-end of Don	21
Camdelmore Inn	10½
Grantown	12½
Bridge of Dolsie	13½
Fort-George	16½
	168½

*Obs.* From Perth the road goes eastward through a level and well cultivated district of Strathmore, on either hand embellished with seats. From Cupar it turns northward—crosses the Isla—and traverses a moorish tract, covered with plantations, to Blairgowrie, situate at the foot of the Grampians.—Thence it ascends a hilly, unfruitful, and thinly inhabited country, to the bridge of Cally—passes through a level and indifferently fertile strath, watered by the Shee, to the Spittal, which is about 1100 feet above the level of the sea—enters Aberdeenshire 6 miles N. of the Spittal. Beyond the Castle of Braemar, the road crosses the Dee. At Cockbridge Inn it crosses the Don; and, 2½ miles further, enters Banffshire. Directing its course NW, it crosses the Spey at Grantown, and the Findhorn at Dolsie Inn; 9½ miles beyond which it enters into Nairnshire, and soon after reaches Fort-George. During several stages N. of Braemar Castle, the country is wooded, and the scenery wild and romantic.

16. *From Edinburgh, by Perth and Aberdeen, to Inverness.*

	MILES.
From Edinburgh to Cupar-Angus (see No. 15.)	56½
Meigle	5½
Glammis	6½
Forfar	5½
Breehin	12½
Laurencekirk	11½
Stonehaven	13½
Aberdeen	15
	126½
Carry over	126½

	MILES.
Brought over	126½
Old Meldrum	17½
Turreff	17
Banff	11
Portsoy	7½
Cullen	5½
Fochabers	12½
Elgin	9
Forres	12
Nairn	10½
Inverness	15½
	245½

*Obs.* The road at first proceeds eastward along a gently elevated ridge, and afterwards through a level, populous, well cultivated country, to Meikle, Glammis, Forfar and Brechin. Thence it passes NE. by the Roman Camp at Kethick—crosses the North Esk below Strickathro—enters the shire of Mearns—traverses a level but indifferently fertile district to Laurencekirk;—seven miles beyond which it goes over a barren tract—reaches Stonehaven, where it joins the post-road to Aberdeen.—From Aberdeen the road passes NW. through a tolerably level but uninteresting country, diversified by many gentle risings, to Turreff—and crosses the Deveron near Banff. Thence it proceeds along a fertile and delightful strath, bounded on the north by the Moray Frith.

17. *From Edinburgh to St Andrews and Dundee, by the coast:*

	MILES.
From Edinburgh to Leith	2
Ferry to Pettycur harbour	7
Kirkaldy	4
Dysart	2½
Leven	7½
Largo	3½
	26½
Carry over	26½

	MILES.
Brought over	26½
Pittenweem	8
Anstruther	1½
Kilrenny	1
Crail	3
St-Andrews	10
Leuchars	5½
Woodhaven	5
Dundee by water	2
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	62

*Obs.* The road along the south coast of Fife is thickly planted with small towns, and is uncommonly delightful.

There is another, and more frequented road, from Edinburgh to Dundee by Cupar, 43½ miles.

18. *From Dundee E. and N. along the coast of Forfarshire to Aberdeen.*

	MILES.
From Dundee to Arbroath	17
Montrose	12
Johnshaven	9
Innerbervie	3½
Stonhaven	9½
Aberdeen	14½
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	65½

19. *From Glasgow SSE. to Carlisle.*

	MILES.
From Glasgow to Hamilton	10½
Leshmahagow	12
Douglas Mill	6
Abington	9½
Crawford Kirk	3
Moffat	15½
Newton of Wamphray	7
	<hr/>
Carry over	63½

	MILES.
Brought over	63½
Lockerby	9
Ecclefechan	0
Gretna Green	9½
Longtown	4½
Carlisle	9
	-----
	101½

20. From Dundee W. to Staffa, by Perth, Dunkeld, Tyndrum, Glencoe, Oban, &c.

	MILES.
Dundee to Perth	21
Dunkeld	15
Logierait	8
Taymouth	15
Killin	16
* Tyndrum	20
Inverouan	9
King's house	9
Balachulish	14
Oban	26
Aros in Mull	20
Laggan Ulva	10
Staffa	12
	-----
	195

*Remarks.*—The post road from Dundee, westward to Perth, passes through the Carse of Gowrie, a fertile and highly improved district, diversified with plantations, villages and seats. Ballygay, Invergowrie, and Milnfield, are within a few miles of Dundee. Six miles from the town, and one south of the road, stands Huntly Castle, formerly Castle Lyon, an ancient seat of the Earl of Strathmore. During the minority of the present Earl, this castle, and a fine estate in its vicinity, were purchased by the late Mr Paterson, who repaired that magnificent edifice, and greatly improved the whole of his property. A few miles NW.

\* There is another road by way of Dalnally.

of Huntly; on the acclivity of a hill fronting the south, amidst extensive plantations, Lord Kinnaird has built an elegant mansion, whence there is a delightful view of the Carse, the estuary of the Tay, and the north coast of Fifeshire.—On the right hand of the road are Inchmartine, Meginch, Glendoick, Glencarse, and other handsome seats; on the left is Errol-house, Murie, &c. The whole acclivity of the Sidla ridge, which forms the northern boundary, is cultivated to the summit. Within four miles of Perth, the road passes through a deep and narrow valley, bathed by the Tay. In a recess of the Sidla ridge, on an elevated site, is the castle of Kinfauns, a seat of Lord Gray, surrounded with woods. To the westward, in the front of the lofty hill of Kin-noul, beautiful pebbles are sometimes found.

A mile north of Perth, the road to Dunkeld crosses the river Almond, which, in summer, is almost dry. The present efflux of this river into the Tay, is at a considerable distance from its ancient mouth. At a remote period, it bathed Ruthven castle, where there is still a rivulet called Old Almond. The Roman road from Ardoch eastward, crossed the Tay near the present mouth of the Almond, where the foundation of a wooden bridge of rude construction may be traced.—Beyond the Almond, on the right hand of the Tay, in a level tract, are the bleaching grounds of Loncarty, where, at a medium, 500,000 yards of cloth are annually whitened, (see Vol. I. p. 482.) The country northward is, for the most part, uneven, bleak, of an unfriendly soil, and partially cultivated. Within two miles of Dunkeld, the valley, in which it lies, opens to the view of the traveller; and this is properly the entrance into the Highlands. On the right hand rolls the majestic Tay; and on the left is Birnam hill, almost stript of its woods, but noted for its blue slate quarries. Near the south base of that hill, there is a mound, called Court hill, and Duncan's hill, near which are many tumuli, or cairns of stones. Ten miles SSE, on the opposite side of Strathmore, is Dunsinnan hill, distinguished by its round green summit, on which Macbeth fortified himself, but constructed no castle, (see Vol. I. p. 488.) Between the public road and the Tay, at the east base of Birnam-hill, there is a large building in a state of decay. In the beginning of last century, John Stewart of Grandtully, mortified



20,000 merks, for the support of 12 poor tenants; and about the year 1740, a building was erected for their reception. The house did not answer the intended purpose. However, by accumulation of interest, the capital amounted to 2600*l.*, the interest of which is now annually applied for the support of poor people on the estate of Murthly.

From Dunkeld northward, an excellent highway is formed on each side of the Tay; the one leading to Blair in Athol, and the other to Kenmore, or Taymouth. As soon as the traveller enters upon this stage, he observes a material change in the construction of the cottages, and in the appearance, dress, manners, customs, and language of the natives. The lower parts of the hills on either side of the valley, are shaded with trees; but their summits are covered with rocks, loose stones, and heath. The valley is thinly peopled; and the cottages are mean, being built of dry stone, and covered with straw or heath, secured by ropes from violent gusts of wind, frequent in that quarter. Among the rocks, and along the banks of the river, are patches of cultivated soil.

Near the village of Logierait, the road to Taymouth tends westward along Strath-Tay, a populous district, where the cottages appear to be better built than those between Logierait and Dunkeld. The eastern part of the Strath consists of gravel knolls, and level spots of thin soil, which yield scanty crops of oats and barley; but above Tay bridge, the soil is fertile and well cultivated. On either hand, the acclivities of the hills, are partially planted with oaks and Scots firs, and ornamented with gentlemen's seats. On the left hand is Grandtully, the ancient residence of the family of Stewart, 14 miles from Dunkeld. At the village of Aberfeldie, near Tay bridge, every traveller turns aside to visit the falls of Moness. (see Vol. I. p. 468.) Beyond that bridge towards Kenmore, there is a level and fruitful plain, watered by the united streams of the Lyon and Tay. To the north, the lofty, insulated mountain of Schehallian, is conspicuous. Two miles southward of Kenmore, the traveller, having climbed a steep ascent, is conducted through a dark and winding passage to the hermitage, an apartment 8 or 10 feet square, cut out of the solid rock, and suitably furnished. The

front of this cell looks into a darksome den, on all sides surrounded by lofty rocks and woods, and has directly in view a cascade upwards of 300 feet in height.

The road from Kenmore to Killin along the north bank of Loch Tay, is uneven, rugged, and of difficult access; that on the south side of the lake is more level and agreeable. The scenery round Killin is uncommonly grand, and, in some respects, superior to that at the east end of the lake.

The road westward to Tyndrum, extends along the pleasant valley of Dochart. Five miles beyond Killin, on the north side of the river Dochart, Auchloine, an handsome residence, is situate in a level district: On the left hand of the road, the lower declivities of the hills are green and rocky; but their summits are covered with heath. Beyond what is called the Half-way-house or inn, the valley becomes narrower and more rugged: and on the left is Benmore, a lofty mountain, whose lower parts are shaded with trees. Thirteen miles from Killin, on the north side of the road, Loch-Dochart, three miles in length, contains a little island, on which are the ruins of a castle; and at Crientallich, two miles westward, a road on the left proceeds six miles southward to the upper end of Lochlomond, and thence to Dunbarton. Strathfillan is noted only for its chapel (see vol. I. p. 471). Robert Bruce granted the church of Killin to the abbey of Inchaffray, upon condition that one of the canons should officiate in that chapel. In the neighbourhood of Tyndrum, little cultivated land is to be seen, except beds of potatoes.

Tyndrum inn is situate within a mile of one of the sources of the Tay. Few of the natives in those parts understand any language except the Gaelic.

From Tyndrum, the first part of the stage northward to Inverounan lies across a rugged tract betwixt two hills, and enters Argyleshire. It proceeds along the base of a bleak, heath-clad mountain. Crossing the Orchy, a rapid stream, and passing through a tolerably level but heathy district, it reaches Inverounan, a wretched inn, near the west end of Loch-Talla. The adjacent district is open, heathy and barren; but large roots of fir and birch trees in the soil, indicate that the whole country had been a forest at no distant period of time. Tradition bears,

that early in the last century, a watchman was placed on Ben-Crich, a lofty mountain six or eight miles SE. of the inn, to protect the surrounding woods from being demolished. To the eastward a chain of lakes extends as far as the eye can reach.

The military road north to King's House, lies across a bleak and barren hill, called the *Black Mountain*, covered with short heath and loose stones, some of which are granite, and of immense size. No arable land, no pasture, no verdure, no inhabitant is to be seen. All is a dreary and dismal waste, where no animal can find subsistence. About seven miles northward of Inverouman, and three westward of the road, there is a steep rocky front of a high mountain, furrowed by a thousand torrents; and eastward a vast marshy tract, with little interruption, extends twenty miles to Rannoch. King's Inn is a mean house, wretchedly furnished, in a desolate district, on a rivulet that runs westward to Loch-Etive.

The military road thence to Fort-William, nineteen miles distant, was originally constructed across a mountain called the Devil's Staircase; but, on account of the steepness of the ascent, and the expense of continual repairs, it has been, for some time past, neglected, so as to become impassable. The direction of the present road is westward through the valley of Glencoe to the ferry of Balachulish, which must be crossed in the ordinary route to Fort-William (vol. II. p. 11.)

The situation of Balachulish inn is picturesque, and the prospect on all hands is sublime (vol. II. p. 15.)

An excellent road is conducted along the wooded border of Loch-Linne, by the House of Appin, and through an agreeably diversified district to Aird, an handsome seat surrounded by tall plantations, beyond which is Shean Ferry, a mile in breadth, near the mouth of Loch-Creran. Passing by Beregonium (vol. II. p. 14), and crossing Connel Ferry, near the mouth of Loch-Etive, and half a mile in breadth, near which, at half flood and half tide, a cataract is formed by a ledge of sunken rocks, the traveller is led, through an uneven and rocky district, to the village of Oban, (vol. II. p. 12).

Whoever intends to visit Staffa must hire a boat at Oban; and thence sail to Aros in Mull. From Aros he may walk across a

rugged hill of no great height, to the bottom of Lochnagaul, an inlet of the sea. A boat from Laggan-Ulva should be previously provided to convey him thither, whence he may proceed to Staffa, about twelve or thirteen miles distant from Ulva Sound.—The hazard of navigating the sea between Mull and Staffa, has, I suspect, been exaggerated, and the apprehended danger, in some instances, has served as an apology to the indolent and incurious, for declining to visit one of the sublimest scenes in nature. A strong westerly breeze, indeed, renders the Atlantic too rough to be navigated by boats generally employed in that service: and, sometimes, the boatmen discourage strangers from accomplishing the voyage immediately upon their arrival at Laggan-Ulva, that the innkeeper may profit by the delay, or, that a bribe may be extorted besides the ordinary fare. But, in moderate weather, four boatmen may, with ease, reach that island in the space of three or four hours (see vol. II. p. 292.)

Having offered a few remarks on the face of the country, it may not be improper to conclude with some general observations on the inhabitants.

The first peculiarity that attracts the notice of a stranger, is the appearance of the Highlanders. The form and expression of their visages differ materially from those of the Southern inhabitants of Great Britain. Instead of the oval and well proportioned countenances beyond the Tweed, he will observe long and sharp features, with prominent cheek bones, and small eyes full of vivacity. The males, not oppressed with cumbersome corpulence, are muscular, agile, and capable of enduring incredible fatigue. The females are quick of apprehension, lively, and high-spirited.—At home, little attention is bestowed upon dress; but at church and other public places, the apparel of the lowest ranks is decent and becoming; and a species of finery is sometimes exhibited.

There are no towns of any note in the Western Highlands. Their villages, not populous, are meanly built. The huts of the lower class are constructed of stone and turf, in alternate layers; or of whinstone without cement, and covered with straw, heath or rushes, fastened down with ropes of the same materials. The

wretched appearance of the outside, prepares a visiter for what he is to meet within. The hut is commonly divided into two apartments; in one of which the ordinary operations of the family are performed, round a fire placed in the middle of the floor; in the other they repose on trusses of hay, or heath.—The furniture accords with the shell of the house, and the poverty of the occupant.—Of utensils for cookery, there is scarce any need, where so little is to be cooked. In a pot, or pan, the soup or potage is boiled; and on a gridiron the oaten cake is toasted.—Cheese, milk, butter, with some mutton, or goat's flesh, are the chief articles of food.

In a country where commerce, manufactures and arts, are almost unknown, there is little encouragement, or incitement to vigorous exertion. One shepherd is sufficient to tend the cattle and sheep in an extensive glen; and a maid or two to manage the dairy. The plots destined to cultivation are few, and the product is easily secured; so that by far the greater part of the inhabitants lead an inactive life.—The mind, however, does not always sleep, while the body is at rest. An unemployed Highlander is inquisitive, and delights in hearing and retailing news. When he is not thus engaged, he amuses himself with the traditional tales and fictions of ancient bards, to recite which is the business of a winter's eve, and not seldom of a summer's day.

Although at a distance from the proper sources of information, yet the gentry are not deficient in acquired knowledge. As schools have been established in many districts, and as the sacred records have been translated into their vernacular tongue, most of the lower class are much better informed than the common people in other countries.—But numbers of them are still addicted to superstition; though many rites, charms, and incantations, formerly practised, are now obsolete. The stories concerning witches, brownies and elves, which at no distant period obtained credit, are in a great measure forgotten.

The authenticity of Ossian's poems, as now published, has not been fully ascertained. In former times, every family retained a bard, whose office it was to recite the deeds of its heroes. These songs, or poems, were carefully handed down from one generation to another; and many of them were collected by Mr

Macpherson, who, with some ingenuity, moulded them into the form of Epic poems. This seems to be the truth—the whole truth—concerning the Gaelic poetry, whose authenticity some eminent writers have denied, or doubted.

In general, the state of the Highlands has been greatly changed and ameliorated, since the rebellions in 1715 and 1745. Before those insurrections, the country was resolved into a number of clanships, independent on one another, and in some degree on their sovereign. The head of every clan resided chiefly on his estate, in a mansion, or castle, which served as a fortress, and a place of rendezvous for his vassals and retainers. Thither they repaired to do homage to their chief, and to partake of the feast in the hall. In these conventions, plans of defence, of depredation, or of revenge, were concerted. Upon a signal given by the faggot, or the bagpipe, the able-bodied men of the clan crowded to the standard of their leader; and hostilities against some neighbouring clan commenced. Their progress was marked with plunder, devastation, and blood; and the claymore was never sheathed until they were dispersed by superior force, or until their foes were demolished. For such essential services, the tenants held their possessions on easy terms; insomuch, that their flocks and herds could afford them subsistence, without much manual labour. These incursions were usually retaliated; so that the tribes of different districts, were almost always in the field, or on the watchtower. Theft and plunder, in times of anarchy, were not accounted crimes; and this sentiment prevailed among the lower class, even after the power of the clans was abolished. But since the chieftains have been deprived of their jurisdiction, their consequence is diminished in the estimation of those who formerly regarded them with veneration. Divested of their legal authority, they now endeavour to preserve their influence by wealth. With this view, their attention has been directed to the improvement of their estates. A spirit of diligence and exertion has been excited, the good effects of which have already appeared. And roads having been formed through that wild and formerly inaccessible region, communication is opened with the southern districts of the kingdom, whose manners, customs and language, are gradually introduced.

## CROSS ROADS THROUGH SEVERAL PARTS OF SCOTLAND.

1. *From Aberdeen W. to Braemar, along a pleasant Valley watered by the Dee.*

	MILES.
From Aberdeen to Banchory	18
Kincardine O'Niel	7½
Tulloch and Pananich Wells	13
Braemar	17
Castletown inn	1
	<hr/>
	56½

*Obs.* Charlestown is 4 miles W. of Kincardine, near the extensive forest of Glentanar, and within a mile of Aboyne Castle. In the neighbourhood of Tulloch is Loch-Cannor, three miles in circuit, containing several islets, on one of which are the ruins of a fort. Pananich Lodge is nearly opposite to Tulloch. Two and a half miles W. of Tulloch, near the bridge of Gairn, are some remains of a hunting seat of the family of Forbes, now the property of the Earl of Aboyne.

2. *From Aberdeen NW. through an uninteresting country, to Huntly and Fochabers.*

	MILES.
From Aberdeen to Kintore	12
Inverury	3½
Old Rain	8½
Huntly	12
Keith	10½
Fochabers	8
	<hr/>
	54½

*Obs.* At Kintore was Hall forest, the first seat of the family of Kintore. Near Inverury, Robert Bruce defeated the English forces under Cummin, Earl of Buchan. Four miles beyond Old Rain, is an ancient castle on a conical hill, called Run-o-Deer. Huntly Castle was once a magnificent edifice. Below Keith there is a cascade in the river Isla.

3. *From St Andrews W. to Stirling, along the south coast of Fife.*

	MILES.
From St Andrews to Crail	10
Anstruther	4
Largo	9½
Kirkaldy	12½
Inverkeithing	12½
Culross	11
Clackmannan	8
Stirling	9
	<hr/>
	76½

4. *From Aberdeen N. to Peterhead.*

	MILES.
From Aberdeen to Ellon	16½
Cruden Church	8½
Peterhead	8
	<hr/>
	33

*Obs.* At Ellon is a seat of the Earl of Aberdeen; and, north of the village, are ruins of an abbey. At Cruden, the Danes were defeated by the Scots. To the eastward is Slaines Castle.

5. *From St Andrews W. to Perth.*

	MILES.
From St Andrews to Cupar	9½
Kinnaird ruins	6½
Newburgh	4
Abernethy	3
Bridge of Erne	5
Perth	3½
	<hr/>
	31½

*Obs.* The road to Cupar, through a well cultivated district, is level and agreeable. Thence it proceeds along a fertile valley to Newburgh. The remainder passes to Abernethy, and crosses a fruitful strath watered by the Erne.



6. *From Ayr to Carlisle, by Dumfries.*

	MILES.
From Ayr to Old Cumnock	15
New Cumnock	5½
Sanquhar	12
Thornhill	12
Dumfries	14½
Annan	15½
Gretna Green	8½
Longtown	4½
Carlisle	9
	<hr/> 96½

*Obs.* This road passes by Stair-house, Barskimming, Auchinleck, Ochiltree, and the plantations of Dumfries-house, to Old Cumnock. Proceeding along the borders of three small lakes, it reaches New Cumnock. Thence descending the banks of the Nith, it passes over a hilly tract, and enters Dumfries-shire. Beyond Sanquhar, it keeps the east bank of the river—winds round the foot of Dalpedder hills—and approaches Drumlanrig Castle at 44 miles. Eastward of Thornhill, it crosses the water of Campsie, and reaches Closeburn, and Dumfries.—Annan was anciently a Roman station: and Gretna Green is celebrated for the marriage of fugitive lovers from England.

7. *From Berwick SW. by Cornhill and Hawick, to Carlisle.*

	MILES.
From Berwick to Cornhill	13¼
Kelso	10¼
Hawick	20½
Carlisle	43½
	<hr/> 87½

*Obs.* Crossing the Tweed at Berwick, the road passes SW. at some distance from the river to Cornhill, near which it again crosses the Tweed to Coldstream.—Thence it proceeds SW. along the N. side of the river to Kelso; where it bends southward, proceeding along the east bank of the Teviot, crossing the

Kale near Eckford church, and the Jed near its influx into the Teviot. Seven and a half miles beyond Kelso, near Crailing, are traces of two camps, on the top of Penielheugh. From Hawick to Carlisle, see No. 3. of the *Direct Roads*.

8. *From Dundee WNW. to Killin.*

	MILES.
From Dundee to Cupar-Angus	15
Dunkeld	15
Logierait	8½
Aberfeldie	8
Kenmore	6½
Killin	16
	<hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 69

*Obs.* The first stage of this road, the vicinity of Dundee excepted, lies NW. across a bleak district of the Sidla ridge, and, at 11 miles, descends to the ruins of Pitcur Castle, on the verge of Strathmore plain. Half a mile beyond Cupar, the road passes the river Isla, and proceeds westward seven miles through a moorish district to the church of Lethendy, where a fertile valley, watered by the Tay, presents itself to view. Three miles beyond Lethendy, at Caputh church, it falls in with the river, and passes by Stenton, noted for its romantic situation, within four miles of Dunkeld. The road northward 8½ miles to Logierait, and 14½ W. to Kenmore, extends along Strath-Tay, a delightful valley, bounded on either hand by heathy mountains. From Kenmore to Killin, a road is formed on each side of Loch-Tay.

9. *From Dundee N. across the Sidla hills to Brechin.*

	MILES.
From Dundee to Forfar	14
Brechin	12½
	<hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 26½

*Obs.* The first stage is hilly and barren; the second is level, and tolerably fertile.

10. *From Dunfermline NE. to Cupar-Fife.*

	MILES.
From Dunfermline to Crossgates	4
Kinross	9
Strathmiglo	9
Auchtermuchty	1½
Kinloch	3
Cupar	6½
	33

*Obs.* The road lies northward through a moorish, partially cultivated tract, to Kinross; and thence eastward through an uneven, but tolerably fertile district.

11. *From Dunkeld E. to Montrose.*

	MILES.
From Dunkeld to Blairgowrie	12
Ruthven Bridge	6
Kirriemuir	5
Forfar	5½
Montrose	17½
	46

*Obs.* The first stage is a hilly and barren district, in the middle of which is the loch of Clunie. From Blairgowrie to Ruthven, the road goes along the declivity of the Grampian mountains, commanding an extensive prospect southward. The stage from Ruthven to Kirriemuir is partly moorish, and partly cultivated. Thence to Forfar the road is uninteresting; but to Brechin and Montrose, the country is level and well cultivated.

12. *From Glasgow E. to Perth.*

	MILES.
From Glasgow to Cumbernauld	14
Stirling	13
Dunblane	6
Muthil Church	11½
	44½
Carry over	44½

	Brought over	MILES
	-	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
Crieff	-	3
New Inn	-	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Methven	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Perth	-	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
		<hr/>
		64 $\frac{3}{4}$

*Obs.* The country eastward to Stirling is, for the most part, a succession of hill and dale; but the road, in general, is in a level tract between the Campsie ridge and the Great Canal. Dunblane is noted for its Cathedral. In the parish of Muthil are two Roman camps. Between Crieff and Perth are several handsome seats.

13. *From Glasgow SE. through the shires of Lanark, Peebles and Selkirk, to Hawick:*

	MILES
From Glasgow to Hamilton	11
Lanark	14
Biggar	12
Peebles	15
Inverleithen Church	6
Selkirk	15
Hawick	11
	<hr/>
	84

*Obs.* The road from Glasgow to Lanark lies along the rich and populous vale of the Clyde. Near Biggar are vestiges of 3 camps. The 'Bush aboon Traquair' is five miles from Peebles. Near Inverleithen are vestiges of a strong fortification. The whole of the country where Selkirk is situate, was formerly called 'Etrick Forest.'

14. *From Glasgow S. to Dumfries and Kirkcudbright.*

	MILES.
From Glasgow to Kingswells	13 $\frac{3}{4}$
Galston	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>
Carry over	22

	MILES.
Brought over	22
Mauchlin	7
Old Cumnock	6½
New Cumnock	5
Sanquhar, by Kirkconnel	12
Dumfries	26½
Crocketford	9½
Castle Douglas	8½
Kirkcudbright	10
	107

*Obs.* Kingswells is the principal stage between Glasgow and Kilmarnock. There is no vestige of the priory of Mauchlin. Near Old Cumnock are ruins of the Castle of Terrenzean; and S. of Sanquhar are remains of a castle on the bank of the Nith. Carlinwark loch, near Castle Douglas, has been drained. There are traces of many ancient camps near Kirkcudbright.—In this route, the road, in general, lies through a tolerably level, but not fertile country.

15. *From Glasgow SSW. to Ayr.*

	MILES.
From Glasgow to Kingswells	13½
Fenwick	4
Kilmarnock	3½
Monkton	8
Ayr	4
	39½

*Obs.* In this route, the road passes near Mearns church, at 9 miles—Fenwick church, at 18—Riccarton church, at 23—Symington church, at 27½—Monkton church, at 30—and Prestwick church, at 31½ miles.

16. *From Inverness SW. to Fort-William.*

	MILES.
From Inverness to General's hut	18
Fort-Augustus	14
	32
Carry over	32

		MILES.
	Brought over	32
Letterfindley	- - -	14
Fort-William	- - -	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
		<hr/> 61 $\frac{1}{2}$

*Obs.* The road proceeds along the S. side of the river, and at the church of Dores approaches Loch-Ness. Opposite the 16th milestone is the vitrified fort of Doondarduel. At 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles are the ruins of the church of Boleskine—at 18 General's hut—at 19 the celebrated Fall of Foyers—at 21 the church of Boleskine. The whole of this road along the border of the lake is delightful. At 37 miles the road approaches Loch-Oich. On the N. bank of that lake, Invergarry house has an agreeable effect. Loch-Long is 14 miles long. At 53 the river Spean is passed, at no great distance from the church of Kilmanivaig. Thence the road lies SW, along the foot of Ben-Nevis, to Fort-William. From Fort-Augustus, in the tract of the Caledonian Canal, the country is rugged and barren.

17. *From Carlisle, through a hilly country, to Portpatrick.*

	MILES.
From Carlisle to Longtown	9
Annan	13
Dumfries	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Carlingwark	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gatehouse of Fleet	14
Newton-Stewart	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Glenluce	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stranraer	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Portpatrick	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/> 120 $\frac{1}{4}$

*Obs.* Gretna, (see No. 6).—Springfield is a neat village, founded about 1791, near Gretna. Near Mousewald, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Annan, there are ruins of several structures, formerly places of defence. About 13 miles W. of Dumfries, near Haugh of Urr, is an ancient place of judicature. Carlingwark, or Castle-Douglas, (see No. 14).—The road from Gatehouse to Newton-Stewart is delightful.

18. *From Inverary SW. to Campbellton.*

	MILES.
From Inverary to Goatfield . . . . .	8
Lochgarehead . . . . .	8
Lochgilphead Inn . . . . .	6½
New Tarbet . . . . .	14½
Kirkcalmonel . . . . .	10
Barr-Inn . . . . .	14¼
Campbelton . . . . .	12¼
	<hr/>
	73½

*Obs.* This road lies through a very rugged and mountainous country. It proceeds along the west bank of Loch-Fyne—crosses several rivers—at 22½ winds round Lochgilp—and at 37 approaches West Tarbet. At 47, it passes by the Kirktown of Kirkcalmonel. At 53, are the ruins of Runachan; and at 55, the church of Killean. Near Barr-inn, is a seat of Colonel Campbell; and at 69 are the ruins of Kilkuny.

19. *From Glasgow N. to the Troshachs.*

	MILES.
From Glasgow to Garscube-bridge . . . . .	5
Drymen . . . . .	13
Gartmore . . . . .	7
Aberfoyle Inn . . . . .	3
Troshachs . . . . .	5½
	<hr/>
	33½

*From Edinburgh to London, by Carlisle, Manchester, &c.*

	MILES.
From Edinburgh to Carlisle (see No. 3. <i>Direct Roads.</i> ) . . . . .	90½
Penrith . . . . .	18
Shap . . . . .	10¼
Kendal . . . . .	15½
Burton . . . . .	11
Lancaster . . . . .	11¼
	<hr/>
Carry over . . . . .	156½

	MILES.
Brought over	156 $\frac{1}{2}$
Garstang	11
Preston	11
Chorley	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Middle Hulton	12
Manchester	10
Stockport	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Macclesfield	12
Leek	13
Ashbourne	15
Derby	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Loughborough	16
Leicester	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Market Harborough	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Northampton	17
Newport Pagnel	15
Woburn	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Dunstable	9
St Alban's	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barnet	10
London	11
	396

*From Edinburgh to London, by Berwick, Newcastle, &c.*

	MILES.
From Edinburgh to Haddington	17
Dunbar	11
* Press Inn	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barwick	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Belford	15
Alnwick	15
Morpeth	18
	103
Carry over	103

\* A new line of road, by way of Renton-House, has just been opened.



	MILES.
Brought over	103
Newcastle	15
Durham	14
Darlington	18
Northallerton	15
Boroughbridge	19
Wetherby	12
Ferrybridge	17
Doncaster	15½
Bawtry	9½
Barnby Moor	5½
Tuxford	11½
Newark	14½
Grantham	14
Coltsworth	8½
Stamford	13
Stilton	14½
Buckden	14
Biggleswade	13
Stevenage	12½
Hatfield	12
Barnet	8½
London	11
	390½

*Observations made in a recent Tour from Berwick to London.*

From Berwick the mail-coach road to London proceeds along the sea-coast to Belford; and thence to Alnwick and Morpeth: with several handsome seats on either hand.

*Morpeth*, in Northumberland. The country southward is level, and well improved. In approaching Newcastle, a stranger is surprised to observe a number of windmills, on a rising ground beyond the town.

*Newcastle*, in the county of Northumberland. The first 4 miles beyond the Tyne, lie across a hill, containing quarries for grindstones, with abundance of coal. The succeeding tract is

tolerably level, and divided into small enclosures. About the middle of the stage is the village of Chester, anciently a Roman station; on the left hand of which, at some distance, is Lumley castle. The entry into Durham is by a deep descent, among sandy hills.

*Durham*, in a county of the same name, on the Wear. The road southward lies through an uneven country, where no steep acclivities are avoided; but the fields are enclosed and well cultivated, and the soil is fertile.

*Darlington*, in Durham. Thence the road for several miles is tolerably level. Crossing the river Tees, it enters Yorkshire. To the eastward the country is open, beyond which there is a moderately elevated ridge from north to south: and opposite to the eighth milestone, a gentle ridge in the same direction, about four miles from the road. The hedges, in general, are indifferently kept; but the fields are well cultivated.

*Northallerton*, in Yorkshire. The fields southward are level, enclosed and cultivated, except towards the middle of the stage, where an extensive common lies in the neighbourhood of Thirsk. About the 7th milestone, the road crosses the Swale, a narrow and sluggish stream.

*Burrowbridge*, in Yorkshire, on the Ouse. The fields in the succeeding stage are level, enclosed and cultivated; but many of the enclosures are small and irregular. The soil is a clay-coloured loam. About 5 miles S. there is an artificial hill on the roadside, near which are two handsome seats. At  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles cross the Nyd.

*Wetherby*, in Yorkshire, on the Wharf. Two miles S. the road lies across an eminence of poor soil; whence the prospect east to the sea is extensive. Afterwards it traverses uneven ground partially cultivated. Within three miles of Ferrybridge there is an extensive prospect to the west. A descent to Ferrybridge on the Air. In this stage are several handsome seats, and abundance of limestone.

*Ferrybridge*, in Yorkshire. From hence there is a long ascent, from whose barren summit is a diversified prospect of cultivated fields, villages, and seats.—A sudden descent to Wentbridge. The road next ascends a hill, where are traces of an ancient en-

campment, and a seat on either hand. The soil is a light black mould.—Descend to Robin Hood's Well. Thence a long ascent, from which is a diversified prospect eastward. The fields are well cultivated, and embellished with seats.

*Doncaster*, on the Don, Yorkshire. From the summit of a long and gradual ascent, there is a view of a rich and extensive country S. and SW. To the E. the prospect is confined by plantations. The soil inclines to gravel, and in many parts is barren. At six miles the view is limited, on either hand, by woods; but at eight miles it opens to the south. Near the mean village of Bawtry, the river Idle forms the common boundary of York and Nottinghamshires. The soil southward is a light gravel, but well cultivated. A mile further, the prospect eastward into Lincolnshire is very extensive; but the fields seem best adapted to pasture.—Passing through two villages, the soil on the right is highly improved; but on the left is an extensive common. A bank slopes gently southward; and near Jarworth are many enclosures.

*Barnaby*, in Nottinghamshire. For the space of a mile there is an excellent road through a poor and marshy tract, that gradually descends to Rhetford; south of which, the valley, divided into small enclosures, is two miles broad. At the termination of that valley, there is a gradual ascent for half a mile; and on either hand a delightful prospect.—Thence a gentle descent to Tuxford, from which a tract of two miles to Scarthing Moor, is level, enclosed and cultivated.

*Scarthing Moor*, in Nottinghamshire. The fields in this neighbourhood are greatly improved; but many of the enclosures are small. On the left hand is an open, champaign country, adorned with seats. Passing by several villages, in the midst of regular enclosures, there is a view of Sherwood Forest to the westward. The Trent is crossed on a wooden bridge near Newark, an elegant town in an extensive plain.

*Newark*, in Nottinghamshire. The country southward is level, without variety—the road is strait—the fields are divided into small enclosures—enter Lincolnshire. Midway there is a wood of birch, oak, and other trees, on either hand. At 10 miles there is an extensive common. Within four miles of Gran-

tham, there is a gentle ascent ; and, lastly, a steep descent to the town.

*Grantham*, in Lincolnshire. In the neighbourhood of the town there are few trees, except hedge-rows. Southward the road ascends a hill of a cold clay soil, on a bed of limestone. On the left a valley extends E. several miles, with a gentle acclivity fronting the south. There is little good husbandry during a great part of this stage.

*Witham*, in Lincolnshire. The soil in its vicinity is of an indifferent quality ; but the road is not so uneven as in the former stage. For several miles, on either hand, the prospect is bounded by plantations. Within four miles of Stamford, the fields, of an uncommonly red soil, are regularly divided by thorn fences, but there are few trees.

*Stamford*, on the confines of Lincoln, Rutland, and Northamptonshires. Beyond it, on the left, is Burleigh House, a seat of the Earl of Exeter. From the town there is an ascent of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile, and on the right hand is a common. The soil, in general, appears to be thin and light ; but five miles southward, the fields are fertile and well cultivated. At  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles the Nen is crossed at Wentworth ; and thence the country, rising on the right and left, is interspersed with hedge-rows and villages. Within three miles of Stilton, the fields on the right are enclosed and cultivated, and the prospect is extensive. In the remaining part of the stage there is no variety, except a level common, on the left, within a mile of the town.

*Stilton*, in Huntingdonshire. The road southward is level ; and on the right hand, the fields, of a sharp wet soil, are enclosed. On the left improvements are begun. About midway there is a thick wood of birch, oak and other trees, on each side of the road. After passing two gentle ascents, the fields are well cultivated. Beyond Alconberry hill, the road crosses a gentle ridge, and descends into a rich, populous, and pleasant valley, two miles in breadth. A few miles SE, this valley widens into a delightful plain. The country eastward is low and fertile, but indifferently wooded. Near the road, the large and crooked Scots ridges prevail. Within a mile of Bugden, the fields are level, and yield excellent pasture.

*Bugden*, in Huntingdonshire. In the neighbourhood of the town, the fields are open, level, and well cultivated; but the ridges are crooked. To the eastward rows of willows diversify the prospect. For several miles the country forms an inclined plane from right to left, through the middle of which the road passes. Further south, the fields on either side are laid out in regular enclosures, and in the marshy parts are planted with willows. The road enters Bedfordshire. Towards the end of the stage, on the left, are several villages and plantations on a rising ground.

*Biggleswade*, in Bedfordshire. Southward, on either hand, the country is level; but the hedge-rows are more numerous than formerly. An elevated ridge, on the left, extends from N. to S. at some distance from the road. The fields, consisting of gentle risings and plains, are enclosed and cultivated. At  $8\frac{1}{4}$  miles is Baldock, near the north base of several eminences which lie from west to east. Thence is an ascent, from the broad summit of which there is an extensive view westward; and, a little farther, is a fine prospect southward of a country embellished with hedges, hedge-rows, seats and villages.

*Stevenage*, in Hertfordshire. There is a long and gradual descent from the town. The enclosures are small. Two miles southward the country is more uneven. At six miles pass through a long, narrow, and wooded valley—next along irregular and wooded acclivities—descend into a hollow tract, on the right hand embellished with a seat amidst plantations—another ascent and declivity—but no distant prospect. Near Hatfield there is a delightful view eastward; but the road is still uneven.

*Hatfield*, in Hertfordshire. Thence is a long ascent, from the summit of which the road turns eastward along the wall of Lord Salisbury's park; two miles further it ascends through grass enclosures; and then proceeds through an uneven tract, diversified with enclosures and clumps of trees. Within two miles of Barnet, there is a delightful prospect of a rich and populous country eastward; but the view on the right is confined by plantations.

*Barnet*, in Hertfordshire. From this village is a descent southward. On either side are small grass parks, enclosed with thorn fences. This district is uneven, not hilly.

☞ APPENDIX, No. X.  
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## APPENDIX, No. X.

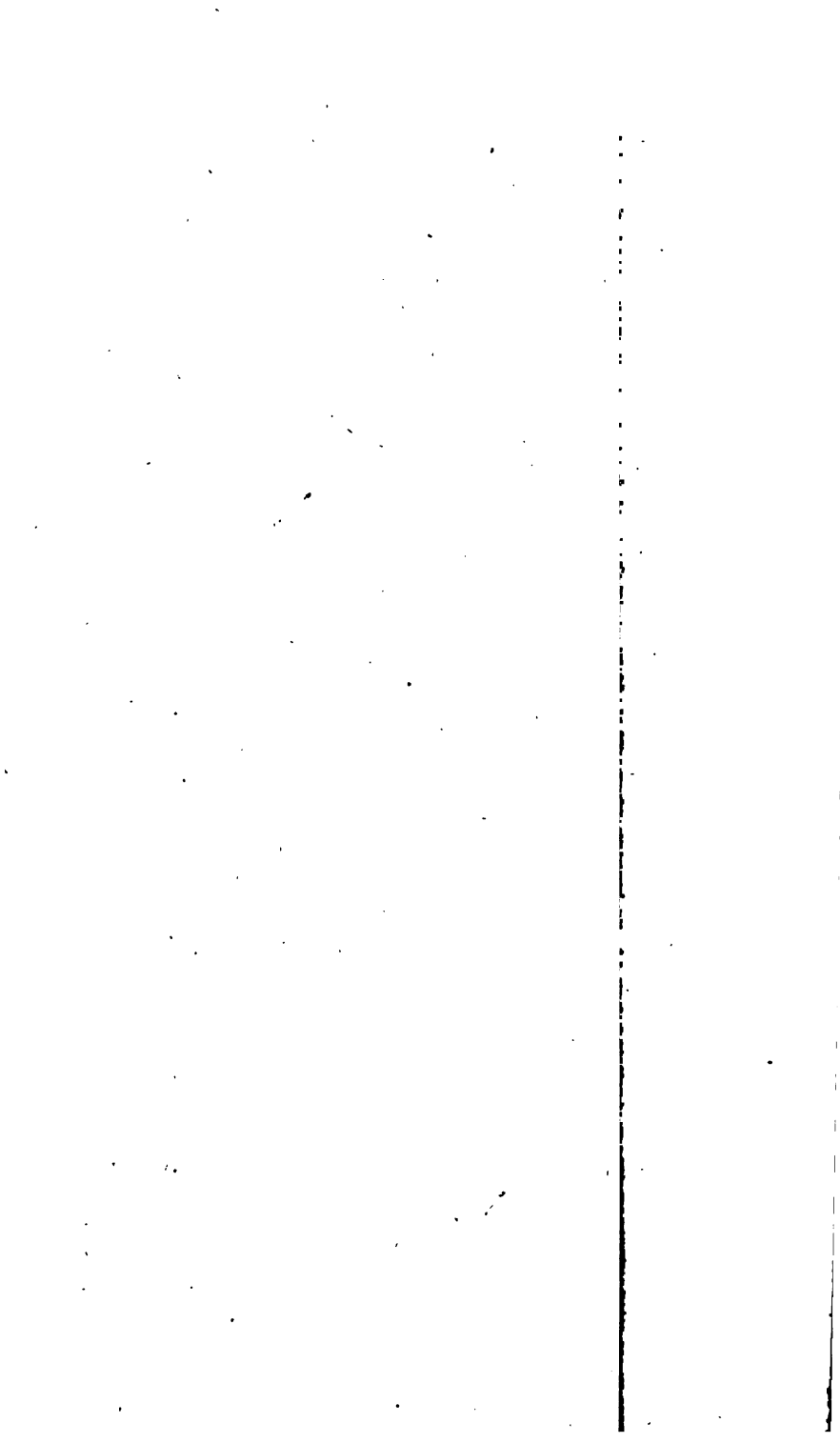
TABLE OF DISTANCES BETWEEN THE MOST REMARKABLE PLACES.

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161	132	Berwick								
241	137	231	Campbelton							
152	121	14	220	Coldstream						
76	108	85	177	76	Cupar in Fife					
181	61	108	206	121	105	Dumfries				
104	103	27	104	23	58	103	Dunbar			
66	119	95	174	56	11	115	72	Dundee		
106	77	55	176	47	29	71	28	44	Edinburgh	
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