

GENERAL REPORT

OF

SCOTLAND,

Statistical Tables ;

OR,

RESULT OF THE INQUIRIES

REGARDING THE

GEOGRAPHICAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND POLITICAL

STATE OF SCOTLAND.

SECOND EDITION.

LONDON.

1817.

ALBANY, 1850, 55

GENERAL REPORT, &c.

1. EXTENT.

	Square miles.		Totals.
	Land.	Fresh-water lakes.	
1. Main land of Scotland,	25,520	494	26,014
2. Hebrides, - - -	2,800	104	2,904
3. Orkney Islands, - -	425	15	440
4. Zetland Isles, - - -	855	25	880
	29,600	638	30,238

2. CLIMATE.

East Coast.

	Days.
1. Average number of days of rain and snow, -	135
2. Fair weather, - - - - -	230
	365

West Coast.

	Days.
1. Average number of days of rain and snow, -	205
2. Fair weather, - - - - -	160
	365
Difference of fair weather in favour of the east coast,	70

3. WINDS.

East Coast.

	Days.
1. From the north, - - - - -	25
2. North-east, - - - - -	29
3. East, - - - - -	62
4. South-east, - - - - -	14
5. South, - - - - -	9
6. South-west, - - - - -	105
7. West, - - - - -	102
8. North-west, - - - - -	19
	365

West Coast.

	Days.
1. Points from east to west by north, - - - - -	197
2. From west to south, - - - - -	139
3. From south to east, - - - - -	29
	365

4. THE MOST CELEBRATED MOUNTAINS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING COUNTIES, AND THEIR HEIGHT ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THE SEA.

	Feet.
1. Benevis, (Inverness-shire, the highest in Scotland), -	4370
2. Bennacdonie, (Aberdeenshire), - - - - -	4300
3. Cairngorum, (Banffshire), - - - - -	4060
4. Benlawers, (Perthshire), - - - - -	3787
5. Benwyvis, (Ross-shire), - - - - -	3720
6. Cruachan, (Argyleshire), - - - - -	3390
7. Lowthers, Lanarkshire, (the highest inhabited place in Scotland), - - - - -	1564

5. PRINCIPAL RIVERS, AND THE EXTENT OF TERRITORY FROM WHICH THEY DERIVE THEIR WATERS.

	Square miles.
1. Tay, - - - - -	2396
2. Tweed, - - - - -	1870

	Square miles.
3. Spey, 1	1300
4. Clyde,	1200
5. North Dee,	900
6. Ness,	850
7. Forth,	840
8. Lochy,	530
9. Nith,	504
10. Findhorn,	500

6. CELEBRATED LAKES, AND THE SIZE OF EACH.

	Square miles of surface.
1. Loch Lomond, (Dunbarton and Stirling)	45
2. Loch Awe, (Argyle),	30
3. Loch Ness, (Inverness),	30
4. Loch Shin, (Sutherland),	25
5. Loch Mari, (Ross),	24
6. Loch Tay, (Perth),	20
7. Loch Arkieg, (Inverness),	18
8. Loch Shiel, (Inverness),	16
9. Loch Lochy, (Inverness),	15
10. Loch Laggan, (Inverness),	12

7. STATE OF PROPERTY.

	Number of Proprietors.
1. Large properties, or estates above 2000 <i>l.</i> of valued rent, or 2500 <i>l.</i> sterling of real rent,	396
2. Middling properties, or estates from 2000 <i>l.</i> to 500 <i>l.</i> of valued rent, or from 2500 <i>l.</i> to 625 <i>l.</i> of real rent,	1077
3. Small properties, or estates under 500 <i>l.</i> of valued rent, or 625 <i>l.</i> of real rent,	6181
4. Estates belonging to corporate bodies,	144

Total number of proprietors in Scotland, 7798

8. PROPORTION OF SOIL CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED.

English acres.

1. Number of acres fully or partially cultivated,	5,043,050
2. Acres uncultivated, including woods and plantations,	13,900,550
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Total extent of Scotland in English acres,	18,943,600

9. EXTENT OF WOODS AND PLANTATIONS.

English acres.

1. Extent of plantations,	412,226
2. ————— natural woods,	501,469
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Total,	913,695

10. NATURE OF THE PRODUCTIVE SOILS IN SCOTLAND.

1. Sandy soils,	263,771
2. Gravel,	681,862
3. Improved mossy soils,	411,096
4. Cold or inferior clays,	510,265
5. Rich clays,	987,070
6. Loams,	1,869,193
7. Alluvial, haugh, or carse land,	320,193
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	5,043,450

11. NUMBER OF ACRES IN ONE YEAR, UNDER THE DIFFERENT CROPS, OR IN FALLOW.

Acres.

1. Grass, (in hay and pasture),	2,489,725
2. Wheat,	140,095
3. Barley,	280,193
4. Oats,	1,260,362
5. Rye,	500
6. Beans and peas,	118,000
7. Potatoes,	80,000
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Carry forward,	4,368,875

	Brought forward,	Acres.
8. Turnips, - - - -	-	4,368,875
9. Flax, - - - -	-	407,125
10. Fallow, - - - -	-	16,500
11. Gardens and orchards, - - - -	-	218,950
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		5,043,450

12. VALUE OF CROPS.

	Acres.	Per acre.	Amount.
1. Grass lands,	2,489,725	at 2/.	4,979,450/.
2. Wheat, - - -	140,095	at 11,	1,541,045
3. Barley, - - -	280,193	at 8,	2,241,544
4. Oats, - - -	1,260,362	at 7,	8,822,534
5. Rye, - - -	500	at 6,	3,000
6. Beans and peas,	118,000	at 6,	708,000
7. Potatoes, - -	80,000	at 8,	640,000
8. Turnips, - - -	407,125	at 4,	1,628,500
9. Flax, - - -	16,500	at 8,	132,000
10. Gardens,	32,000	at 15,	480,000
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Productive acres,	4,824,500	Produce,	21,176,073/.
Fallow,	218,950		

Total cultivated, 5,043,450; average per acre, (including fallow), 4/ 4s. nearly.

Uncultivated 13,900,550, including wood lands, 3s. per acre,

2,085,082 10 0

Total land produce, 23,261,155 10 0/.

13. LIVE-STOCK, AND THEIR PRODUCE.

1. Horses, 243,489, value of their work when full grown, or increase in their work while young, yearly, at 10/ each,	-	-	2,434,890/.
2. Cattle, 1,047,142, annual value of dairy produce, and annual increase in the worth of the feeding cattle, at 6/ each,	-	-	6,282,852
3. Sheep, 2,850,867,	-	-	1,425,983
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	Carry forward,		10,143,725/.

	Brought forward,	10,143,725 <i>l.</i>
4. Hogs, 500,000, produce 30 <i>s.</i> each,	-	750,000
5. Lesser stock, (poultry, &c.)	-	250,000
Total produce of live stock,	-	11,143,725 <i>l.</i>

This sum is included in the general estimate of land produce already given.

14. MINERAL STATE.

Coal.

	Acres.	
1. Extent of the great coal-field of Scotland,	600,000	
2. Annual consumption,	-	172
3. Quantity annually consumed in tons,	-	2,500,000
4. Value of the coal annually consumed, at an average of 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> per ton,	833,333 <i>l.</i>	0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
5. Expence of labour 5 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> per ton,	729,166	10 0
6. Rent to the proprietor, 10 <i>d.</i> per ditto,	104,060	10 0

Lime.

	Bolls.	
1. Quantity of lime annually manufactured in Scotland,	-	3,000,000
2. Quantity in Winchester bushels, at 4 bushels per boll,	-	12,000,000
3. Value at 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per boll,	-	375,000 <i>l.</i>
4. Extent of land annually dressed with lime,	Acres. 100,000	

Iron.

1. Number of blast furnaces,	-	21
2. Quantity annually produced,	-	32,760
3. Value at 7 <i>l.</i> per ton,	-	229,320 <i>l.</i>
4. Number of persons annually employed,	-	7,650

Lead.

1. Number of bars of lead annually produced,	-	65,000
2. Annual value at 2 <i>l.</i> per bar,	-	130,000 <i>l.</i>

Value of Mineral Productions.

1. Coal,	-	-	-	-	-	833,333 <i>l.</i>
2. Lime,	-	-	-	-	-	375,000
3. Iron,	-	-	-	-	-	229,320
4. Lead,	-	-	-	-	-	130,000
5. Various articles,	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
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						1,597,653 <i>l.</i>

15. FISHERIES.

1. Salmon and fresh-water fisheries,	-	-	-	-	150,000 <i>l.</i>
2. The white-sea fishery,	-	-	-	-	400,000
3. The herring fishery,	-	-	-	-	500,000
4. The whale fishery,	-	-	-	-	200,000
5. Shell fish,	-	-	-	-	50,000
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					1,300,000 <i>l.</i>

16. AMOUNT OF TERRITORIAL PRODUCTIONS.

1. Gross produce of land,	-	23,261,155 <i>l.</i>	10 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>
2. Minerals,	-	1,597,653	0	0
3. Fisheries,	-	1,300,000	0	0
		<hr/>		
		26,158,808 <i>l.</i>	10 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>
4. The rents of lands, mines, fisheries, kelp, &c. for one year ending 5th April, 1813,	-	5,041,779	11	11
5. Amount of produce absorbed by the expence of cultivation, and the profit of farmers, gardeners; and other dealers in the productions of the soil, also by colliers, fishermen, &c.	-	21,117,028 <i>l.</i>	18 <i>s.</i>	1 <i>d.</i>

17. MANUFACTURES OF SCOTLAND.

	Value of raw material.	Total value of manufactured articles.	Expence of labour and profit.
1. Woollen.	300,000	450,000	150,000
2. Linen,	834,149	1,775,000	940,851
3. Cotton,	1,832,124	6,964,486	5,132,362
4. Inferior branches,	1,300,000	5,000,000	3,700,000
	<u>4,266,273</u>	<u>14,189,486</u>	<u>9,923,213</u>

18. COMMERCE.

1. Number of ships belonging to Scotland,	-	-	2,708
2. Tonnage,	-	-	231,273
3. Number of seamen,	-	-	16,300
4. Exports,	-	-	4,740,239/.
5. Imports,	-	-	3,671,158
6. Balance in favour of Scotland,	-	-	<u>1,069,081</u>

19. THE POOR.

1. Number of parochial poor,	-	-	36,000
Average allowance to each,	-	-	3/.
Total expence,	-	-	<u>108,000/.</u>
Average expence of maintaining the poor in workhouses,	-	-	8/ 10s.

20. POPULATION.

	Year.	Number.	Increase.
1. Population,	1755	1,265,380	
2. Ditto,	1799	1,526,492	261,112
3. Ditto,	1801	1,599,068	72,576
4. Ditto,	1811	1,804,864	205,796

The average population of Scotland is at the rate of 60 persons *per* square mile.

21. PEERAGE OF SCOTLAND.

1. Number of Peers at the Union,	-	-	154
2. The Duke of Rothesay when entitled to vote,	-	-	1
3. Claims admitted by the House of Peers after the Union,	-	-	4
			<hr/>
			159
4. Extinct,	-	-	41
5. Merged in, or united to, other titles,	-	-	10
6. Forfeited,	-	-	26
			<hr/>
			77
			<hr/>
		Remained,	82

22. STATE OF THE PEERAGE AT THE LAST ELECTION.

1. Peers, who voted,	-	-	-	52
2. Minors,	-	-	-	3
3. Peeresses,	-	-	-	3
4. Roman Catholics,	-	-	-	2
				<hr/>
		Total disqualified,		8
5. Out of the kingdom, or who declined voting,			22	
			<hr/>	30
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		Total Peers,		82
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23. REPRESENTATION OF THE LANDED INTEREST.

1. Number of representatives,	-	-	-	30
2. Number of freeholders in the 33 Scotch counties,				2,429
3. Number of landholders entitled to vote, if the whole valued rent of the kingdom were held by persons, each possessing 400 <i>l.</i> Scotch of valued rent,	-	-	-	9,511

24. BOROUGH REPRESENTATION.

1. Number of representatives,	-	-	-	15
2. Number of boroughs,	-	-	-	65
3. Population of ditto,	-	-	-	471,417

25. ECCLESIASTICAL STATE OF SCOTLAND.

1. Number of synods, ¹	-	-	-	-	16
2. Number of presbyteries,	-	-	-	-	78
3. Number of parishes,	-	-	-	-	893
4. Number of established clergymen,	-	-	-	-	938

26. RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS.

1. Established Presbyterian Church,	-	-	-	-	1,408,388
2. Seceders from the Established Church of various descriptions, but all holding presbyterian principles,	-	-	-	-	256,000
Total Presbyterians,					1,664,388
3. Separatists of various persuasions, as Baptists, Bereans, Glassites,	-	-	-	50,000	
4. Roman Catholics,	-	-	-	50,000	
5. Scotch Episcopalians,	-	-	-	28,000	
6. Methodists,	-	-	-	9,000	
7. Church of England,	-	-	-	4,000	
8. Quakers,	-	-	-	300	
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27. REVENUE OF SCOTLAND.

1. Revenue at the Union 1707,	-	-	-	-	110,694 <i>l.</i>
2. Additional taxes then imposed,	-	-	-	-	49,306
Total revenue at the Union,					160,000 <i>l.</i>
3. Revenue of Scotland, <i>anno</i> 1813,	4,843,229 <i>l.</i>	12 <i>s.</i>	11 <i>d.</i>		
4. Expence of management, drawbacks, &c.	-	-	-	639,132	5 2
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5. Net revenue of Scotland,	-	4,204,097 <i>l.</i>	7 <i>s.</i>	9 <i>d.</i>	
6. Increase since the Union,	-	4,044,097	7	9	

¹ Including the presbytery of Zetland, which is invested with synodical powers.

28. PROPERTY TAX PAID BY SCOTLAND.

	On lands, mines, &c.			On houses.			Totals.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Gross rental on 5th April, 1811.	4,792,842	13	2	1,158,777	7	4	5,951,620	0	6
Ditto on 5th April, 1813.	5,041,779	11	11	1,243,609	9	3	6,285,389	1	2
				Increase in two years,			533,769	0	8

The reader will easily perceive, that in some of the above tables, it is only possible to *approximate to the truth*; and that in several other cases, there must be a perpetual fluctuation. But every exertion has been made, to render them as correct, as possible, and to give, within a moderate compass, a general view of the geographical, agricultural, and political circumstances of Scotland.

On the whole, it appears, that Scotland is a valuable and flourishing portion of the British Empire; and from the intelligence, skill, and industry of its inhabitants, it is daily increasing in prosperity and wealth.

THE PYRAMID
OF
Statistical Enquiry.

3
THE
General Report
OF
SCOTLAND.

2
THE COUNTY REPORTS
OF
SCOTLAND,
Containing 33 Districts.

1
THE
STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF
SCOTLAND.

Containing 893 Parishes.

1. The Statistical account of Scotland, commenced in May, 1790, and was completed in 1798.

2. The Publication of the corrected county Reports, commenced in June 1795, and was completed in 1814.

3. The General Report of Scotland, commenced in 1811, and was completed in 1814.

To complete these several undertakings, required, in all, a period of about Twenty-four Years, and the assistance of above one Thousand Individuals.

LAUS DEO FINITUM.

EXPLANATION

OF THE

PYRAMID OF STATISTICAL INQUIRY,

BY SIR JOHN SINCLAIR.

THE object of the Pyramid is, to explain the nature of a new system, "*That of making extensive inquiries the basis of condensed information;*" by means of which, the information and talents of numbers of intelligent individuals, may be combined in the formation of one great work; and *useful knowledge*, the real source of national prosperity, may not only be rendered more complete, but, when ultimately brought within a moderate compass, may become more generally accessible.

The first practical illustration of that system, in its perfect state, is now given, in THE GENERAL REPORT OF SCOTLAND.

1. It was "*The Statistical Account of Scotland,*" a work which furnishes an accurate description of *every parochial district* in that part of the United Kingdom, amounting in all to 893, which laid the foundation of that laborious undertaking.

2. To procure detailed accounts of the agricultural state, and political circumstances, of the several "*counties or larger divisions,*" of which there are 33 in all, was the next step taken in the progress of the work.

3. But the great difficulty still remained, that of condensing, within a moderate compass, a mass of information, contained in fifty large volumes octavo, closely printed. That, however, is now happily accomplished in this General Report, which, though reduced to three volumes octavo, with two of Appendix, yet comprehends the substance of all the information collected in the former publications. With such a work to consult, a British

Statesman is enabled to form as just an idea of the general circumstances of Scotland, and the means of its improvement, as a proprietor usually acquires regarding his own private estate.—By adopting the same plan, in regard to England, Wales, and Ireland, what advantages might not accrue to those countries?

The practicability of carrying this system into effect being thus ascertained,—instead of its being restricted to agricultural or political topics, it ought to be extended to every other branch of useful knowledge. By minute inquiries, many valuable facts and observations might be collected, which would otherwise be lost; and by adopting the plan of condensation afterwards, more advantage would be derived from the information thus acquired, than could be obtained from undigested loads of literature.

IN ITS PRESENT STATE, KNOWLEDGE MAY BE COMPARED TO A SMALL PORTION OF GOLD, DISPERSED THROUGHOUT A GREAT QUANTITY OF ORE.—IN THAT RUDE CONDITION, THE STRONGEST MAN CANNOT BEAR ITS WEIGHT, NOR CAN ANY BENEFIT BE DERIVED FROM IT: BUT IF THE PURE METAL WERE SEPARATED FROM THE DROSS, EVEN A CHILD MIGHT CARRY IT WITHOUT DIFFICULTY, AND IT MAY BE USED WITH ADVANTAGE.