

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.

A DESCRIPTION OF EVERY COUNTY,

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

AND

A STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF EVERY PARISH.

ACCOMPANIED BY

AN ACCURATE AND ELEGANT 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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ADVERTISEMENT.

IN the composition of the following work, the Author acknowledges himself indebted to many valuable publications on the same subject; and presumes, that, by such aid, he has comprised, in a narrow compass, much useful information to those who wish to be acquainted with the geography of Scotland.

Although nothing new is to be looked for in a performance of this nature, yet the selection and methodical arrangement of a multiplicity of facts relating to the present state of Scotland, may not be unworthy of the attention of the public. A general description of the country is succeeded by a circumstantial detail of every shire—its situation—extent—climate—surface—soil—mountains—minerals—rivers—towns—antiquities, &c.; to which is added, a concise Statistical Account of every parish.

In the Appendix are inserted various Tables, for the illustration of the work.

N. B. In the Tables annexed to the parishes, the column entitled ' Stipends, ' contains the value of the stipends, in the year 1755: Concerning the present amount of stipends, no accurate information has been obtained.

February 1819.

ERRATA.

Vol. I. p. 198, l. penult. *for* 518 feet, *read* 518 yards.
 — p. 199, l. 2, *for* 650 feet, *read* 650 yards.
 — p. 470, l. 10, *for* west, *read* east.

☞ As portions of several parishes lie in different shires, the Author, by mistake, has inserted, with little variation, the accounts of a few such parishes, in each of the counties to which they partially belong. This repetition, which might have been avoided by a reference, the candid reader will, perhaps, be pleased to pass over without animadversion.

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A GEOGRAPHICAL
AND
STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION
OF
SCOTLAND.

SCOTLAND, the northern division of Great Britain, is bounded on the south by England, and on all other sides by the sea; lying between $54^{\circ} 37'$ and $58^{\circ} 41'$ N. latitude, and between $2^{\circ} 2'$ and $6^{\circ} 9'$ W. longitude from the observatory at Greenwich. Of a very irregular figure, and in many places deeply indented with friths, inlets of the sea and bays, its greatest extent from north to south, in the meridian of Kirkcudbright, is 244 miles; but a direct line from Carlisle northward to the Moray frith, does not exceed 180 miles. From the Mull of Cantyre the western coast stretches 290 miles in a straight line to Cape Wrath. The breadth under different parallels is various. The greatest, in a line due east and west, viz. from Buchanness in Aberdeenshire, to the extremity or western point of Applecross in Ross-shire, is 147 miles. From Montrose point in Forfarshire, to Ardnarmurchan point in Argyle, it is 137 nearly; and from St Abb's head to the point of Knap in Argyle, 134. In the northern part of the kingdom, the greatest breadth, viz. between Dungsby-head and Cape Wrath, is only 70 miles; and the least, from the bottom of Dornoch Frith to Loch Broom, is

36. By the Report lately made to the Board of Agriculture, the area of Scotland and its isles is 29,600 square miles, or 18,944,000 English acres; of which, 5,043,450 are cultivated, and 13,900,550 uncultivated lands; besides 638 square miles occupied by lakes and rivers.

In the time of the Romans, the wall between Carlisle and Newcastle was the line which separated the south from the north provinces of Britain. Under the Norman kings, Scotland comprehended the counties of Northumberland, Westmoreland, and Cumberland; but, at present, the south boundary is the river Tweed, and an imaginary line extending from the neighbourhood of Coldstream, southwest to Solway Frith.

SURFACE, &c.—The appearance of this country, in general, is mountainous and barren. The most considerable chains lie from west to east, and some of them reach from sea to sea. The territory round the sources of the Clyde and Tweed, is a group of mountains, whence ridges of hills extend in various directions.

The Cheviot hills run eastward along the border of Northumberland. Another branch proceeds NE. through Peebles, and along the confines of Haddington and Berwick. A third passes northward through Mid-Lothian; and a fourth NW. to the mouth of the Clyde. The intermediate tracts are tolerably level, well watered and fertile. The SW. part of this kingdom is hilly, and thinly inhabited. On the north side of those elevated ridges, the principal parts of the Lowlands of Scotland are situate, stretching as far as the Grampian mountains. In this extensive plain, the Friths of Forth and Clyde form a narrow isthmus. Besides detached hills, the only ridges of note begin near Redhead in Angus, and run SW. across the island to Dunbarton, consisting of three sections. The one towards the east, called the Sidla Hills, terminates at Perth; the Ochil Hills form the middle division; and the third is called the Hills of Kilsyth

and Campsey. Between the Sidla ridge and the Grampian mountains, lies the extensive, pleasant, and fruitful valley of Strathmore.

The Grampian chains extend from west to east in 57° north latitude, and are from 40 to 60 miles in breadth. They are entirely covered with heath, except in the valleys, where are many cultivated spots and excellent pastures. These mountains gradually decline to the east; so that a considerable proportion of the counties of Aberdeen, Moray, and Banff, is level. The western districts of Argyleshire are rugged, mountainous, and deeply indented by inlets of the sea. To the northward are several chains of lakes, which form so many natural divisions. One of these extends from Inverness SW. to Loch Linnhe; another from the Moray Frith along the Frith of Dornoch, Loch Shin, and Loch Laxford to the sea. The ranges of mountains, which stretch in a southern direction, lie near the western coast, have their steepest front towards the west, and gradually slope to the east. On the east coast of Ross and Sutherland, there is low land which terminates in a promontory called Ord-head. There Caithness begins, which forms the NE. angle of the island. The surface of this county, except some interior tracts which are elevated, is, in general, level and morassy. To the westward are the bleak, dreary, and barren hills of Sutherland.—Such is the face, or general appearance of Scotland. In the most unfrequented parts of this kingdom, are two remarkable districts resembling each other. The one is a great plain, called the Moor of Rannoch, a flat and morassy desert of 20 miles square, between the hills of Glen-Lyon and Ben-Nevis, in Lochaber. The other comprehends portions of Coygach, Assynt, and Ederachylis, stretching along the western coast as far as Loch Inchard, and about 10 miles in breadth. This district, though not elevated, is extremely rugged, and appears as if nature had been there convulsed. The mountains in that quarter are split into a thousand pieces, and the fragments are scattered about. Among those

broken masses are many ponds and lakes of fresh water. Here and there a lonely cottage is reared, and small patches of earth are dug with a mattock, for the purpose of raising grain, or potatoes.

Few countries in Europe display a greater extent of sea coast. From Berwick, at the south-east extremity of the kingdom, the coast bends north-west to the Frith of Forth, which is an extensive bay, bounded by the counties of Lothian and Fife. The eastern part of Fife divides this frith from that of Tay, whose breadth does not exceed two or three miles. From the mouth of the Tay, the shore proceeds NNE. to Kinnaird-head, the NE. extremity of Aberdeenshire. Between that promontory and the coast of Caithness, there is a vast bay of a triangular form, the base or eastern line of which is 70 miles. The interior part of this bay is subdivided into the Friths of Moray, Cromarty and Dornoch, separated by narrow peninsulas. The north coast, between Duncansby-head and Cape-Wrath, along the Pentland Frith, is bold, rocky, and dangerous. Along the western shores are many openings, or inlets, where the sea runs far inland, forming safe and commodious harbours. The entrance into the Frith of Clyde is a capacious bay, bounded on the one side by Ayrshire, and on the other by Cantyre, Arran and Bute. Thence the coast extends southward to the Mull of Galloway, the south-west extremity of Scotland. Between that point and the bottom of Solway Frith, lie the deep bays of Wigton and Glenluce.

RIVERS.—The most considerable rivers are the following, all of which, except the Clyde, discharge themselves into the German Ocean.

1. The *Tweed* rises near the SW. extremity of Tweeddale, on the border of Lanarkshire; flows NNE. to Peebles, augmented by many streams sacred to song; and thence eastward by Melrose, Kelso, Coldstream, to Berwick; dividing Durham and Northumberland from Berwickshire. The tide

flows ten miles to Norham Castle; and vessels of 40 tons navigate the river to New Waterford, six miles above Berwick.

2. The *Clyde* has its source near that of the Tweed, in the SE. part of Lanarkshire. Augmented by a variety of streams and torrents from the mountains, it becomes a considerable river as it approaches the base of Tintoc, round which it winds in a serpentine course for several miles. In the parish of Lanark it forms the celebrated cataracts, which will be particularly noticed in the sequel of this work. Increased on either hand by tributary streams, in its NW. progress through a richly cultivated valley, it flows by Hamilton, Glasgow and Renfrew, and loses itself in a frith of the same name below Dunbarton. (See *Lanarkshire*.)

3. The *Forth* rises near Ben-lomond, moves slowly eastward, in a winding channel, by Aberfoil, Stirling, Alloa; and falls into the Frith of Forth. (See *Stirlingshire*.)

4. The *Earn*, or *Erne*, from a lake of the same name, flows eastward, by Comrie, Crieff, &c. through a delightful and well cultivated valley, to the Tay, near Abernethy.

5. The *Tay*, one of the largest rivers in Britain, issues from the eastern extremity of Loch Tay, at Kenmore. About a mile below its efflux, augmented by the Lyon, it proceeds eastward through a pleasant valley to Logierait, near which it receives the Tummel. Thence, in a majestic stream, it flows southward, through a partially wooded valley, to Dunkeld, where it is increased by the influx of the rapid Bran. Descending SE. by Murthly, Caputh, and Delvin, to Kinclaven in Strathmore, it receives the Isla, and bends its course SW. to Perth, where it becomes navigable. Five miles SE. of that town, it is augmented by the Erne; after which it proceeds eastward, along the south border of the Carse of Gowrie, opposite to which it is two miles in breadth; and discharges itself into the German Ocean, six miles below Dundee.

6. The *Isla* has its source in Caan-lochan, several miles

N. of Mount Blair. Bathing the foot of that mountain, it turns eastward along the narrow valley of Glenisla, below which it forms a cascade called the *Reeky-linn*. After forcing a passage through a deep and rocky channel, it is augmented by the Melgam, a small but rapid stream, at the foot of a peninsula, on which is situate Airly Castle. Thence it descends with velocity into the plain. Changing the direction of its course, near Isla Bank, it moves slowly WSW, in a winding channel, through a level country, which it frequently inundates; receives, on the left, the sluggish Dean near Meigle; on the right, the Ericht, two miles north of Cupar; and falls into the Tay at Kinclaven.

7. The *South* and *North Esk* descend from the Binchinnan mountains, on the north border of Angus. The former flows south-east and east, by Cortachie, Tannadyce, Brechin, and falls into the German Ocean below Montrose. Its whole course is about 42 miles; and its tributary streams are the Prossin, Carrity, and Norran. The direction of the latter is east and south-east, through a narrow valley, till it reaches the strath lying between the Grampians and the sea. In the lower part of its course, it forms the common boundary of Angus and Kincardine; and it loses itself in the sea three miles N. of Montrose. (See *Forfarshire*.)

8. The *Dee*, from the western border of Aberdeenshire, flows almost due east, through a wild and wooded country, by Braemar, Glenmuick, Aboyne, Kincardine-o'Neil, Banchory, to New Aberdeen, below which it falls into the ocean.

9. The *Don*, a rapid stream, rises in the hills of Marr, several miles N. of the Castle of Braemar; and, in a course of 61 miles, parallel nearly to that of the Dee, bathes Strathdon, Monymusk, Kintore, Fintray, and Old Aberdeen. (See *Aberdeenshire*.)

10. The *Deveron*, from the south part of Banffshire, has a rapid and very circuitous course of about 50 miles NE. to the capital of that county, situate on the coast of the Moray Frith.

11. The *Spey* issues out of a lake in Badenoch, has a rapid course NE, and loses itself in the Moray Frith, 3 miles below Fochabers. (See *Banffshire*.)

12. The *Ness* flows from a lake of the same name; and, after a NE. course of 6 miles, falls into the Moray Frith below Inverness.

Other rivers of less note will be traced in the description of the counties to which they belong.

FRITHS, &c.—The coast of Scotland is deeply indented with friths and inlets of the sea, insomuch, that along the mainland it is 2000 miles nearly; whereas, had the country been bounded by straight lines, it would not have exceeded 600. Among the friths are the following.

1. The *Frith of Forth*, the entrance to which, between Dunbar and Fifeness, is 16 miles in breadth. Thence it stretches about 50 miles westward, and terminates two miles beyond the port of Alloa. For the last six miles it is hardly one mile broad. It is much resorted to by shipping in stormy weather, being tolerably sheltered, and abounding in good anchorage ground.—The Road of Leith is well known.

2. The *Frith of Tay*. The entrance to it, between Button-Ness and Tentmoor, in $56^{\circ} 57'$ N. latitude, is about two miles broad; but the navigation there is difficult, on account of shifting sand banks. This frith extends westward about 26 miles, till it meets the fresh waters of the Tay. Its breadth varies from one to three miles.

3. The *Moray Frith*, in the largest sense, comprehends the sea between Kinnaird's-head in Buchan, and Noss-head in Gaithness, a space of 65 miles in breadth. It tapers gradually westward, till it terminates in two small friths, called the Moray Frith and Frith of Dornoch, in 4° W. longitude, separated by the promontory of Tarbet-ness. The former is divided into the friths of Beaully and Cromarty. The entrance to Beaully Frith, at Fort-George, is about a mile broad;

and, gradually widening, it stretches 18 miles inward in a SW. direction. The latter has an entrance about a mile in breadth, expands to four miles, again contracts to two, and reaches near 20 miles inland. The entrance of Dornoch Frith is 10 miles broad, between Tarbet-ness and Brora-point in Sutherland, and it extends westward 12 miles nearly.

On the north and west coasts, there are several bays and inlets of the sea, to be mentioned in the succeeding part of this work.

4. The *Frith of Clyde*. This is a capacious navigation, extending about 50 miles from south to north, before it turns the point at Gourock; and thence it stretches 15 miles eastward. Between the Mull of Cantyre and the nearest point of Ayrshire, it is 30 miles in breadth. It is divided into two channels by the islands of Bute and Cumbraes; one of which is two miles, and the other little more than one mile broad. Between Rothsay in Bute, and Largs in Ayrshire, the distance does not exceed five or six miles; between Cowal and Renfrewshire, it is two miles and an half. To the eastward of Gourock, the frith narrows gradually, and terminates in the breadth of the river Clyde, about 10 miles below Glasgow; but to the harbour of that city the river is navigable.

The most remarkable lakes will be noticed in the survey of the counties in which they are situate.

CLIMATE, SOIL, &c. The climate in the eastern and southern counties differs little from that of Yorkshire. Rain falls more frequently in the western than in other parts of Scotland; but winter is less severe. The north and north-east winds are cold and piercing; those from the south-west prevail two thirds of the year; hence trees, not sheltered, incline to the north-east. Owing chiefly to the vicinity of the sea, the air, in general, is more pure, temperate, and salubrious, than might be expected in so northern a climate. The frost is not so intense, nor the snow of so great depth,

as on the adjacent continent of the same latitude, except in some inland districts of the Highlands. It must, however, be admitted that the climate is extremely variable.

Of meteorological tables constructed in different places, the results are as follows.

In the western parts of Stirlingshire, and at Castle-Huntly in the Carse of Gowrie, the greatest range of the barometer during a period of 11 years, was $2\frac{9}{16}$ inches; the greatest height being $30\frac{2}{8}$, and the least $28\frac{1}{8}$.—At Gordon-Castle, the mean height of the barometer, in the year 1811, was 29.75 inches.—At Belmont-Castle, in Strathmore, the mean height of the barometer for 10 years was 29.63 inches.—In Orkney, the range of the barometer is stated at 3 inches.

At Castle-Huntly, the mean height of the thermometer, in 12 years, was $50^{\circ}.326$; the greatest height being 83° , and the least 16° .—By the Belmont tables, for 10 years from 1781, the greatest height of the thermometer was 84° , and the least was zero. The mean height for these 10 years was $46^{\circ}.35$.—At Edinburgh, the greatest height of the thermometer, for a period of 5 years, viz. from 1785 to 1792, was 89° , and the least 11° .—In the Upper Ward of Clydesdale, the mean height of the thermometer, for 5 years, beginning with 1768, was 49° ; and for 5 years beginning with 1788, it was $47^{\circ}\frac{2}{2}$. The time of making the above observations was at 9 o'clock A. M.—In the Orkneys, the medium temperature of the year is stated to be 45° .—At Duddingston, in Mid-Lothian, the mean temperature, during a period of 8 years, was $46^{\circ}.57$.—At Drymen, in Stirlingshire, the temperature, during 14 years, was 45° . The author of this work communicated to Sir John Sinclair the following Meteorological Table, which gives an accurate statement of the weather in Strathmore.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL

Years.	Thermometer's Height.		Barometer's Height.			Rain.	Days.				Wind.		Coldest Month.	Warmest Month.	Mean temperature in the 3 in the 3 Summer Months.	
	Greatest.	Least.	Greatest.	Least.	Mean.		Fair.	Rain.	Frost. Snow.	Days Westerly.	Days Easterly.	Deg. Dec.			Deg. Dec.	
1.	Deg. 82	Deg. 10	In. Dec. 30.56	In. Dec. 28.04	In. Dec. 27.80	In. Dec. 27.80	196	158	9	11	216	134	Jan.	July	Deg. Dec. 36.6	Deg. Dec. 60.7
2.	81	16	30.30	28.32	34.40	34.40	178	142	37	45	193	153	Feb.	July	38.0	57.2
3.	80	0	30.47	28.10	30.40	30.40	199	143	24	23	223	125	Dec.	July	36.7	59.6
4.	76	10	30.33	28.42	23.80	23.80	192	121	52	53	189	146	Jan.	July	32.0	56.7
5.	84	10	30.63	28.28	26.30	26.30	188	148	50	29	219	144	Feb.	July	33.0	60.0
6.	79	12	30.29	28.16	29.25	29.25	179	155	34	31	215	143	Jan.	June	34.8	58.9
7.	74	16	30.44	28.22	32.40	32.40	184	160	23	21	217	133	Dec.	Aug.	38.9	57.0
8.	74	17	30.61	28.60	24.50	24.50	212	192	35	22	213	136	Dec.	July	35.7	58.5
9.	76	12	30.73	28.01	43.40	43.40	155	191	21	19	213	135	Jan.	Aug.	34.7	58.2
00.	70	25	30.52	28.35	31.75	31.75	189	160	11	16	223	116	Dec.	Aug.	41.6	57.0
Mean	77.6	12.9	30.49	28.25	30.40	30.40	187	151	30	27	212	136	—	—	36.2	58.4

The following Table shows the mean heat (for 4 years) of the different quarters of the year at Gordon-Castle.

		1808.		1809.		1810.		1811.	
		8h. A. M.	3h. P. M.	8h. A. M.	3h. P. M.	8h. A. M.	3h. P. M.	8h. A. M.	3h. P. M.
Spring.	{ March, } { April, } { May, } { June, }	43.45	48.07	44.16	49.81	41.29	45.88	44.91	51.62
Summer.	{ July, } { Aug. } { Sept. }	58.56	63.78	56.36	60.87	56.93	61.22	55.97	60.46
Autumn.	{ Oct. } { Nov. } { Dec. }	43.61	48.12	46.12	50.42	44.90	50.56	17.66	52.63
Winter.	{ 1809. } { Jan. } { Feb. }	44.70	48.95	45.28	49.90	41.11	48.49	45.62	50.35

With regard to the quantity of *rain* that falls annually in Scotland, few accurate observations have been made; so that all that can be done is to state a few examples, taken from different parts of the country, in order to assist in forming some general conclusions. In the following Table, the *1st* column shows the number of years of observation; the *2d*, the greatest quantity of rain that had fallen in any one year within that period, in inches and decimals; the *3d*, the least quantity; the *4th*, the average quantity of these years.— (See *Sir J. Sinclair's Report*.)

	I.	II.	III.	IV.
1. Glasgow	30	43.9	19.43	29.65
2. Belmont-Castle in Strathmore	10	43.40	23.8	30.40
3. Peebles, in a hilly country	14	36.33	21.967	28.7
4. Castle-Huntly, near the Tay	12	34.25	16.625	24.496
5. Dalkeith, in Mid-Lothian	8	29.25	20.65	25.75
6. Duddingston, near Edinburgh	8	36.8	9.62	25.75
7. Mountstewart, in Bute	7	58.135	37.121	46.641
8. Langholm, in Eskdale	5	39.3	34.161	36.733
9. Branzholm, in Teviotdale	5	38.573	26.295	31.26
10. Wool, 6 miles from Selkirk	4	39.177	27.579	32.866
11. Bothwell, on the Clyde	3	25.337	24.44	24.792
12. Peterhead, in Aberdeenshire	2	32.162	29.565	30.863
13. Gordon-Castle	1	31.84		
Average of all these				30.88

But it is the general distribution of rain, through the several days and months of the year, that chiefly determines the character of a climate as wet or dry. In Scotland, it is computed that it rains or snows for two-thirds of the year.—At Drymen, in Stirlingshire, on an average of 14 years, there were annually 158½ days completely fair—34½ days completely wet—171½ showery—206 more or less rainy.—At Glasgow, the average quantity of rain which fell annually during 5 years commencing with 1768, was 30½ inches nearly; and the average number of dry days was 279, and of wet 72.—The result of the observations made at Castle-Huntly, during 12 years, was, that annually the average of fair days was 230½; of rain, 110, $\frac{7}{11}$; of snow, 24½ days.—The average distribution at Belmont is given in the foregoing Table.—In Banffshire, in the year 1805, there were 252 days fair—84 rain—29 snow: In 1808, the numbers were, 225 days fair—88 rain—52 snow. The distribution of rain through the several days and months of different years, even in the same district, is so variable, that no estimate of it can be formed.

The *Winds* are extremely variable both in their force and in their direction. By the meteorological journal of Castle-Huntly, it appears that the wind blows on the east coast of Scotland, from the SW, W, and NW, 226 days in the year; from the S, and SE, 23 days; from the E, 62; from the NE, and N, 54 days. A table, constructed in West Lothian, in 1808, affords similar results. By the Belmont table, the westerly winds blow, on an average of ten years, 212 days. In Banffshire, the strongest currents of wind, and probably the most frequent, are from the west and south-west. The north and north-west winds bring dry and wholesome weather; but wind from the east and south-east, is generally accompanied by rain.

Though the face of the country be rugged, and a great proportion of it inaccessible to the plough, yet there are many extensive, fertile, and well cultivated plains and valleys. The level tracts were antiently covered with forests of oak

and fir trees; but few plantations of an ancient date now exist. The only remains of the *Sylva Caledonia* are in Lochaber and Ross-shire.

In a few years, the deficiency of timber, so much complained of, will be supplied; as many proprietors have recently covered their waste lands with extensive plantations. One nobleman (the late Earl of Moray), from the year 1767 to 1807, planted upwards of 14 millions of trees, of which a million and a half were oaks. The late Earl of Fife planted 7000 Scotch acres; and the plantations of the Duke of Gordon are of great extent. About 7000 acres have been planted on the estate of Athol. By recent estimates, it appears that, in Scotland, there are 417,891 Scots acres of natural woods, and 343,522 of plantations.

In the lower districts, agriculture has arrived at a great degree of perfection. In the shires of Berwick, Lothian, Ayr, Lanark, Stirling, Perth, Angus, and Mearns, the surface of the country has assumed a new appearance; being enclosed with fences, and highly cultivated. Rich crops of wheat, barley, clover and turnip, are raised on fields which formerly yielded scanty pasturage for sheep. Of the mountainous districts, black cattle and sheep are the staple commodities. An Englishman will scarcely believe, that, in different counties of Scotland, extensive farms are let at 5*l.* and even 6*l.* per acre. The rocky shores produce abundance of kelp. On the west coast, the fisheries have been long esteemed an object of national importance; and, by the patriotic exertions of a society lately established, ought, in process of time, to become a source of wealth to Great Britain. But, for complete information on these, and other particulars relating to the rapid improvement and flourishing state of the country, the reader may consult Sir John Sinclair's *General Report*.

Population and Manners. In the year 1755, the population of Scotland was computed to be 1,265,380. According to the Statistical Account published in 1798, it amounted to

1,526,492. The answers and returns to the Population Act in 1800, were as follows.—Scotland, at that period, contained 294,553 inhabited houses; 364,079 families; 9,537 houses uninhabited:—734,581 males; 864,487 females; 365,516 persons chiefly employed in agriculture; 293,373 persons employed in trade, manufactures, or handicrafts; 833,914 persons not included in the two preceding classes; Total 1,599,068 inhabitants. The returns to the Population Act in 1811 were,—304,093 inhabited houses; 402,068 families; 11,329 houses uninhabited:—826,191 males; 979,497 females:—125,799 families chiefly employed in agriculture; 169,417 families chiefly employed in trade, manufactures, or handicrafts; 106,852 families not comprised in the two preceding classes: Total, 1,805,688 inhabitants.

The Scots are commonly divided into two classes, viz. the *Highlanders* and *Lowlanders*; the former occupying the northern and mountainous provinces, and the latter the southern districts. These classes differ from each other in language, manners and dress. The Highlanders use the Irish or Celtic tongue; while, in the low country, the language is the ancient Scandinavian dialect, blended with the Anglo-Saxon.

About half a century ago, the Highlands of Scotland were in a state somewhat similar to that of England previous to the Norman conquest. The inhabitants were divided into tribes, called *Clans*. The inferior orders were vassals of particular chiefs, to whom they were attached, and on whom they relied for that safety, which the laws alone were not able to insure to them. On the other hand, the security and consequence of a chieftain depended on the number and fidelity of his servants and retainers; who, on account of their relation to him, assumed a dignity, and in their manners acquired a degree of politeness, to which other uncivilized nations are strangers.

The rents of the farms which those vassals occupied were inconsiderable, and paid chiefly in military service; so that

the value of a proprietor's land was estimated, not by the money it produced, but by the men whom it could send into the field:—and, that the number of dependents might be increased, the farms, or allotments of land, were small, and barely sufficient for a scanty subsistence to the tenants. As a small proportion of the country was cultivated, and as no intercourse subsisted between the inhabitants and any other nation, little time was employed in agriculture and commerce. Most of it was wasted in indolence or amusement; unless when their superior summoned them to avenge, on some neighbouring tribe, an insult or injury. No more grain was raised, and no more raiment manufactured by any family, than what barely sufficed itself.

Villages and hamlets, situate in valleys for shelter, were rudely constructed of turf and stone. In spring the natives ploughed or dug some adjacent patches of soil, in which barley or oats were sown; in summer they prepared and collected turf and peat for fuel; in autumn they gathered in their scanty crops of grain and hay; and the remainder of the year was devoted to pastime, or predatory excursions. In winter evenings, around a common fire, the youth of both sexes assembled for the song, the tale, and the dance. A taste for music was prevalent among them. Their vocal strains were plaintive and melancholy; their instrumental airs were either lively for the dance, or martial for the battle. Every family of note retained a historian, to narrate its heroic deeds and feats of valour, or a bard who sang the praises of the chieftain and his clan. Some fragments of their poetry have been handed down from remote ages, and recently moulded into heroic poems. They were distinguished for their hospitality. Strangers, who ventured to penetrate into their fastnesses, were received and treated with cordiality and affection; but themselves seldom went abroad, except for the purpose of devastation or plunder.

Their dress was the last remain of the Roman habit in Europe, well suited to the nature of the country and the

necessities of war. It consisted of a light woollen jacket, a loose garment that covered the thigh; a plaid wrapt round them in the form of a Roman toga; and a bonnet, that was the usual covering for the head all over Europe, till the hat was introduced towards the end of the 16th century.

Always armed with a dirk and pistols, they were ready to resist an assault, or revenge a provocation, as soon as it was given. This circumstance contributed to render them civil and guarded in their behaviour to one another. When embodied by their chieftain, they were armed with a broad sword, a dagger, a target, a musket, and two pistols. In close engagements, and in broken ranks, they were irresistible. The only foe they dreaded was cavalry. As soon as the battle was over, most of the troops dispersed, and returned home to dispose of their plunder, and to provide for their families.

Their religion was deeply tinged with superstition. They believed in ghosts and apparitions. By appearances in the heavens they predicted future events; they practised charms and incantations for the cure of various diseases; and to some individuals they fancied the Divinity had communicated a portion of his prescience.

But the state of society in the Highlands has been greatly changed and ameliorated since the rebellions in 1715 and 1745. The Roman dress and use of arms were prohibited by government; and roads, constructed at vast expense, opened an easy communication with the low country. The courts of Barons were suppressed by the Jurisdiction Act. The heads of clans have now ceased to be petty monarchs; and the services of their vassals are no longer requisite for their defence or aggrandizement. Divested of their legal authority, they now endeavour to preserve their influence by wealth. With this view, their attention is directed to the improvement of their estates. Their ancient mode of living is also entirely altered; and the Highland gentleman, in every respect, now differs little from a proprietor of the like

fortune in the southern counties. A spirit of industry has been excited among the tenants; while, in many places, arts and manufactures are encouraged.

The manners, habits, and dress of the gentlemen in the low countries, resemble those of their English neighbours, with whom they have frequent intercourse. The peasantry and middle class are sober, industrious, and good economists: hospitable and discreet, intelligent, brave, steady, humane and benevolent. Their fidelity to one another is a striking feature in their character. In their mode of living and dress there are some peculiarities; but these are gradually wearing out. Within these few years potage and bread of oatmeal have begun to fall into disuse among the commonalty; and tea, wheaten bread, and animal food, are almost as frequent on the north as on the south of the Tweed.

Greater care is taken of the education of youth in Scotland, than in any other nation. Schools are established in every parish, where instruction is received at a very moderate expense. The information which the lower class acquire in early life, renders them peculiarly acceptable and successful in other countries, to which many of them migrate, in quest of wealth or preferment.

The dress of the women is nearly the same in both kingdoms.

MINES and MINERALS.—There is great variety of minerals and fossils in Scotland. In the reigns of James V. and his father, considerable quantities of gold were dug out of mines in Crawford-moor; but these mines have been long neglected. Rich lead mines are wrought at Lead-hills; and in the native ore there is a proportion of silver. Coal in great abundance is found in many districts. A coal field stretches from Saltcoats and Girvan, about 90 miles N.E. to Berwick and Fifeness; and, on an average, 33 miles in breadth. A single square mile of this area is more than the

annual supply of coal for the whole of Scotland. In the districts at a distance from coal and from the sea coast, the common fuel is turf, peat, heath, broom, and furze. The lime-works of every description yield annually upwards of 400,000 English chalders. In the slate quarries, about 15,000,000 slates are prepared. Granite, iron ore, and freestone, abound in many provinces. Specimens of antimony and copper ores have been extracted from the mountains; likewise agates, rock-crystal, topaz, and other precious stones. Other valuable minerals, and mineral springs of note, will be mentioned in the description of the parishes where they abound.

MANUFACTURES and COMMERCE.—Previous to the Union, Scotland was in possession of few manufactures, and of little trade. It was formerly the practice of most farmers to raise as much flax as their families could work up into linen for domestic use, and for partial payment of rent; but no companies were established for that, or any other manufacture. Since the period alluded to, this country has shared in British prosperity. Towards the middle of last century, manufactures began to flourish, and trade increased in due proportion. Without entering into any detail on this subject, it may be sufficient to observe, that, about 30 years ago, manufactures in many towns were carried on to a great extent. Cotton cloths alone employed, in Glasgow and its neighbourhood, 15,000 looms, and 135,000 persons. Queen's ware, and the inkle manufacture, were likewise important branches in that city. In and near Paisley, 10,000 persons of all descriptions were employed in the manufacture of silk gauze, and 12,000 in working lawns, muslins, and cambrics; beside other trades, which were very productive. Common and flint-glass, to a great amount, is prepared in Dunbarton, Leith, and other parts of the country. Diapers are wrought in Dunfermline to the value of 50 or 60,000*l.* a year. Checks and ticks are staple commodities in Kirkcal-

dy. Coarse linen, sailcloth, osnaburghs, &c. are manufactured in Dundee, Arbroath, Forfar, and Aberdeen. Paper-mills, delft-houses, and sugar-houses, have been erected in several towns and villages. Extensive iron-works are established in Fife, on the Clyde, and at Carron; in the last of which more than 2000 workmen are occasionally employed. The whale, herring, and salmon fisheries, are inexhaustible sources of wealth. The coal trade is well known, and extremely productive. The exportation of black cattle to England has been highly advantageous to this country. The coasting trade to the south is carried on from Leith and other eastern ports; while Glasgow is the great emporium of commerce with the West Indies.

From the middle of the last century, the rapid increase of the national trade may be dated. In 1755, the imports in round numbers were 465,411*l.*; and the exports 535,576*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* In 1801, the former amounted to 2,580,000*l.*, and the latter to 2,844,500*l.* In 1810, the total value of imports to Scotland was 3,671,158*l.*, and exports 4,470,239*l.*; of which 4,126,682*l.* was the value of British produce and manufactures. The value of linen cloth stamped in Scotland for sale, A. D. 1750, was 361,736*l.* 12*s.* 5½*d.*; in 1812 it was 1,020,493*l.* 11*s.* 2½*d.* The value of the woollen, linen, and cotton manufactures, in 1812, may be estimated at upwards of 8,000,000*l.* Sterling. The hat and paper manufactures, with those of iron and other metals, may amount to two millions. Ship-building, and those branches in which timber is employed, exclusive of houses, may be one million: Leather, brewery, distillery, pottery, soap, salt, and tobacco, 2½ millions. Including minor branches, the whole manufactures in Scotland will annually exceed in value 14,000,000*l.* Sterling, including the price of raw materials. The shipping of North Britain, at an early period, was inconsiderable. Even so late as 1656, the whole vessels belonging to Scotland, from 300 to 250 tons each, amounted only to 137,

carrying 5,736 tons. In 1760, the shipping employed in fisheries, and in foreign and coasting trade, consisted of 999 ships, carrying 53,913 tons. In 1800, the shipping amounted to 2,415, carrying 171,728 tons, and 14,820 men. Since that period it has greatly increased.

With regard to the political state of Scotland, its *Parliamentary Representation* merits our notice. At the Union, in 1707, the number of Scots Peers, entitled to sit in the British Parliament, was restricted to sixteen, who are elected, for every new Parliament, by the whole body of the Peerage, duly qualified to vote at the period when the election takes place.

The landed property is represented by 30 commissioners, or knights of the shire. Lands holding of the Crown to the extent of 400*l.* Scots of valued rent, entitle the proprietor to a vote: but lands holding of a subject superior give no vote, whatever may be the amount of the valued rent.

The representatives of royal boroughs are limited to fifteen in number. Though the population that properly belongs to boroughs exceeds half a million, yet the number of persons who actually vote at the elections, is inconsiderable; consisting, in general, of the magistrates and town-council of the different boroughs.

RELIGION.—The ecclesiastical state of the kingdom is next to be considered. The religion originally established in North Britain was that of the Druids, the chief object of whose worship was the sun. Their temples were uncovered circles of rough unpolished stones, placed in groves of oak trees, where their religious rites and sacrifices were performed. Their priests were held in profound veneration among the people; and, on all occasions, were consulted as oracles. Having never committed any of their mysteries to writing, the people were kept in the grossest ignorance.

At what particular time, and by whom, Christianity was introduced into North Britain, has not been ascertained.

Perhaps it was imported by the South Britons, who fled from the Romish persecutions; and was propagated by a society of pious men called Culdees. During several ages, these first teachers of the Christian faith, preserved the doctrines of religion pure and unmixed with any human institutions; but no mention was made of them in history, till the foundation of a monastery in St Andrew's. Soon after, settlements were effected in different places;—at Abernethy, which continued till the 13th century; at Dunkeld, which was suppressed by Malcolm II.; at Brechin, which was superseded by canons regular in 1308; at Dunblane, superseded in the middle of the 16th century;—on an island in Lochleven;—at Portmoak; at Dunfermline, where the Culdees and their abbot long officiated;—at Scone, which was superseded by canons regular of St Augustine;—at Monymusk, suppressed by the bishop of St Andrew's.

By slow degrees, the purity of the Christian faith was contaminated by the corruptions of the Church of Rome. Ninian, who was ordained at Rome, returned to his native country, before the year 357; founded a monastery at *Candida Casa*, Whithorn, and educated a number of disciples. In 431, Palladius a priest, was sent by Pope Celestine to propagate the faith of the Church of Rome in Scotland; and in the 6th century, Columba founded a religious seminary in Iona, and instructed many disciples, whom he sent out for the conversion of the natives of North Britain to the Catholic faith. The Culdees, notwithstanding their oppression by the Romish clergy, remained a distinct order until the 14th century, when they disappeared.

In the 16th century, when learning and arts had revived in Europe, the absurdities of the Church of Rome, and the immoral lives of the clergy, gave rise to the Reformation in Scotland, which commenced in the reign of James V., and made considerable progress under that of his daughter, though both of them were Catholics; and it was completed by the consummate abilities and fervent zeal of John Knox,

and other Protestant preachers, who had adopted the doctrine of Calvin, established at Geneva. In 1560, the Roman Catholic religion was abolished, and the Reformation was sanctioned by act of Parliament. Until a regular form of church government was settled, a few superintendents were appointed, who were accountable to the General Assembly. As soon as Presbyteries were erected, the office of superintendent ceased. General Assemblies began in 1560, and continued to meet twice every year, for the space of twenty years; after which they were annual.

From 1572 to 1592, a sort of Episcopacy obtained in the Church, while the ecclesiastical form of government was Presbyterian. Meantime, the dignitaries of the Church and the nobility monopolized the revenues of the Church, and left the reformed clergy in a state of indigence. After much deliberation, the Protestant leaders resolved to provide a suitable maintenance for their teachers. The following plan was adopted. Two thirds of all ecclesiastical benefices were reserved by the present incumbent, and to the Crown the remainder was annexed, out of which a competent subsistence was to be assigned to the Protestant clergy. But the revenue thus appropriated, instead of being duly applied, was diverted into other channels. In 1587, all the unalienated church lands were annexed to the Crown; and the tithes alone were reserved for the support of the clergy. Bishops continued till 1592, when Presbyterian government was established by an act of Parliament, and a division was made of the Church into Synods and Presbyteries. But the King, desirous of having the power of the bishops restored as a balance to the nobles in Parliament, prevailed on a majority of the clergy, in 1597 and 1598, to agree that some ministers should represent the Church in Parliament, and that there should be constant moderators in Presbyteries. In 1606, by act of Parliament, the temporalities of bishops were restored; and they were allowed a seat in Parliament. Thus, the Presbyterian government was overturned.

In 1610, Episcopacy was established by an act of the General Assembly at Glasgow. To this change of government the civil sanction was given in 1612; but the subordination of judicatories was regularly kept up until Charles I. mounted the throne. Assemblies were then set aside; but synods and presbyteries were continued. Bishops, now being under no control, and encouraging tyranny in the State and innovation in the Church, became so hateful, that all ranks concurred in their ejection. By an act of the General Assembly in 1638, Episcopacy was condemned, and the bishops were deposed. This restoration of Presbyterian government was ratified by Parliament in 1641. By another act, landholders were permitted to buy their own tithes, at from six to nine years' purchase, liable however to the augmentation of stipends. General assemblies were annually kept till 1653, when this court was dismissed by the civil power. From this time till 1690, there was not a meeting of the General Assembly. In 1662, the government of the Church by bishops was restored by the royal prerogative, and in the same year was ratified by Parliament. Synods and presbyteries were allowed. A persecution of Presbyterians ensued. About 400 ministers were ejected for nonconformity; and about 18,000 Presbyterians and Covenanters were cut off.

In 1689, Prelacy was declared, by a convention of Estates, to be a national grievance, which ought to be abolished. In 1690 the Presbyterian government was restored, and established by Parliament; and the General Assembly met, after it had been discontinued from the year 1652. Hitherto, the provision for the maintenance of the clergy was inadequate. Complaints being made to King James in 1602, commissioners, in 1617, were appointed to plant churches, and modify stipends. By those commissioners, the lowest stipend was fixed at 6 chalders of victual, or 500 merks. In 1633, the *minimum* of stipends was raised to 800 merks, or 8 chalders of victual. As the value of grain soon after rose to 100% Scots per chalder, this became the legal con-

version in adjusting stipends, and in the valuation and sale of tithes. But the commission of teinds, or Court of Session, adopted a maxim, that a stipend, once augmented, could not receive a second augmentation. This judgment being appealed from, the House of Lords, in 1784, found that the Court of Session had a right to consider all circumstances, and to give augmentations where necessary. In June 1808, an act for regulating and defining the powers of the commissioners of teinds passed; by which, augmentations, after being modified, were restrained, under certain circumstances, till the expiration of 15 or 20 years.

Presbyterian Church government, established in Scotland by act of Parliament in 1690, and afterwards secured in the treaty of Union, is founded on a parity of ecclesiastical authority among all its presbyters, or pastors, and modelled after the Calvinistic plan in Geneva, which Mr Knox recommended to his countrymen. This form of government excludes all preeminence of order, all ministers being held equal in rank and power. The manner in which power is distributed among the judicatories of the Church, is as follows. Scotland is divided into 899 parishes, each of which has one, or more, pastors, who discharge the pastoral office according to their discretion, and are accountable to the presbyteries of which they are members. In matters relating to discipline, a pastor is assisted by elders, who are selected from among the most intelligent and regular of the parishioners, but who have no right to teach, nor to dispense the sacraments. Their proper office is to watch over the morals of the people; to catechize and visit the sick. They likewise discharge the office of deacons, by managing the funds for the maintenance of the poor within their bounds. The elders and minister compose what is called a *Kirk* or *Church Session*, the lowest ecclesiastical judicature in Scotland. When a parishioner is convicted of immoral conduct, the church-session inflicts some ecclesiastical censure. If the person thinks himself aggrieved, he may appeal to the presbytery, which is the next superior court.

The ministers of an indefinite number of contiguous parishes, with one ruling elder chosen half yearly out of every church-session, constitute what is called a *Presbytery*, which has cognizance of all ecclesiastical matters within its bounds. Presbyteries take trial of candidates for the ministry, whom, if they find duly qualified, they license to preach, but not to dispense the sacraments. Holy orders are not conferred on such licentiates till they acquire a right to a benefice. Presbyteries also judge their own members, at least in the first instance. But appeals from their judgments to the synod, in whose bounds the presbytery lies, are competent. Presbyteries originally held their meetings every week, now every month; and they have power to adjourn to whatever time or place within their district they shall think proper. But, if they neglect to adjourn, they are considered as defunct, and can only be revived by the General Assembly, and not by any act or deed of their own.

Synods are composed of several presbyteries, and of a ruling elder from every church-session within their bounds. Most of them meet twice a year, viz. in April and October. They review the procedure of presbyteries, and judge in references, complaints, and appeals from the inferior court. But their decisions and acts are reversible by the *General Assembly*, which is the highest ecclesiastical court, and from which there is no appeal. This court consists of commissioners, or representatives from presbyteries, universities, and royal boroughs, in the following proportion, viz. 200 ministers, 89 elders representing presbyteries, 67 representing royal boroughs, and 5 ministers or elders from universities;— in all 361. These commissioners are chosen annually, between 40 and 70 days before the meeting of the Assembly. This supreme court meets annually in May, and continues to sit 10 days; after which, it is dissolved by the Moderator, and by the King or his Commissioner. Every ecclesiastical transaction in any of the inferior courts is subject to the review of the Assembly; and its decisions in religious matters are final. This court has likewise power to make laws and

canons concerning the discipline and government of the Church.

The number of Presbyteries and parishes which compose every Synod, are as follows.

Synods.			Synods.		
	Presb.	Par.		Presb.	Par.
1. Lothian & Tweeddale,	7	104	9. Aberdeen,	-	8
2. Merse, or Berwick & Teviotdale,	6	66	10. Moray,	-	7
5. Dumfries,			5	53	11. Ross,
4. Galloway,	3	37	12. Sutherland & Caithness,	3	23
5. Glasgow & Ayr,	7	127	13. Argyle,	-	5
6. Perth & Stirling,	5	78	14. Glenelg,	-	5
7. Fife,	-	66	15. Orkney,	-	4
8. Forfar & Mearns,	6	75			
				78	699

The clergy have salaries, called stipends, paid out of the teinds of their parishes.

The amount of every minister's stipend is fixed by the Court of Session, who are Commissioners of Teinds, acting as a committee of the Scots parliament. In 1750, the value of stipends in Scotland was found to be as follows.

Of 833 benefices—

1 was under	L. 25	119 were	-	L. 55—60	9 were	-	L. 90—95
3 were	L. 25—30	94	-	60—65	12	-	95—100
12	30—35	119	-	65—70	3	-	100—105
25	35—40	38	-	70—75	2	-	105—110
106	40—45	27	-	75—80	8	-	110—115
126	45—50	22	-	80—85	16	of	L. 138 17s. 9½d.
84	50—55	7	-	85—90			

Total, deducting allowance for communion elements, 50,266*l.* 15*s.* 5½*d.*

Glebes and grass, at a medium, 4*l.* 2*s.* 0½*d.*

N. B. The value of every stipend in 1750 will be hereafter ascertained.

Dissenters from the Established Church, as well as Episcopalians and Roman Catholics, are tolerated in Scotland.

LITERATURE.—In the middle ages, the literature of Scotland, like that of most other countries, consisted of little else than meagre chronicles, composed by ill-informed and credulous monks. Towards the conclusion of the 13th cen-

ture, some authors of considerable estimation appeared. Michael Scot, a theologian, philosopher, mathematician and physician, was famed as an astrologer and alchemist; and published voluminous commentaries upon Aristotle's works.—Thomas Learmonth, vulgarly called Thomas the Rhymer, was renowned for his poetical compositions, and for his skill in heraldry.—John of Duns, or Duns Scotus, a consummate metaphysician, and voluminous writer, flourished at the commencement of the 14th century.—John of Fordoun was the author of *Scotichronicon*, a work of considerable merit.—John Barbour, archdeacon of Aberdeen, was reckoned one of the best poets of his age. He finished a heroic poem or history of the life and acts of Robert Bruce in 1375, and died at an advanced age in 1396.—The poems of Ossian have been referred to a more remote period. The evidence of their antiquity has been fully submitted to the public.—King James I., who died in 1436, was a learned and an accomplished prince.—Andrew Winton, who flourished about the year 1420, composed a rude, but valuable, metrical chronicle of Scotland, in 9 books.—John Major, or Mair, principal of St Salvator's College, St Andrew's, published various works. He flourished towards the middle of the 16th century, and has been characterized as a writer more studious of truth than of eloquence.—Elphinston, bishop of Aberdeen, who died A. D. 1514, composed a work entitled *Scotorum Chronicon*, and was distinguished by his learning and piety.—Gavin Douglas, bishop of Dunkeld, who died in the year 1522, composed a poetical translation of Virgil's *Æneid*, which has not been excelled.—Hector Boyce, or Boece, published a history of Scotland, in elegant Latin, but abounding in fiction.—John Knox was the prime instrument of promoting and establishing the reformed religion in Scotland.—John Leslie, bishop of Ross, having published, in 1578, his history of Scotland, a work of utility as well as of elegance, died in 1596. He was versed in philosophy and theology, in the civil and canon law, and was an able statesman.—

George Buchanan, whose history and other works are universally admired, reflected the highest honour on his native country.—The admirable Crichton, toward the conclusion of this century, astonished the world by the versatility of his genius, and the multiplicity of his acquirements.—Soon after that period, Robert Johnston, a favourite at the court of James VI, published a copious history of Great Britain, a prolix work of little estimation.—Robert Rollock, the first principal in the University of Edinburgh, was an eminent theologian.—Dunbar and Bellenden, were poets of considerable note.

During the 17th and 18th centuries, this country produced many eminent writers in various departments of science; among whom may be reckoned the following.—*Divines and Moral philosophers*; Baillie, Baron, Blair, Burnet, Campbell, Cameron, Dickson, Erskine, Forbes, Gerard, Haliburton, Leechman, Leighton, Macknight, Rutherford.—*Statesmen and Lawyers*; Sir Thomas Craig, Fletcher, President Forbes, Lord Kamés, Sir George Mackenzie, Earl of Mansfield, Viscount Stair.—*Historians*; Calderwood, Dalrymple of Hailes, Ferguson, Henry, Hume, Innes, Macpherson, Robertson, Smollet, Spottiswood, Watson, Wodrow.—*Political and Moral writers*; Beattie, Campbell, Oswald, Reid, Smith.—*Philologists, Grammarians and Critics*; Blackwall, Cameron, Cunningham, Dempster, Monboddo, Moore, Ruddiman, Sibbald.—*Poets and Painters*; Aikman, Allan, Armstrong, Blair, Burns, Drummond, Grahame, Home, Jameson, Logan, Martine, Ogilvy, Ramsay, Runciman, Thomson, Wilkie.—*Physicians*; Arbuthnot, Bell, Black, Cullen, Gregory, Hunter, Hutton, Monro, Pitcairn, Simpson, Smellie, Whytt.—*Mathematicians and Natural Philosophers*; Ferguson, Gregory, Keil, MacLaurin, Napier, Robison, Simson, Stewart.

UNIVERSITIES.—There are four universities in Scotland.

1. The *University of St Andrew's* was composed of 3 Colleges; viz. St Salvator's, founded by bishop Kennedy in 1458—St Leonard's by prior Hepburn in 1512—and St Mary's, or New College, by archbishop Beaton in 1538. The two former were united in 1747. The United College consists of a principal and 8 professors. In the New College there is a principal and 3 other professors. The University has a chancellor, a rector, and dean of faculty. (See *Fifeshire*.)

2. The *University of Glasgow*, founded in 1453, consists of a chancellor, rector, principal, dean of faculty, and 16 professors. (See *Lanarkshire*.)

3. *Aberdeen University* is composed of two colleges, each of which is styled an University. King's College, or university, founded by bishop Elphinston, in 1497, consists of a chancellor, rector, principal, subprincipal, and 8 professors.—Marischal College, founded in 1593, has a chancellor, rector, principal, and ten professors. (See *Aberdeenshire*.)

4. The *University of Edinburgh*, founded by James VI, in 1581, is composed of a principal and 27 professors. The medical classes of this University are attended by gentlemen from all quarters of the globe; and the whole number of students usually exceeds 2000. (See *Mid-Lothian*.)

N. B.—Those Universities are more fully treated, in the description of the counties where they are situate.

GOVERNMENT, &c.—The form of government in Scotland, since the Union, has been the same with that of England.

The principal courts of law are the following, viz. a Civil, a Criminal, and a Revenue court.

The supreme civil court is the *Court of Session*, also styled the College or Court of Justice, established in 1532, by James V, after the model of the French parliament. It was lately composed of 14 judges and a president, before whom all civil causes were tried, and from whose decision there

was an appeal to the House of Peers. But, for the despatch of business, this court is now divided into two chambers; the one consisting of 8, and the other of 7, judges.

A *Jury Court* for the trial of civil actions, consisting of 5 Commissioners, was established in 1815. Questions come before this court by remit from the Court of Session.

The *Justiciary or Criminal Court*, consists of a Lord Justice-General, a Lord Justice-Clerk, and five Commissioners of Justiciary, who are also Lords of Session. In this court causes are tried by the verdict of a jury. The judges go on circuit to the principal districts of the country, where they hold courts twice in the year. Upon these circuits they possess a civil jurisdiction, by way of appeal, in causes below 12*l.* Sterling; and in these they proceed without a jury.

The *Court of Exchequer* is composed of the Lord Chief-Baron, and other 4 Barons, who must be either serjeants at law or English barristers, or Scots advocates of five years standing; and they have the same jurisdiction over the revenue in Scotland as the English Barons have over that in England. All may plead before this court who can practise in the courts of Westminster-hall, or in the court of Session.

In the High Court of *Admiralty*, there is only one judge, who is the King's lieutenant, and justice-general, upon the seas, and in all ports and harbours. He has a jurisdiction in all maritime causes; and by prescription he has acquired a jurisdiction in mercantile causes not maritime. His decisions are subject to the review of the Court of Session in civil, and to that of the Court of Justiciary in criminal, cases.

The College, or *Faculty of Advocates*, answers to the English inns of court; and, subordinate to them, is a body of inferior lawyers, or attorneys, styled writers to the signet, because they alone can substantiate the writings that pass the signet.

The *Commissary Court* consists of four judges nominated by the Crown, and has an original jurisdiction in questions

of marriage and divorce, and reviews the decrees of local commissary courts. It sanctions the appointment of executors, and ascertains debts relating to the last illness, and funeral charges, of persons deceased, or obligations arising from testaments, or actions of scandal, and upon all debts which do not exceed 40*l.*

The office of *Lord Lyon King-at-Arms*, is to adjust matters of precedency; to marshal persons walking in public procession; to inspect the coats of arms of the nobility and gentry; to punish those who assume arms not their due; to bestow coats of arms upon persons deserving; to grant supporters to Peers, or other persons of distinguished rank, &c. But this office, anciently of great importance, is now held as a sinecure, and the business is committed to deputies.

The Keeper of the Great and Privy Seals—the Lord Register—and the Lord Advocate—are Officers of State.

Beside the above national judges, every county has a chief magistrate called a Sheriff, whose jurisdiction extends to certain criminal cases, and to all civil matters, which are not by special law or custom appropriated to other courts.

REVENUE.—The hereditary revenue of the Crown in Scotland was greatly diminished in the course of last century; so that, in the year 1788, it amounted to no more than 800*l.*, owing, it is said, to lavish grants made by the Crown, and a neglect in collecting what remained. The produce of the Scots customs, in the year ending January 5. 1789, was 250,839*l.*; from which was deducted, for debentures, bounties, salaries, and incidents, 171,638*l.* The average yearly amount of the money belonging to the Exchequer is 72,500*l.* The salt-duties in the same year yielded 18,043*l.*, from which was deducted, for drawbacks, salaries, &c. 8,749*l.* The duties of excise for that year exceeded 422,000*l.*; the expense of management, 83,982*l.* The stamp-duties amounted to 73,877*l.*; the charges of managing and collecting were

3,032*l.* The whole revenue of Scotland, for 1788, was 1,099,148*l.* The expenditure was as follows—Expenses of the Crown, 60,342*l.*; expenditure of the public, 173,921*l.*; bounties, drawbacks, &c., 127,629*l.*; public expenses settled by the Union, and by subsequent acts of Parliament, 64,868*l.*; cash remitted to the English Exchequer, 628,081*l.*; balance remaining for national purposes, 44,307*l.* Such is the statement given by Sir John Sinclair, on whose accuracy I rely. He adds, that at least $\frac{1}{7}$ th of the revenue raised by Great Britain is now drawn from Scotland; whereas, at the time of the Union, the proportion furnished by it was supposed no more than $\frac{1}{18}$ th of the whole.

HISTORY.—The island of Great Britain was seen by Pytheas of Marseilles, who sailed on a voyage of discovery; but Ptolemy has given the earliest topographical account of it, though he seemed unacquainted with its real form and position. It was for some time distinguished by the appellation of Albion, which denotes the high or upper country. By the ancient inhabitants it was called Prydain, which came to be converted into Britain. By Pliny, Tacitus, and other ancient writers, the northern division of the island was called *Caledonia*, perhaps from Calydon, a term descriptive of the forests with which it abounded: And its inhabitants, during the first century, were styled Caledonians.

Agricola having reduced South Britain into the form of a Roman province, in the year 80 invaded Scotland, at that time occupied by many different tribes of barbarians. He ravaged the country to the banks of the Tay, and wintered on the isthmus between the friths of the Clyde and Forth. During the following summer, he completed a line of stations along that isthmus, and established advanced posts at the foot of the Grampians. In his fifth campaign he descended into Galloway. In the sixth campaign he extended his views to the countries N. of the Forth; and invaded Fife, where he met with little opposition to retard his progress.

His seventh campaign finished his expedition to Britain. The scene of his operations this year was Strathmore. From Ardoch he marched to Bertha, near the confluence of the Almond and Tay, where may still be traced the remains of a camp, which could contain 26,000 men. Proceeding eastward through the Strath, his army, in two divisions, encamped at Campmuir and Cupar, 12 miles from Bertha. The next encampment was at Battledykes, 17 miles NE. of Cupar, and 8 northward of Forfar. Some vestiges of an intermediate station, have been recently discovered at Cardean near Meikle. Pursuing his route eastward, Agricola arrived at Kethick, 12 miles beyond Battledykes, and 2 beyond Brechin. There he encamped on a rising ground, which commanded an extensive prospect on either hand. The Roman fleet, hovering on the coast, kept the Horesti in awe. The Caledonians, under Galgacus, who had watched his movements, now appeared in great force on the declivity of the Grampians. Their cavalry descended into the plain, with an intention to prevent the further progress of the Romans, and to cut off their retreat; but Agricola attacked their whole army, and compelled it to retire. Instead of improving his advantage, and penetrating further into that part of the country, he crossed the river Esk, marched southward into Horestia, and encamped at Harefaulds, 5 miles SE. of Forfar. Thence one division of his army proceeded to the sea coast near Broughty castle, where a detachment of about 3000 was put on board the fleet, and the remainder retreated westward to Ardoch. The other division returned through Strathmore, by Cupar and Bertha; while the fleet explored the NE. coast of the island. Agricola departed from Britain, A. D. 85.

When Adrian was advanced to the Roman throne, Julius Severus was governor of this island, but was soon recalled to quell an insurrection in Judæa. During his absence, the Britons threatened a general revolt. To reduce those discontented people, the Emperor in person undertook an ex-

pedition, which was crowned with success; but, finding it impossible to subdue the whole island, and extremely difficult to secure what had been already conquered, he contracted the northern frontier of the province, A. D. 121, by building a wall, or rampart, upwards of 60 miles in length, viz. from *Axelodunum*, or Brugh, on the Solway frith, to Newcastle; while the Romans still occupied stations north of that wall.

On the death of Adrian, A. D. 138, Antoninus Pius his successor, appointed Lollius Urbicus to command in North Britain. This brave officer marched northwards to the friths; and, not only recovered the country lost by Adrian, but also extended the Roman territories to Burghead in the Moray frith. He constructed a wall of earth or turf between the frith of Forth and the Clyde, which is sometimes called Antoninus's wall, and vulgarly Græme's dyke.

In the reign of Commodus, fresh disturbances arose in North Britain. The Caledonians broke through the wall, and ravaged the country beyond it. But Ulpius Marcellus, who was sent to quell the insurrection, drove the enemy back into their own territories, and would have established tranquillity in the province, had he not been prematurely recalled.

At an advanced period of life, A. D. 208, Julius Severus transported himself in person into Britain; passed the walls of Adrian and Antoninus; penetrated to the coast of the Moray frith; compelled the Caledonians to submit; and built a wall of stone, parallel to Adrian's rampart. This bulwark, commonly called the Picts' wall, extended from Bouldness on Solway frith, to Comssin's house near the village of Wall's end, a few miles eastward of Newcastle. Sixteen stations, and a multitude of towers were constructed at convenient distances; and a military way was paved the whole length of the wall. He likewise employed his army in facilitating the communication between the different stations in the province, by cutting down woods, draining marshes,

building bridges, &c. In those services he is said to have lost 50,000 men by ambuscade and sickness. He expired at York, A. D. 211.

Carausius, in the reign of Maximin, governed Britain with ample powers, and maintained peace and good order throughout the province. He repaired the wall between the friths of Forth and Clyde, and strengthened it with castles, or forts.

Constantius Chlorus undertook, and his son finished, a successful expedition against the Caledonians. In succeeding reigns, the South Britons were harassed by inroads of the Scots and Picts. Theodosius, a prudent and brave general, arrived with a considerable reinforcement, repulsed the Picts, Scots and Saxons, in two campaigns, A. D. 368 and 369, corrected many abuses, repaired stations and forts, and distinguished the province recovered from the enemy by the name of Valentia.

In the early part of the reign of Honorius, the vigilance of Stilicho, the minister and general of the Western empire, successfully guarded the province of Britain from all her enemies. But, inundations of fierce barbarians, threatening the Roman dominions on the continent, Honorius recalled Victorinus governor of Britain, together with the legions under his command. The defenceless Britons, unable to oppose the Picts, who rushed with irresistible impetuosity from the northern parts of the island, solicited Honorius, who sent a single legion to their aid. Valentinian III. granted them a small body of troops, who repulsed the enemy; repaired the wall of Severus, and took leave of Britain never more to return. Abandoned by the Roman power, the Britons experienced the most grievous calamities, for the space of 40 years, till the descent of the Saxons.

Throughout all the country which the Romans reduced, they constructed stations and military highways in various directions, which have been traced with a great degree of accuracy by antiquaries, and in particular, by Chalmers in

his Caledonia, vol. I. p. 133, &c. Those roads and stations were probably formed at different periods; and by different hands, but chiefly by Urbicus, proprætor of Britain.

The traces of many Roman encampments in North Britain, still exist, and will be noticed in the sequel of this work.

When the Romans abandoned Britain, the Caledonians, of Celtic origin, were a powerful nation, divided into many tribes. The Picts were the offspring of the Caledonians, under a new name; their manners, customs, language and religion being the same. The Scots, a colony from Ireland, settled on the west coast of Argyleshire, had kings, or chiefs, of their own, who waged war with the Picts, with various success. At length Kenneth, king of the Scots, formed an alliance with the Pictish sovereign, which led him to claim and acquire the Pictish sceptre, in 843. Before this union, the Picts occupied the country bounded on the south by the Forth, on the west by Drumalbin, and on the E. and N. by the German ocean. The Scots were in possession of the western coast, from the Clyde northward to loch Toridon, with the adjacent islands. But the kingdom was still denominated Pictland, and did not assume the name it now bears, until the reign of Malcolm II. The Picts possessed no part of the country between the walls, which was occupied by the tribes of Saxons and Britons, who had adopted the Roman arts. That country was distinguished by the names of Valentia, Cumbria, and Strathcluyd.

The Scottish period of the history of North Britain, extended from Kenneth to the demise of Donald Bane in 1097. During this period, Danish pirates from their native shores, and from settlements which they effected in Ireland, frequently landed on the west and east coasts of North Britain, to ravage and plunder the country, which was also harassed by the Saxon colonies, and by contending competitors for the Crown. Many bloody battles were fought, and many monuments of victory, decorated with hieroglyphical and symbolical or emblematical figures, were erected in differ-

ent parts of the kingdom. The Norwegians and Danes were defeated by Kenneth III. at Loncarty—by Malcolm II. at Panbride, Aberlemno, and Crudane—and by Duncan at Perth. Malcolm II. distributed many crown lands among the nobility, as the reward of their fidelity. But, repenting of his profusion, and endeavouring to recover certain lands which he had alienated, his nobles conspired against him, and murdered him in the castle of Glamis. The memory of this crime is perpetuated by several monuments of stone in that neighbourhood.

The fate of Duncan I. and of Macbeth is well known, being commemorated by the pen of the immortal Shakespeare; by vestiges of Macbeth's fortress on Dunsinnan hill; and by some sepulchral monuments at Belmont castle and Lumphanan.

William the Conqueror, soon after his accession to the throne, invaded Scotland with a numerous army and a powerful fleet; but matters were amicably adjusted by a treaty; in commemoration of which, a stone cross was erected on Stanmoor, Yorkshire, to serve as a boundary between the two kingdoms.

The Scoto-Saxon period began in 1097, and extended to 1306. The Saxons of Gothic origin invaded the British tribes, and settled on the Solway, Tweed, Clyde and Forth. Migrations of Anglo-Saxon, Anglo-Norman, and Anglo-Belgic colonists were frequent; and from them most of the noble families have originated.

David, son of Malcolm Canmore, displayed his heroism in many brave actions and arduous enterprises; his political virtues in the code of laws compiled under his inspection; and his religious zeal in the erection and endowment of many monasteries and convents.

During the reigns of Malcolm IV. and his successors, the claims of the Scottish kings upon Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland and Huntingdon, were frequently renewed, and as often evaded,

Alexander II., son of William the Lyon, in a long contest with Henry King of England, maintained the honour and independency of his crown.

After the death of Alexander III., and of Margaret his granddaughter, the right of succession belonged to the descendants of David Earl of Huntingdon, brother of William the Lyon, and third son of David I. Among these, Robert Bruce and John Baliol, competitors for the crown, appeared. The former was grandson to the Earl of Huntingdon by his younger daughter Isabel; and the latter was great grandson to the same Earl, by his elder daughter Margaret. The contest which ensued, forms an important and interesting period in the Scottish history. Edward I. being chosen umpire, decided in favour of Baliol; and, reviving the absurd claim of the dependency of the crown of Scotland on that of England, he accepted of a formal surrender of the crown from Baliol; imprisoned many of the nobility whom he suspected; compelled the Scots to sign instruments of their subjection to him; and destroyed or carried off many historical monuments, which tended to prove the antiquity or freedom of the kingdom.

Robert Bruce, grandson of him who stood in competition with Baliol, appeared to assert his own rights, and to vindicate the honour of his country. After several indecisive engagements, the battle of Bannockburn, A. D. 1314, secured him in possession of the throne.

On the demise of David II., only son of Robert Bruce, the male branch of that family being extinct, Robert Stewart, nephew of David, succeeded to the crown in 1371. The reign of this prince was occupied by wars with the English; but the skirmishes and inroads of those times were of little consequence, and deserve not to be recorded.

John, the eldest son of Robert, on his accession (1390), assumed the name of Robert III. Being a prince of a mean genius and sickly constitution, the reins of government were put into the hands of the Duke of Albany, who aspired to the

Crown. To pave the way to his advancement, he starved to death Robert's eldest son. James, his second son, to escape a similar fate, and disappoint the ambitious views of his uncle, was sent to France for his education. But a tempest having thrown this young prince on the English coast, he was detained a prisoner many years. His father could not survive the news of this misfortune, and left the Duke of Albany regent of the kingdom. During the minority and absence of James, anarchy prevailed.

In the year 1424 James returned to Scotland; reformed many abuses; reestablished order, tranquillity and justice; abridged the power of the nobles; and is supposed to have been the father of Scots music. But having proceeded against the nobility with too much precipitancy or violence, and having threatened to reduce them to a state of insignificance, a conspiracy was formed by a few desperate men, and he was assassinated in a monastery near Perth.

James II., an infant prince, succeeded his father in 1437. During his minority, the barons recovered their power and insolence. But having taken upon him the administration of affairs at the age of fourteen, he disconcerted their schemes of aggrandisement, and governed the state with great firmness and wisdom. By annexing the vast possessions of the Earl of Douglas to the Crown, and procuring the consent of Parliament to several laws advantageous to the prerogative, he essentially contributed to the subversion of the privileges of the aristocracy. While he pursued this plan with singular vigour and success, he was accidentally killed by the bursting of a cannon at the siege of the castle of Roxburgh.

James III. at the age of 7 years, ascended the throne (1460). Inferior to his father in abilities and address, he adopted a plan extremely impolitic, viz. that of taking into favour men of the most worthless and profligate characters, who made the worst use imaginable of their power. This irritated the nobles, alienated the affections of his subjects,

rendered his reign disastrous, and his end tragical. His immoderate attachment to despicable minions, and extreme indolence, accompanied by suspicion, jealousy, and all the vices of a feeble mind, at last produced a rebellion against him, in which his eldest son the Duke of Rothsay headed the conspirators. His troops were defeated at Bannockburn, and he himself, being wounded in the pursuit, took refuge in the house of a miller, where he was murdered by one who pretended to be a priest come to give him absolution.

James IV., a generous and brave prince, began his reign in 1488. Studious to promote the interests of his kingdom, and ambitious of fame, he was beloved by his nobles, and revered by his people. But having undertaken an expedition into England (1513) to make a diversion in favour of Louis XII. of France, his army was defeated at Flowden, with the loss of 10,000 men, among whom the greater part of the nobility fell with the king.

James V., an infant of less than 2 years, succeeded his father. The office of regent was conferred on the Duke of Albany, and afterwards usurped by the Earl of Angus. Impatient of restraint, the young king eluded the vigilance of Angus, fled to the castle of Stirling, and assumed the regal power. Addicted to superstition, and desirous of abridging the power of the nobles, he intrusted the management of public affairs chiefly to the clergy, who carried on his measures with success. But having commenced a furious persecution of those who had espoused the reformed doctrines, he disgusted the people, and afforded a pretext to many disaffected noblemen to oppose him. Meanwhile hostilities against England commenced; but his army refusing to march beyond the limits of their own country, he instantly disbanded it, and retired into the heart of his kingdom. The violence of his passions altered his temper and reason. To revive his spirits, an inroad on the western borders was concerted by his ministers; and the command of this expedition was given to Oliver Sinclair his favourite. This impolitic choice occa-

sioned a mutiny in the army, and 10,000 men threw down their arms and surrendered to 500 English at Solway Moss. The indignant monarch survived this disgrace a few days, and died in 1542.

Scotland was invaded A. D. 1544, and again in 1547, by an English fleet and army, who defeated the Scots at Pinkie, (Sept. 10.) with great slaughter. The Duke of Somerset returned to England without reaping the fruits of this signal victory. To secure an alliance with France, the Scots made an offer of their young Queen in marriage to the eldest son of Henry II. (1548.) This offer being accepted, Mary was sent to be educated in France. Upon Arran's resignation, the Queen Dowager was declared regent, April 10, 1554. The political system which she had adopted favoured the Reformation; but her partiality towards France disgusted the nobility, and lessened her influence. At the instigation of the Princes of Lorraine she changed her measures, and resolved to extirpate the reformed religion, which alarmed and irritated its adherents. Hostilities commenced in 1559, and were carried on by both parties with resentment and animosity. Apprehending their liberties and privileges, civil and sacred, to be in imminent danger, the leaders of the reformed religion assembled at Edinburgh, Oct. 21, and deprived the Queen Dowager of the regency. Notwithstanding this spirited resolution, she opposed them with vigour, and constrained them to retire. Reduced to extremity, they applied to Elizabeth Queen of England for aid, which was readily granted. An English army invested Leith, April 6, 1560, while a fleet anchored in the road. This seasonable relief, the death of the Queen Dowager, and civil commotions in France, inclined the opposers of the new doctrines to listen to an accommodation. Peace was concluded between the contending powers, July 1560. The death of Francis II., which happened towards the end of this year, rendered abortive all the plans which the French had formed against the liberties of this kingdom.

Mary, invited by her subjects to return to her native country, arrived in Edinburgh, August 19, 1561. The superior beauty and charms of the Scottish queen, her pretensions to the Crown of England, and her zeal for the popish religion, occasioned a rupture between her and Elizabeth, which embittered her life, and brought her to an untimely end. The universal joy expressed on her arrival, after an absence of thirteen years, was soon disturbed by violent contentions and discords among the nobility. A conspiracy, hastily formed by the Earl of Huntly, September 1562, against the Earls of Marr, Morton, and Maitland, the Queen's ministers, had well nigh proved fatal to them. His design of cutting them off by assassination being frustrated, he openly took arms; but his troops were defeated near Aberdeen, himself was slain, and his family punished with the utmost rigour of law. The Queen's marriage with Lord Darnley, the son of the Earl of Lennox, was celebrated, July 29, 1565. In February following she acceded to the league formed in France for the suppression of the Reformation throughout Europe, which proved the source of all the subsequent miseries of her reign. The murder of her favourite Rizio by Darnley, in March; the murder of Darnley, February 1567, by Bothwell; and the Queen's marriage with this nobleman in May;—were events which strongly marked the characters of the persons concerned, and the spirit and genius of the times. The pleasures and honours which Bothwell purchased at the expense of so many crimes, were of short duration; for, one month after his marriage, he was driven into exile.

The nobles who had conspired against Bothwell, finding Mary's affection for him unabated, confined her a prisoner in Lochleven, and compelled her to resign the government in favour of her son, who was crowned at Stirling, July 29, 1567. The Earl of Murray was appointed regent. Having effected her escape from Lochleven, Mary fled to England (1568), where she was detained by the command of Elizabeth. Her adherents made several unsuccessful attempts to

restore her to liberty. Elizabeth, pretending that her own safety was incompatible with that of her rival, resolved to bring her to a public trial; and for this purpose commissioners were appointed, who proceeded against her in the most irregular manner. Notwithstanding the remonstrances of her son and other foreign princes, she was beheaded at Fotheringay, February 8, 1587, in the 45th year of her age, and 19th of her captivity.

The confederate Lords, who had imprisoned Mary, obliged her to abdicate the Crown, to consent to the coronation of the young king, and to appoint the Earl of Murray regent. After the murder of Murray at Linlithgow, 1570, three other noblemen were promoted to the regency, viz. Lennox, the father of Darnley; Marr, who was beloved for his moderation; and Morton, obnoxious on account of the severity of his manners, and his insatiable avarice. In March 1578, James took the administration of government into his own hands. The impolitic measures which he adopted, by the advice of two favourites, excited the nobles to conspire against him; but he regained his popularity by concluding a treaty with Elizabeth, July 1586, for the defence of the Protestant religion, against the late combination of Popish powers for its destruction. His resentment on account of his mother's death was soon appeased by the artifices and promises of Elizabeth. In October 1589 he sailed to Denmark, where he married Anne, daughter of Frederick II., and in May following returned with his queen. His excessive clemency towards those who had been guilty of manifold crimes, brought his government into contempt. The history of several succeeding years is filled with quarrels between the great families, and with acts of violence unpunished. At length he exercised his power and authority to re-establish order and security in the kingdom. Gowrie's conspiracy happened in 1600, and still remains involved in impenetrable darkness. After the death of Elizabeth in 1603, James was proclaimed king of England, and the two kingdoms were united in one great monarchy.

Topographical Descriptions.—Tacitus, in his life of Agricola, illustrates the ancient geography of Scotland. Ptolemy's account of it is tolerably accurate, if we change the points of the compass, and turn the east to the north. Sir Robert Gordon of Straloch, and after him Sir Robert Sibbald, and more recently General Roy, throw great light on the antiquities of this country. Alexander Gordon's *Itinerarium Septentrionale*, is a specimen of the author's industry, if not of his accuracy. Concise descriptions of Scotland are given in the histories of Fordun, Major, Boethius, and Buchanan. Cambden's topographical survey is superficial and inaccurate. Beside the partial accounts of this kingdom by Mackenzie, Maitland, Macpherson, &c. some tours of considerable merit have lately appeared; among which those of Pennant and Johnson are in high estimation.—But the Statistical Account of every parish in Scotland, composed chiefly by the clergy, and published under the auspices of Sir John Sinclair, is the most circumstantial and authentic description that has ever been completed of any country.

Maps.—The first delineations of this kingdom are extremely rude, and consist barely of a few names, with figures of the principal towns. The sea coasts are indicated by straight lines. The frith of Forth, and several rivers, are represented by parallel lines, which bear no proportion to the area of the map. No divisions, natural or artificial, are marked; and little regard is shown to the proper positions of places. A map of this construction is inserted in a MS. of Harding's Chronicle, in the Bodleian Library, and copied in the Topography of Britain.

Bishop Lesley delineated a map of Scotland, a copy of which is in the Advocate's Library. Saxton's map was engraved by William Borough, at Rome, in 1578; and Speed's in 1612. The latter has the Orkney islands in the corner.

The imperfections and defects of former maps, rendered

an accurate survey of the country essentially necessary. Accordingly, Colonel Watson was directed to employ proper engineers and artists for that purpose. Their surveys were begun in 1747, and completed in 1755. The original delineations were deposited in the King's Library. From Colonel Roy's observations during that survey, the Roman map of North Britain was handsomely engraven on a single sheet by J. Cheevers. It contains many Roman stations, with the ridges of mountains and courses of rivers properly traced.

Timothy Pont was the first projector of a Scots Atlas. About the year 1608, he surveyed all the counties and islands, making draughts on the spot, and adding cursory observations on monuments of antiquities and curiosities. After his death, his papers were delivered to Sir Robert Gordon of Straloch, in 1646—1648, who finished his design. All the information that had been collected was transmitted to Blæu, a bookseller in Amsterdam, who published his *Atlas Scotiae* in 1665. Towards the end of the 17th century, Adair made surveys, and gave descriptions, of the coasts and islands of North Britain. His sketches, with those of Skenk, Sanson, and Elphinston, being inaccurately constructed and wretchedly engraved, are now consigned to oblivion.

James Dorret, landsurveyor, availing himself of particular surveys, those of Roy excepted, published a map of Scotland, in five sheets, A. D. 1750. It was afterwards reduced to one sheet, and copied by Robert de Vaugondy. As the surveys to which he had access were partial, his map is inaccurate, and has not been materially improved by Kitchen and Bower.

Armstrong's Scots Atlas, though neatly engraven, is little valued. Instead of an actual survey which he pretends to have made, he has copied the errors of others, and ingrafted mistakes of his own.

In the middle of last century, Murdoch Mackenzie, a

surveyor of some eminence, made a survey of the Orkney islands, and the Hebrides; and in 1776, published a maritime survey of the west coast of Great Britain, from the British Channel to Cape Wrath. The northern coast of Scotland, about the year 1740, was surveyed by the Reverend Alexander Bryce; and his accurate map was published in 1744. Murdo Downie published a chart of the east coast of Scotland, from Duncansby-head to the Staples, in 1792. Meanwhile, maps of several shires in North Britain, from actual surveys, were communicated to the public.

John Ainslie, landsurveyor, constructed, engraved, and published, A. D. 1789, a map of Scotland and the adjacent islands, in 9 sheets; to which are added, a table of distances, and the heights of remarkable mountains. This map, and that of Stockdale, have been superseded by one published A. D. 1807, by Mr Arrowsmith. The inaccuracies and defects of this map, which are few, will be corrected and supplied by the trigonometrical survey that is now almost completed.

The *Divisions* of Scotland are *natural* and *artificial*.

Natural Division.—By three isthmi, or necks of land, it is divided into as many peninsulæ; the first of which extends from the south border northward to the isthmus formed by the friths of Forth and Clyde; the second thence to Lochness; and the third to Pentland frith. The Grampian mountains divide the country into two unequal parts; the one including that range is called the Highlands, and the other the Lowlands of Scotland.

Artificial Division. This kingdom is divided into 33 counties, or shires, of which 18 are south, and 15 north, of the Forth: But Caithness, Nairn, and Clackmannan, being conjoined with others, the number is reduced politically to 30; accordingly, 30 members only are returned to the Bri-

ish Parliament by the counties, and 15 by the royal boroughs. The counties are subdivided into districts according to situation and local circumstances, as follows.

SHIRES.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Proportion of 100 parts under culti- vation.	PRINCIPAL TOWNS.
1. Berwick,.....	Merse, ^a Lauderdale, ^b Lamermoor, ^c	49	Dunse, Lauder.
2. Roxburgh,.....	Teviotdale, ^d Liddesdale, ^e	40	Jedburgh, Kelso, Hawick.
3. Selkirk,.....	Etterick Forest,	6	Selkirk.
4. Dumfries,....	Nithsdale, ^f Annandale, ^g Eskdale, ^h Ewesdale, ⁱ	35	Dumfries, Annan.
5. Kirkcudbright,	Galloway, east part of,	32	Kirkcudbright.
6. Wigton,.....	Galloway, west part of,	35	Wigton, Stranraer.
7. Ayr,.....	Kyle, ^k Carrick, ^l Cunningham, ^m ..	49	Ayr, Kilmarnock, Irvine.
8. Renfrew,.....	Renfrew, or Strathgryfe,	50	Renfrew, Paisley, Greenock, Port-Glasgow.
9. Lanark,.....	Clydesdale,	45	Glasgow, Lanark, Hamilton.
10. Peebles,.....	Tweeddale,	12	Peebles.
11. Haddington,...	East-Lothian,	80	Haddington, Dunbar.
12. Edinburgh,....	Mid-Lothian,	64	Edinburgh, Leith, Dalkeith.
13. Linlithgow,...	West-Lothian,	75	Linlithgow, Queensferry, Borrowstowness.
14. Stirling,.....	Stirling,	63	Stirling, Falkirk.
15. Dunbarton,...	Lennox, Arochar, Cumbernauld, &c.	47	Dunbarton.
16, 17. Clackman- nan & Kinross,	Fife, part of	75	Kinross, Culross, Alloa.
18. Fife,.....	Fife,	60	St Andrews, Cupar, Kirk- aldy, Dunfermline.
19. Forfar,.....	Forfar, or Angus,	70	Dundee, Forfar, Brechin, Montrose.

- a. A fertile and highly cultivated district on the north side of the Tweed.
- b. A pleasant, not fertile district, 15 by 2-8 miles, gently sloping from N. to S. on either side of the Leader.
- c. A hilly district, consisting of about 250 square miles. There are some strips of arable land.
- d. A district on each side of the Teviot, well cultivated, and embellished with seats and plantations.
- e. A pastoral district, consisting of about 82 square miles.
- f. A district, partly pastoral, partly well cultivated, and ornamented with numerous seats and plantations.
- g. A fertile valley, extending 30 miles from north to south, and watered by the Annan.
- h. A pastoral valley, on both sides of the Esk, containing some rich holm land, and many plantations.
- i. A pastoral district, diversified with green hills, and some holms of arable land.
- k. A district of about 260 square miles, between Kyle and the confines of Renfrew, fertile and populous.
- l. A rocky, hilly, and indifferently fertile district, between the river Doon and the shire of Wigton.
- m. The middle division of the county. The lower part of it is well cultivated.

SHIRES.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Proportion of 100 parts under-cultivation.	PRINCIPAL TOWNS.
20. Perth,	Perth, ^a Athol, ^f Breadalbin, ^g Rannoch, ^h Glenshee, ^p Stormont, ^o Strathearn, ^t Monteth, ^u Gowrie, ^v &c.	32	Perth, Dunkeld.
31. Argyle,	Argyle proper, ^a Cantyre, ^b Knapdale, ^c Cowal, ^d Lorn, ^e &c. with part of the Hebrides,	12	Inverary, Campbeltown.
32. Kincardine,	Mearns, ^f	35	Stonehaven.
23. Aberdeen, ...	Marr, ^g Buchan, ^h Garriock, ⁱ Strathbogie, ^k &c.	38	Aberdeen, Peterhead.

- n. A fertile and well cultivated district, stretching from 2 miles below Perth to within 4 miles of Dunkeld, watered by the Tay, and embellished with seats and plantations.
- o. A district stretching along the foot of the Grampians, from the Tay E. to the Isla.
- p. A pastoral valley, bounded by mountains, between Strathardle and the braes of Angus.
- q. A territory chiefly pastoral, 180 square miles, between Athol and Breadalbin.
- r. A mountainous country, whose subdivisions are—1. Strath-Tay, on each side of the Tay. 2. Strath-Tammel, 9 miles long, N. from Strath-Tay. 3. Strathgary, a barren and thinly peopled tract, on each side of the Gary. 4. Glen-erockkie, a branch of Strathgary. 5. Glen-bruar, a romantic valley abounding in cascades. 6. Glen-tilt, a romantic valley at the foot of Beni-glo.
- s. An extensive and mountainous country, subdivided into many districts and pastoral valleys.
- t. On each side of the Earn. The lower part is well cultivated; the upper part is clothed with pasture.
- u. A district diversified with mountains, lakes, rivers, woods, and well cultivated fields.
- v. The most easterly, and most fertile division of Perthshire, bounded on the S. by the Tay. N. B. A considerable part of Strathmore lies in this shire.
- a. An hilly and barren tract stretching from Crinan canal NE. to the further end of Lochar.
- b. The most southerly division of the shire; consisting of barren hills, and some arable land.
- c. Consisting of hills, and tolerably fertile tracts, between Lochfine and the Sound of Jura.
- d. The most easterly subdivision, on the Clyde; hilly, affording excellent pasture.
- e. Extending from Loch-Melfort 50 N. to Loch-Leven. Mid and Nether-Lorn are pleasant districts; Upper-Lorn is mountainous, with little arable land, but good pasturage.
- Glenorchy and Glenetive are mountainous, and indifferently fertile districts, consisting of about 300 square miles, westward of Rannoch and Breadalbin.
- Glenco is a sequestered valley, on the south side of Loch-Leven.
- Moven is a triangular district, with some arable land, but bleak and mountainous.
- Ardnamurchan consists of vast mountains, little arable land, and abundance of pasture.
- Lochiel is a mountainous district, on a branch of the sea, NE. of Fort-William.
- f. This county was anciently composed of thanedoms, viz. Durris, Cowie, Arbutnot, Aberluthnot, and Fettercairn, which last was also called the Mearns.
- g. The upper part of this extensive district abounds in woods, with patches of arable land.
- Formartin is a district on the east coast, between the Don and Ythan.
- h. The most northerly division of the county; in general flat, and in some places well cultivated.
- i. A rich and fertile valley, chiefly limited to the district whose waters fall into the Urie.
- k. A district in the NW. corner of the county, on both sides of the Bogie.

SHIRE.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Proportion of 100 parts under cultivation.	PRINCIPAL TOWNS.
24. Banff,	Banff, Auchindown, ^l Boyne, ^m Enzie, ⁿ Balvenie, Strathaven, &c.	30	Banff, Cullen.
25. Elgin,	Moray, Strathspey,	40	Elgin, Forres.
26. Nairn,	West part of Moray, Ferintosh, ^o	30	Nairn.
27. Inverness, ...	Aird, ^p Glenmoriston, ^q Glengary, ^r Lochaber, ^s Badenoch, ^t &c.	8	Inverness.
28. Ross,	Ross, Ardmeanach, ^u Strath-Caron, ^v Loch-Broom, Coygach, ^w &c.	9	Tain, Dingwall, Fortrose.
29. Sutherland, ...	Sutherland, Strathnaver, ^x &c.	6	Dornoch.
30. Caithness,	Caithness,	21	Wick.
31. Cromarty,	Cromarty,	12	Cromarty.
32. Orkney Islands	Islands of Orkney and Shetland,	9	Kirkwall, Scalloway.
33. Bute,	Bute and Arran,	50	Rothsay.

l. Auchindown, Strathaven and Balveny, are hilly and wooded districts, with some arable land.

m. A fertile district, near the capital, along the frith.

n. The western part of the low country of Banff.

o. A territory of about 5000 acres chiefly arable, on the S. side of Cromarty frith.

p. A district stretching along the south side of Beaully frith.

— Strathspey, a district extending 30 miles on either side of the Spey.

— Strathearn, a district watered by the upper part of the Firthhorn.

— Strathmairn, a valley about 20 miles long, and 6 south of Inverness.

— Stratherrick, a sequestered valley on the Errick, that runs south to Lochness.

q. An extensive pastoral valley, whose river falls into Lochness.

— Glenurquhart, a winding fertile glen, 15 miles WNW. of Inverness.

— Strathglass, a pastoral and wooded tract, parallel to Lochness.

— Moidart, the most southerly subdivision of Inverness, a mountainous district.

r. A pastoral valley, watered by a stream that loses itself in Loch-Oich.

s. Abounds in high mountains, thick forests, and good pasture.

t. The SE. division of the shire, and chiefly a large valley on both sides of the Spey.

— Arsaig, a rugged and pastoral district, between Knoydart and Morer.

— Morer, a mountainous and pastoral district on the W. coast, between Arsaig & Knoydart.

— Knoydart, a mountainous district yielding good pasture, between Glengary and the Sound of the Skye.

— Glenelg, the most northerly district in the shire, on the W. coast.

u. Between the friths of Beaully and Cromarty.

— Ferindonald, noted for its fine scenery, on the N. side of Cromarty frith.

v. A fine Highland district N. of Lochalsh, on the west coast.

w. Consisting of 5 glens, all in Cromarty, diversified with mountains, lakes, and inlets of the sea, between Loch-Broom on the SW. and Sutherland on the NE.

x. The NE. division of the shire. The arable land of this division does not exceed one part in 100, on the margins of rivers, and on the sea coast; but the pastures are good. Strathnaver-proper is a more limited district on either side of the Naver.

— Asynt, the western division of the shire; abounds in lakes, streams, mosses and marshes.

— Ederachylis, a rugged district, consisting chiefly of rocks and almost inaccessible mountains.

— Aahr, a mountainous district, in the NW. corner of Scotland.

1. BERWICKSHIRE.

BERWICKSHIRE, of a quadrangular form, is bounded on the south by the river Tweed, on the west by Roxburghshire and Mid-Lothian, on the north and east by Haddingtonshire and the German Ocean; lying between $55^{\circ} 36'$ and $55^{\circ} 56'$ N. latitude, and between $2^{\circ} 2'$ and $2^{\circ} 57'$ W. longitude from Greenwich; being 24–30 miles from west to east, and 14–18 from north to south; containing about 440 square miles, and 281,600 acres, of which one half nearly is cultivated. The valued rent is 178,365*l.* Scots; and, in 1811, the real rent was estimated at 231,973*l.* 2s. 7d. Sterling.

It is commonly divided into three districts, viz. *Merse*, *Lauderdale* and *Lammermoor*. The first, consisting of about 200 square miles, and composed of gravel, loam and strong clay soil, is low and fruitful, lying between the Tweed and Lammermoor, interspersed with gentle ascents and inequalities, and diversified with numberless seats and plantations. The second, 136 square miles, consists of hills, dales, heaths and arable tracts. The third, or northern division, 104 square miles, is chiefly composed of bleak mountains, forming a curvature of various heights, and stretching from the western boundary of Mid-Lothian to their termination in the sea. The summits of some of those hills are upwards of 1500 feet above the level of the ocean, and covered with heath; while their lower declivities admit of cultivation. (see *Haddingtonshire*). The soil of the higher parts is a light peat mould, with a small mixture of sand and clay. In some low tracts, there are moss and swampy grounds of little value. Along the borders of rivulets, and at the bottoms of some hills, clay is mixed with gravel; but the greater part is a sandy soil.

Rivers.—The *Tweed* has been already described. The *Lauder*, or *Leader*, from its source in Soutra-hill, a little NW. of Channelkirk, winds SSE. through the fertile vale

of Lauderdale, and falls into the Tweed, 2 miles above Dryburgh Abbey. The *Whitatter*, or Whitadder, rises in the Lammermoor hills, on the border of East-Lothian, traverses the county in a diagonal line from north-west to south-east, and, after a course of 30 or 40 miles, loses itself in the Tweed, three miles above Berwick. The *Blackatter*, Blackadder, or Blackwater, flows from two sources in the parishes of Westruther and Longformacus; in its progress eastward passes through Greenlaw, and falls into the Whitatter at Allanbank. The *Eye* likewise descends from Lammermoor; and, joined by the Ale, winds through the NE. part of the shire, to lose itself in the sea at Eyemouth. The sea coast is bold and rocky, especially towards St Abb's head.

Agriculture.—In the eleventh century, almost the whole of Berwickshire was covered with wood, except a portion of the Merse. During the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, many persons of consideration settled in it, having received from the Crown grants of lands which they cultivated; but the husbandry of those times consisted more in the feeding of flocks and rearing of cattle, than in the production of corn. Toward the middle of last century, agriculture began to be studied as a science, and essential improvements to be made by enlightened practical farmers. About the year 1730, Mr Swinton of Swinton, in the course of a few years, drained, enclosed and marled, his whole estate. Mr Hume of Eccles, about the same time, began and carried on his improvements with great ardour and success. Lord Kames, another of the early improvers in this county, about the year 1746, introduced the turnip husbandry. Clover and grasses were also sown at Kames, and at sundry other places, towards the year 1750. Soon after this period, the enclosing and improving of estates became a favourite pursuit with other landed proprietors. Mr Fordyce of Ayton profited by all the preceding discoveries and meliorations. In enclosing his landed property, he sheltered his fields with belts and clumps of planting, and added the Scots cabbage to the husbandry

of Berwickshire. Dr Hutton, the geologist, a considerable proprietor in this county, turned his attention to practical husbandry, and succeeded in all his plans. In this way, the fertility and wealth of Berwickshire, within the last 80 years, have been greatly improved, and the land rent has been more than quadrupled.

Manufactures.—Several extensive breweries, two paper mills, two bleachfields, and a few manufactories of woollen cloth for home consumption, are almost the only establishments of this kind in the county.

Minerals.—Limestone has been found in several districts; also freestone of various colours, clay and rock marl, with some slate and iron ore. Of mineral waters, Dunse spaw was formerly much frequented.

Antiquities.—No druidical monuments have been discovered; but, in several places, cairns of stones denote the graves of those who had fallen in battle. In the parish of Eccles, there is an upright stone column, 14 feet 10 inches in height, with various sculptures of the cross, the sword and the hound; but there is no inscription, nor is there any tradition concerning it. On the ridge between Coldingham and Bunkle, there are vestiges of five oval and circular encampments. Similar remains of antiquity, may also be traced on Cockburn law, on Habchester, and at Chesters in Foggo parish. Herriot's dyke, a mile from Greenlaw, is an earthen mound, with a ditch on one side of it; and, not many years ago, it could have been traced 14 miles eastward. Edin's hall, about a mile below the abbey of St Bothan, on the Whitadder, consists of three concentric circles of stone, 7 feet and 10 feet distant from one another. The diameter of the innermost circle is about 20 feet. On the south are deep and wide trenches; and eastward are traces of several camps. There are remains of several religious houses, viz. the monastery of Coldingham, St Bothan's, &c. Many castles and places of strength, were built in this shire after the 11th century. The castle of Berwick was the residence of David I.—

Home castle, in the 12th century, was the seat of the family of Home—the tower of Cockburnspath was built, perhaps, by the Earls of Dunbar.—Fast castle, on a rocky cliff overhanging the sea, was long ago demolished.—Lauder castle was built by Edward I. There were many other castles in different parts of the county, viz. Cranshaw—Huntly in Gordon parish—Edrinton, &c.

The antiquities of Berwickshire are described in the Border history of England and Scotland, by George Redpath, minister of Stitchell, 4to. 1776. Some conjectures concerning ancient camps and cairns on Lammermoor are inserted in the Scots Mag. 1759. A dissertation on Dunse spaw, by Francis Home, was published in 1751, 8vo. A map, from an actual survey, on a scale of one inch to a mile, was constructed by Armstrong, in 4 sheets, 1771.

Berwickshire, A. D. 1811, contained 33 parishes, 1 royal borough, several market towns, 5730 houses, 6867 families, and 30,779 inhabitants.

Towns, &c.—*Berwick upon Tweed*, from which this county derives its name, is not included within its territory, but forms a separate district, subject to the laws of England. It is a large, irregularly built, slightly fortified, trading town and sea port, containing upwards of 7000 inhabitants; situate on the N. bank of the Tweed, near the mouth of that river, 334—341 miles from London, and 54 from Edinburgh. It is a very ancient borough, being one of the four towns where the royal boroughs of Scotland held their convention, Monasteries of Franciscans, Red friars and Cistercian nuns, were founded in this place, and liberally endowed. It was often occupied by the Scots and English alternately. William king of Scotland, being taken prisoner, surrendered it to Henry II. in 1171, for his ransom. It was restored by Richard—taken by John—and in 1296 reduced by Edward I., who put 7000 of the garrison to the sword. Afterwards it frequently changed its masters. In 1482, Edward IV. took possession of it, and it remained in the hands of the

English, until it was declared neutral by James VI. after his accession to the Crown of England. It is surrounded by a broad and high wall, with a deep ditch. Here are excellent barracks; but the castle, built by Henry II, at the NW. end of the town, is a heap of ruins. It has been long the principal port of the shire. After it became an independent town, it continued to be a place of consequence for war, for treaties, and for trade. The exports consist of the produce of agriculture, and salmon from the Tweed. The imports are timber, iron, slate, coal, lime, salt, grass seeds, grocery, &c. It has a mean harbour, and a bridge of 15 or 16 arches over the Tweed. The district in which it lies, called Berwick Bounds, extends 3 miles N. by the sea coast, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. along the Tweed, with an irregular boundary line on the NW, comprehending an area of 5000 acres, including the town. This district is either well cultivated land, or good pasture. The town sends two representatives to Parliament; and is subjected to the civil and criminal jurisprudence of England.—Halydon hill to the westward, is noted for the defeat of the Scots by Edward III.

Ayton is a neat village, pleasantly situate on a sloping bank fronting the south, and bathed by the river Eye, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW. of Berwick, on the post road to Dunbar.

Eyemouth is a small fishing town and sea port, a little to the NE. of Ayton, at the mouth of the Eye. On the west side of the harbour, a pier was erected about the year 1750; and in 1770, another was planned and executed by Mr Smeaton. The principal export is corn; and the imports are timber, iron, pitch, tar, &c. On a promontory in that neighbourhood, are the remains of a regular fortification, said to have been constructed by the Earl of Hertford; and demolished soon after the battle of Pinkie.

Coldingham is an inconsiderable place, not far from Eyemouth, within a mile of the sea coast, in a pleasant valley, bounded by cultivated fields of a gentle ascent, beyond which is an extensive heathy tract. The nunnery, one of

the oldest in Scotland, was burned by the Danes; and lay desolate till the year 1098, when it was refounded by the abbot of Durham, and liberally endowed by Edgar king of Scotland, and by several succeeding sovereigns. The priors were instituted by the Bishop of St Andrew's; but the right of election belonged to the prior and monks of Durham. In the reign of James III. of Scotland, this priory was annexed to the Royal chapel of Stirling. After his death, Alexander Stuart, a natural son of James IV. was made commendator; and was killed at the battle of Flodden, in 1513. The last commendator was John Stuart, son of Francis Earl of Bothwell. In the year 1595, upon the forfeiture of Bothwell's estates, the lordship of Coldingham was given to Lord Home, in whose family it still remains. A part of the church is extant. At the Reformation, the yearly revenue of this abbey was—Money, 81*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*; wheat, 6 chalders, 7 bolls, 3 firlots, 2 pecks; bear, 19 chalders, 12 bolls, 1 firlot, 2 pecks; oats, 56 chalders, 8 bolls, 2 firlots; peas, 3 chalders, 13 bolls, 3 firlots, 2 pecks; with various kain fowls and services. The history of this priory, with the civil and ecclesiastical history of the county, is detailed in Caledonia, vol. II.

On a promontory called St Abb's head, are the remains of a church, or chapel. In the N. corner of the county, on the sea coast, 3 miles W. from St Abb's head, are the ruins of *Fast* castle, which belonged to Logan of Hestalrig, at the date of Gowrie's conspiracy. Situate on a rock, it was inaccessible on all sides, except by a narrow path from the land of a few feet in breadth.—In the parish of Coldingham, on a height called *Warlaw* bank, are traces of an oval camp, containing 5 or 6 acres of moor land.—To the westward of *Fast* castle, there is a wooded chasm, 160 feet deep, having a rivulet running through its bottom. This was anciently one of the strong passes defending the kingdom of Scotland. Over it a bridge of four arches, called the *Pease* Bridge, was, not many years ago, erected, at the expense

of 5132*l.*, including the sum laid out on the formation of the road connected with it.—Two miles WNW. of Pease bridge, in the high way between it and Dunbar, Cockburn's path, a square tower of rough stone, which belonged to the Earl of Dunbar and Mareh, is situate near the verge of a deep glen; and was originally built to defend this pass.

Dunse, anciently the capital of the Merse, is a tolerably built town, containing upwards of 3000 inhabitants, at the foot of a hill, near the centre of the county, 6 miles NE. of Greenlaw, in $55^{\circ} 47'$ N. latitude, and $2^{\circ} 22'$ W. longitude from Greenwich. It is the seat of a presbytery; and is noted for being the birth place of John Duns. The family, of which this eminent theologian was a branch, possessed a small estate in that neighbourhood, till after the beginning of last century. The site of the house where he was born is still shown. The three great annual fairs of Dunse, are among the best in Scotland.—A mile thence, in 1747, Dr Simpson discovered a mineral spring, containing iron, sea salt, a marly earth, and fixed air. It is salutary in complaints of the stomach, weakness of the intestines, and many other diseases. To the north is Cockburn-law, which rises from a base of at least 6 miles in circuit, to a conical top, which, on the north and south sides, is a mile from the base, and on three sides is surrounded by the Whitadder. This Law, being about 900 feet above the level of the sea, is a good landmark for mariners on the German ocean.—On the north declivity of the hill, are the ruins of an old building called Edin's, Edwin's, and Woden-hall, consisting of three concentric circles; the diameter of the innermost 20 feet, the thickness of the wall 7 feet. The space between the innermost and the second wall is 7 feet, and between that and the third or outer wall 10 feet. Those spaces have been arched over, and divided into cells of 12, 16 and 20 feet long. The building is not cemented with any sort of mortar; but the stones seem to have been mortised into one another. In the heart of the walls, there are several square

holes, which go perpendicular to the foundation. On the south of this building there are very deep and wide trenches; and on the east there are vestiges of several (perhaps) British camps.—Five miles N. from Dunse, are the ruins of St Bothan's abbey, founded by Euphemia, Countess of March, for Cistercian nuns. In 1562, the revenue of this abbey was 47*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*; 2 chalders, 1 firiot wheat; 3 chalders, 8 bolls, 2 firlots, 3½ pecks bear; 12 bolls peas and beans; 7 chalders, 9 bolls oats; with various services.

Greenlaw, the county town, where all publick meetings of the freeholders, and the sheriff-court, and the quarter sessions of the peace are held, is an inconsiderable place, pleasantly situate in a plain, and bathed by the Blackadder, 37 miles S. from Edinburgh, and 22 W. from Berwick. The acclivities of the adjacent eminences are tolerably cultivated. From Greenlaw W. to Lauder, the country is uneven, heathy and thinly peopled. On a rising ground, S. from Greenlaw, and midway to Kelso, are the ruins of Home castle, celebrated during the contentions on the Border. Often besieged by the English, it was at last demolished by Cromwell. Thence there is a commanding prospect over most part of the Merse and Roxburghshire.

Coldstream is a small, irregularly built market town, environed by gardens and orchards, on the north bank of the Tweed, almost opposite to Cornhill, 11 miles S. from Dunse, and 10 SE. of Greenlaw, on the road to Newcastle. A monastery for Cistercian nuns was founded here by Cospatrik Earl of March, about the middle of the 12th century. At the Reformation, its revenues were, 201*l.*; 3 chalders, 11 bolls, 2 firlots, 3½ pecks wheat; 8 chalders, 11 bolls, 2 firlots, 3½ pecks bear; 3 chalders, 11 bolls, 2 firlots, 2 pecks meal. Of this ancient structure a vault only remains. The town and parish, in 1811, contained 469 houses, and 2391 inhabitants. When General Monk fixed his head quarters at Coldstream, he raised that body of men which, in succession, being recruited, has ever since been called

the *Coldstream regiment of Guards*. In that vicinity is *Hirsel*, a handsome seat belonging to the Earl of Home. The soil everywhere is rich and highly cultivated.

Holywell-kaugh, opposite to Norham Castle, and midway between Coldstream and Berwick, is noted for being the place where Baliol and Bruce submitted to the decision of Edward I. in 1291. The fertile and well improved territory in that neighbourhood, contains the house and village of Ladykirk, with a church founded by James IV.

Dryburgh abbey, 9 miles W. from Kelso, 3 below Melrose, in the SW. corner of the county, is beautifully situated on a peninsula formed by the Tweed. It was founded by Hugh de Morville, Lord of Lauderdale, or, according to another account, by David I. about the year 1150; and both were liberal benefactors to this establishment, which afterwards obtained donations of lands, houses, rents, and churches in several counties. This abbey was burnt by the English army under Edward II, in 1322, and repaired at the expense of Robert the First. It was again plundered and burnt by the Earl of Hertford, in 1645. When it was annexed to the Crown, in 1567, its annual revenue in money was 1044*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; 1 chalders, 14 bolls, 3½ pecks wheat; 24 chalders, 7 bolls, 3 firlots, 3½ pecks bear; 22 chalders, 15 bolls, 3 firlots, 3½ pecks meal; 3 chalders, 15 bolls, 1 firlot oats. The ruins of this venerable fabric are extant near a handsome villa of the Earl of Buchan, 38 miles SE. of Edinburgh.

Cowdenknows, an old building modernized, stands at the foot of a conical hill celebrated in Scottish pastoral, above the influx of the Leader or Lauder into the Tweed, and a few miles N. of Melrose.

Earlston, or Ersilton, a mean village, about 4 miles N. of Melrose, is noted for being the birth-place of Thomas the Rhymer. In the wall of the church, is a stone with this inscription—'Auld Rhymer's race lies in this place.'

Lauder, a royal borough and presbytery seat, in 1811 con-

tained about 1200 inhabitants. It is situated on a gentle eminence, in a fertile and well cultivated valley, watered by a small river of the same name, 25 miles S. from Edinburgh, and 17 NW. of Kelso. The church formerly stood on the north side of the town opposite to Lauder fort. In that church the Scots nobility assembled, when they determined to make James III. a prisoner, and to murder his favourites. The house in which the king was seized still remains. *Thirlestane* castle, near Lauder, is a singular old building, erected by Edward Longshanks, and repaired by the Earl of Lauderdale, towards the conclusion of last century. There are several Pictish and Scottish camps in that neighbourhood, the largest of which is on Tollishill, in the road from Lauder to Haddington.

Seats in this County.—*Ayton*, Fordyce, 6 miles N. of Berwick. *Cowdenknows*, Home, below Earlston, and 7 miles from Lauder. *Dryburgh Abbey*, Earl of Buchan. *Drygrange*, Tod, on the river Lauder, and 33 miles S. of Edinburgh. *Dunse Castle*, Hay, 11 miles from Coldstream. *Eccles*, midway between Greenlaw and Coldstream. *Foulden*, Wilkie, 5 miles from Berwick. *Hirsel*, Earl of Home, near Coldstream. *Lammerton*, Renton, on the Whitadder. *Lees*, Marjoribanks, near Coldstream. *Marchmont-House*, Sir W. P. H. Campbell, 1 mile NE. of Greenlaw. *Old Melrose*, Sibbald, 10 miles from Lauder. *Mellerstain-House*, Baillie, between Lauder and Kelso. *Mordington*, Hay, near Berwick. *Ninewells*, Home, near Chirnside. *Spottiswoods*, 4 miles NE. of Lauder. *Swinton*, 5 miles N. of Coldstream, in the road from Kelso to Berwick. *Thirlestane Castle*, Earl of Lauderdale, near Lauder.

Christianity was introduced into Berwickshire in the 7th century; and religious houses were founded as receptacles for those who dedicated themselves to the promotion of piety or superstition. The two most distinguished houses of religious retirement in this shire, were Coldingham and Dryburgh Abbey.

The *priory of Coldingham*, founded by the abbot of Durham, obtained protection both from English and Scottish kings, in the 13th and 14th centuries. In the beginning of the 15th century, the prior and convent, notwithstanding the royal charters, thought it proper to place their house and its revenues under the protection of the Earl of Douglas. James III. having founded a chapel royal in Stirling palace, suppressed the monastery of Coldingham, which he annexed to this establishment; but the influence of the family of Home for some time suspended this destination. After undergoing various revolutions, and frequently changing proprietors, James VI. gave the whole estates of the dissolved abbey of Coldingham to his favourite the Earl of Home. On this Earl's death in 1619, John, the son of Earl Bothwell, was constituted commendator of Coldingham; and he was the last who bore this title.

Dryburgh Abbey, on the Tweed, a few miles below Melrose, was founded A. D. 1136 by David I., or, according to another account, by Hugh Moreville, constable of Scotland; and was enriched by many donations of lands, houses, rents, &c. in Berwickshire, Roxburghshire, Lothian and Fife. This monastery, and the greater part of its property, lay in the diocese of St Andrew's. In 1322 it was burnt by the English army; and in 1545 was plundered by the Earl of Hertford. The Reformation decided its fate. In 1587 it was vested in the crown by the general annexation. Henry Erskine, second son of the Earl of Marr, was appointed its commendator. Afterwards, it was disannexed from the crown by act of Parliament, and was granted to Henry Erskine, who became Lord Cardross, whose great grandson succeeded as Earl of Buchan. Some remains of this venerable fabric are extant. (see p. 58.)

The origin of *parishes* is involved in obscurity. They were more numerous formerly than at present; for, after the Reformation, the church judicatories resolved to reduce the number one third. In 1593, the Merse was divided into

the two presbyteries of Chirnside and Dunse. But, besides these two, the shire comprehends the presbytery of Lauder, with Nenthorn parish in the presbytery of Kelso, and Cockburnspath in that of Dunbar.

The first six of the following parishes belong to the presbytery of Chirnside.

Ayton, 6 miles NNW. of Berwick, and on the east bounded by the sea, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and 4 in breadth; in 1811 containing 1379 inhabitants. It has two miles of a high and rocky coast. The soil, in general, is fertile; and the lands, for the most part, are enclosed and well improved. The hills in this parish lie chiefly in the southern extremity; and some of them are well adapted for producing corn or grass. In several places there are considerable plantations. The village of Ayton is pleasantly situate on a sloping bank fronting the south, in the post-road from Edinburgh to London. By a grant of Edgar, Ayton became the property of Coldingham priory, and shared its fate. On the hills on the south side of the parish, are vestiges of two Roman or Saxon camps; and in the low grounds towards the NW. are traces of three Danish or Pictish encampments. There are no remains of Ayton Castle.

Chirnside parish, in $55^{\circ} 49'$ N. lat., and 8 miles NW. of Berwick, is of an oval figure, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and 3 broad, containing about 6523 acres, and 1239 inhabitants. The expanded hill of Chirnside, and the contiguous one of Edington, with their skirts, may comprehend the whole parish. From Chirnside hill there is a delightful prospect of a country in high cultivation, viz. fields divided and enclosed, large plantations, seats, &c. Besides some vestiges of a Roman station, there existed, not many years ago, stone cairns covering sepulchres, watch towers, and baronial castles. Chirnside of old was a rectory in the deanery of the Merse; and the patronage belonged to the Earls of Dunbar. After the forfeiture of the Earl in 1434, the barony came into the family of Home.

Coldingham, in $55^{\circ} 48\frac{1}{2}'$ N. lat., and 10 miles NNW. of Berwick, is of an irregular figure, 6 miles long, and nearly as broad, containing 2424 inhabitants. The general appearance is rather flat; nevertheless, there is a great proportion of rising grounds, and gentle declivities, fertile, and accessible to the plough. The elevated tract in the vicinity of St Abb's Head, is bare and rocky; and the common moor of 600 acres, which consists of a coarse and cold soil, yields nothing but heath and bent. The arable part of the parish is almost wholly enclosed, and considerably improved. St Abb's head is a noted promontory, near which the shore is dangerous. A mile southward there is a triangular loch about a mile in circuit. The church and parish were granted by King Edgar to the monks of St Cuthbert at Durham, a colony of whom was settled there, and enjoyed the patronage and profits till the Reformation. The monastery was erected into a temporal lordship, in favour of John Stuart, a grandson of James V.

Coldstream, anciently called Lennel, is a parish 7 miles in length, and 4 in breadth, containing 2384 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south by the Tweed, 12 miles SSW. of Berwick. The general appearance is flat, and the soil is rich, fertile, and at some distance from the river inclined to clay, except a strip of barren land that runs through the parish from east to west. There is abundance of freestone and rock marl, but no coal. Husbandry is well understood in this district. The church was given to the nunnery founded by the Earl of Dunbar, on the banks of the Tweed, about a mile from the present town.

Edrom, formerly called Etherham, is 5 miles W. of Berwick, and watered by two rivers, the Whitadder and the Blackadder. About 10 miles long, and 6 broad, it contains 1360 inhabitants. The appearance is flat, and a great proportion of the parish is enclosed and well cultivated. The soil in some tracts is shallow, and, in others, moorish and barren; but in several districts it is clay, and abundantly

fertile. This parish is noted for a mineral spring called *Dunse Spaw*, discovered in 1747, and at one time greatly frequented. Nearly of the same quality with *Tunbridge Wells*, it contains iron, sea salt, a marly earth and fixed air; and is salutary in complaints of the stomach, weakness of the intestines, &c. The lands of the church were granted to the monks of *Coldingham* by *Gospatrik Earl of Dunbar*; and the church was a vicarage till the Reformation.

Eyemouth, of an irregular form, in the presbytery of *Chirnside*, is about a mile square, containing 800 acres, and 262 inhabitants, 10 miles N. of *Berwick*. The whole of this parish is enclosed and cultivated; and it has a frequented harbour at the corner of a bay. Both the village and territory were formerly a part of the barony of *Coldingham*. On a promontory stretching out to the sea, are the remains of a regular fortification which was demolished after the battle of *Pinkie*.

Foggo, in the presbytery of *Dunse*, 3 miles NE. of *Greenlaw*, and 15 from *Berwick*, is 6 miles in length, and 3 or 4 in breadth, containing 450 inhabitants. It is traversed from west to east by the river *Blackadder*. The soil is of two kinds. The first is a deep rich loam near the river; and the other is a light and moorish loam on a bed of till. The whole parish is arable, except a few swampy tracts; and a considerable proportion of it is enclosed and cultivated. There are faint vestiges of an encampment at the village of *Chesters*. Under *David I.* this parish belonged to the *Earls of Dunbar*; and *Gospatrik*, in the middle of the 12th century, granted the church to the monks of *Kelso*.

Foulden, in the presbytery of *Chirnside*, and 4 miles WNW. of *Berwick*, is 2½ miles long and 2 broad, containing 380 inhabitants. One part of the district is a strong clay; towards the middle the soil is a loam; and northwards it is light. The fields, in general, are enclosed and tolerably cultivated. An old ruin, called *Foulden castle*, was formerly a place of strength. The church of *Foulden* was a rectory till the Reformation.

Gordon, in the presbytery of Lauder, and 5 miles westward of Greenlaw, is of an irregular form, 7 miles in length, and 2-4 in breadth, containing 851 inhabitants. The surface is uneven. There is a considerable proportion of arable land; some of which is a clayey soil, but most of it is light and sandy. There are also large tracts of moor, moss and bog. The river Eden runs through this parish from north to south; and the Blackadder bathes it on the north side. In several places freestone and abundance of limestone are found: but agricultural improvements are in their infancy. At Huntly are vestiges of a castle, or fortress. The advowson of the church was acquired by the monks of Coldingham, in the reign of David I.; and they exchanged it with the monks of Kelso, in 1170, for the chapel of Earlsdun.

Hutton, in the presbytery of Chirnside, and 15 miles W. of Berwick, on the south bounded by the Tweed, is of an irregular form, 4 miles long and 3 broad, containing upwards of 5200 acres, and 1030 inhabitants. The general appearance is flat. On the banks of the Whitadder and the Tweed, the soil is deep and loamy; but towards the middle of the parish, it is thinner, on a bottom of clay. Whinstone and freestone abound. The church of Fishwick was granted by Edgar to the monks of Coldingham, and after the Reformation was united to Hutton.

Ladykirk, in the presbytery of Chirnside, lies along the Tweed, 3 miles SSE. of Whitsom. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and 1 broad, it contains 3500 acres and 535 inhabitants. The surface in general is flat, with some gentle risings. The soil is a deep loam, in some places gravelly, in others on a bottom of clay. Improvements have been made in agriculture; but the grass lands have chiefly occupied the attention of the farmers, as they depend in a great measure on their live stock. After the Reformation, Ladykirk was composed of the parishes of Upsetlington and Horndean.

Langton, in the presbytery of Dunse, NE. of Greenlaw,

is of a triangular form, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length and $3\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, containing about 7200 acres, and 418 inhabitants. From S. to N. the ascent is gradual, as far as the foot of the high grounds called Langton Edge. In the lower district, the soil is generally of a reddish loam, and the fields are enclosed and cultivated. The upper part of the parish consists chiefly of sheep farms. In different places there are vestiges of military stations, where urns and stone coffins have been found. Roger de Ow, the follower of Earl Henry, heir apparent of David, granted the church, which was a vicarage, to the monks of Kelso.

Lauder, the seat of a presbytery, in $55^{\circ} 43\frac{1}{2}'$ N. latitude, and 25 miles S. of Edinburgh, is about 8 miles from north to south, containing 1740 inhabitants; but the bulk of the parish lies in the Strath of Lauder, which does not exceed 4 miles. The soil is light and sandy, but tolerably fertile and well cultivated. On each side of the river, the ground rises to hills of moderate height, partly green, and partly covered with heath; but a small proportion is enclosed. In different places there is plenty of moorstone and slate of an inferior quality. Vestiges of Pictish and Scottish encampments, of a round and oval form, remain; many tumuli are seen on Lauder moor, where battles have been fought, and a considerable quantity of Spanish, English and Scottish coins have been dug up. North of the town of Lauder, by the river side, Lauder fort was built by Edward Longshanks; and afterwards rebuilt and converted into a dwellinghouse by the Duke of Lauderdale. One of the original apartments is preserved as a curiosity. Lauder church of old had two chapels belonging to it, viz. Kedslea on the west side of the river, and St Leonard's south from the town. The right of patronage of the church, was resigned by John Baliol for the benefit of the canons of Dryburgh, in whose possession it remained till the Reformation. Robert I. granted to Sir James Douglas the town and territory

of Lauder; and they followed the fortunes of that family. With the other four boroughs of Jedburgh, Haddington, Dunbar and North Berwick, it sends a member to the parliament of Great Britain.

Legerwood parish, in the presbytery of Lauder, 9 miles westward of Greenlaw, and nearly on the confines between Lammermoor and Lauderdale, is an assemblage of hills gently rising from the east bank of the Lauder, 3 miles in length and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, containing 860 inhabitants. On the lower declivities of the hills, and in the valleys, the soil consists of a deep stratum of black mould; on the cultivated uplands, the soil is shallow and reddish; on the heathy heights, it is chiefly gravel and peat earth. Notwithstanding some improvements in agriculture, there are few enclosures, and large portions of undrained marshes and barren heaths. The feeding and fattening of sheep and black cattle are the primary objects of the industry of farmers. The church was granted by Walter Stuart, in the reign of Malcolm IV., to the monks of Paisley, with whom it continued till the Reformation.

Channellkirk, in the presbytery of Lauder, and 5 miles N. of that town, is 6 miles long and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad, containing 707 inhabitants. The surface is hilly, particularly to the north and west, and the hills are covered with heath. The soil is light and dry, on a bed of sand and gravel. Upwards of 1500 acres are under tillage; and the husbandry of late has been considerably improved. In this parish there are many Pictish and Scottish encampments, round or oval. *Girthingate*, the road of the Monks from Melrose to Edinburgh, passes through the western boundary, a few miles W. of the church. In the reign of David I. this church was given by Hugh Moreville to the canons of Dryburgh.

Earlstown, in the presbytery of Lauder, contains 1528 inhabitants. It is situate in the west end of the county. Some parts of the soil are clay, and others are light and dry. The river Lauder runs along the west end, and

the Eden along the east end of the parish; and both lose themselves in the Tweed. In the east end of the parish there are large plantations of wood. The famous Sir Thomas Learmonth, commonly called Thomas the Rhymer, was a native of this parish, and flourished in the 13th century. The church was granted by Patrick Earl of Dunbar to the monks of Coldingham.

Mertoun, in the presbytery of Lauder, is 6 miles long and 2 or 3 broad, containing 614 inhabitants. The western part of the parish is elevated and picturesque; and the rest of it gradually declines to the south, diversified with enclosures and plantations. The soil towards the Tweed is sharp on a bottom of gravel; but towards the north it is generally a stiff clay. There may be 5000 acres of arable land, most of which is enclosed. The abbey of Dryburgh, to which the church was given by David I., is in the SW. corner of this district.

Westruther, formerly Wolfstruther, in the presbytery of Lauder, is 5 miles in length and 4 in breadth, containing 822 inhabitants. It lies on the south side of Lammermoor hills. About one half of the lands is not capable of being cultivated to advantage. In the other half, the soil in some places is a cold whitish clay; and in others a reddish earth on a bottom of freestone. The lands have been much improved by the introduction of turnip and red clover. Particular attention is paid to the breed of stock of every kind. West-ruther was erected into a separate parish about the middle of the 17th century.

Nenthorn, in the presbytery of Kelso, and 8 miles SSW. of Greenlaw, is 4 miles long and 3 broad, containing about 1900 acres, and 398 inhabitants. It is low ground, except an elevation in the northern part of the parish, where there is a bleak and barren moor. In some parts the soil is good; and a great proportion of it is enclosed. Whinstone prevails; and in several tracts clay and shell marl are found.

The church was established in the 13th century, and always belonged to the monks of Coldingham.

Dunse parish, the seat of a presbytery, in 55° 47' N. latitude, 15 miles W. of Berwick, is of an oblong form, 8 miles long and 5 broad, containing 3082 inhabitants. The northern district is hilly, and covered with heath, except some cultivated patches, of a dry, sharp, and gravelly soil. In the southern district, the soil is partly a rich and deep loam, and partly a strong and fertile clay. This district, watered by the Whitadder, is enclosed and highly cultivated. Dunse church was annexed to the collegiate church of Dunbar by Earl Patrick, in the reign of David II.

Cranshaws, in the presbytery of Dunse, is a parish intersected by a part of Longformacus, in the middle of the Lammermoor Hills, 8 miles NNW. of Dunse. It consists chiefly of hills destitute of plantations, covered with heath or bent, and containing about 186 inhabitants. Though there be some arable land of a light and dry soil, yet the principal dependence of the farmers is on their cattle and sheep. There are some traces of ancient encampments, of which no account has been given. On a hill on the W. side of the parish, are heaps of stones of an immense size. This parish is old; and the advowson of the church seems to have been always attached to the manor. The castle is an ancient building.

Eccles, in the presbytery of Dunse, and 4 miles S. of Greenlaw, is 8 miles long and 6 broad, containing about 11,000 acres, and 1880 inhabitants. The surface is low and flat, and the whole of it is arable. The soil is loam, gravel, and deep clay; but the last prevails, and is abundantly fertile. The fields are divided, enclosed, and well cultivated. In 1156, Gospatrick, Earl of Dunbar, founded at Eccles a convent for Cistercian nuns, to which he annexed the church with its pertinents. This liberality was approved of, and confirmed, by the bishop of St Andrew's. The sole remaining vestige of this nunnery are two vaulted cells, now converted into cellars. About a mile NE. of the village is a

large square stone, with rude sculpture, already mentioned, erected in memory of one of the Percys, who fell in an engagement with the Douglasses.

Greenlaw, in the presbytery of Dunse, $55^{\circ} 43\frac{1}{2}'$ N. latitude, 20 miles W. of Berwick, is 7 miles long and 2 broad, containing 1260 inhabitants. The soil is various. In the southern district, it is a deep, strong, and fertile clay, well cultivated. The northern division is mountainous. Some of the hills are dry, and arable towards their bases; others, of an inferior quality, are wet, cold, and covered with heath. Towards the NW. there is a moss of considerable extent. There are ruins of two religious houses. In the middle of the 12th century, Earl Gospatrick granted the church of Greenlaw to the monks of Kelso. This rectory included the chapels of Halyburton and Lambden, and continued to belong to those monks till the Reformation.

Longformacus, in the presbytery of Dunse, and 5 miles NW. of the town of that name, is 12 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, containing 444 inhabitants. It is hilly, and most of it is covered with heath; but some tracts are tolerably cultivated and improved. At Byrecleugh, there is a heap of stones 80 yards long, 25 broad, and 6 high. The advowson of this church seems to have been always connected with the manor. Mainlaughter and Durington Laws are about 1260 feet above the level of the sea.

Polwarth, in the presbytery of Dunse, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE. of Greenlaw, is of a triangular form, 7 miles long, and 1—2 broad; on the east terminating in a point, where the four parishes of Polwarth, Foggo, Edrom and Langton meet. It contains 307 inhabitants. The soil, in general, is clay; but some tracts are on a bed of till, and others on sand and gravel. Almost the whole of the parish is enclosed. There is a considerable extent of moor destined for pasture, besides a quantity of old timber and recent plantations. In the middle of the village are two thorn trees, where every new married pair, with their company, were wont to dance in a

ring, which gave rise to the song of 'Polwarth on the Green.' The church continued a rectory till the Reformation; and Sir Patrick Home the rector became the first Protestant minister.

Preston and Bunkle, in the presbytery of Dunse, and, of old, separate parishes, never belonged to any religious house. They form nearly a square of 6 miles, containing 8900 acres, and 760 inhabitants. The soil in the higher lands is thin, poor, and covered with heath; but, in the lower tracts, there is a fertile loam, enclosed and well cultivated. In this parish there is abundance of whinstone and freestone, with clay marl along the banks of the rapid Whitadder.

Mordington, in the presbytery of Chirnside, betwixt Foulden and Berwick, is of an irregular form, 3-4 miles in length, and 1-2 in breadth, containing 275 inhabitants. On the south, towards the Whitadder, the surface is flat, and gradually rises northward; thence it descends eastward to the sea. In some parts the soil is a stiff clay; but near the sea it is a light loam, on a rocky bottom. The most elevated part of the ridge is thin and poor; but the lower tracts are tolerably fertile and well cultivated. A Danish camp may be traced on Hobchester, a hill near the NW. extremity of the parish; and near the south boundary, on a steep rock bathed by the Whitadder, are the ruins of Edlington castle. The patronage of the church was attached to the barony till the Reformation. In 1564, Queen Mary granted the barony and advowson to the Earl of Morton.

Swinton and Simprin, united in 1761, in the presbytery of Chirnside, 10 miles WSW. of Berwick, is 4 miles long and 3 broad, containing about 5120 acres, and 866 inhabitants. Its appearance is neither uniformly flat, nor is it mountainous and rocky. There are gentle elevations in long ridges from east to west. The soil, for the most part, is deep, on a bottom of clay, fertile, and highly improved. There is abundance of freestone and whinstone. The monks of Coldingham retained the church of Swinton till the Re-

formation. In the reign of Malcolm IV. Simprin was granted to the monks of Kelso.

Whitsom and *Hilton*, in the presbytery of Chirnside, 8 miles WSW. of Berwick, are $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad, containing 536 inhabitants. These parishes, united in 1735, consist partly of a dry and fertile soil skilfully improved, and partly of low, wet and marshy tracts. Both the churches were rectories till the Reformation.

Stitchel and *Hume*, partly in the shire of Berwick, and partly in that of Roxburgh, lie in the presbytery of Kelso. Of an irregular figure, this united parish is 5 or 6 miles long, and 3 or 4 broad, containing 937 inhabitants. The soil is mixed with clay, and in some places it is wet and cold. Almost the whole parish is enclosed and cultivated. The castle of Hume was long a noted place of defence. Hume church was granted by Earl Gospatrick to the monks of Kelso, in the reign of Malcolm IV.

Cockburnspath, in the presbytery of Dunbar, and composed of the ancient parishes of Aldcambus and Cockburnspath in 1750, is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. of Dunbar, and contains 904 inhabitants. The lower division of this parish is tolerably level, and of a soil partly strong and partly light; the upper division, a portion of the Lammermoor ridge, is high and mountainous, intersected by deep ravines. The soil near the high and rocky shore is a strong clay. The mixture of rocks, woods, pastures, and cultivated fields, exhibits much picturesque scenery. On the heights there are camps of various forms, and entrenchments in the glens.

Oldhamstocks, in the presbytery of Dunbar, is 6 miles long, and 2 or 3 broad, containing 575 inhabitants. The surface is composed of little hills, extending from the sea to the Lammermoor ridge. The soil towards the sea is, in general, sharp, dry, and fertile; but in the higher parts, it is adapted to sheep pasture only. There is abundance of limestone, freestone, ironstone, and coal; but few enclosures, and almost no wood. Agricultural improvements are

still in their infancy. The church never belonged to any monastery, and the patronage was attached to the manor; but, after various successions, became invested in Hunter of Thurston, and more recently in Hay of Lawfield.

Abbey St Bathan, or Bothan, in the presbytery of Dunse, and in the mountainous part of the shire, is of an irregular form, 5-6 miles in length, and 2-3 in breadth, containing 153 inhabitants. Some low tracts, watered by the Whitadder, are tolerably fertile; in the higher parts, the soil is light, and yields good crops, when properly cultivated; but, in general, the lands are best adapted to pasture, and the greater part of the parish is covered with heath. Between the church and the river are vestiges of a nunnery founded by one of the Countesses of March, towards the middle, or conclusion of the 12th century. The nuns were of the Cistercian order,

“ *Note.*—It was intended that the Statistical Table subjoined to each county should contain the stipends for 1818; but authentic materials could not, in many instances, be procured, ”

DESCRIPTION OF SCOTLAND—BERWICKSHIRE.

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Presbyteries.	Parishes.	Extent in Miles.		Population in		Ministers in 1818.	Stipends in 1755.	Patrons in 1818.
		Length.	Breadth.	1755.	1800. 1811.			
Dunse,	Abbey St Bathan,	5½	2½	80	153	Al. Anderson,	£56	Crown.
Chirnside,	Ayton,	4½	4	1453	1579	G. Tough,	6	Crown.
Dunse,	Bunkle, &c.	6	6	691	760	J. Campbell,	66 15	Lord Douglas.
Lauder,	Channellkirk,	5½	5½	531	707	J. Brown,	59 17	Heirs of E. Marchmont.
Chirnside,	Cockburnspath,	3½	3	585	1147	Th. Logan,	—	Sir Ja. Hall.
Dunbar,	Coldingham,	4	2	919	904	J. Stirling,	68 9	Crown.
Chirnside,	Coldstream,	6	6	2313	2391	Ja. Landels,	87 10	Crown.
—	Coldstream,	7	4	1493	2269	Ro. Scott,	81 8	E. of Haddington.
Dunse,	Cranshaws,	2	1	214	186	J. H. Sibbald,	41 9	Watson of Saughton.
—	Dunse,	8	5	2595	5082	G. Cunninghamme,	88 1	Hay of Drumelzier.
Lauder,	Earlstown,	6	3½	1197	1478	W. Shiels,	—	E. of Lauderdale.
Dunse,	Eccles,	8	6	1489	1682	J. Thomson,	73 8	Crown.
Chirnside,	Edrom,	10	6	1000	1355	Jo. Hastie,	72 4	Crown.
—	Eyemouth,	1½	1	792	899	Ja. Smith,	57 2	Crown.
Dunse,	Fogo,	6	3½	566	507	G. M'Lean,	94 17	Wilkie of Foulden.
Chirnside,	Foulden,	2	2½	465	393	Jo. Edgar,	—	Crown.
Lauder,	Gordon,	7	3	737	802	D. W. Gordon,	72 6	Sir W. P. H. Campbell.
Dunse,	Greenlaw,	7	2	895	1270	Ja. Luke,	51 12	Crown.
Chirnside,	Hutton,	4	3	751	955	Ad. Landels,	—	Crown.
—	Ladykirk,	2½	1	386	514	G. Tod,	60 11	Cs. of Breadalbane.
Dunse,	Langton,	4½	5½	290	428	Jo. Brown,	63 8	E. of Lauderdale.
Lauder,	Lauder,	8	4	—	1760	P. Cosens,	58 17	Ker of Moriston.
—	Legerwood,	3	2½	398	495	G. Cupples,	91 11	Home of Longformacus.
Dunse,	Longformacus,	12	6	400	404	G. Bell,	70 13	Scott of Harden.
Lauder,	Merton,	6	2½	502	535	Ja. Dunean,	52 8	Renton of Lammerton.
Chirnside,	Mordington,	3½	1½	181	330	G. Chalmers,	—	Crown.
—	Nenthorn,	4	5	497	398	Gav. Wallace,	85 1	Hunter of Thurston.
Dunbar,	Oldbanstocks,	6	2½	622	602	Ro. Moore,	61 7	Sir W. P. H. Campbell.
Dunse,	Polwarth,	7	1½	251	291	Ro. Horne,	79 10	Crown & Marchmont.
Kelso,	Sitchell, &c.	5½	3½	929	921	And. Scott,	70 3	Crown.
Chirnside,	Swinton, &c.	4	5	494	866	Jo. Hunter,	94 10	Hilton and Stoddart.
—	Whisome, &c.	4½	2½	396	580	G. Drummond,	63 12	Crown.
Lauder,	Westruther,	5	4	591	779	Jo. Shiels,	—	—

2. ROXBURGHSHIRE.

ROXBURGHSHIRE, sometimes called Teviotdale, of an irregular form, is bounded on the east and south-east by Northumberland, on the south by Northumberland and Cumberland, on the south-west and west by the counties of Dumfries and Selkirk; lying between $55^{\circ} 6'$ and $55^{\circ} 43'$ N. latitude, and between $2^{\circ} 12'$ and $3^{\circ} 7'$ W. longitude from Greenwich; being 18–35 miles from north to south, and 15–25–35 from west to east; containing about 700 square miles, and 448,000 English acres; divided into 31 parishes. In 1811, it contained 6423 inhabited houses, 8374 families, 17,113 males, 20,117 females, and 37,230 inhabitants. The valued rent is 314,663*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* Scots; and in 1811 the real rent was valued at 230,663*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* Sterling.

The middle and northern districts are tolerably fertile and well inhabited; but the south and south-east parts are mountainous. The country is traversed by a ridge of hills, some of which are of considerable height, and most of them are clothed with excellent pastures. The most remarkable hills are the following—Minto hill, 858 feet above the level of the sea—Dunian, 1021 feet—Eildon, 1364—Rubberslaw, 1419—Carterfell, 1602—Wisp, 1830. Most of these, and the other hills in this county, are part of the Cheviot ridge, and are chiefly composed of whinstone.

The subdivisions of this county, viz. Liddisdale and Teviotdale, receive their names from the rivers by which they are watered. The latter, composing about four-fifths of the shire, is a delightful district, diversified with well cultivated fields, plantations, villages and seats. The *Teviot* originates in the south ridge of hills on the border of Dumfriesshire, winds through a pleasant dale for almost 40 miles, receives many tributary streams in its progress, and loses itself in the Tweed, opposite to Kelso. The Tweed enters the county a few miles W. of Melrose, at the influx of the Etterick.

Its banks are shaded with woods; and the level tracts through which it flows are fertile and agreeable. The names of the lesser streams are, the Ale, the Allan, the Slitrig, the Rule; the Jed, the Oxnam, and the Kail. The source of the Ale is in Ale-moor, Selkirkshire; that of the Kail and Oxnam, in the Cheviot hills; the Jed descends from Carter-fell; the Rule, the Slitrig and the Allan, have their sources in the same mountains. The Tyne, Cocket, and some other English rivers, take their origin in the higher parts of Roxburghshire.

Minerals.—There is little coal in this county, but abundance of limestone, freestone and marl. The hills south of Teviotdale are chiefly composed of whinstone. In several districts, ironstone is mixed with the soil. There are petrifying springs in the parishes of Minto and Roxburgh; and a sulphureous spring in the morass of Deedwater.

Agriculture.—In the middle ages, the whole of Roxburghshire was covered with woods, and infested by beasts of prey. In process of time, cultivation was introduced. Grants of lands were obtained from the King by chiefs, or favourites, who fixed their own followers upon them. Hence the many manors which existed in this shire, in the 12th century, during the reign of David I.; and the number of farms gained from the forests, along the rivers Leeder, Gala and Tweed. The monks of religious houses acquired the possession of vast estates, and were the most intelligent cultivators of those times. But, after the demise of Alexander III, a warfare of 300 years, with little interruption, prevented any improvement. Indolence, fanaticism and civil wars, prevailed from the accession of King James to the Union; but, towards the middle of the 18th century, a new plan of husbandry was adopted, and the rents of land gradually increased.

The extent of the whole shire has been computed, as follows—

	English acres.
Arable and cultivated lands -	174,500
Gardens and pleasure grounds -	2,700
Natural woods - - - -	800
Planted woods - - - -	5,000
Pastures, mosses, roads, sites of houses, channels of lakes and rivers -	} 265,000
	<hr/> 448,000

Manufactures and Trade.—The chief manufacture in this county is that of wool; and the principal seat of it is Hawick. There are also manufactures of woollen at Kelso, Jedburgh and Roxburgh. At Kelso there are manufactures of thread, leather, candles, and other articles. From Berwick the rude produce of this shire is exported; and the products of foreign countries, imported, are, apparel, groceries, wine, iron, wood, &c.

Antiquities.—In many parts there are sepulchral tumuli, or cairns, in which stone coffins, and urns containing human bones and ashes, have been found. There are also druidical circles, or places of worship. In Liddisdale, on high ground, near Tennishill, is an oblong square 86 yards in length, consisting of large freestone brought from a distance; and, at the north end of it is a Cromlech, composed of several large stones on edge, covered by a stone in a sloping position: and at the south end of this cairn, is an upright stone 5 feet above the surface of the moss, and 13 feet in circuit. In this shire are remains of many British hill forts, some of which the Romans converted into commanding posts, near the military road. But the most stupendous British work in this county is the *Catrail* or Pictswork ditch, constructed perhaps as a line of defence against the invading Saxons on the east, during the 5th century. After traversing Selkirkshire, it enters the shire of Roxburgh, where it crosses Borthwick water near Broadlee; thence it proceeds to Slatchill-moss—to Dogcleugh hill—to Dod—to

Carriage hill—to Longside burn—to Leapsteel—and thence to Liddisdale. From its remains it appears to have been a vast fosse at least 26 feet broad, with a rampart on either side 8 or 10 feet high, formed of the materials thrown from the ditch. Its whole course, from the vicinity of Galashiels in Selkirkshire, to Peelfell on the borders of Northumberland, is upwards of 45 miles, of which 18 are within Roxburghshire. In many parts it is visible.—A Roman highway, called *Watling street*, enters this county at Brownhart law—proceeds to Blackhall—and, descending the hills, it crosses the Kail at Towford—enters the SE. corner of Jedburgh parish—and directing its course northward, it traverses a neck of land betwixt the Jed and the Teviot—crosses the Teviot—passes in a straight line NNE. between the parishes of Ancrum and Maxton—thence NW. along the base of the Eildon hills to the Tweed, opposite to Melrose.—There are ruins of several castles and forts, few of which are of ancient erection. The castle of Jedburgh and that of Roxburgh, are most distinguished in history. Hermitage castle was built during the reign of Alexander II. There are many towers and strongholds of later erection. In this shire, religious and charitable foundations abounded; but of the latter few traces remain.

A map of this county, from an actual survey, was constructed by Matthew Stobie, on a scale of one inch to a mile, and engraved by John Bayley, in 4 sheets.

Towns, &c.—*Kelso* is a well built, handsome town, containing, in 1811, 524 inhabited houses, 1017 families, and 4196 inhabitants. It is the seat of a presbytery, and a great thoroughfare, pleasantly situate near the NE. extremity of the county, on the left bank of the Tweed, opposite to the mouth of the Teviot, 42 miles SSE. of Edinburgh, and 343 N. of London, in a fertile and highly cultivated territory, bounded by gently rising grounds covered with forest trees. It has a stone bridge of six arches over the Tweed. During the border wars, the town was three times burnt

down by the English. In 1686, it was reduced to ashes by an accidental fire, and nearly so by repeated fires a few years ago. At present it consists of 4 streets, a spacious market place, with several considerable lanes; and is noted for its manufactures of leather, shoes, stockings, linen and flannel. The Duke of Roxburgh is lord of the manor. Here an abbey for Tironensian monks was founded, and richly endowed by David I., A. D. 1128. Much property and many privileges were granted to this monastery by that generous prince, by several barons, and by David II. Exposed to the incursions of the English, it suffered severely from the ravages of war; and, at the Reformation, in 1546, it was plundered by the Earl of Hertford. Its revenues were—money 250*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* Scots; wheat 9 chalders; bear 52 chalders, 6 bolls, 2 firlots; meal 92 chalders, 12 bolls, 3 firlots, 1 peck; oats 1 chakder, 3 bolls; 1 tidder hay, and 1 pound of pepper. In 1605, the property of this abbey was granted to Sir Robert Kerr of Cessford, with many churches and manors. The estates of the Kerrs, by various transmissions, came into the possession of the Duke of Roxburgh. That nobleman, in 1639, surrendered to the king 20 churches, together with their tithes and advowsons, which had belonged to the abbots of Kelso. The remains of this abbey consist of the transept, the southern and western tower, with a part of the south wall of the nave. The environs of the town are delightful. On the north is the magnificent seat of the Duke of Roxburgh; towards the south are Pinnacle hill and Wooden; betwixt the rivers are the ruins of Roxburgh Castle; and, at the distance of a few miles, the Eildon hills rise in fine perspective. Stitchell, the birth-place of Sir John Pringle, stands in the NE. corner of the county, not far from Kelso. Ednam, where Thomson the celebrated poet was born, is a village situate on the Eden, SE. of Stitchell. Above Ednam, the river Eden falls over a rock upwards of 20 feet in height.

Roxburgh, was once the fourth of the Scottish boroughs,

but scarce a vestige of it exists. It stood on a peninsula formed by the junction of the Teviot and the Tweed, about a mile SW. of Kelso. Its castle, situate on an eminence, was fortified by David I. Here the question concerning the primacy of York over the Scottish church was determined in 1125. It was taken by Edward in 1296; and recovered by the Scots, A. D. 1313, who demolished its outworks. In 1334 it was ceded to Edward by Baliol; taken by Alexander Ramsay in 1342; and retaken by the English after the battle of Hexham. Here Baliol surrendered his crown to Edward in 1355-6. It was in the hands of the English, A. D. 1547, when it was repaired and garrisoned by Somerset the protector, in the reign of Edward VI. By the treaty of 1550, the king of England bound himself to raze to the ground the town and castle. The latter has now vanished, and its ancient glory is totally defaced.

Melrose, or Melross, is a village on the Tweed, about 10 miles W. of Kelso. Here are the ruins of a magnificent abbey of Cistercian monks, founded by David I. in the year 1136, and demolished at the Reformation. This abbey, endowed with large revenues and many immunities, was rich in its imagery, and in all sorts of carving, executed by the best hands that Europe could then produce. That part of the church which remains, is 258 feet in length, 137 in breadth, and 943 in circumference. The height of the east window is $34\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and its breadth $15\frac{1}{2}$: Here stood the great altar beneath which Alexander II. was buried. There were many fine buildings within the abbey, adjoining to which were gardens and other conveniences; and the whole was enclosed by a high wall about a mile in circuit.—A mile to the eastward, on the Tweed, stands the village of Newstead, remarkable for another abbey on the east side of it, called *Red-abbey-stead*.—Half a mile thence, and fronting a precipice called Gate-heugh, stood the convent of *Old Melrose*, on a promontory peninsulated by the Tweed. This convent, or monastery, was founded about the end of the sixth cen-

tury, and was long a famous nursery for learned and religious men. Enclosed with a stone wall, it contained no building of note; for the churches were all of oak, and covered with reeds. A description of Melrose Abbey and its environs was published by the Reverend Adam Milne in 1743, 8vo. The chronicle of this place is supposed to have been written by an abbot of Dundrenan. The revenues of this abbey, in 1561, were—money, 1758*l.* per ann.; wheat, 14 chalders 9 bolls; bear, 56 chalders 5 bolls; meal, 78 chalders 15 bolls 1 firlo; oats, 44 chalders 10 bolls; capons, 84; poultry, 620; butter, 105 stone; salt, 8 chalders; peats, 340 loads; carriages, 500. At the Reformation, the lands and tithes belonging to this abbey were granted by Queen Mary to James Earl of Bothwell, who lost them by forfeiture in 1568. Those estates were erected into a temporal lordship, in favour of Sir John Ramsay, who was created Viscount of Haddington in 1606. This nobleman having died without issue, the greater part of those estates was given to Sir Thomas Hamilton, who, in 1619, was created Earl of Melrose. This title was afterwards exchanged for the Earldom of Haddington. In more recent times, the abbey and its domains were acquired by the family of Buccleuch.

A little to the south of Melrose is *Eildon* hill, 1364 feet in height, with three summits, on one of which are vestiges of a Roman camp, above $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in circuit, environed by two fossés and mounds of earth. On the north side of the middle hill, are traces of another camp, strongly fortified with a double trench, from which a large ditch extends two miles westward to another camp on the top of Caldshielhill. To the south-west of these hills is a military Roman road, in some places raised considerably above the surface. On the summit of the hill, on whose declivity the valley of Gattonside stands, there has been a large camp, surrounded with a wall of stone about half a mile in circuit, north of the Tweed; and not far thence, in an elevated site, opposite to Newstead, are traces of a camp with a deep ditch, about $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile round,

called Chester-knoll. Betwixt Melrose and Jedburgh, on the left bank of the Ale, there is a ridge called Ancrum moor, or Lilliard-edge, where a battle was fought between the Scots and English, soon after the death of James V.—In the north part of the parish of Melrose, on the left bank of the Tweed, are several ruinous towers, and a large tract of land called *Blainslie*, where oats of a superior quality are produced.

Hawick is a town and borough of barony, chiefly consisting of one long street on a gentle acclivity; in 1811 containing 3688 inhabitants, including the country part of the parish; and noted for its carpet, inkle and stocking manufactures; pleasantly situate on the east bank of the Teviot, 10 miles SW. of Jedburgh, 47 SSE. of Edinburgh, and 58 N. of Carlisle, in a romantic spot, amidst wooded rocks, hills, rivers and cataracts. This town often experienced the injuries resulting from hostile invasion. The last occasion on which it suffered was in 1570, when an English army, under the Earl of Sussex, laid it in ashea. It is governed by a council of 31, viz. 2 baillies, 15 of a standing council who continue for life, and 2 from each of 7 incorporations. About a mile W. from Hawick, stands the castle of Goldielands, on an eminence, opposite to the influx of the Borthwick into the Teviot. It was formerly the mansion of the family of Goldy, and is now the property of the Duke of Buccleuch. Minto hill, NE. of the town, is 858 feet in height; and Rubberslaw to the eastward is 1419 feet. On the left hand of the road betwixt Hawick and Jedburgh, are the ruins of Minto tower, on a rugged and picturesque rock. In the Cheviot ridge, which extends along the south border of the county, there are several remarkable hills, distinguished by proper names. The computed heights of these have been already ascertained (see p. 74). They are chiefly composed of whinstone. To the eastward of Wisp hill are two conical

hills called Maiden-paps. Those parts, and the valley of Liddisdale, are chiefly devoted to pasturage.

Jedburgh, the shire town, is a royal borough, and the seat of a presbytery, in $55^{\circ} 29' 40''$ N. latitude, and $2^{\circ} 35' 30''$ W. longitude from Greenwich, in a deep valley watered by the Jed, near the middle of the county, 46 miles SSE. of Edinburgh. A convent of Observantine friars was built here A. D. 1513; and on the west side of the river, near its junction with the Teviot, an abbey was founded by David I. for canons regular of St Augustine. During the long succession of hostilities between the sister kingdoms, this monastery felt the sad effects, and was subjected to the depredations of every incursion or invasion. All its papers and precious things were deposited in the cell of Restennet, 2 miles E. of Forfar, out of the reach of the inroads of the Borderers. At the Reformation, when it was dissolved, its revenues were—money 1274*l.* 10*s.* Scots; wheat, 2 chalders 2 bolls; bear, 23 chalders; meal, 36 chalders 13 bolls 1 fir-lot 1 peck; besides customs, carriages, &c. In 1587, James VI. granted to Sir Andrew Kerr the bailliary of the lands and baronies of this monastery; and in 1622, by a charter from that prince, the estate of the canons was converted into a lordship, for the title of Lord Jedburgh. A great part of this building was demolished by the Earl of Hertford. A portion of it still remains, and serves as the parish church. Some of the arches are circular, and seem very antique.—Near the town are two chalybeate springs; one of which, called Tud-hope well, has been used with success in scorbutic disorders.—Fairny-hirst, south of the town, on the right bank of the river, was formerly a seat of the Marquis of Lothian.—To the eastward, in the parish of Hounam, are traces of a Roman way, and vestiges of two encampments on the top of Penelheugh: one of them seems to have been strongly fortified, and still retains the name of the Castle.—The summits of the hills south of Jedburgh, and

contiguous to the English border, are, in general; of a conical form: Some remains of artificial caves appear in the banks of the Jed; particularly two large caves dug out of the rock at Hundalee and Lithaughlee. These were perhaps used as places of retreat upon any sudden incursion by English invaders.

Yetholm is an inconsiderable town, eight miles SE. of Kelso, and near the eastern border of the county. The traces of an antient encampment on Hounam-law have been already mentioned. Thence a large iron gate was taken down a few years ago, and deposited in Cessford castle. Otterburn, near Cessford, betwixt Yetholm and Jedburgh, is celebrated in antient Scottish history.

In this shire, the following castles and strongholds were erected at different periods.—Cessford castle—Eckford castle—Moss tower—Wooden tower—Ormiston tower—Gateshaw tower—Whitton castle—Cocklaw castle—Bonjedworth castle—Harden peel—Edgerston castle—Ferryhirst castle—Clesbry peel—Doror peel—Graden peel—Dolphinston tower—Mossburnford tower—Crag tower—Loch tower—Crailing castle—Bedrule castle—Rew castle—Newton tower—Fulton tower—Comers castle—Fast castle—Castle Weary—Goldieland castle—Fenwick tower—Branxholm castle—Minto tower—Hassendean tower—Nisbet towers—Roxburgh tower—Bromhouse tower—Littledean tower—Halydean castle—Denwick towers—Buckholm house—Colmslee tower—Smallholm tower.

In 1560, the parishes of this shire were placed under the government of the synod of Teviotdale and Merse, except Castleton, which was attached to the synod of Dumfries. Of 31 parishes in this shire, 14 compose the presbytery of Jedburgh—one was attached to the presbytery of Langholm, one to that of Lauder, nine to that of Kelso, and six to that of Selkirk.

The names and situations of the several *parishes* are as follows:

St. Boswells, or Lessuden, formerly Lessedwin, in the presbytery of Selkirk, on the Tweed, within 10 miles of Kelso, 5 of Melrose, and 6 of Roxburgh, is 3 miles from west to east, $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 in breadth. The soil, especially near the river, is good, and tolerably cultivated: but black cattle and sheep are the chief articles of commerce. The valued rent is 4330*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* Scots.

Bowden, or Bothelden, in the presbytery of Selkirk, is 4 miles from west to east, by 2-4 $\frac{1}{2}$; containing 6700 acres; about $\frac{2}{3}$ of which have been under the plough: the remaining part consists of bog, moss, and plantations. The soil, in general of an easterly exposure, is a white clay on till, for the most part enclosed and well cultivated. The valued rent is 6030*l.* 11*s.* Scots; and the real rent above triple that sum. One of the Eildon hills, and half of the other, are in this parish. The minister's glebe consists of 16 acres. David I. granted this place to the monks of Selkirk; and afterwards to those of Kelso. There was a chapel at Halydean. Traces of a military road, with circular stations, or camps, run nearly north through the centre of the parish, from Bewlie in Lilliesleaf, to Caldshiels in the parish of Galashiels.

Castleton, in the presbytery of Langholm, comprehends the whole district anciently called Liddesdale, or Liddale; being 18 miles in length, and 14 in breadth, containing about 52,160 acres. The upper part is mountainous; the lower part is hilly; and all of it is bleak and wild, except two valleys, one of which is watered by the Hermitage, and the other by the Liddel. The arable and inhabited tracts are chiefly near the wooded banks of those rivers. The soil of the holm land is light, and sometimes deep and fertile. There is abundance of peat, with some coal, marl, limestone and freestone. Some of the mountains are 1800 feet above the level of the sea. The valued rent is 15,860*l.* Scots. There is little improvement. Sheep and black cattle are considerable articles of commerce. In this parish were formerly three

churches, three chapels, and a monastery. In 1540, the lands and lordship of Liddesdale were annexed to the crown; and, in 1648, were granted to Francis, Earl of Buccleuch. *Antiquities*.—Hermitage Castle, on the banks of that river, was a strong building, near 100 feet square, now in ruins. There are traces of a circular fort, about 100 feet diameter, on Carberry-hill: nearly opposite to which, on the north side of the Liddel, there is a square encampment, about 300 feet in diameter. In several places, there are druidical remains, tumuli and cairns. Armstrong was born in this parish.

Galashiels, in the presbytery of Selkirk, is an irregular triangle, divided by the Tweed into two parts, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles in breadth; containing about 8000 acres, of which 1200 are in tillage. The soil, south of the river, is deep, cold and wet, on clay or rock. On the south side, the soil, in general, is dry, shallow and stony, on gravel or till. Some of the hills are of considerable height, and for the most part green, yielding excellent sheep pasture. There is little improvement in agriculture; and the chief dependence of farmers is on their flocks. More than 200 acres in this parish are planted. The valued rent is 8225*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots. There is no freestone, nor marl, nor coal.

Lilliesleaf, in the presbytery of Selkirk, and 4 miles SE. of that town, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and 2 broad; containing about 8000 acres. The soil is partly clay, partly loam, and partly gravel and light sand. The outfield is dry, and in some places swampy: the moorland is fit for pasturage. Improvements in agriculture are inconsiderable. The valued rent is 8265*l.* Scots. This parish, by several bulls, was confirmed to the bishop of Glasgow, who built the church in the 9th or 10th century. The minister has a glebe of 11 acres.

Maxton, in the presbytery of Selkirk, along the south side of the Tweed, is 4 miles long, and 3 broad. In the upper part the soil is a stiff clay; in the lower it is light and dry. The valued rent is 5390*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots, Robert I.

granted the barony of Mackeston to Walter, the Stewart of Scotland; and Robert II. granted the manor of Mackeston to Sir Duncan Wallace, and the Countess of Carrick. Of old there was a church as well as an hospital in the NE. quarter of this parish.

Melrose, or *Melross*, in the presbytery of Selkirk, is 7 miles from north to south, and six in breadth. The south end of the parish is a strong clay; but along the banks of the Tweed, there is a light dry soil. On the north side of the river, the soil is partly a light earth on gravel, partly a strong wet clay on till, and partly moss. The northern district is hilly, and good sheep pasture. The valued rent is 10,985*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* Scots. The greater part of this parish is considerably improved; but the chapels at Galtonside, Colmslee, and Chieldhelles have been long demolished.

Ashkirk, anciently *Aschechirk*, in the presbytery of Selkirk, is 7 miles in length, and three in breadth; 47 miles S. of Edinburgh. Hilly without heath, the soil is light, in some parts spongy, and indifferently improved. The *Ale* runs through it from east to west. There are four small lakes within, and eight partly without, its bounds. This parish anciently formed one of the prebends of the chapter of Glasgow. In 1706, the patronage of the church, and the tithes, were granted to Sir Gilbert Elliot.

Cavers, in the presbytery of Jedburgh, is of an irregular figure, 20 miles from east to west, and 2-7 in breadth.—It consists of two divisions, being separated by the intervention of the parish of Hawick. The western district is hilly; and the eastern tolerably flat. The soil of the lower part is rich and fertile; that of the upper is chiefly sheep pasture. The valued rent is 18,921*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* Scots. William I. Earl of Douglas, granted the advowson of the church to the monks of Melross. The minister has a glebe of 11 acres. The remains of an ancient fortification called *Catrail*, runs through this parish from SW. to NW: and there are traces of several camps in the upper district.

Hawick, in the presbytery of Jedburgh, and 10 miles SW. of that town, is 15 miles from west to east, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. The general appearance is hilly. The haughs, or valleys, are loam, gravel and sand. On the grounds between the valleys and hills there is loam mixed with gravel. On the hills some tracts are light and dry, some soft and spongy, and others wet and stiff, with patches of moss and heath. There is little agricultural improvement; and sheep is the chief article of commerce. The valued rent is 11,591*l.* 11*s.* Scots: the minister has a glebe of 15 acres.

Kirkton, in the presbytery of Jedburgh, is 8 miles from west to east, by 1—2. It consists of hills gradually rising from east to west, and separated by rivulets. The soil is dry, light, shallow, on a bottom of rock, and chiefly adapted to pasturage. The valued rent is 4526*l.* Scots. The road from Edinburgh to Newcastle, by Hawick, passes through this parish.

Roberton, in the presbytery of Selkirk, and partly in Selkirkshire, is 13 miles in length and 6 in breadth. It comprehends the ancient parish of Borthwick, with several sections of other parishes, and is divided by the water of Borthwick. From this river and the Ale, the land rises by a gentle ascent. The lower grounds are cultivated; the higher and hilly tracts are pastures. Mosses are numerous; there is little natural wood, but several plantations. Much of the soil is a hard gravel on a bottom of rock, interspersed with wet and boggy patches. Improvements in agriculture are here of a recent date. The valued rent is 10,950*l.* There are several traces of camps and fortifications. One large square encampment, having the river Borthwick in front, is called Africa.

Wilton, in the presbytery of Jedburgh, extends along the Teviot, 9 miles south of Selkirk. The soil is fertile and tolerably cultivated. The valued rent is 7545*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* Scots. Early in the 12th century, the bishop of Glasgow acquired this church.

Ancrum, consisting of the old parishes of Ancrum and Lang-Newton, in the presbytery of Jedburgh, bounded on the south by the Teviot, is 6 miles in length, and 2—4 in breadth. The Ale divides the two old parishes, the former lying on the SW. and the latter on the NE. side of the river. The soil near the Teviot is a mixture of sand and clay. On the ridge that traverses the parish from east to west, the surface is a wet and stony heath on a bottom of clay; and there is a deep stiff clay on the flat ground bathed by the Ale. Near Ancrum house are aged trees of different species; and thriving plantations elsewhere. The valued rent is 12,232*l.* 2*s.* Scots. Ancrum church formerly belonged to the bishop of Glasgow. The church of Lang-Newton was long ago demolished; but the cemetery is still used. About half a mile from the present road to Edinburgh, is the line of the Roman road from York to the frith of Forth. There are vestiges of the Maltan walls on a rising ground, near the river, at the bottom of the village of Ancrum; and vaults have been discovered in the area they enclose.

Bedrule, a parish of an oval figure, in the presbytery of Jedburgh, and 4 miles WSW. of that town, is 4 miles from north to south, and 2—3 in breadth; containing an equal quantity of arable, pasture, and moor land. The soil is various. In the vicinity of the Rule and the Teviot, it is deep and fertile; but towards Dunian hill it becomes light, thin and barren, except a tract of deep soil opposite to the village of Bedrule. The height of Dunian hill has been already mentioned, p. 74. One of the churches in the deanery of Teviotdale was situate on the east side of the river Rule. The road between Berwick and Carlisle passes through the whole breadth of the northern district of the parish. There are vestiges of an encampment betwixt Bedrule and Newton; and some traces of another, half a mile eastward.

Crailling, composed of the united parishes of Crailling, Nisbet and Spittal, in the presbytery of Jedburgh, is of a

circular figure, and 4 miles in diameter. The Teviot flows eastward through its centre, which is 13 miles from Hawick, 7 from Kelso, and 45 from Edinburgh. About three fourths of the parish are rich, fertile, and well cultivated. The haugh is a mile broad, on a dry, deep loam. Towards the south the ground rises gradually, and becomes sharp and stony. On the south boundary there are considerable plantations. On the north side of the river the soil is dry and fertile. The valued rent is 8732*l.* The abbot of Jedburgh acquired a right to Nisbet and Crailing from Gospatrick the sheriff. In Nisbet there was anciently a chapel, with a cemetery at the Spittal. A Roman road passed through the western part of the united parishes: and there are traces of an encampment on the top of Penelhaugh.

Hobkirk, in the presbytery of Jedburgh, and 7 miles SSW. of that town, is of an oblong figure, 12 miles in length, and 2—3 in breadth. The general appearance is mountainous; and from the top of Winbrough there is a view of both seas. The soil along the Rule is a deep, strong and fertile clay; but at a distance from the river it is light and sandy on a cold till, and partially barren. About 1000 acres are in tillage; but a great proportion of the parish is pasturage for sheep. There is freestone and limestone in several districts. The church was early acquired by the canons of Jedburgh, Lord Heathfield was born in this parish, A. D. 1718.

Jedburgh, the seat of a presbytery, 7 miles SSW. of Roxburgh, is 13 miles long, and 4—7 in breadth, of an irregular figure, watered by the Teviot and the Jed. This parish is divided into three parts. The lower division lies on either side of the Jed. The second and smallest is the district of Old Jed. The third, or upper part, is the barony of Edgerstown. Along the Teviot the soil is a light loam; but some parts are gravelly, and others a deep clay. About $\frac{1}{3}$ th is arable, and well cultivated: but the greater part of the parish consists of hills and sheep farms. The valued rent is 23,264*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* Scots.

Minto, in the presbytery of Jedburgh, of an oblong figure, on the south bounded by the Teviot, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from west to east, by $2\frac{1}{2}$, containing 5213 acres, of which about 500 are planted. The soil near the river is of different kinds of loam; but northward there is a strong clay on till, well cultivated. The minister's glebe consists of 35 acres. Minto came into the family of Elliot at the Union. After the Reformation, the church of Hassendean, with its pertinents, was granted to the Earl of Buccleuch; and the parish was distributed into several portions, the largest of which was annexed to Minto. The remains of its church were entirely carried away by the Teviot in 1796.

Oxnam, or Oxenham, in the presbytery of Jedburgh, and 8 miles south of Roxburgh, is $5-9\frac{1}{2}$ in length, and $2-4\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth; containing 20,500 acres, of which 18,800 are pastures, and upwards of 120 in plantations. Bleak and unenclosed, it is interspersed with green hills, fertile fields, and dark heaths. In the upper part of the parish, the arable land is almost wholly in grass; but towards the middle and lower parts a good deal of grain is raised. The minister's glebe consists of 12 acres. This parish was some time the property of the abbot of Jedburgh; but at the Reformation acquired its independence. There are ruins of a chapel, three forts, and a Roman causeway on the eastern boundary.

Southdean, in the presbytery of Jedburgh, 7 miles S. of that town, including the parish of Abbotrule, is 12 miles long, and 7 broad. There are three different kinds of soil, viz. gravel, a light black earth, and clay in the lower parts. Along the Jed the soil is gravelly, inclining to heath; light earth on the ascent of the hills; and clay on the acclivities. A few of the hills are green and dry. Most of the parish is appropriated to pasture. The valued rent is 6387*l.* 5*s.* Scots. There is abundance of freestone, limestone, and white hard stone. In several places are tumuli or cairns, ruins of old towers, and strong forts or camps.

Eckford, in the presbytery of Jedburgh, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from that town, and 4 S. of Roxburgh, is of a triangular figure, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from N. to S. by $4\frac{1}{2}$. The soil on the banks of the Teviot is a light loam, rising southward into gentle eminences. It contains limestone and marl, is partially enclosed, and tolerably cultivated. The valued rent is 11,130*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots. In the 12th century the Abbot of Jedburgh acquired a right to this parish; and at Caverton village there was anciently a chapel. The church of Eckford was burnt by the English in 1554. South of the village of Gossford, are the remains of a castle of that name.

Ednam, in the presbytery of Kelso, along the banks of the Tweed, and traversed 3 miles by the Eden, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and 3 in breadth; consisting of beautiful flats, inclined plains, and rising grounds. Some of the soil is strong clay, some light sand, and in some parts there is a mixture of both, well cultivated. In the 12th century, this district had two dependent chapels. In 1558, the church was burnt by the Earl of Northumberland. Ednam was the birth-place of Thomson the poet.

Hounam, in the presbytery of Jedburgh, is a hilly district, of an oval figure, 10 miles long, and 6 broad, 9 miles SSE. of Roxburgh. The soil on the sides of the hills is light and spongy, and fittest for pasture. Almost all the hills are green. Little grain is sown; and sheep are the chief article of commerce. There is an encampment on the top of Hounam Law. Towards the conclusion of the 12th century, Hounam was conferred on the Abbot of Jedburgh; and it remained in his possession until the Reformation.

Kelso, the seat of a presbytery, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from west to east, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, containing about 6000 acres, divided into two nearly equal parts by the Tweed, and well cultivated and improved. The soil along the river, and thence to the Teviot, is a deep loam on a bottom of gravel. Towards the NW, extremity a wet clay prevails; and in the southern district the soil is thin and wet on clay. As

early as David I. there was at Kelso a church, in which were several altars dedicated to favourite saints. In 1128, the monks of Selkirk were removed to this place. Roxburgh castle was anciently a fortress of great importance. Several tumuli, or cairns, still exist in different parts of the parish.

Linton, in the presbytery of Kelso, is 5 miles south of that town. The soil of the plain, bounded on the west by Kail water, is a deep clay, sometimes inundated; but the ground eastward is a dry red sand. There are two lakes, and a moss of considerable extent. Linton was formerly granted to the monks of Kelso. Robert I. granted to Sir James Douglas the lands of this district.

Makerston, in the presbytery of Kelso, is 6 miles from west to east along the north bank of the Tweed, and about 5 in breadth; containing 3900 acres, of which 700 are in pasturage. The soil near the Tweed is flat, with a gentle ascent at a little distance from the river. In the middle of the 12th century, the lord of the manor granted this church to the monks of Kelso.

Morbattle, in the presbytery of Kelso, is 6 miles SSE. of Roxburgh. About $\frac{1}{4}$ th of it is under culture. Vestiges of several encampments may still be traced. The church was confirmed by Pope Urban to the episcopate of Glasgow. Of old, there were two chapels in it, subordinate to the church; the one at Clifton, and the other at Whitton.

Roxburgh, in the presbytery of Kelso, is of an irregular figure, 8 miles long and 4 broad, containing 7000 acres. The general appearance is flat and sloping. The soil, for the most part, is a rich loam; but the skirts of the parish are moorish. The eastern district, south of the Teviot, is enclosed and well cultivated; but one-half nearly of the parish is under pasture. The church, and the chapel of Farringdun, were confirmed by Pope Urban to the bishop of Glasgow. There are various traces of ancient camps and military stations,

Smallholm, in the presbytery of Lauder, is of an irregular form, composed of flat and rising ground, 3 miles from north to south. The soil is a mixture of clay, partially enclosed, and indifferently cultivated. The road from Edinburgh to Kelso passes through it. In the year 1242, the church was granted to the monks of Coldingham.

Sprouston, in the presbytery of Kelso, and 4 miles E. of that town, is 6 miles in length, and 4 in breadth. The tract along the Tweed is flat; but the south district is considerably elevated. The soil is fertile, and improved. The valued rent is 12,269*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots. In the foundation charter of Selkirk, A. D. 1114, Sprouston is first mentioned; and at one period it contained several chapels. David II. granted Sprouston to Maurice Murray. The church was possessed by the monks of Kelso. There is plenty of limestone.

Yetholm, in the presbytery of Kelso, and 10 miles SE. of Roxburgh, is 4½ miles from NW. to SE., and 2 in breadth, divided by Bowmont water, along which are some level tracts. In general, it is hilly, and best adapted to sheep pasture. A considerable proportion is in tillage. The valued rent is 7049*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots. Edward III. issued a presentation to the church, in 1375. Robert III. granted the barony of Yetholm to Archibald Macdougall.

Seats.—*Ancrum-house*, Scott, on the Teviot, near Jedburgh. *Clifton*, Pringle, on the border of the Cheviot hills. *Fleurs*, Duke of Roxburgh, near Kelso. *Mackerston*, Macdougall, near Roxburgh. *Maxton*, on the Tweed, in the NW. corner of the county. *Riddel*, in Lilliesleaf parish. *Roxburgh Castle*, in ruins. *Springwood Park*, Douglas, on the Tweed, near Roxburgh.

ROXBURGHSHIRE—STATISTICAL TABLE.

Presbyteries.	Parishes.	Extent in Miles.		Inhabitants in		Ministers in 1818.	Stipends in 1755.	Patrons in 1818.
		Length.	Breadth.	1755.	1811.			
Kelso, -	Roxburgh, -	4	2	784	946	And. Bell,	L. 74 8 10	D. of Roxburgh,
	Kelso, -	4½	4½	2,781	4,196	Ro. Lundie,	98 1 5	Ditto.
	Yetholm, -	2½	1	699	1,011	Will. Blackie,	69 16 1	Wauchope of Niddry.
	Morbattle, -	9	4	789	785	W. Morrison,	95 1 8	D. of Roxburgh.
	Sprouston, -	6	4	1,089	1,105	N. Trotter,	89 11 8	Ditto.
	Stitchel & Hume, -	5½	3½	527	921	Ar. Scot,	79 10 0	Crown & Marchmont.
	Linton, -	9	3	415	405	W. Faichney,	84 8 4	Pringle of Clifton.
	Makerston, -	5½	4½	165	248	D. Hogarth,	55 0 0	Disputed.
	Ednam, -	5	5	387	598	R. Robertson,	75 17 2	Crown.
	Jedburgh, -	9	6	5,816	3,834	T. Somerville,	114 10 7½	Crown.
	Ancrum, -	5	4	1,066	1,222	T. Campbell,	108 11 1½	Sir J. Scott of Ancrum.
	Hawick, -	15	2	2,713	2,798	Ja. Arkle,	108 11 1½	D. of Buccleuch.
	Wilton, -	5	3	956	1,307	S. Charters,	67 8 0½	Ditto.
	Hownam, -	7	4½	632	372	J. Rutherford,	49 6 8	D. of Roxburgh.
	Eckford, -	5	4	1,083	973	Ja. Young,	88 16 7½	Crown.
Cavers, -	10	3½	995	1,382	J. Strachan,	55 0 0	Douglas of Cavers.	
Oxnam, -	9	4	760	688	Jo. Hunter,	—	Crown.	
Kirktown, -	6	0½	330	520	Jo. Elliot,	126 4 0½	Ditto.	
Southdean, -	12	7	669	697	Jo. Richmond,	77 15 6½	Ditto, and Lord Douglas.	
Hobkirk, -	12	2	530	760	B. Dickson,	57 8 10½	E. of Minto.	
Minto, -	2½	2	395	477	Wil. Burn,	67 14 1½	Ditto.	
Bedrule, -	4	2	297	260	W. Brown,	—	Home of Ninewells.	
Crailing, -	3½	3½	387	669	Da. Brown,	60 11 1½	Crown & M. of Lothian.	
Bowden, -	4	5	672	829	W. Balfour,	116 2 2½	D. of Roxburgh.	
Ashkirk, part of	7	3	423	513	G. J. Hamilton,	50 13 2½	E. of Minto.	
Lessuden, -	3	1	209	—	Pet. Craw,	80 7 1½	D. of Buccleuch.	
Lilliesleaf, -	5½	2	521	673	Da. Baxter,	66 13 4	D. of Buccleuch.	
Melrose, -	7	6	3,522	2,625	G. Thomson,	87 0 0	D. of Buccleuch.	
Maxton, -	3½	2½	597	648	Jo. Thomson,	67 10 0	Sir A. Don of Newton.	
Roberton, part of	9	5	401	618	J. Hay,	69 8 10½	Crown.	
Galashiels, part of	—	—	827	1,019	R. Douglas,	68 7 10½	Scott of Gala.	
Smallholm, -	3	3	551	949	Th. Cleghorn,	72 7 2	Ballie of Jerwiswood.	
Castletown, -	17	10	1,507	1,781	D. Scott,	—	D. of Buccleuch.	
			33,520					

3. SELKIRKSHIRE.

The shire of SELKIRK, a pastoral district, sometimes called Etterick forest, is of an irregular figure, extending from south-west to south-east; bounded on the west and north by Peebles-shire and Mid-Lothian, on the E. and SE. by Roxburghshire, and on the south by the county of Dumfries; lying between $55^{\circ} 21'$ and $55^{\circ} 42'$ N. latitude, and between $2^{\circ} 48'$ and $3^{\circ} 20'$ W. longitude from Greenwich; being 17–23 miles from north to south, and 10–15 from west to east. It consists of 269 square miles, and 172,160 English acres; divided into 7 parishes; in 1811, containing 1080 inhabited houses, 1258 families, and 5889 inhabitants. The valued rent is estimated at 80,307*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* Scots; and the real rent, in 1811, at 39,775*l.* 10*s.* Sterling.

This county, one of the smallest in Scotland, is an assemblage of hills, with narrow, well watered valleys intervening. The greater part of it was anciently covered with oaks, many of which are still found in the mosses. There is now almost no natural wood; and the new plantations are inconsiderable. About 1–18th part of the whole may be reckoned arable, along the sides and on the banks of the rivers; but a good deal of the pasture ground is accessible to the plough.

The heights of the most remarkable mountains, above the level of the sea, have been estimated as follows—The three Brethren, near Selkirk, 1978 feet—Hangingshaw, to the westward, 1780—Minchmoor, W. of the preceding, 1877—Windlestrawlaw, at the north extremity of the county, 2295—Blackhouse heights, on the border of Peebles, 2370—Etterick-penn, on the south border, 2200—Wardlaw, 1900 feet. Several of the hills are clothed with excellent sheep pasture. On the N. side of the Tweed, some of the hills are almost covered with loose stones.

Minerals.—In this shire no valuable minerals have been

found. The rocks are whinstone and bad slate. There is neither coal, nor lime, nor freestone; but abundance of shell marl in various parts, and considerable quantities of moss.

Rivers.—The *Etterick*, a pastoral river, has its source in the SW. angle of the shire, and flows north-east, augmented by many small streams in its progress, through a pleasant valley to the Tweed, into which it falls near Sunderland-hall, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Selkirk. The banks of this river were formerly shaded with woods, whence the county obtained the name of Etterick forest, which is now almost entirely defaced.

The source of the *Yarrow*, is on the south-west border of the county, and in those heights where the shires of Selkirk, Dumfries and Peebles meet. The direction of its rapid course, in a gravelly channel, is nearly parallel to that of the Etterick, and its termination is in that river above Selkirk. Below its rise, it traverses two contiguous lakes, called Loch of the Lowes and St. Mary's Loch. On the wooded banks of those rivers, plaintive airs were composed, which are the pride of Scotland, and the admiration of Europe.

The *Tweed* passes through the northern part of the shire; and the *Gala*, having saluted its north-east border, loses itself in the Tweed above Melrose.

This county, at an early period, was populous. Every church had its village, every seat its hamlet, and every farm its cottages; but little attention was paid to agriculture.—The inhabitants had made but little improvement in their tillage lands, till about the middle of the last century. Towards the end of it, the state of the shire may be estimated as follows—Cultivated lands, about 9,300 acres—woods and plantations, 2,200—gardens, pleasure grounds, and housesteads, 1,250—pasture ground, including moors, mosses, lakes, rivers, roads, &c., 159,650. In the year 1785, there were reared and fed in this shire upwards of 119,000 sheep; a large proportion of the wool of which was manufactured into cloth, flannels, blankets, worsted stuffs and stockings.

Antiquities.—There are few antiquities in this shire. No druidical temples exist, no stone monuments, no ancient sepulchres, nor any hill forts through the greater part of it.—In the eastern districts only, are traces of some British forts on the heights; but the ruins of castles, or towers, built for defence in war, are numerous.

Maps.—This shire was delineated by Timothy Pont, during the reign of Charles I.; and his map was published by Blaeu. In 1772, Ainslie published a map of Selkirkshire, in 2 sheets, on a scale of one inch to a mile.

Towns.—*Selkirk*, a royal borough, the metropolis of the shire, the seat of a presbytery, and of the sheriff's and commissary's courts, is situate on a rising ground, below the confluence of the Yarrow and Etterick, near the border of Roxburghshire, 11 miles N. of Hawick, and 36 SSE. of Edinburgh, on the road to Carlisle. This place has been long noted for its manufactures of woollen cloth. Before the year 1124, the castle of Selkirk existed, which was inhabited by William the Lyon, and several of his successors. A religious house was established for monks of Tyrone, as early as the year 1113; but, in 1128, they were removed to Kelso. The abbot remained, and possessed much property within and around the town. On the haugh opposite to the town, called Philiphaugh, a battle was fought betwixt the Earl of Montrose and General Lesly, September 15, 1645. In the fatal battle of Flodden, the inhabitants of Selkirk distinguished themselves by their valour. As the reward of their heroism, James V. granted them 1000 acres of his forest, the greater part of which has been wrested from the town by neighbouring proprietors. Selkirk, Peebles, Linlithgow and Lanark, send a representative to the British parliament. The adjacent territory, though bleak, affords tolerable pastures. Four miles west from Selkirk, on a peninsula formed by the Yarrow, is Newark castle in ruins.—It is supposed to be the house in which Mary Scot, of the Dryhope family, and 'the flower of Yarrow,' was born.

Galashiels, a village long noted for its manufactures of woollen cloth, is situate on the Gala near its influx into the Tweed, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Melrose, and 30 SSE. of Edinburgh. From this place Etterick forest extended southward, and was anciently reserved by the Scottish kings for the pleasure of the chase. About a mile W. from the village are some vestiges of the Catrail. (see *Roxburghshire*.) The ruined house of Torwoodlee, with a neat modern house on an eminence, stands about half a mile above Galashiels.

Ecclesiastical State. This shire lay within the bishoprick of Glasgow after the restoration of that see; and so remained until the year 1238, when the archdeaconry of Teviotdale, which comprehended the churches of Selkirkshire, was established: thus they continued until the Reformation. The jurisdiction of that archdeacon was transferred to the synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The presbytery consists of 11 *parishes*, of which three are in this shire; Galashiels and Robertson are partly in Roxburghshire.

Selkirk, the seat of a presbytery, is 36 miles S. of Edinburgh. The lands are for the most part hilly, indifferently cultivated, and best adapted to pasture. Sheep are the chief article of commerce; and upwards of 20,000 are supposed to be maintained in this parish. The valued rent is 15,826*l.* Scots. There were formerly two churches in the town. When the abbey of Kelso was dissolved at the Reformation, the patronage of the church was transferred to the progenitor of the Duke of Roxburgh.

Etterick, in the presbytery of Selkirk, and 16 miles from that town, is 10 miles long, and nearly as broad. The general appearance is hilly and mountainous. In the haughs along the Yarrow, the soil is deep and fertile. The hills, which are green and partially interspersed with heath and moss, afford pasture for 30,000 sheep. There is no vestige of Etterick forest; and a small proportion of the parish is arable. St Mary's loch is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and 1 broad. This parish includes on the east the old parish of Buccleuch.

In the SW. district there was a church, called Kirk-hope, in a valley of little extent; and in the NW. corner there was a chapel near the Loch of the Lowes.

Yarrow, in the presbytery of Selkirk, and 8 miles from that town, is 14–18 miles in length, and 16 in breadth; containing about 60,000 acres, of which 1000 are arable, and the remainder sheep walks. The country, in general, is mountainous. The soil in the haughs and level tracts is deep and fertile; but in most other places it is light and unproductive. Some of the acclivities of the hills are dry and arable; others are spongy; and the summits are mossy. The most remarkable hills are Blackhouse heights: and the rivers of most note are the Etterick and Yarrow. The valued rent is 31,377*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* Scots. This parish comprehends the old parish of Duchoire, that now forms the eastern district—St Mary's, near the mouth of a small valley in the W. part of the present parish—and Kirk-hope, which now composes the east and south-east districts. The patronage of the church belonged to the Douglasses, from the epoch of their obtaining from Robert I. the forest of Selkirk till their forfeiture in 1455, when it reverted to the Crown.

N. B. Galashiels, Robertson, &c. are described in Roxburghshire.

Seats in Selkirkshire.—*Borthwick-brae*, Lockhart. *Bowhill*, Duke of Buccleuch, 3 miles SW. of Selkirk. *Broadmeadows*, Boyd, 3 miles W. of Selkirk. *Elibank*, Lord Elibank, 6 miles NW. of Selkirk, on the right bank of the Tweed. *Fairnalee*, Pringle, near the Tweed. *Haining*, Pringle, near Selkirk. *Hoscoat*, Stavert. *Newark*, in ruins, the supposed residence of 'Mary Scot the Flower of Yarrow,' 4 miles from Selkirk. *Sunderland-hall*, Plummer, 3 miles N. of Selkirk. *Torwoodlee*, Pringle. *Yair*, Pringle, 4 miles NW. of Selkirk.

SELKIRKSHIRE—STATISTICAL TABLE.

Presbyteries.	Parishes.	Extent in Miles.		Inhabitants in		Ministers in 1818.	Stipends in 1755.	Patrons in 1818.
		Length.	Breadth.	1755.	1811.			
Selkirk, - - -	Selkirk, - - -	7	6	1795	2098	Jo. Campbell,	L.96 11 1	D. of Roxburgh.
	Etterick, - - -	10	10	597	445	Ch. Paton, -	61 2 2	Lord Napier.
	Yarrow, - - -	14	16	1180	1216	Ro. Russel, -	104 8 10	Crown.

N. B.—It may be proper to observe, that of Selkirk parish a small proportion is in Roxburghshire:—of Galashiels, a considerable part of the extent, but not one-sixth of the population, is in Roxburghshire:—of Robertson, about one-half of the extent is in Roxburghshire, and more than half of the population:—of Ashkirk, one-half of the extent, and more than two-thirds of the population are in Roxburghshire:—of Stow, the greater part of the extent, and five-sixths of the population, are in the shire of Edinburgh:—of Inverleithen, a small part of the extent, and an inconsiderable proportion of the population, are in Selkirkshire; the great body of the parish lying in the shire of Peebles.

In 1811, the portion of Galashiels in Roxburghshire contained 175 inhabitants, and that in Selkirkshire 986 = 1161.
 — the Robertson portion in Roxburghshire contained 328, and that of Selkirkshire 319 = 647.
 — the portion of Ashkirk in Roxburghshire 396, and that in Selkirkshire 162 = 558.
 — the Peebles portion of Inverleithen contained 635, and the Selkirk portion 42 = 677.
 — the portion of Stow in Edinburghshire contained 1161, and that in Selkirkshire 293 = 1454.

4. DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

DUMFRIES-SHIRE is bounded on the north by the shires of Lanark, Peebles, and Selkirk; on the east by Roxburghshire and Cumberland; on the south by the Solway frith and Kirkcudbrightshire; on the west by the shires of Kirkcudbright and Ayr; lying betwixt $54^{\circ} 58'$ and $55^{\circ} 28'$ N. latitude, and betwixt $2^{\circ} 30'$ and $4^{\circ} 10'$ W. longitude from Greenwich; being 50 miles from east to west, and in the meridians of Dumfries and Annan 27–30 miles from north to south; but the breadth of the western districts does not exceed 14–20 miles. The whole may consist of 1263 square miles, or 808,320 English acres, divided into 48 parishes; in 1811, containing 11,660 inhabited houses, 12,964 families, 29,347 males, 33,613 females, and 62,960 inhabitants. The valued rent is 158,502*l.* 10*s.* Scots; and the real rent, in 1811, was estimated at 246,001*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Sterling.

This county is divided into 3 districts, viz. Nithsdale or Nidsdale, Annandale and Eskdale, unequal in extent, and watered by three rivers.

Nithsdale, comprising 17 parishes, is situate on both sides of the Nith, and encompassed by hills. The upper part of this dale is chiefly a pastoral district; but lower down there is a fertile and well cultivated territory. The whole division, including a small portion of Kirkcudbrightshire, consists of above 500 square miles, diversified with woods, plantations and seats. The river *Nith* rises from some small lakes in the interior part of Ayrshire, and flows south-east and south, by Sanquhar, Thornhill, Holywood, and Dumfries, to Solway frith, near to Caerlaverock castle. It is navigable to Dumfries, in spring tides, for vessels of 30 or 40 tons. This river, in its course, traverses three valleys, separated from one another by rugged and hilly districts. 1. A circular valley occupied by the parishes of Kirkconnel and Sanquhar. 2. A valley about 7 miles long and 1–2 broad, surrounded

by hills, and containing the parishes of Penpont, Tyrone and Keir. 3. The valley of Dumfries, bounded on the south by the shores of Solway frith. Besides these valleys, there are others of less extent which open into Nithsdale, viz. Crawick, Yochan, Mennoch, Carron, and Skair.

Annandale, the middle district, containing 20 parishes, extends 30 miles from north to south, and 10-20 in breadth; bounded on the west by Nithsdale, on the east by Eskdale, by the mountains of Hartfell on the north, and Solway frith on the south. It is watered by the river *Annan*, which descends from a high mountain north of Moffat, not far from the sources of the Tweed and Clyde. In meandering through the valley, it exhibits a variety of romantic scenes, passes by Moffat, and, after a course of 37 miles, falls into the Solway frith below Annan. Several lateral valleys terminate in that of Annan, the most considerable of which are those of Moffat and Dryffe. Others of less note are Kennel, Wamphray, and Evan.

Eskdale, the eastern district, containing several parishes, is a pleasant valley watered by the *Esk*—a small river which, from the border of Selkirkshire, flows southward by Langholm, Netherby, and Longtown, to the bottom of Solway frith. The vales of Ewesdale and Wauchopdale compose a portion of this district, which is ornamented with much natural wood and many plantations.

Besides the rivers already mentioned, there are many small streams which abundantly supply the county with water, and are of great use for driving machinery, and for other purposes of the manufacturer. The banks of most of those streams are fringed with natural woods. The lakes in this shire will be noticed in the sequel.

Mountains.—A ridge of lofty hills, on the north side of this shire, stretches the whole length of it from east to west, across the sources of the three great rivers, and makes up one third of it in point of extent. This ridge is distinguished by the names of Annandale hills, Nithsdale hills, and

Eskdale hills, so called from the rivers whose sources they cover. Among the highest of the hills are—Hartfell, computed to be 2300 feet above the level of the sea—Blacklarg, 2290—Queensberry hill, 2140—Cairn Kinnow, near Drumlanrig, 2080—Lowther, 3130—Wisphill, 1836—Langholm hill, 1204—Tenneshill, 1340 feet.

Protected from the cold rains and vapours of the German ocean by the ridges of mountains on the east and north-east, the *climate* is mild; but it is moist, being open to the rains of the Atlantic ocean. Snow does not lie long in any part of the county within 12–15 miles of the sea.

The *Soil* is various. On the hills it is unfriendly to vegetation, and is chiefly employed in pasturage. On the borders of each of the rivers, there is a valley, narrow at the head, but gradually widening as it proceeds southward, and, near the middle of the county, forming one extensive and fertile plain, diversified with gentle risings and depressions, which give variety and beauty to the whole scenery. The soil along the borders of the rivers is, in some parts, sandy; but, in general, it is a deep loam of a brownish colour, commonly called Holm-land. At a considerable distance from each river, the soil is not so deep and mellow. In Eskdale and Annandale, it is generally cold and wet, on a bed of till or clay; in Nithsdale it is dry and warm, on a bottom of sand or gravel.

In this county, especially in Nithsdale, there are many extensive and valuable woods—also thriving plantations round the seats of the nobility and gentry. The natural wood probably covers 3000, and the plantations 28,000 acres.

Minerals.—Gold, silver, lead, antimony, ironstone, freestone, limestone, slate, coal, peat and marl, have been found in this shire; but the minerals have not hitherto been sufficiently explored.

Agriculture.—The inhabitants of the Border counties were long in acquiring ideas of improvements in husbandry. Sub-

jected to frequent losses of their flocks and property, by the depredations of their English neighbours, they neglected the cultivation of their own fields; and, bred to the use of arms, they subsisted chiefly upon what they could procure by plunder and extortion from their invaders. The habits engendered by this state of society continued long after the causes that produced them ceased to exist; so that agricultural improvements made little progress in the south of Scotland before the middle of last century. Since that period, they have been carried on with ardour and success—waste lands accessible to the plough are improved—commons are divided—and a considerable proportion of this county is well cultivated.

Antiquities.—A Roman highway traverses this county from south-east to north-west, viz. from Longtown by Middlebie, Lockerbie, Thornhill, Durisdeer, and thence into Lanarkshire. The vestiges of Tiber's castle at Durisdeer, on the left bank of the Nith, may still be traced. In that castle the English had a garrison in the time of Sir William Wallace. At Lockerbie, are some remains of a Roman station. In the parish of Dry's-dale, or Dryff's-dale, are vestiges of several camps. In Eskdale-muir parish, a few miles north-west of Birrenswark, is Castle O'er, or Overbie, on the summit of a hill; and there is scarcely a hill within sight of it on which there is not a vestige of an encampment. On the east bank of the Esk, between Moffat and Langholm, near Westerkirk, is Birrenswark hill, which commands an extensive prospect over the shire of Dumfries. On the south skirt of it is an oblong camp, 300 by 200 yards; and on the north side is another, 300 by 100 yards. On the top there is an irregular plain, 300 by 150 yards; and within are indistinct traces of buildings. These camps, it is said, were occupied by the sixth legion, or some division of Hadrian's army. Below the south corner of the hill are vestiges of a small circular encampment.

Towns, &c.—*Dumfries*, a considerable royal borough, the

seat of a commissary court, of the sheriff's court, of a synod and a presbytery, is a well built town; in 1811 containing 9262 inhabitants, including the country part of the parish; pleasantly situate on a rising ground, amidst fruitful fields, on the left bank of the Nith; 9 miles from the sea coast, 75 E. of Portpatrick, 79 SE. of Glasgow, and 74 SSW. of Edinburgh. The principal street extends three-fourths of a mile parallel to the river; and some of the public buildings have a handsome appearance. In the 12th century it was a place of some note; for a castle, near the site of the present church, was built, together with some religious houses. Here a convent of Franciscans was founded by Dornagilla, daughter of Allan, Lord of Galloway, and consort to John Baliol. In the church of that convent, Robert Bruce killed John Cummin the Red, before the high altar, in 1305. A printinghouse is established here; and a newspaper is published weekly. It is admirably situate to be the seat of an university. The town-council is composed of a provost, 3 bailies, a dean of guild, 12 merchant counsellors, and 7 deacons. Its foreign trade consists in timber, iron, and other articles for home consumption. The mouth of the Nith is one third of a mile in breadth, with a flat and sandy shore. The tide brings small vessels quite up to the quay; and, about 5 miles lower, large ships may ride in safety. The environs of the town are well cultivated; and a delightful territory extends 30 miles eastward, diversified with gentle eminences.

An abbey, belonging to monks called Præmonstratenses, founded about the middle of the 13th century, stood in the site of the churchyard of Holywood, on the Nith, a little above the influx of the river Cairn. Its revenue, in 1562, was—money, 700*l.*; meal, 19 chalders, 14 bolls, 3 firlots; bear, 9 bolls, 3 firlots; malt, 1 chalders. In 1779 its remains were pulled down, and the materials used for building the church. This abbey gave a surname to John de Sacro Bosca, a famous astrologer, and author of a treatise *de Sphæra*; and the town of Dumfries gives the title of Earl to the family of Crichton.

Amisfield Castle, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. from Dumfries, consists of a quadrangle, having a high ruinous tower of a picturesque form on the south-west, and a more modern building on the east. The ceilings of several of the rooms are stuccoed and painted, and the ornaments are of the grotesque kind. This was long the residence of the ancient family of Chartres.

Closeburn castle, of a very ancient date, stands betwixt a small lake and the left bank of the Nith, 12 miles N. of Dumfries. It is a quadrilateral tower, $45\frac{1}{2}$ feet from east to west, 36 from north to south, and 49 feet 9 inches to the battlements. The lower apartments are under ground, the walls of which are about 12 feet thick. The second floor consists of a hall, the approach to which is by a ladder. Above the hall are two tiers of chambers; and an arched roof crowns the building. From the plan and style of the fabrick, it could not be of a later date than the beginning of the 12th century. In its neighbourhood are extensive lime works.

Thornhill, a small, tolerably built market town, is situated in a plain watered by the Nith, about 60 miles SSW. of Edinburgh, and 16 NNW. of Dumfries. On the opposite bank of the river stands Drumlanrig, an elegant seat of the Duke of Queensberry, on a declivity surrounded by wooded hills. It is a square building 145 feet in front, with a square tower at each corner, and 3 turrets on each. The gallery is 108 feet long, and the apartments are numerous. It was founded by William Duke of Queensberry, A. D. 1679, and completed in 1689. About 2 miles from Thornhill, at the village of *Morton*, is an ancient castle, once a place of strength, from which the Earls of Morton had their title. It was the principal seat of Donnegal lord of Strathnid, who flourished in the reign of David I., about the year 1124. One of his successors resigned the castle and estate of Morton to Robert Bruce, who granted them to the Douglas family, in which they have since remained. The ruins of this castle, if not very recently dilapidated, measure about 100 by 27 feet. The wall of the south front is 30—40 feet high, with a round

tower at each end. In this front, at the height of 12 feet is a row of small windows, each about 16 inches square. In the higher part of the building, the windows are larger. The castle, except on the west side, is surrounded by a deep natural hollow, and appears to have been a place of strength.

Sanquhar, erected into a borough of barony in 1484, and into a royalty in 1596, consists of one principal street one fourth of a mile in length, about 2 miles from Elliock house, in the NW. part of the county, and on the left hand of the Nith; 56 miles SW. of Edinburgh, and 27 NW. of Dumfries, in the road to Ayr. Its castle, some time the residence of the Queensberry family, on a high bank of the Nith, lies in ruins. On the bottom, beneath the west side of the castle, were the gardens; and on the south side was the bowling green. The principal entrance was from the north-west. Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig purchased this estate and castle from the Crichton family, who were Lords of Sanquhar; and they are still in the same family. The general appearance of the neighbouring territory is rugged and broken. The hills are bleak and barren; but their bowels contain immense riches. To the eastward there is a ridge of high mountains, called the Lowthers, partly covered with heath, partly with verdure, and a strong species of grass called *bent*. From the summit of that ridge, there is an extensive and diversified prospect. The village of *Wanlockhead*, about 7 miles NE. of Sanquhar, on the border of Lanarkshire, is noted for its lead mines, which produce annually about 1000 tons of lead.

Between Dumfries and Solway frith are the following places.

Caerlaverock Castle, founded in the 6th century by the son of Lewarch Hen, a famous British poet, was the chief seat of the family of Maxwell, in the days of King Malcolm Canmore. It stood on the north shore of Solway frith, 9 miles from Dumfries, between the Nith and Locher, and was deemed impregnable before the use of fire-arms. In the reign of

king Robert Bruce, the proprietor of it demolished all its fortifications, lest it should fall into the hands of the English. It was, however, again fortified; for, in 1355, it was taken by Sir Roger Kirkpatrick, and levelled with the ground. Its materials were employed to erect a new building, which was demolished by the Earl of Essex, A. D. 1570. The fortifications of this place were once more renewed by Robert, the first Earl of Nithsdale, in 1638, who nobly supported the cause of Charles I., and maintained a considerable garrison at his own expense.—At no great distance is Wardlaw hill, on whose summit the vestige of an encampment is visible.

Lochermoss, in the vicinity of Caerlaverock, and to the left of Nidmouth, was anciently covered by the sea, and afterwards a forest. At present it is a morass, 12 miles long, and 2 or 3 broad, reaching to the frith, and divided by the rivulet Locher into two equal parts. Several species of trees, anchors, oars, and lately a canoe, have been found in it. The trees uniformly lie with their tops to the north-east. This moss is so much on a level, that it has a descent of 11 feet only in the space of 12 miles. In the parish of *Tathorwald*, on an artificial eminence, are the ruins of a castle, said to have been built by a shoemaker, in the 13th century. It consisted of a quadrilateral tower, 51 by 28 feet, containing 2 stories, with a circular staircase in the NE. angle. Two British camps, one to the west, and the other eastward, of the castle, each about 30 yards diameter, are surrounded in some parts with two, and in others with three, deep trenches.

Comlongan Castle, the birth-place of the late Earl of Mansfield, is situate near the village of Ruthwell, in a moist but cultivated flat, not far from the coast. (see *Ruthwell* parish.)

The north part of Annandale consists of lofty mountains, whence the rivers Tweed, Clyde and Annan, descend in different directions; but the lower tracts are cultivated, and well improved,

Moffat, a small, well built town, and a celebrated watering place, is situate on a rising ground gently declining towards the south, within a few hundred yards of the Annan, $56\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE. of Glasgow, 50–53 S. of Edinburgh, and 21–24 $\frac{1}{2}$ N. of Dumfries. On the W. N. and E. it is encompassed with hills of different heights, partly enclosed and cultivated, and partly in pasture. This place is frequented for its mineral springs; one of which, called *Moffat well*, is a strong sulphureous water, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the town, discovered about 150 years ago, and efficacious in scrophulous and scorbutic cases, bilious complaints, gravel and rheumatism. By an accurate analysis, a wine gallon of the water was found to contain—of muriate of soda 36 grains—sulphurated hydrogen gas 18 cubic inches—azotic gas 4 do.—and carbonic acid gas 5 do. The water must be used soon after it is taken from the well. The other spring, called *Hartfell spa*, discovered upwards of 50 years ago, is a powerful chalybeate, 4 miles from the town, and successfully used in complaints of the breast, stomach and bowels, as well as in cutaneous eruptions. A wine gallon of this water contains—of sulphur of iron 84 grains—of oxide of iron 34 grains—sulphat of alumina, 12 do.—azotic gas, 5 cubic inches. It is strongest after heavy rains; and, when properly secured, will preserve its taste and virtue many years. An account of these wells, by William Horsburgh M. D., was published in the physical and literary essays at Edinburgh, A. D. 1754. Vestiges of a Roman military road, and of several stations, are visible near the town; and, 3 miles south-east, there are traces of an encampment supposed to be British. There is a moat of a conical form, with a deep ditch round it, near the road that leads from *Moffat* to the well; and another smaller moat at the distance of a few hundred yards westward. On the summit of *Hartfell*, north of the town, there is an extensive plain, from which the prospect is immense. Most of the hills in that neighbourhood are high and verdant; and some of them

are broken with rocks. Three miles SW. from Moffat, the castle of Achincass, now in ruins, was situate upon an eminence environed by a morass, in Evandale, on the west side of the river Evan. When entire, it was a square, flanked by a round tower at each angle; and the whole was surrounded by a deep double ditch. In the 11th century, this place was the property of Hugh de Graham; and it continued in that family for many generations.

Lochmaben, an ancient royal borough, the seat of a presbytery, and a manufacturing town, is situate amidst 7 or 8 small lakes, near the mouth of the united streams of Yea and Kinnel, 68 miles S. of Edinburgh, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ NE. of Dumfries. This borough is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, and 9 councillors. The castle, which stood near the town betwixt two lakes, was originally the seat of Robert Bruce, Lord of Annandale, before that family came to the crown of Scotland. It occupied about an acre of ground, and consisted of 3 courts, whose outer walls were 12 feet thick, and surrounded by three deep fossés, each of which was filled with water from the lakes. The whole fortifications may contain 13 acres, environed by water and marshy ground, with a narrow neck of land only for an entrance. Before the union of the crowns, a garrison of 200 men was constantly kept in it. Nothing now remains but a small part of the wall. In the town and vicinity of Lochmaben, there are considerable manufactures of linen.—About 3 miles northward, *Spedling's* castle stands on the west bank of the Annan. It is a strong square vaulted tower, with walls of great thickness, flanked with round turrets at the angles. It has long been the property of the Jardines of Applegarth. Three miles thence are the ruins of Lochwood castle, anciently the residence of the family of Annandale, and built in the 14th century. It was a place of great strength, being situate in the midst of bogs and marshes.

Annan, is a small royal borough, the seat of a presbytery,

and a sea port, with a tolerable harbour, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 79 miles S. of Edinburgh, and 15½ SE. of Dumfries. Its castle, originally built by the Bruces, was demolished by order of parliament, after the accession of James VI. to the crown of England. Many military transactions between the English and Scots took place at Annan and in its vicinity. Below the town, Solway frith, there called Bowness water, is fordable at low ebb. Four miles northward, on the west bank of the river, *Hoddam* castle is said to have been built by Lord Herries of Herries, about the middle of the 15th century. A more ancient castle of the same name, which stood on the opposite side of the river, was inhabited by a branch of the family of Robert Bruce, and was demolished, some time after, by a Border law.

Grainey, or *Gretna*, a village 82 miles from Edinburgh, and 19 from Carlisle, at the SE. extremity of the county, near the west bank of the Sark and the bottom of Solway frith, is famous only for the clandestine marriage of parties from England, celebrated by persons who have no right to marry, or to exercise any part of the clerical function.

Langholm, is a considerable village, consisting of one long street, and the seat of a presbytery, in a confined situation, where 3 valleys, viz. *Wauchopdale*, *Ewesdale* and *Eskdale* terminate, 70 miles S. of Edinburgh, and 20½ N. of Carlisle. It is bathed by the *Esk*, which is there augmented by the *Ewes*. The castle is a square tower, once the property of the *Armstrongs*, who laid the English borders under contribution, in the beginning of the 16th century. *New Langholm* is a handsome village lately erected; and in its neighbourhood is *Langholm lodge*, a seat of the *Duke of Buccleuch*, admired for its elegant simplicity and the beauty of its situation. Thence to *Longtown* the scenery is finely diversified and uncommonly picturesque. About 6 miles S. from *Langholm*, at *Halgreen*, near *Canoobie*, was a priory of canons regular of *St Augustine*, esta-

blished before the year 1165, and probably demolished by the English after the battle of Solway moss, towards the end of the reign of James V.

This shire comprehends the 43 following *parishes*.

Annan, a presbytery seat, eastward of Dumfries, on the shore of Solway frith, is 8 miles in length and 3 in breadth; containing, in 1811, 3341 inhabitants. It is intersected by the river Annan, the mouth of which forms a natural harbour. The surface, in general, is low and flat. The soil is sand, clay, peat earth, or a mixture of these; partially enclosed and tolerably cultivated. Some tracts of moor are covered with heath. There is abundance of limestone, freestone, and granite in this parish; also some vestige of a castle built by the Bruces at Annan.

Applegarth, in the presbytery of Lochmaben, and 11 miles NE. from Dumfries, is 6 miles long and 5 broad; containing 858 inhabitants. The soil is good, especially on the banks of the Annan and the Dryfe, which unite a mile below the church; but on the high grounds it is indifferent. A small proportion of the parish is enclosed, and not well improved. The valued rent is 6725 merks. The turnpike road from Glasgow to London passes through this parish.

Canobie, in the presbytery of Langholm, and 13 miles NE. of Annan, is 9 miles long and 6 broad; containing 22,500 acres, of which 5000 are arable; and 2749 inhabitants. The surface is uneven, and diversified by ridges of hills and flat tracts, except the lands on the banks of the Esk, which are level and well cultivated. The soil is a light loam sheltered by extensive plantations. The elevated parts are a mixture of moss and clay; 1000 acres, and upwards, are wooded. The Liddel, for the space of 4 miles, divides this parish from England. Coal mines, limestone and freestone abound. There are some traces of a Roman station three-fourths of a mile E. of the new bridge; also some remains of a priory about a mile E. of the church. The post road from Edinburgh to London passes through this parish.

Caerlaverock, in the presbytery of Dumfries, and 6 miles southward, is a kind of peninsula formed by the Solway frith, the river Nith and Locherwater, 6 miles long and 2 broad; containing 4640 acres, of which about 50 are wood and 60 moss, and 1170 inhabitants. The middle and upper end of the parish consist chiefly of gently rising hills. The eastern part, which terminates in a point, is low and level. The higher ground is generally dry and fertile loam, interspersed with wet and moorish soil, producing heath and rushes. The whole district is on a bed of redstone, and indifferently improved. The valued rent is 2597 merks Scots. On the S. side of the parish are vestiges of a moated triangular castle; a little NE. are remains of a modern castle long the residence of the family of Maxwell; and, not far W. of it, is an ancient encampment.

Closeburn, formerly Kilosburn, Cella Osburni, to which Dalgarno was annexed in 1697, in the presbytery of Penpont, and 12 miles NNW. of Dumfries, is about 10 miles long and as many broad; containing 28,000 acres, of which 1900 are annually in tillage, and 1762 inhabitants. The soil is various. Along the river Nith, which forms the west boundary, there is a rich loam. To the eastward the ground rises, and the soil becomes light, dry and sandy. Further in the same direction, and in a still higher tract, the soil is strong, deep, and mixed with clay; beyond which are extensive moors unfit for tillage. The mode of husbandry, though still imperfect, is greatly improved. There are several lime works, and plenty of peat. Natural wood and thriving plantations cover upwards of 500 acres. The principal hills are Queensberry, Garrick heights, and Auchinleck. The rivulet Crichup is remarkable for its course. It rises from a moss near the N. extremity of the parish. Not far from its source it falls over a precipice 80 or 90 feet high; and half a mile below this, it runs through a hill of red freestone, called a linn, which, from top to bottom, is upwards

of 100 feet, and awfully romantic. The public school is richly endowed; and has acquired a high reputation by the abilities and industry of the present rector and his predecessor. The castle of Closeburn is supposed to be 600 years old. In different places are large cairns of stones. A loch near the castle was violently agitated in 1756. There are several mineral springs, one of which was formerly in some repute.

Cumner trees, including the parish or chaplainry of Trailtrow, in the presbytery of Annan, and 3 miles westward on the south bounded by Solway frith, is of an irregular form, 4 miles in length and 3 in breadth; containing 7800 acres, and 1633 inhabitants. The soil, in general, is good. In the N. part it is a loam on a bed of freestone. In some central tracts it is a rich soil above limestone; near the sea it is sandy; and there are many patches of moss and moor. The river Annan is the eastern boundary. A large proportion of the parish is enclosed, and well cultivated. The valued rent is 3181 merks Scots. The Castle of Hoddam is not of a recent date. On the hill above the Castle, and in the churchyard of Trailtrow, stands the *tower of Repentance*, probably a watch tower.

Dalton, in the presbytery of Lochmaben, and 6 miles southward, is of an irregular figure, 4 miles long and 3 broad; containing 691 inhabitants. On the east it is bounded by the Annan, and contains about 4500 Scots acres. The soil is chiefly a light, dry, sandy loam, partially improved. The valued rent is 2423 merks, 6s. 8d. Scots. There are no natural curiosities in this parish.

Dornock, in the presbytery of Annan, 2 miles eastward, the south bounded by the Solway frith, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth; containing 788 inhabitants. The soil, in general, is loam on brick earth, and rather damp in winter; but it is partially enclosed, tolerably cultivated and fertile. There is freestone, but no limestone nor coal in this parish. The valued rent is 2620 merks Scots. There are

remains of a druidical temple near Woodhead; an entrenchment in the vicinity of Dornock wood; and a strong square tower, 3 stories high, with battlements, at Stableton. In the churchyard are some upright stones with unintelligible hieroglyphics.

Dryfsdale, in the presbytery of Lochmaben, and 3 miles eastward, is of an irregular form, 7 miles in length, and 3-6 in breadth; containing 1100 acres, and 1893 inhabitants. About one half of this parish is cultivated. The W. and S. parts are flat; the upper or northern parts are hilly, and fit for pasture. These two districts are separated by a ridge of green hills from north to south. The Annan, augmented by many rivulets, bathes the W. and S. borders upwards of 6 miles. The banks of the rivulets are fertile. The other cultivated lands are light and dry, on a bottom of gravel or slaty rock. The new mode of farming is partially adopted. There is plenty of whinstone and freestone, with some limestone. There are vestiges of 8 encampments, some of which are square, and others circular, for the most part on eminences. There is a Roman fort on an eminence, in the centre of the extensive holm of Dryfe and Annan. The most remarkable forts are two, the one British and the other Roman, on two hills east of the village of Bengall, and separated by a narrow morass. A British fort at Dryfsdale gate, occupies about 2 acres of ground, and commands an extensive prospect; its counterpart is a Roman one, about half a mile eastward. Formerly there were three places of public worship, viz. the church of Little Hutton—the chapel of Beckett, half a mile NW. of Lockerbie—and a chapel at Quaas. In the 15th century, Dryfsdale was given by Robert Bruce to the archbishop of Glasgow, together with the neighbouring parish of St Mungo. The pariah church, originally situate at Dryfside, has been removed to the flourishing market town of Lockerbie.

Dumfries, the seat of a presbytery, is 39 miles from Carlisle, 72 from Edinburgh, and 80 from Glasgow; containing 9262

inhabitants. The parish comprehends a considerable extent of country, being 6 miles long, and 2-3 broad. It is an extensive vale, spreading from the NW. towards the Solway frith. A ridge of low hills, from the SE. end of the town, stretches towards Caerlaverock, nearly parallel to the river. The hills that bound this plain are either cultivated to the summit, or planted with clumps of wood. The soil of the NE. division of the parish is a reddish earth, on a bottom of freestone; on the SW. is a strong clay. There are many enclosures around the town; and elsewhere great improvements in agriculture. The valued rent of the country part of the parish is 4017 merks 6s. 8d. Scots. Locher moss, intersected by Locher water, is a dead flat, extending from the head of the parish down to Solway frith, 10 or 12 miles long, and 2-3 broad, and is partially cultivated. A mile E. of the town is a rock, called the *Maiden Bower Craig*, curiously hollowed, and said to have been famous in the times of druidism.

Dunscore, in the presbytery of Dumfries, and 14 miles NW. of that town, is about 12 miles long, and in some places 2-3 broad; containing 1325 inhabitants. It is intersected in the lower end by the Nith, in the upper end by the Urr, and through the middle, where its breadth is inconsiderable, by the Cairn. It is partly moor and partly dale; flat along the Nith, but in general hilly, and in the upper end rocky and mountainous. The tops of the hills are covered with heath. The soil, in some parts, is deep and fertile; in others shallow, on a bottom of till. The acclivities of the hills fronting the north, are of a deeper and stronger soil, than those of a southern exposure. Agricultural improvements have made little progress in this parish. In 1649, the church was removed from the lower end of the parish to near the middle of it, where it now stands.

Durisdier, in the presbytery of Penpont, and 13 miles NNE, is 8 miles in length and 5 in breadth; containing 1429 inhabitants. Divided by the Nith, and almost sur-

rounded by hills; the general appearance of this parish is flat; but the banks of the river are steep. The soil, for the most part, is deep and fertile. The most remarkable hills are the Lowthers, partly covered with heath. Some improvements have been recently made in agriculture; but of 14,529 acres, upwards of 10,000 are in pasture. Freestone of various kinds is found.

Hoddam, in the presbytery of Annan, 5 miles northward, and 16 SE. of Dumfries, is 5 miles in length, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, containing 1428 inhabitants. It is composed of the parishes of Hoddam, Luce, and Ecclesfechan, united about half a century ago. On the W. it is bathed by the Annan. The surface is uneven, consisting partly of heath and partly of low ground, containing a considerable extent of holm. The soil is of three kinds. 1. The holm, lying on the borders of the rivers, is a deep, rich and fertile loam. 2. The soil, in a plain of 2 square miles in the body of the parish, is light and mixed with gravel, but fruitful when properly cultivated. 3. In the northern parts of the parish, there is clay on cold till, or rock. In the western district is a considerable tract of waste land; excepting which, and a few other places, all the land is enclosed, arable, and tolerably cultivated. The roads from Glasgow to London, and from Dumfries to Carlisle, pass through the village of Ecclesfechan.—Burnswark hill is noted for its smoothness and regularity, for the extensive view it commands, and for vestiges of an ancient fortification on its sides and summit. At Hallguards, the Castle of Hoddam, a seat of the Bruces, was anciently situate; but, in Queen Mary's time, it was removed to the other side of the Annan, where it now stands. (see *Cummer-trees*.)

Eskdalemoor, in the presbytery of Langholm, and 17 miles NNW. from that town, is $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and 8 broad; containing 45,250 acres, and 581 inhabitants. It is watered by the White and Black Esk, and consists chiefly of sheep pasturage. The soil, in general, is deep, not fertile; most

of it is moss, and about 250 acres are in tillage. The most noted hills are Eskdalemuir and Lochfell. The valued rent is 12,751 merks Scots. There is a complete encampment named Overbie, of an oval form, at Yetbyre; and on the farm of Coatt, there are two circles of stones, the one measuring 90 feet, and the other about 340, but partly worn away by the Esk. Over the whole of this Border country, are multitudes of rude circular fortifications, from 36 to 50 yards diameter, generally situate on eminences and rising grounds.

Ewes, in the presbytery of Langholm, and 4 miles N. in the eastern extremity of the county, is 8 miles long and $5\frac{1}{2}$ broad; containing 338 inhabitants. It is traversed by the river Ewes, and by the post-road from Edinburgh to Carlisle. The soil on the banks of the river is dry, and inclined to gravel; the hills on either hand are green, and fringed with plantations; in the upper parts of the parish the soil is a deep clay. Little corn is sown, the whole land being appropriated to the pasture of sheep.

Glencairn, in the presbytery of Penpont, 4 miles SSW, and about 14 from Dumfries, is 16 miles in length, and of various breadth; containing 1666 inhabitants. To the westward it lies along three small rivers, divided from one another by high, steep and green hills. The rest of the parish is watered by the Cairn, the name of the three rivers united. The land, in general, is good; the holms and meadows are fertile; on the rising grounds there is a light, warm and kindly soil; and the highest parts yield excellent pasture. The valued rent is 12,062 $\frac{1}{2}$ merks Scots. About half a mile from the church, there is an artificial mound of an oblong form, occupying about an acre of ground; and another of the same form, at the march of the parish, southwest, but within that of Balmaclellan. At the SE. border, is a lake about 3 miles in circuit, and 9 fathoms where deepest; whence the river Orr issues. In this parish there is great scarcity of fuel.

Graitney, in the presbytery of Annan, 7 miles eastward, and 13 from Carlisle, is an oblong square, 6 miles long and 3 broad; containing 1749 inhabitants. It is, in general, level, but diversified by a few rising grounds. The highest eminence is Graitney hill, a quarter of a mile from the church, and 250 feet above the level of the sea. The coast is flat and sandy; the opposite frith is 4 or 5 miles in breadth, and the tide flows with great rapidity from W. to E. for three hours. The soil is various. For the most part it is dry and sandy, mixed with stones, except some tracts of moss and boggy grounds. Near the sea shore, there is a rich loam in some parts, and in others a wet clay. The arable lands, consisting of about 3000 acres, are enclosed and well improved. About 600 acres are under pasture, and 735 of moss. There is little natural wood. The remains of a druidical temple, on Graitney mains, are of an oval form, enclosing half an acre of ground. One of the largest of those stones measures 118 cubical feet. In this parish, a mass of mineral tar was found in the cavity of a freestone rock, near the foot of a stream called the Kirtle.

Holywood, in the presbytery of Dumfries, and 3 miles northward, is 10 miles long, and 1½ mile broad; containing 830 inhabitants. Situate in the middle of a plain, it is, in general, flat and low land. The hills are neither high nor rocky. The river Nith bathes the east end of the parish; and the Cluden flows along the south side of it 8 miles, and at the SE. corner falls into the Nith, near the old college of Lincluden. The soil is various, and considerably improved. About a fourth part of the parish, in the east, along the Nith, and on the south, about 7 miles up the river Cluden, is a deep and rich loam. Another fourth part, contiguous to the former, is a light, dry and fertile soil, on a bed of sandy gravel. Another fourth part, which joins this last, is a deep strong loam, interspersed with stones, on a bed of till, and not so fertile as either of the two former. The remaining part, hilly, and not so deep and wet as the last, produces coarse grass, and

some heath. A druidical temple, formed of 12 large whin stones, enclosing a circular piece of ground, 80 yards in diameter, and half a mile from the church, was formerly surrounded by a grove of oaks, whence, perhaps, the name of the parish is derived.

Hutton and Corrie, in the presbytery of Lochmaben, and 7 miles NE, is of an irregular figure, 12 miles long from NE. to SW, and 3 in breadth; containing about 18,000 acres, and 677 inhabitants. It is 18 miles N. of Annan, and 60 S. of Edinburgh. The banks of the Dryfe that flows through it 7 miles, are wooded; and within sight of it, till near its source, the hills are green. Near the Corrie, there is an extent of meadow and pasture; but the heights are bleak and mossy. The soil of the northern parts is mossy and moorish. The arable lands watered by the Dryfe are of a good quality; those on the Corrie are a fertile clay, and the holms yield excellent pasture and hay. A great proportion of the parish being employed in breeding sheep, there are few enclosures, and not many improvements in husbandry. —There are several remains of British circular forts; and a square one at Cartertown.

Johnston, in the presbytery of Lochmaben, and 6 miles northward, is 4 miles in length, and 3–5 in breadth; containing 904 inhabitants. The general appearance is flat, with a gradual ascent towards the north. The soil of the higher lands is, for the most part, deep moss or clay; and that on the border of the Annan is light and sandy. A considerable proportion of the parish is enclosed; and gradual progress has been recently made in husbandry. In the N. end of the parish, the castle of Lochwood, now in ruins, was built in the 14th century. It was the residence of the family of Annandale, and a place of great strength, commanding an extensive prospect.

Keir, in the presbytery of Penpont, and 2 miles SE, is 8 miles from west to east, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 in breadth; containing 993 inhabitants. The soil, in general, is light, dry and fertile, on a bottom of sand and gravel. There is some

deep rich holm on the banks of the Nith and Scarr. The land nearest the hilly ground, except the holms, is deep and strong, but full of stones. More than one-third of the parish consists of sheep walks, covered with grass, heath and bent. The two rivers bathe the N. and E. borders. Several tracts are ornamented with natural wood and plantations of firs; but improvements in husbandry are still in their infancy. On the south, the parish is bounded by a ridge of hills. No coal has been found in this part of the country; but, about 30 years ago, lime was discovered in the estate of Barjarg.

Kirkconnel, in the presbytery of Penpont, 15 miles NNW. of that place, and 4 W. of Sanquhar, is 7-8 miles from W. to E., and 10-14 from N. to S.; containing 1017 inhabitants. Three or four miles from the high road, and almost parallel to it, a ridge of hills extends the whole length of the parish from east to west. The soil consists of a light gravelly mould, loam, clay, moss, and a mixture of moss and clay. The parish is elevated; and some of its hills are of considerable height. Most of the farms are stocked with sheep and black cattle. Upwards of 600 acres are in tillage, but indifferently meliorated by culture. The climate, being cold and moist, is unfriendly to agricultural improvements. There is abundance of coal, lime and freestone. In 1484, the forces of James III. defeated the adherents of the Duke of Albany and the Earl of Douglas. In the field of battle, and its vicinity, are many cairns, containing human bones. In the burying-ground, is the grave of fair Elen Irvine, and that of her lover. There are two mineral springs; one at the top of Rigghill, and another at Riggburn.

Kirkmahoe, in the presbytery of Dumfries, and 4 miles northward of that town, contains 1464 inhabitants. The N. and E. parts are hilly, producing heath and coarse grass; the low grounds are in tillage, and considerably improved. The valued rent is 7234½ merks Scots.

Kirkmichael, to which the parish of Garrel was united in 1660 or 1664, in the presbytery of Lochmaben, and 7 miles NW, is 10 miles in length, and 4 in breadth; containing 1035 inhabitants. The NW. district consists of hills covered with heath, except patches on the borders of rivulets; the SE. part is plain, interspersed with rising heathy grounds, and large peat mosses. Of natural wood there may be 200 acres; and there are several plantations of fir. The soil in the W, S, and SE. parts of the parish, is fertile; the middle is dry and gravelly; to the eastward, some fruitful tracts are watered by the river Kinnell. Owing to a range of hills on the NW, the climate is moist, but not unhealthy. The valued rent is 4315 merks Scots. There are remains of ancient fortifications, and small cairns, in various places. A branch of the Roman road, from Netherbie in Cumberland to the forts betwixt the Forth and Clyde, may still be traced through a moss and the minister's garden.

Kirkpatrick-Fleming, in the presbytery of Annan, and 5 miles eastward, is 6 miles from north to south, and 3 in breadth; containing about 9000 Scots acres, and 1664 inhabitants. The appearance of the country, which gradually rises from the S. towards the N., presents a succession of waving swells. The soil, in many parts, is a strong red earth, with a mixture of sand; and, in several places, there is a similar soil, on a bottom of clay and gravel. A whitish clay, sometimes mixed with moss, forms a proportion of the parish, on a bed of clay. Some farms are tolerably cultivated, and sheltered by natural woods and plantations; but there are large tracts of uncultivated heathy ground and mosses. The valued rent is 2700*l.* Scots. Freestone of different qualities abounds, also limestone, and a species of marble. There are several mineral springs; two of which are of the same nature as the Hartfell spa at Moffat, and efficacious in certain distempers. The road from Carlisle to Glasgow and Edinburgh, by Moffat, passes through the S. part of this parish. There are vestige of several en-

campments, tumuli, druidical temples, and of the old tower of Woodhouse, to which Robert Bruce came, when flying from Edward Longshanks. The cross of Merkland is an octagon of solid stone, curiously cut, and elevated 9 feet above its socket, a little N. of Woodhouse tower.

Kirkpatrick-juxta, in the presbytery of Lochmaben, and 13 miles northward, is of a triangular form, and 8 miles on each side, bounded on the E. and N. by the parish of Moffat; containing 821 inhabitants. The general appearance is bleak, and interspersed with moss and moor. The space of a mile SW. of the Annan, is tolerably flat and populous; to the westward, the hills are covered with heath. Queensberry hill is 2259 feet above the level of the sea. The soil is shallow, dry, and indifferently fertile; but the whole of the parish, except about 600 acres, is in pasture. Broom and furze abound; and there are several plantations of trees. Much oak of a large growth is dug up in the mosses. A Roman road has been traced through this parish from S. to N. On hills and eminences are many circular enclosures, from 100 to 200 feet in diameter. The most remarkable of the ruins, commonly called *towers*, is the *park*, or castle of *Achencass*; the walls of which are about 150 feet square, and 15 feet in thickness.

Langholm, the seat of a presbytery, near the centre of Eskdale, and 12 miles N. of Longtown, is nearly 6 miles and a half square, intersected by the Esk; containing, exclusive of Halfmorton, 14,320 acres, and 2636 inhabitants. Most of it consists of verdant hills, divided into sheep farms. The land upon the banks of the Esk and Ewes, is flat, and, in general, of a light, or gravelly, loam. Along the Esk, the fields are well cultivated and fruitful. The arable land does not much exceed 1000 acres. There is some natural wood, and extensive thriving plantations. The Roman road betwixt Netherbie and Castle-oor may be still traced. It enters the parish at the SE. corner, crosses

the Esk above Broomholm, and proceeds NW. to Westerkirk parish. Wauchope castle, the first residence of the Lindsays in Scotland, was situate where the old manse stood, on a steep precipice bathed by the river Wauchope. At the confluence of the Esk and the Ewes, is a fragment of Langholm castle, formerly the property of the Nithsdale family. There are strong appearances of lead and copper in this parish; and medicinal springs in Wauchopedale.

Lochmaben, the seat of a presbytery, 9 miles NE. of Dumfries, and 12 from Annan, is 10 miles in length, and 3 in breadth, in the district of Annandale; containing 2392 inhabitants. There are 7 or 8 lakes, whence, perhaps, it derives its name. The Castle loch, S. of the town, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 1 mile, and stored with variety of fish. The castle, of which a fragment remains, was built by Robert Bruce upon a peninsula of the loch, and was originally of great extent and strength. The soil is rich and fertile on the banks of the Kinnel, Ae and Dryfe, all of which join the Annan within a mile of one another in this parish. The land on the rising grounds is good, and capable of improvement. Rockhall-moat is a conical mount of earth on the side of a ridge of hills that separates Annandale from Nithsdale.

Middlebie, in the presbytery of Annan, and 6 miles NNE. of that town, consists of three parishes, viz. Middlebie, Pennersaugh and Carruthers, 6 miles long, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ broad; containing 1683 inhabitants. Its form is irregular, and its surface flat, diversified with gently rising hills. The soil, for the most part, is strong, deep and wet, on a bed of cold till; but tolerably fertile. Of the state of agriculture in this parish, I have obtained no information. There is abundance of red freestone and limestone. Some vestiges of a Roman station may be traced near the church.

Moffat, in the presbytery of Lochmaben, 7 miles northward, 21 from Dumfries, 27 from Annan, and 51 from Edinburgh, is of an irregular form, 15 miles from E. to W., and 9 from N. to S.; containing 1824 inhabitants. It is

watered by three small streams, viz. Evan on the W, Moffat on the E, and Annan in the middle; all of which unite near the S. boundary, and assume the name of Annan. On the banks of the Annan and Moffat, there is a good deal of arable and meadow land. The soil is a mixture of clay, loam and sand. In the higher grounds, there is a light, dry, and gravelly soil, in most places tolerably deep. The extent of arable land may be 3000 acres, of which a small proportion is cultivated. The land, in general, is mountainous. Most of the hills are high and green, with very little heath. Hartfell is 2635 feet above the level of the sea; and from its base issues the Hartfell Spa. The valued rent is 13,000 merks Scots. Lochskeen, the only lake in the parish, is 1100 yards in length, of unequal breadth, with a small island in it. A vein of soft, red, brittle freestone, runs from north to south. There are several thriving plantations. The Roman road from Esk to Stirling, passed through this parish to the west of the village. In different parts, there are ruins of many old towers.

Morton, in the presbytery of Penpont, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE, and 15 NW. of Dumfries, is 6 miles from SW. to NE, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth; containing about 6340 Scots acres, of which 1800 are arable, 80 meadow, 4190 pasture, 180 moss, and 90 woods and plantations. The number of inhabitants, in 1811, was 1870. On the banks of the Nith there is good holm land; adjoining to which is gently rising ground, of a light but fertile soil on a bottom of gravel. Further eastward is a ridge of land mostly uncultivated, of a deep soil on a cold bottom; and, in the same direction, this tract is succeeded by hills, partly covered with grass, partly with heath and rocks. The mode of husbandry in this parish is considerably improved. Two high roads cross each other in the village of Thornhill. The ruins of Morton castle, on pretty high ground, are surrounded by a deep natural hollow. By the ancient modes of attack, this stronghold must have been almost impregnable.

Mousewald, in the presbytery of Lochmaben, 7 miles southward, and 7 E. from Dumfries, is 4-5 miles from N. to S, and 2 in breadth; containing 769 inhabitants. The surface is rather plain, but diversified with gentle risings. Some of the arable land, and some pasture near the moss, are wet and marshy; but the higher grounds are a thin light soil on a bottom of gravel; and those towards the eastern part of the parish, are of a moderately deep and fertile soil. About 882 acres of Locher moss lie in the western district. Some improvements in husbandry have been introduced; but oats and barley are the grains on which the farmers chiefly depend. There are some thriving natural woods and plantations. Five stone square buildings, now in ruins, were, it is probable, places of defence against the inroads of the English. The military road from Carlisle to Portpatrick passes by the church and the manse.

Penpont, the seat of a presbytery, 15 miles NNW. from Dumfries, is 16 miles in length, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth; containing 987 inhabitants. From the SE. extremity, or lower part, of the parish, there is an ascent to the NW, where the ground is very elevated. In this tract are 4 steep ridges, with 3 deep and narrow glens, each watered by a small stream. The SE. boundary is bathed by the Nith, along the course of which the prospect is extensive and beautiful. Cairnkinnow, near the middle of the parish, is the highest land, in this direction, between the Solway frith and the Clyde. The soil of the parish, in general, is sandy, in some places light, in others deep. The hills are green, except a few covered with short heath. Several tracts have been improved by the application of lime; but four-fifths of the parish consist of sheep farms. White and red freestone, whin and limestone, abound; and there are some indications of lead, iron and coal.—A Roman causeway runs through Tynron, close to the edge of the Scarr. There are 2 moats of earth, 1 obelisk, and 4 large cairns. The vestiges of Tiber's castle appear on the banks of the Nith.

Ruthwell, anciently Ryval, in the presbytery of Annan, and 5 miles eastward, is 6 miles from E. to W, and 1-3 in breadth; containing 1184 inhabitants. On the south it is bounded by the frith. The land gradually rises from the sea shore to the ridge called Dalton Bank, which begins here, and terminates in the parish of Tinwald. In some places the soil is shallow and sandy, but fruitful when properly cultivated. Near the coast there is a considerable tract of moss. Inland is a strong clay; and towards the E. and N. boundaries, gravel is predominant. Some progress has been made in the improvement of this part of the country. The valued rent is 2905 merks Scots. In the neighbourhood of Comlongan, a productive quarry of limestone has been found. The castle of Comlongan, a seat of Viscount Stormont, is an ancient building, and was a place of strength before the Union. It is 60 feet square, 90 feet high, with battlements, and port holes in the walls. In the churchyard, is a curious monument, which, when entire, was in the form of an obelisk, 18 feet long; and the side of each square is ornamented with figures descriptive of sacred history: By an act of the General Assembly, in 1644, it was ordered to be thrown down, and broken in pieces as a remnant of idolatry.

St Mungo, in the presbytery of Lochmaben, and 5 miles SSE, is 4 miles from N. to S, and 3-5 in breadth; containing 727 inhabitants. Lying in the stewartry of Annandale, it consists of 4000 Scots acres, part of which is of a loamy and fertile soil. On the sides of the rising grounds, the soil is more sharp and stony. The whole of the higher ground is arable, except a few patches which abound in iron and copper-stone. Some freestone is found of a whitish colour; and in the low lands are limestone and marl pits. The river Milk runs along the NE. side of the parish; and the Annan bathes the S. and W. borders. The whole parish is enclosed, and indifferently cultivated. The banks of the Milk are covered with natural wood, and the most con-

spicuous parts of the hills are ornamented with plantations. The turnpike road from Carlisle to Glasgow runs through the east end of the parish.—On Nut-holm hill, vestiges of a Roman, and of several British camps, not many years ago visible, are now almost entirely defaced. Castle Milk, anciently a seat of the lords of Annandale, was, in 1707, converted into a dwelling-house, and much improved. It stands on a beautiful, sloping hill, in the midst of a fine valley, through which the river Milk glides gently along. About the middle of the 13th century, Robert Bruce, second lord of Annandale, granted to the episcopal see of Glasgow, the church of St Mungo, at that time called Castle Milk, Moffat, Kirkpatrick, Drumsdale and Hoddam.

Sanguhar, in the presbytery of Penpont, 12 miles northward, and 33 from Ayr, is 15 miles from N. to S, and 9–10 in breadth; containing 2709 inhabitants. It is of an irregular figure, and bisected by the Nith. The general appearance is rugged and uneven. It comprehends a portion of the Lowthers, hills of great height, bleak and barren, but rich in minerals. There are other hills of various shapes, which cover more than a half of the parish. At the foot of them, the soil is partly moss, and partly clay. The SW. tracts are of a light, gravelly, soil, moderately productive. In the middle of the parish, the soil is deeper and more fertile. As this is chiefly a sheep district, little attention is bestowed on agriculture. There is plenty of lime, freestone, lead and coal. The road from Dumfries to Ayr passes through the borough.

Tinwald, in the presbytery of Dumfries, and 5 miles NE, is 6 miles in length, and 4 in breadth; containing 1204 inhabitants. The parish of Trailflat was united to it in 1650. Most part of this united parish is arable, and tolerably cultivated. The southern district is a deep, dry, loamy soil, and very productive. The soil of the NE. division is wet, on a bed of till. A gently rising ridge extends from the N. to the S. border. There are traces of a Roman castellum,

near Amisfield house; and a British fort on Barsell hill, half a mile from the church.

Torthorwald, in the presbytery of Dumfries, and 5 miles eastward; contains 932 inhabitants. There are about 4400 acres, including 900 of moss; the inhabited part of the parish is a square of $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles, in the middle of which stand the castle, the manse, and the church. The river Locher for 7 miles divides this parish from that of Dumfries. The western part is low, being a portion of Locher moss; next are pastures and meadows frequently overflowed; these are succeeded by sandy ground; beyond which is a fine clay soil about a mile in breadth; and near the eastern border, the ground rises in high black hills, among which Beacon hill is the most noted. The land, in general, is better calculated for grain than for pasture. In the moor is a cairn, and circle of small stones.

Tondergarth, in the presbytery of Lochmaben, and 6 miles ESE, is 14 miles in length, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth; containing 522 inhabitants. Its surface is unequal and diversified; many places are green and arable; others are covered with heath. There are some woods both natural and planted. The soil gravelly, or inclining to moss, is partially enclosed, and indifferently cultivated. The valued rent is 2900 merks Scots. At the western border of this parish is Birrenswark hill, famous for the remains of two Roman encampments, on its declivities, formerly mentioned.

Tynron, in the presbytery of Penpont, 3 miles SW, and 16 from Dumfries, is 10 miles long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad; containing 574 inhabitants. Bounded by the parishes of Glencairn and Penpont, the greatest part of it is a strath, with green hills on either hand, chiefly calculated for the rearing and feeding of sheep. The soil is thin and sandy; and most of the arable lands are on the acclivities of hills. The valued rent is 4110 merks, 6s. 8d. Scots. A Roman road runs through this parish from E. to W, along the face of the hills. There are several tumuli of stones; and one of earth of consider-

able size. On the top of Tynron hill, stood a castle, or fort, few traces of which now remain.

Wamphray, in the presbytery of Lochmaben, 10 miles NE, 18 from Dumfries, 63 from Glasgow, and 58 from Edinburgh, is 5 miles from N. to S, and 3 in breadth; containing 481 inhabitants. A large brook, called Wamphray water, divides it diagonally, from NE. to SW. Its NE. extremity is mountainous; but the tract along the Annan is fertile. The soil in some places is clay, and in others gravel covered with heath. About 800 acres are cultivated, 350 moss, 130 wood, and 5000 pasture. The valued rent is 4203 merks Scots. A road betwixt Glasgow and Carlisle passes through this parish; and by the side of that road, there was a Roman high way. There is a druidical circle, not long ago entire.

Westerkirk, in the presbytery of Langholm, and 5 miles NW, the most westerly of the 5 parishes of Eskdale, is 9 miles in length, of various breadth; containing about 27,307 acres, of which $\frac{1}{7}$ th is arable, and 698 inhabitants. The general appearance is hilly. Some of the hills are covered with heath; but most of them are green, and afford excellent pasture for sheep. The soil is various. The lower grounds along the flat banks of the Esk, consist, in general, of a light loam, and are fertile. On the rising grounds, a deep strong loam is interspersed with stones; and the summits of several hills are covered with moss. Some progress has been made in agriculture. The valued rent is 10,808 merks Scots. Vestiges of encampments may be traced on the tops of several hills, in the NW. end of the parish; and others along the banks of the Esk. There are remains of an old triangular fortification on the farm of Enzieholm; and in different parts there are many *burians*, of a circular form, 36—50 yards diameter.—In 1788 antimony was discovered in the lands of Glendinning; and the working of this mineral was for some time continued with much profit to the adventurers; but it has lately been abandoned.

Among the numerous seats in this county are the following.—*Amisfield Castle*, Charteris, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. of Dumfries. *Barjarg*, Hunter, 10 miles NW. of Dumfries. *Broomholm*, Maxwell, 4 miles S. of Langholm. *Caerlaverock*, family of Nithsdale, near the mouth of the Nith. *Camlongan castle*, Earl of Mansfield, 8 miles SE. of Dumfries. *Capenoch*, Kirkpatrick. *Castlemilk*, Ross, 11 miles east of Dumfries. *Closeburn*, Stewart Monteith. *Craigdarroch*, Ferguson. *Dal-swinton*, Miller, Kirkmahoe parish, 7 miles from Dumfries. *Drumlanrig castle*, Duke of Buccleuch, on the Nith, $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. of Dumfries. *Drummond-lodge*, a mile from Dumfries. *Glendinning*, Pultney Johnstone, in Westerkirk parish. *Hoddam castle*, Sharp, 4 miles N. of Annan. *Jardine hall*, Jardine, 4 miles from Lochmaben. *Kelhead*, Douglas, 3 miles W. of Annan. *Langholm Lodge*, Duke of Buccleuch, near Langholm. *Mount Annan*, Dirom, 2 miles N. of Annan. *Raehills*, Earl of Hopeton near Moffat. *Rockhall*, Grierson, 5 miles east of Dumfries. *Springkell*, Heron Maxwell, on the Sark, 6 miles NW. of Graitney. *Tinwall*, Duke of Buccleuch, 4 miles N. of Dumfries. *Wamphray*, Fettes, 6 miles SSE. of Moffat.

DUMFRIES-SHIRE—STATISTICAL TABLE.

Presbyteries.	Parishes.	Extent in Miles.		Inhabitants in		Ministers in 1818.	Stipends in 1753.	Patrons.
		Length	Breadth.	1753.	1811.			
Annan.	Annan.	8	5	1498	5541	W. H. Moncrieff,	L. s. d.	Johnstone of Annandale.
Lochmaben.	Appletharh.	6	5	897	838	W. Dunbar, -		Jardine of Appletharh.
Langholm.	Canobie.	9	6	1753	2280	Ja. Donaldson,		D. of Buccleuch.
Dumfries.	Caerlaverock.	1½	1½	784	1170	W. M. Morine,	77 16 9½	M. of Queensberry.
Penpont.	Clocharn.	6	9½	839	1762	Ch. Anderson,	79 18 5½	Monteth of Closeburn.
Annan.	Cumertrees.	4	3	631	1530	J. Gillespie,		Crown.
Lochmaben.	Dalton.	4	5	451	691	Ja. Grine, -		M. Ray of Holmains.
Annan.	Dornock.	2½	2½	716	788	Nic. Sloan, -		D. of Buccleuch.
Lochmaben.	Drydale.	7	5	1087.	1607	Jo. Henderson,		Crown.
Dumfries.	Dumfries.	6	2½	4517	7283	A. Scott, -	101 8 2	Crown.
—	Dunscore.	12	1—3	651	1174	C. Burnside,	49 8 4	Ditto.
Annan.	Hoddam.	5	2½	1253	1428	J. Yorstoun,		{ D. of Buccleuch, and
Penpont.	Durdeer.	8	5	1019	1429	G. Wallace, -	77 16 11	{ Sharp of Hoddam.
Langholm.	Esksdalemuir.	11½	8	673	581	W. Brown, -		D. of Buccleuch.
—	Fwies.	8	5½	391	558	R. Shaw, -		Ditto.
Penpont.	Glencairn.	16	5	1794	1666	J. Brown, -	91 17 9½	Ditto.
Annan.	Gratney.	6	3	1051	1749	Jo. Morgan,		E. of Mansfield.
Dumfries.	Holywood.	10	1½	612	809	J. Crichton, -	64 7 1	{ Crichton of Fourmerk-
Lochmaben.	Hutton, &c.	12	3	963	646	Jac. Wright,		land.
—	Johnston.	4	4	494	904	R. Colvin, -	66 15 6½	Johnstone of Annandale.
Penpont.	Keir.	8	2½	495	771	Ja. Keyden,	67 11 9½	D. of Buccleuch.
—	Kirkconnel.	8	12	899	1017	Ja. Richardson,		Ditto.
Dumfries.	Kirkmure.	7	5	1015	1464	Jo. Wighamau,	61 7 1	Ditto.

DUMFRIES-SHIRE—STATISTICAL TABLE—continued.

Presbyteries.	Parishes.	Extent in Miles.		Inhabitants in		Ministers in 1818.	Stipends in 1755.	Patrons.
		Length.	Breadth.	1755.	1811.			
Lochmaben,	Kirkmichael,	10	4	—	1035	Ja. Small,	L. s. d.	D. of Buccleuch.
Annan, -	Kirk. Fleming	6	3	1147	1664	Al. Monillaws,		{ H. Mair, and Sir J. H. Maxwell.
Lochmaben,	Kirkpatrickjuxta	8	6	794	821	W. Singer, -		Johnstone of Annandale.
Langholm,	Langholm, -	6½		1833	2636	W. E. Shaw,		{ Crown, and D. of Buc- cleuch.
Lochmaben,	Lochmaben, -	10	3	1395	2033	Th. Gibson, -		E. of Mansfield.
Annan, -	Middlebie, -	8	4½	991	1507	W. Hunter, -		D. of Buccleuch.
Lochmaben,	Moffat, -	15	9	1612	1619	Al. Johnston,		Johnstone of Annandale.
Peupont, -	Morton, -	6	3½	435	1255	Da. Smith, -	54 15 6½	D. of Buccleuch.
Lochmaben,	Moussewald, -	4½		553	705	Jac. Dickson,		Ditto.
Peupont, -	Peupont, -	16	3½	857	966	Jo. Nivison, -	85 11 1½	Ditto.
Annan, -	Ruthwell, -	6	2	599	996	Hen. Duncan,		E. of Mansfield.
Lochmaben,	St Mungo, -	4	4	481	644	And. Jamieson,		Crown.
Peupont, -	Sanguhar, -	15	9	1998	2709	W. Ranken, -	91 2 2½	D. of Buccleuch.
Dunfries,	Terregles, -	5	3	397	—	Geo. Heron,	52 15 6½	D. of Buccleuch.
Dunfries,	Tinwald, -	6	4	795	980	G. Groig,	75 7 9½	D. of Buccleuch.
—	Torthorwald,	3	3	584	703	Jo. Yorston,	55 15 6½	D of Buccleuch & Crown.
Lochmaben,	Tondergarth, -	14	1½	625	484	Rich. Faxton,	67 15 4	Ditto.
Peupont, -	Tyron, -	10	2½	464	522	Ja. Wilson,		E. of Mansfield.
Lochmaben,	Wamphray, -	5	3	458	574	Jos. Kirkpatrick,		Johnstone of Annandale.
Langholm,	Westerkirk, -	9	—	549	638	W. Little, -		D. of Buccleuch.

5. KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT shire, or stewartry, which comprehends the eastern and middle parts of Galloway, is bounded on the north and east by the shires of Ayr and Dumfries, on the south by the Solway frith, on the west by the shire of Wigton; lying between $54^{\circ} 43'$ and $55^{\circ} 19'$ N. latitude, and between $3^{\circ} 33'$ and $4^{\circ} 34'$ W. longitude from Greenwich; being 48 miles from west to east, and, in the meridian of Kirkcudbright, 30 miles from north to south, but, in the eastern part of the county, its breadth does not exceed 17 miles. Consisting of about 864 square miles, and 552,960 English acres, it contained, in 1811, 28 parishes, 6223 inhabited houses, 7380 families, 15,788 males, 17,896 females, and 33,684 inhabitants. The valued rent is 114,597*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* Scots; and, in 1811, the real rent was estimated at 22,752*l.* Sterling.

This territory, agreeably diversified, exhibits a singular assemblage of bleakness, grandeur and cultivation. Towards the sea coast, the land, in many places, presents a rough and barren aspect, full of stony hills and projecting rocks, almost destitute of wood: the intervening valleys, however, yield luxuriant pastures. Some of the hills, in the interior part of the county, are of considerable height, viz. Cairnharrah—Cairnsmoor—Crowfell, &c.

Rivers.—The *Orr*, or *Urr*, rises out of a small lake of the same name, in the parish of Balmaclellan, near the border of Dumfries-shire; flows southward in a winding channel, augmented by many rivulets, and falls into the Solway frith.—The *Ken* has its source in the northern part of the county, whence it flows southward, receiving many streams on either hand, and at length loses itself in Kenmuir lake, which is 4 miles long, and 1 broad.—The *Dee*, from the north-west part of the shire, proceeds SE. to Kenmuir lake,

from the south extremity of which it issues, and flows SSW. to Kirkcudbright bay.—The *Fleet* rises out of a lake of the same name; and, after a short course southward, falls into an inlet of Wigton bay.—The river *Cree*, for the space of 12 or 14 miles, forms the W. boundary of the shire.

Lakes.—In this county there are many inland lakes of moderate extent. There are three in the parish of New-abbey. In Lochrutton, 18 miles NE. of Kirkcudbright, and 6 SW. of Dumfries, there is an artificial island. In Balmaclellan, 5 lakes and other pieces of water cover 25 acres. In Carlingwark lake, canoes hollowed with fire were found. Other lakes will be mentioned in the sequel.

Soil, &c.—The prevailing soil is a shallow reddish earth, on a bottom of gravel or rotten rock. On the borders of the Dee and Ken, there are many fertile tracts. In Wigton bay, there are several thousand acres of clay; and sea shells in abundance along the coast. Improvements in agriculture are in a progressive state; and great attention is bestowed upon the rearing and grazing of cattle and sheep. About one-third of the county is, or may be cultivated; and two-thirds are mountains, or wastes unfit for tillage.

Minerals.—Ironstone, limestone, shell marl, slate of an inferior quality, lead-ore, with some appearances of copper, are found in this stewartry; but no mineral coal has been discovered.

A map of Kirkcudbrightshire, from an actual survey, was published by Mr Ainslie, in 4 sheets, on a scale of one inch to a mile, A. D. 1796.

Towns, &c.—*Kirkcudbright* is a tolerably well built royal borough, the capital of the stewartry, the seat of a presbytery, and a sea port, consisting of 2 streets, near the mouth of the Dee; 99–101 miles SSW. of Edinburgh, and 84–89 S. of Glasgow. There is a dry harbour, and good anchorage; but little trade. The distance from the entrance to the harbour up to the town is 5 miles; and the widest part is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile at the point of St Mary's isle. On that island,

or rather peninsula, is an elegant seat of the Earl of Selkirk, pleasantly situate, amidst extensive sands, periodically covered by the tide. At the mouth of the river is Ross island, on the west side of which lies a small harbour, called Balmangan bay; and about 2 miles northward is a large bay, called Torr's lake, where 100 vessels may lie in safety, on a soft mud or clay bottom. In the parish of Kirkcudbright are several Roman and British camps, some of which are almost entire, and others much defaced. In the farm of Drummore, south of the town, near the sea coast, is a large British camp, surrounded by a deep fosse, on an elevated site, commanding an extensive prospect. Adjoining to the town, there is a vestige of an old fortification, called Castle-mains or Castledykes, near the river, and environed by a deep fosse. It belonged originally to the Lords of Gallo-way. John Baliol, having married a daughter of that family, obtained this castle as a part of her proportion of her father's property. When the contest between Baliol and Bruce for the crown of Scotland terminated in favour of the latter, the property of Baliol was forfeited, and this castle was bestowed upon the Douglasses, with whom it remained till their forfeiture in 1455. James IV. granted this castle to the borough of Kirkcudbright in 1509; but it has since been alienated by the corporation; and its site is now private property. The present castle of Kirkcudbright, was built on the ruins of a collegiate church, about the year 1582, by Sir Thomas M'Lellan of Bombie. Lord Kirkcudbright, his descendant, being obnoxious to Government, in 1663, was sent prisoner to Edinburgh, where he died. After his death, the castle came, by succession, to Sir Robert Maxwell of Orchardton, who sold it to the Earl of Selkirk. On a moorish hill, called Barstobrick, a few miles northward, in the parish of Tongueland, is still shown the spot where Mary Queen of Scots halted and refreshed herself, in her flight after the battle of Langside. On St Mary's isle, a priory was founded, in the reign

of David I. by Fergus lord of Galloway. It was a cell to the abbey of Holyroodhouse in Edinburgh; and its revenue in money was 307*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* No vestige of it remains. In the neighbourhood of Kirkcudbright are traces of many ancient camps and fortresses.

Dundrennan Abbey, several miles S.E. of Kirkcudbright, in the bottom of a long and narrow valley, 1½ mile from the sea coast, was founded by Fergus lord of Galloway in the year 1142, for monks of the Cistercian order. It was originally an extensive and elegant pile, but now lies in ruins. The church was in the form of a cross. The body of it was 120 feet in length, and 55 in breadth, divided into three aisles. From north to south the transept measured 120 feet, and 46 from east to west. The east end of the church was of the same breadth as the middle aisle, viz. 25 feet, and 55 in length. On the south side of the church were the cloisters, containing a square area of 94 feet; adjoining to which were the lodgings and different offices of the monastery. A son of John Lord Herries was the last abbot, who afforded an asylum to Queen Mary; and after his death, James VI. annexed this place to the chapel of Stirling. The only part of the revenues of this abbey, accounted for at the Reformation, was the annual receipt of 500*l.* The chronicle of Melrose is thought to have been written by an abbot of this monastery. The first part was certainly composed by an Englishman, and is a continuation of Bede's history; the second part appears to have been the production of a native of Scotland.

On the left hand of the Orr, about 9 miles E. from Kirkcudbright, and south of the military road, is a round hill where justice was anciently administered; and near the sea coast are the ruins of two forts partially vitrified. To the westward of the Orr, and 7 miles N.E. of Kirkcudbright, are the scanty remains of *Buittle* castle, celebrated in the history of King Robert Bruce. It is said to have been a favourite residence of John Baliol, King of Scotland. (see *Buittle*

parish.) Three miles northward is *Castle-Douglas*, anciently called Carlingwark, a small borough of barony and manufacturing town.

Seven miles northward of the county town, and 5 NW. from Buittle, are the ruins of *Thrievie*, or Thrieff castle, built by one of the lords of Galloway on an island of the Dee. The Earls of Nithsdale enjoyed the office of keepers of this castle until the year 1747, when all the heritable jurisdictions in Scotland were annexed to the Crown. The keeper of this castle received from each of the 26 or 27 parishes in the stewardry, a fat cow for winter provision, until A. D. 1715, when it ceased to be exacted.

New-Abbey, also called the Abbey of Sweetheart, was founded on the coast of Nithmouth, 6 miles S. of Dumfries, by a daughter of Allan lord of Galloway, and mother of John Baliol, King of Scotland, in the 13th century. Its site is in the middle of a level field, enclosed by a stone-wall 8-10 feet high. The church is 194 feet long, and 102 broad at the cross, with a tower upwards of 90 feet in height. To this abbey valuable possessions belonged, to the annual amount, in money, of 682*l.* After the Reformation, it remained in the hands of the Crown, from 1587 to 1624, when the barony was granted to Sir Robert Spottiswood. It has since been burdened by Queen Anne with a *mortification*, or deed of mortmain, to the second minister of Dumfries, paid out of the lands of Drumm, which amounts to 141*l.* 4*s.* 8½*d.* The parish-kirk stands on the south side of the church, and was built out of part of its ruins. The tract on either hand of New-Abbey is tolerably improved; but the inland territory consists of rocky hills, mosses and moors. South of the abbey, and a mile from the coast, the mountain Criffel, rises about 1831 feet above the level of the sea. On its summit there is a spring of fine water, near which is a large heap of stones called Douglas's Cairn.

Terregles, a seat of the Earl of Nithsdale, is pleasantly situate above Dumfries, on the opposite bank of the Nith,

21 miles NE. of Kirkcudbright; and near it are the ruins of *Lincluden Abbey*, founded for benedictine nuns by Uthred, father to Rolland, lord of Galloway, in the reign of Malcolm IV., and afterward changed into a provostry, on account of the immorality of the nuns. This place was highly ornamented by the Earls of Douglas, and was their favourite residence when wardens of the west marches. A few miles SW. of Terregles, are the ruins of *Hills* castle, sometimes called Lochrutton from the adjacent lake. It was one of the strongholds of the Douglas family when lords of Galloway. In the year 1300, it was of sufficient extent to receive King Edward I. on his way to Kirkcudbright.

New Galloway is a small inland royal borough and market town, 80 miles SW. from Edinburgh, 19 N. of Kirkcudbright, 25 NE. of Wigton, 54 ENE. of Port Patrick, on the Ken, and above the place where this river expands into a lake. This town, united with Stranraer, Whithorn and Wigton, sends one member to the British parliament. About a mile hence, on a commanding eminence, at the head of Loch Ken, are the ruins of *Kenmuir* castle, where Baliol sometimes resided. Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, in whose family Kenmuir continued upwards of three centuries, was by King Charles I. raised to the dignity of the peerage, by the titles of Viscount Kenmuir, Lord Lochinvar. Robert, the seventh viscount, having engaged in the rebellion 1715, was taken prisoner, tried, condemned and executed; and his honours, with most of his estates, were forfeited to the crown. Not far from New Galloway, there is a ridge of hills called the *Kells*, lying from NW. to SE., five miles in length and three in breadth, composed of one solid mass of granite, and partially covered with heath. On the sloping sides of those hills are large loose masses of rock, many of which are 10 tons weight. At the termination of this ridge, is another rocky hill containing great quantities of iron stone.

Minnigaff, a mean village, is situate on the river Cree,

almost opposite to Newton-Stewart, 12 miles SW. of New Galloway. In its neighbourhood are several seats, and a lead mine was formerly wrought. About 6 or 7 miles eastward is Cairnmoor, a mountain of granite, computed to be 2597 feet above the level of the sea.

Creetown, lately erected into a borough of barony, is situate at the bottom of Wigton bay, 13 miles NW. of Kirkcudbright, and 7 SE. of Minnigaff. Some manufactures have been introduced into this place; and a considerable number of vessels, employed in the coasting trade, belong to it.

Gatehouse, a modern village, consisting of three streets, 13 miles S. of New Galloway, and 7 NNW. of Kirkcudbright, is noted for a flourishing manufacture of cotton, and a tannery. The superior of this village is Mr Murray of Broughton, who has a beautiful modern house in its neighbourhood, surrounded by extensive gardens and pleasure grounds. On the right hand of the Cree, above Gatehouse, are the ruins of Cardoness castle, the vestiges of a camp, a druidical circle, and a fort partially vitrified.

In this stewardry, numbers of druidical temples formerly existed; but many of the immense masses of stone of which they were composed, have been broken and carried off as materials for erecting farm houses. There are also remains of ancient towers and castles of the ordinary barons; but there is no tradition concerning them.

Seats.—*Cailly*, Murray, near the mouth of the Fleet. *Cardoness*, Maxwell, in Anwoth parish. *Castle Douglas*, Douglas, in Kelton parish, 7 miles NE. of Kirkcudbright. *Corbieion*, Riddoch. *Dundænnan abbey*, Maitland, 6 miles SE. of Kirkcudbright. *Glenlee*, Miller, on the right hand of the Ken, near Dalry, in Kells parish. *Greenlaw*, Gordon, 10 miles from Kirkcudbright. *Kenmuir castle*, near Kenmuir loch. *Kirrochtrec*, near Newton-Stewart. *Machrimore*, Dunbar, near Newton-Stewart. *St Mary's isle*, Earl of Selkirk, at the mouth of the Dee. *Orchardton*,

Douglas, 5 miles E. of Kirkcudbright. *Terregles*, near Dumfries. *Thrieve*, on the Dee, 6 miles from Kirkcudbright parish.

This shire is divided into the following *parishes*.

Anwoth, in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, and 7 miles NW, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from NE. to SW, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth; containing 740 inhabitants. The sea shore, for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles is flat and rocky, except in one place where it is bold and elevated. There are no harbours. Along the shore, the soil is dry and tolerably fertile on a bed of sand, or gravel. Further up the river Fleet, the surface is uneven and barren; but a small strip on the banks of the river is arable. For several miles along the river, there is a considerable quantity of wood interspersed with seats and cultivated fields. There are about 8600 acres in the parish, of which nearly 2900 are arable. The land, in general, is enclosed, and well cultivated. The valued rent is 2871*l.* Scots. On the border of the neighbouring parish, Kirkmabreck, the country is hilly, and covered with heath and patches of grass. The most remarkable hill is Cairnharrah, partly in this parish, and 1110 feet above the level of the sea.

Antiquities.—The tower of Rusco and the castle of Cardoness, both of a square form; are situate on the banks of the Fleet. At the SW. end of the parish, is a moat, or mound, on a rocky peninsula, near which is a stone 5 feet 3 inches high, engraved with rude characters on both sides. A mile SE. of the church is a watch tower, or vitrified fort, on the top of a hill, which forms a level area 30 paces long and 20 broad, almost surrounded with an irregular ridge of loose stones, mixed with vitrified matter.

Balmaclellan, in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, and 23 miles N, is of an oblong figure, bounded on the W. by the Ken; containing 734 inhabitants. The surface, for the most part, is moorish, and tolerably level; but scarcely one-fourth of the whole is arable. Along the N. boundary is a

ridge of pretty high hills. About 60 acres are covered with wood, and 20 with 5 small lakes. The soil along the Ken, and 2 miles inland, is dry, light, and inclining to gravel. The central and eastern districts are partly of a light, partly of a deep soil, and moss covered with heath. On the NE. extremity the soil is good, but not much improved. The greater part of the parish is fit only for pasturage. The valued rent is 3481*l.* Scots. The great road from Wigtonshire to Edinburgh passes through this parish.

Balmaghie, in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, and 9 miles N, is 8 miles in length, and 3-6 in breadth; containing 1110 inhabitants. The soil, in some places, is deep, strong and fertile; in others light and dry; but a great proportion of the parish is covered with heath and rocks. There are a few bleak and rugged hills, with some morasses of considerable extent. Along the E. and S. skirts are verdant and fertile meadows. The river Dee passes along the N. side of the parish, and at the NE. corner it is augmented by the Ken. Of 5 lakes, that of Grannoch is the largest, being $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{3}$ th of a mile. The most noted mineral spring, is a strong chalybeate water at Lochenbreck, on the estate of Woodhall. The valued rent is 3651*l.* Scots. At the SE. corner of the parish, in an island 16 acres in extent, formed by the Dee, was situate the castle of Thrieve, formerly the residence of the Douglasses, lords of Galloway. The remains of this edifice consist of a great square tower, at a small distance, surrounded by a wall, with 4 round towers.

Borgue, in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, and 4 miles SW, is 10 miles in length, and 7 in breadth; containing 858 inhabitants. In 1670, this parish was formed by the union of the parishes of Senwick and Kirkandrews. Of an irregular figure, it has upwards of 15 miles of sea-coast, which is bold and rocky, except 4 or 5 bays. Though there are no high hills, yet the surface is very unequal. The soil is a fine loam, sometimes mixed with gravel or sand, on a bottom of rock, or hard gravel. There is little wood, and no rivers.

About one half of the parish is arable, and indifferently cultivated; but it is a fine grazing country. The dun of Boreland is a circular mound, 40 yards in diameter, and surrounded by a deep fosse. There are other mounds of earth of remote antiquity. Some remains of a strong fortification, in the farm of Borneas, exist on a high rock projecting into the sea.

Buittle, in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, and 8 miles NE, is about 8 miles from N. to S., and 3 in breadth; containing 932 inhabitants. It is bounded on the S. by the Solway frith. The surface is unequal, and the soil tolerably fertile. A considerable proportion is enclosed, but not much improved. In general, it is best adapted to pasturage. There are plantations of some extent. On the NW. border is a fort partially vitrified. About 15 miles W. of Dumfries, are the ruins of a castle, said to have been a favourite residence of John Baliol, king of Scotland. Some fragments of its walls and vaults remain.

Carsfairn, in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, and 31 miles N., comprises about 1000 arable acres, of which perhaps one-tenth is under tillage; containing 459 inhabitants; the country, in general, is hilly; the high hills are green, and the lower heathy. The soil fit for pasturage is partly dry, and partly wet and spongy. The valued rent is 5760*l.* Scots. Little attention is paid to agriculture, in a territory interspersed with craggy hills, wide tracts of heath and morasses. Of iron ore there is abundance; and almost all the springs are impregnated with that mineral.

Colvend, in the presbytery of Dumfries, and 18 or 20 miles SSW., extends 8 miles along the Solway frith, and 4 in breadth; containing 1298 inhabitants. The surface is rough, diversified with small patches of cultivated land. Towards the E. end of the parish, the fields are more regular and arable; but along the N. and NE. borders there are mountainous tracts covered with heath. The soil, for the most part, is a light loam adapted to pasture. The sea coast is bold and

rocky, except towards the E, where it becomes tolerably flat. The valued rent is 3183*l.* Scots. There are some natural woods and small plantations. At the SE. corner of the parish, on a high promontory, at the mouth of the river Urr, are vestiges of a work of strength, called the Castlehill of Barclay; and about 2 miles higher, on the same river, are traces of another fort, called the Moat of the Mark.

Crossmichael, in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, and 10 miles N, is 5 miles from E. to W, and 3-4 in breadth; containing 1227 inhabitants. About $\frac{2}{3}$ th of this parish is covered with heath and coarse grass; but the whole of the surface is beautifully diversified. The land, interspersed with gentle eminences, rises in the form of a ridge from the Urr on the E, and from the Dee on the W. There is a variety of soil, as loam, clay, gravel and sand. A valley along the Dee is pleasant and fertile. The whole parish may contain 7696 acres. Erngrogo lake is remarkable for its 2 islets; and Loch Roan covers upwards of 36 acres, in the highest part of the country. The valued rent is 3461*l.* Scots.—Many tracts are considerably improved. In different parts are heaps of stones called Pictish cairns. This parish was anciently a dependency of the abbey of Sweetheart, or New-abbey; and the church was then a place of worship in the times of Popery.

Dalry, in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, and 22 N, is 10-15 miles from N. to S, and 6-10 in breadth; containing 1061 inhabitants. About nine-tenths of this parish, unfit for cultivation, yields excellent pasture. Most of the hills above the Black water are green; the rest are heathy. The arable land, though poor, yet, when properly cultivated, yields grain of a superior quality. Of this description is the holm of Dalry, which is naturally the best land in the parish, next to the holm of Grennan. Along the river Ken, which rises in the N. extremity of the parish, there are natural woods of considerable extent; and in some other parts there are plantations of firs. The lakes of Rostan, Knocksting, and Knock-

man are small; that of Lochinvar is 3 miles in circuit, containing the remains of a castle anciently belonging to the Gordons. In different parts, there are moats, and tumuli, and cairns. The road from Kirkend to Ayr and Glasgow passes through this parish. The church stands almost in the centre of the four parishes of Glenkens, which, it is said, were anciently but one. It is uncertain when Kells and Balmaille were detached; but Carsfairn, as late as 1640, formed a part of Dalry and Kells.

Girthon, in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, and 7 miles WNW., is 20 miles from N. to S., and 3-5 in breadth; containing 1780 inhabitants. The surface is varied. From its northern and along its eastern boundary, for the space of 10 miles, it is bleak, hilly and covered with heath; but southward thence, it is level and fertile. The valued rent is 3281*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* Scots. There are several lakes in this parish. Gatehouse-of-Fleet is a populous and thriving village, on the banks of the Fleet.

Kells, in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, and 19 miles N., in the form of an isosceles triangle, almost surrounded by the rivers Ken and Dee, is 12-15 miles in length, and 3-6 in breadth; containing 794 inhabitants. The face of the country is hilly. At the S. end, there are rocky hills almost covered with heath; and on the NW. the higher hills are clothed with verdure. Many lesser rocky hills in the interior parts are interspersed with moss and heath, meadow and arable land. The soil on the SW. and N. is, for the most part, shallow, rocky and barren. On the E. side of the Ken, there is about a mile of flat and arable soil, of a deep clay. There are 200 acres of rich flat land at the head of Loch Ken. Besides this loch, there are 6 other lakes, 3 on the N. end, and 3 on the S. end of the parish. Loch Ken and Loch Dee are but one lake 10 miles in length. There is little improvement in agriculture; the farmers chiefly depend on the sale of their black cattle, sheep and wool. There are up-

wards of 500 acres of natural wood and some plantations. On the acclivity of a hill in the Kells range, there is a *rocking stone*, 8 or 10 tons weight, so nicely balanced, as to be easily moved by the pressure of the finger. The high road from Edinburgh to Portpatrick passes through this parish.

Kelton, in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, and 7 miles NNE., is 6 miles long and 3 broad; containing 2263 inhabitants. This parish, including Gelston and Kirkcormack, consists of 9500 acres. The soil, in general, is thin; but in some places there is a fine loam. The surface is uneven, and diversified with small conical hills. On the S. and SW. borders, some of the hills are covered with heath. Some tracts are improved; but the chief produce is oats; and the staple commodities are black cattle and sheep. The valued rent is 3598*l.* Scots. Carlingwark lake, covering 80 acres near the N. boundary, contains an inexhaustible fund of shell marl. At the NE. corner of the parish, there is a druidical temple: and in different parts are several moats, with the ruins of a castle which belonged to the lords of Kirkcudbright.

Kirkbean, or Caerben, in the presbytery of Dumfries, and 12 miles S. in the SE. corner of Galloway, is 4–6 miles in length and 3 in breadth; containing 800 inhabitants. There is a ridge of hills that terminates in Crowfell, or Crofell, anciently used as a beacon, being 2044 feet above the level of the sea. The soil, in general, is fertile and well cultivated. On the NW. and W. a considerable tract rests on a bed of limestone; on the SE. is deep clay and loam; on the SW. are 1000 acres of salt and whinny pasture, in some places light and sandy, but mostly arable. The castles of Cavens and Weaths, now in ruins, were once the property of the regent Morton; and, after his forfeiture, were granted to the family of Nithsdale. At the mouth of the Nith, Carsethorn bay is frequented as a safe anchoring place, in 3 fathoms water. John Paul, commonly called John Paul Jones, was a native of Kirkbean.

Kirkcudbright, the seat of a presbytery, and formerly composed of 3 separate parishes, viz. Dunrod, Galtway, and Kirkcudbright, united about the middle of the 17th century, is nearly an oblong square, 7 miles from N. to S, and 3-4 in breadth; containing 2763 inhabitants. It consists of 12,325 acres; and the proportion of arable land to that of pasture, is as 4 to 1. It is, in general, a hilly country; but the acclivities of the hills are arable, and well cultivated. The soil is of two kinds, viz. wet soil on the hills, and dry light soil on a bottom of gravel. The valued rent is 6029*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* Scots. There are considerable plantations. The harbour is 10 leagues NE. of the Isle of Man, and its entrance is 5 miles below the town. About 2½ miles E. of the harbour, there is a capacious bay. On St Mary's Isle, now the beautiful seat of the Earl of Selkirk, was formerly a priory, founded in the reign of David I. by Fergus lord of Galloway, but no vestige of it remains.

Kirkgunzeon, in the presbytery of Dumfries, and 11 miles SW, is 5 miles long, and 3 broad; containing 659 inhabitants. It consists of about 8000 acres, of which one-half may be arable. The appearance is rather hilly. Some of the hills are covered with heath, and others with pasture: but there is a good deal of flat land, both fertile and well cultivated. There are vestiges of 3 camps, and a druidical temple. Bar-closh is an old building, said to have been one of the seats of the family of the Herrises. Corrah was built by Sir John Maxwell, brother to the Earl of Nithsdale. This parish, of old, belonged to the abbacy of Holm-Coltern in Cumberland.

Kirkmabreck, in the presbytery of Wigton, and 4 miles E, is 8 miles from N. to S, and 4 in breadth; containing 1264 inhabitants. This parish, gradually rising from the shore, assumes a mountainous appearance; but the interior district, intersected by valleys and low land, is tolerably fertile. The lands watered by the Cree, partly clay, and partly a gravelly

soil, are of a superior quality, and improved. The country along the bay is pleasantly diversified with woods, enclosures and seats. The mountainous part is covered with heath and pasture. Upwards of 1000 acres are in tillage; but much of the parish is in a state of nature. The valued rent is 319*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* Scots. The most noted piece of antiquity is Holy Cairn, a heap of stones, where a battle was fought about the year 1150. There are 4 square towers originally constructed for defence, on the banks of the Cree. Cairns-muir, one vast mass of granite, is a lofty mountain, partly situate in this parish.

Kirkpatrick-Durham, in the presbytery of Dumfries, and 14 miles SW, is 9 miles from N to S, and 3-4 in breadth containing 1156 inhabitants. It lies within 2 miles of the great road from Carlisle to Portpatrick; and on the S. is bounded by the parishes of Urr and Crossmichael. The upper part of the parish, which includes one-half of its extent, rises gradually to the N, and is covered with heath. The lower part declines to the S, and is arable. The soil, thin and sandy, is partially improved. The valued rent is 3500*l.* Scots. The S. division is enclosed and cultivated; the N. consists chiefly of pasture. In several parts, there are remains of circular walls, and mounds of artificial construction.

Kirkpatrick-Irongray, in the presbytery of Dumfries, and 5 miles NW, is 9 miles in length, and 1-3 in breadth; containing 841 inhabitants. The soil is dry, shallow, and mixed with smooth stones. At the distance of 2 miles from the E. extremity, the land rises into hills, except a tract of low ground on the banks of the Cruden. Beyond these hills the parish slopes into soil intrinsically good; and after crossing a valley, it rises again into arable fields, sheep walks and moors, near the border of Kirkpatrick-Durham. To the N. and NW, there is an elevated district, called the Bishop's Forest, which, at a distance, has a bleak and heathy appearance. This district is skirted with farms; and the river

Cairn is fringed with woods. Some agricultural improvements have been carried on in the parish. The valued rent is 4415*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* Scots.

Lochrutton, in the presbytery of Dumfries, and 5 miles SW, is of an elliptical form, 4½ miles from W. to E, and 3 in breadth; containing 563 inhabitants. The country gradually rises from the E, forming a kind of amphitheatre. In the lower and upper extremities, and towards the S, it is hilly; but the rest is an arable valley interspersed with knolls, meadows and morasses. The soil, in general, is a light loam on a bottom of gravel, or granite, and is tolerably cultivated. The lake, from which the parish derives its name, is 1 by half a mile in extent. In several mosses there is abundance of marl. The chief articles of export are barley and cattle. At the E. end of the parish, upon a hill, there is a druidical temple, 170 feet in diameter; and in other places are vestiges of towers, anciently used for residence or defence. The military road to Portpatrick runs through the length of this parish.

Minnigaff, in the presbytery of Wigton, and 7 miles N, is 24 miles in length, and 12 in breadth; containing 1580 inhabitants. The country has a rugged appearance, being composed of rocks and hills covered with heath. Several mountains are of considerable height; Cairnsmuir is 3000 feet above the level of the sea; and one or two more are still higher. Some of the hills are wooded; and others contain lead ore. The soil is poor and barren, except a strip along the banks of the Cree which is fertile. The staple commodities are black cattle and sheep. There is neither lime nor coals. The great road from Edinburgh to Portpatrick passes through this parish.

New-Abbey, formerly Kirkindar, in the presbytery of Dumfries, and 7 miles S., is 8 miles long, and 2½ broad; containing 1045 inhabitants. It consists of 7810 Scots acres, of which 2000 are arable, 500 meadow and pasture, 300 natural wood and plantations, nearly 5000 hill, moor and moss.

The lower district along the Nith is enclosed and well cultivated; the upper consists of rocky hills, mosses and moors. In the former division, the soil is a light, brown loam on dry gravel; and some fields on the shore are of a deep, coarse soil. In the latter district, the soil is on a wet, cold bottom, and is applied chiefly to pasture for black cattle and sheep. The river Nith bathes the E. border for about two miles. There are three small lakes. The S. and SW. boundaries are a chain of hills, terminating in Criffel, or Crofell. The abbey of Sweetheart was formerly mentioned.

Parton, in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, and 17 miles N, is nearly a square, five miles on each side; containing 569 inhabitants. Bounded on the E. by Kirkpatrick-Durham, from which it is separated by the Urr, it is about 15 miles distant from the nearest seaport. The surface is uneven and hilly, not mountainous. The arable ground is of a light and sandy quality, tolerably cultivated. The flats are heathy, except towards the S. border, where furze and broom formerly prevailed. Sheep, black cattle and oats, are the chief commodities. There are 7 small lakes in this parish; and many chalybeate springs. Extensive morasses of peat earth are everywhere to be found. An artificial mount 120 yards in circumference, near the church, is surrounded with a deep ditch; and about half a mile N. there is another, double the size, and enclosed by two ditches. About three miles N. of the church, there is a heap, or cairn, of stones 120 yards in circuit. A mile or two above Parton, the streams of the Dee and Kenn are united.

Rerrick, or Monkland, in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, and 6 miles SE, is 10 miles in length and 6 in breadth; containing 1224 inhabitants. The face of the country is uneven and broken, and a great proportion of the lands is appropriated to the purposes of pasturage; although the whole is arable, except the northern district that is hilly, and covered with heath, and several mosses, one of which covers about 300 acres. There are considerable plantations, but

little improvement of the soil. Black cattle is the staple commodity. Of freestone and ironstone there is abundance. The valued rent is 5960*l.* Scots. The old abbey of Dundrennan has been already mentioned. There are 2 druidical temples, and 12 Saxon and Danish camps. Raebury castle stands near the entrance into Kirkcudbright bay.

Terregles, in the presbytery of Dumfries, and 4 miles W, is 5 miles long, and 3 broad, bounded on the E. by Holywood, and on the W. by Troquire; containing 534 inhabitants. It consists chiefly of a loamy and sandy soil, partially improved. The college of Lincluden has been already noticed.

Tongueland, or Tongland, in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, and 2 miles N, is 8 miles from N. to S, and 2—4 in breadth; containing 802 inhabitants. It consists of a ridge of high ground from S. to N, with a gentle declivity to the Dee on the E, and to the Tarff on the west. The soil is various. In the western district, and along the Tarff, there is good meadow ground; in the S. end, a fine red mould on a rocky bottom; in the middle a mixture of sand; and in the N. end a mossy soil, covered with heath and grass, on a bed of rock. Many arable patches are interspersed; and many fields are enclosed, and recently much improved: but the greater part of the parish is best adapted to pasture. The valued rent is 2815*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots. Near the church are the ruins of a priory, founded for Præmonstratensian monks in the 12th century, by Fergus, Lord of Galloway; and annexed to the bishoprick of Galloway in the 17th century. There are several druidical cairns, and some traces of old encampments. At the mouths of the Dee and the Tarff, there are two harbours.

Troquire, or Troquaire, in the presbytery of Dumfries, and 2 miles S, bounded on the W. by Lochrutton, and on the E. by the river Nith, is 7½ miles in length, and 4½ in breadth; containing 3409 inhabitants. It is partly hilly and partly flat; and some of the hills are covered with

heath. There are about 5075 acres arable, a considerable proportion of which is tolerably cultivated, and upwards of 550 in woods and plantations. The soil is various, but generally light. Moss and moor form, perhaps, one-fifth of the parish; and it is traversed by the military road from Dumfries to Portpatrick.

Twynholm and *Kirk-Christ*, in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, and 3 miles NNW, bounded on the SE. and S. by the Dee and the Tarff, is 9 miles in length and 2 in breadth; containing 740 inhabitants. The surface is high land, and well watered by numerous springs and rivulets. Clay, moss, gravel and sand, are the varieties of soil. Some of the lands are rich, fertile, and skilfully cultivated. The valued rent is 2796*l.* Scots. The ruins of Cumpstone castle are near the junction of the Tarff and the Dee; and another old building stands opposite to St Mary's Isle.

Urr, in the presbytery of Dumfries, and 16 miles SW, consists of 12,000 acres, 19 miles in length, and 6 in breadth; containing 2329 inhabitants. The soil, in general, is light. The arable land, in proportion to that which cannot be cultivated to advantage, may be as 12 to 1. There are some thriving plantations, and some districts tolerably improved; but black cattle is the staple commodity. Marl, iron ore, and limestone in several districts are found. There are some moats and fortified camps. The moat of Urr is a large artificial mount on the W. bank of that river, about half a mile below the church.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE—STATISTICAL TABLE.

Presbyteries.	Parishes.	Extent in Miles.		Population in		Ministers in 1818.	Stipends in 1755.	Patrons in 1818.
		Length.	Breadth.	1755.	1811.			
Kirkcudbright	Anworth	6½	3½	531	740	Th. Turnbull,	L.64 8 9½	Sir David Maxwell.
—	Balmacellan	7	5	534	737	Ja. Thomson,	60 16 7½	Crown.
—	Balmaghie	8	4	697	1110	J. Henderson,	71 8 8	Gordon of Balmaghie.
—	Borgue	10	7	697	858	J. Gordon,	66 3 7½	Crown.
—	Buittle	8	3	899	932	Al. Crosbie,	74 2 2½	Ditto.
—	Carsfarn	7	5	609	496	Hen. Corrie,	61 14 5½	Do. and Sir J. H. Maxwell.
Dumfries	Colvend	8	4	898	1998	A. Macculloch,	64 12 11	Do. and D. of Buccleuch.
Kirkcudbright	Crossmichael	5	3½	613	1084	J. Johnstone,	67 4 4½	Gordon of Greenlaw.
—	Dairy	12	8	891	832	Al. McGowan,	71 9 11½	Sir J. H. Maxwell.
—	Giribon	20	3½	567	1727	Ro. Gordon,	64 9 1½	Crown.
—	Kells	13	4	784	778	W. Gillespie,	67 18 4	Gordon of Kenmure.
—	Kelton	6	3	811	1905	Jo. M'Lellan,	62 4 3	Crown.
Dumfries	Kirkbean	5	3	529	656	Ed. Neilson,	75 18 10½	D. of Buccleuch.
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	7	3½	1513	2763	R. Mutter,	68 12 2½	Crown.
Dumfries	Kirgintoun	5	3	489	545	Jo. Crockett,	50 17 2½	Maxwell of Carruch.
—	Kirkmabreck	5	4	858	1212	Jo. Sibbald,	55 0 0	Crown and Barholm.
Dumfries	Kirkp. Durham	9	3½	699	1007	D. Lamont,	73 11 11	Crown.
—	Kirkp. Irvingray	9	2	895	730	—	—	Oswald of Auchencruive.
—	Lochrutton	4½	3	564	514	Th. Inglis,	57 10 0	Crown & D. of Buccleuch.
Wigton	Minsigaff	9½	12	1209	1609	J. G. Maitland,	59 17 9½	Ditto.
Dumfries	Newabey	8	2½	634	832	W. Wright,	66 1 8	Ditto.
Kirkcudbright	Paron	5	5	396	496	Ja. Rae,	61 1 1½	Glendinning of Partoun.
—	Rerrick	10	6	1051	1166	Ja. Thomson,	69 8 10½	Crown.
Dumfries	Terreyles	5	3	397	510	Geo. Heron,	52 13 6½	D. of Buccleuch.
Kirkcudbright	Tongland	8	3	537	636	Th. Brown,	50 4 6½	Crown.
Dumfries	Tronquair	7	4½	1391	2774	W. Thornburn,	—	Ditto.
Kirkcudbright	Twyneholm, &c.	9	2	519	683	Jo. Williamson,	62 4 4	E. of Selkirk.
Dumfries	Urr	19	6	1193	1719	J. M. Whir,	71 4 1½	Crown.

6. WIGTONSHIRE.

THIS county, being the SW. corner of Scotland, is bounded on the east by Kirkcudbrightshire, on the south and west by the Irish channel, on the north by Ayrshire; lying between $54^{\circ} 38'$ and $55^{\circ} 4'$ N. latitude, and between $4^{\circ} 16'$ and $5^{\circ} 6'$ W. longitude from Greenwich; consisting of $451\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, and 288,960 English acres. Of an irregular form, and deeply indented with bays, it is 23–25–29 miles from north to south, and about 30 from west to east; in 1811 containing 17 parishes, 5166 inhabited houses, 5863 families, 12,205 males, 14,686 females, and 26,891 inhabitants. No part of it is more than 13 miles from the sea coast. The valued rent is 67,641*l.* 17*s.* Scots; and the real rent, in 1811, was 123,836*l.* Sterling. It may be divided, according to the situation of its principal towns, into the three districts of Wigton, Whithorn and Stranraer.

Wigton, the eastern district, is watered by the river Cree and several small streams, which descend from the mountains of Carrick.

Whithorn, the SE. division, is of a triangular form, bounded by the bays of Wigton and Glenluce. Toward the south it terminates in a promontory called Burrowhead, near which lies the small island of Whithorn.

Stranraer, also called the Ryndes or Rinnes of Galloway, partly rugged, but containing a large proportion of good land, extends 29 miles from north to south, and is nearly separated from the rest of the county by Glenluce bay and loch Ryan. The Mull of Galloway is the south, and the Corsewall, or Fairland-point, the north, extremity of the peninsula.

Wigtonshire, or West Galloway, has a southern exposure; and its waters run southward, nearly parallel to one another. Though uneven in the surface, there are few

mountains; and many of the hills are accessible to the plough. The richest lands lie near the coasts: the inland, and more elevated parts, are interspersed with heath and moss. The northern territory, called the Moors, is bleak and hilly, extending over three-fourths of the shire, and containing no arable land, some detached spots excepted.

The *rivers* in this county are of little importance. The *Cree* forms a considerable part of the eastern boundary. The *Bladenoch* issues from loch Macbeary, which contains several islets; and, after a course of 24 miles, it falls into Wigton bay. The Tarff, Luce and other streams, are of little note. The coasts are deeply indented by navigable bays and inlets of the sea. Wigton bay and Luce bay advance far northward into the county. The former is a frith, navigable for about 15 miles. It is 3 miles broad six miles from its entrance, and then gradually diminishes as it extends northward, dividing this county from the stewardry of Kirkcudbright. In several places of the bay there is good anchorage; in particular, a little below Creetown, where a ship of 500 tons may ride in safety. The bay of Luce contains several lesser bays, some of which might be converted into convenient harbours. The Mull of Galloway is the south point of Scotland, between Luce bay and the Irish sea.

In the neighbourhood of Wigton, there is a level tract, 2 miles long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad, which bears all the marks of having been once covered by the sea. It is much lower than the adjoining district; and the soil consists of a kind of sea sleet condensed, mixed with shells, and of great depth. After the sea had retired, this tract must have been covered with trees, the trunks of which are found in great numbers over the whole of it, covered with moss to the depth of 5–10 feet.

Concerning the agriculture of this county, it may be sufficient to observe, that a spirit of improvement exists among several of the proprietors; and great exertions are making

to introduce the modern and most approved system of husbandry.

This county, as well as most parts of Scotland, was anciently covered with *forests*; but these have long ago been demolished; and proprietors find the renewal of them a difficult task, in places not sheltered from the influence of the sea.

Minerals.—Some districts contain slate quarries, and marble, with promising appearances of lead, copper and coal. (See *Parishes*).

Maps.—In 1782, Mr Ainslie, from an actual survey, constructed and published a map of this county, in 4 sheets, on a scale of one inch to a mile.

Towns.—*Wigton*, a royal borough, the seat of a presbytery, and the county town, containing, in 1811, 1936 inhabitants, including the country part of the parish, is situate near the mouth of the Bladenoch water, on a bay of the Irish channel, 105 miles SSW. of Edinburgh, and 34 from Port-Patrick. It has a port, with a narrow entrance, but little trade. A convent of Dominicans was founded here, in 1267, by Fergus Earl of Galloway. Its revenue, at the Reformation, was, in money, 1159*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; bear, 16 chalders, 6 bolls, 3 firlots; meal, 53 chalders, 9 bolls, 2 firlots;—but this account is defective. The vestiges of the ancient castle are south of the town. Wigton, Strauraer, Whithorn, and New Galloway, join in electing a member of Parliament. To the westward, are three noted hills, near the coast of Glenluce bay, viz. Knock of Luce, computed to be 1014 feet in height, the Fell of Mochran 1020, and Burhullion 814.

Newton-Stewart, also called Newton-Douglas, is a small, irregularly built, manufacturing town, on the east side of the river Cree, 5 miles inland from the bottom of the bay, 7 north of Wigton, and 126 SW. of Edinburgh, on the high road betwixt Dumfries and Port-Patrick. The principal manufactories are a cotton work, a brewery, and a

tannery. The tide comes up the river to the town. A dreary tract of flat, black heath and moss, extends from Newton-Stewart to Glenluce. The water of Cree is navigable till within 2 miles of it, at a place called *Carty*, where small vessels are brought.

Whithorn, *Candida Casa*, is an ancient but mean royal borough, consisting of one street, running from north to south, with several cross lanes, 15 miles S. of Wigton, 4 from Burrowhead, 148 SSW. of Edinburgh, and 107 S. of Glasgow. A priory of Præmonstratenses was founded here in the reign of David I. At the Reformation, its income amounted to 253*l.* 6*s.* 7½*d.*; bear, 7 chalders 8 bolls; meal, 13 chalders 4½ bolls; oats, 6 chalders; 13 dozen capons, and one pound of wax. Near the coast, and 3½ miles from the town, on a small island of the same name, are the remains of a church, said to have been the first place of Christian worship in Scotland. About five miles north of Whithorn, on the sea coast, near the village of Garliestown, and ruins of *Eggerness*, stands *Galloway* house, a handsome seat, in a well improved district. At *Garliestown*, a flourishing village, built in the form of a crescent on a bay of the same name, 7 miles S. of Wigton, the tide flows 5 hours from the south, and ebbs 7. It is there high water a quarter of an hour before 11 o'clock A. M., at new and full moon. This place is commodiously situate for a harbour; and there are several points where light-houses might be erected in that neighbourhood, with great advantage to navigation.

The castle of *Sinnyness* stands on a precipice overlooking the bay of Glenluce, 15 miles W. from Wigton; and to the eastward, at some distance from the coast, is the castle of *Mochrum*, near a hill of the same name, and almost environed by lakes and morasses. The tract reaching from *Sinnyness*, SE. along the coast to the little village of *Port-William*, is rugged, naked and barren; but the inland part is cultivated, and noted for excellent barley.

New Luce is an inland village, at the confluence of two

streams which form the Luce, 8 miles E. of Stranraer. The *Luce* runs southward, by the ruins of Luce Abbey, and falls into the bay below the village of Glenluce, 132 miles SSW. of Edinburgh.

Glenluce is a village 15–21 miles W. from Wigton, at the bottom of Luce bay. It was formerly noted for an abbey of Cistercian monks, founded in its vicinity by Rolland lord of Galloway, in 1190. The monks were brought from Melrose. The manse stands on part of the site of the abbey. Four miles NW. is *Castle-Kennedy*, a seat of the Earl of Stair, on a beautiful lake. It was anciently the seat of the Cassillis family. In 1717, it was consumed by an accidental fire.

Stranraer is a small but populous royal borough, the seat of a presbytery, and a thoroughfare between Scotland and Ireland, at the bottom, or south extremity of Loch Ryan, 126–145 miles SW. of Edinburgh, on the road to Port-Patrick, from which it is distant $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles. This town has some manufactures of cotton and linen stuffs, little trade, and no artificial harbour; but there is good and safe anchorage in what is called the *road*. The castle is a whinstone building, with freestone corners and windows, but is now uninhabited. In that neighbourhood stood a monastery called *Sedes Animarum*, or Souls' Seat, founded by Fergus lord of Galloway in the 12th century. To the south of the town is *Culhorn*, a residence of the Earl of Stair, ornamented with extensive plantations and pleasure-grounds; and to the eastward are the ruins of Castle Kennedy, already mentioned.

Loch Ryan is a beautiful and commodious bay, about 10 miles from NNW. to SSE. The entrance is nearly two miles broad, and the bay itself is of an oval figure, in some places 4 miles in breadth. There are several good anchoring places,—as Cairn-bay; Portmore-bay, a little within the entrance on the west side; the Wig, on the west side of a sand bank called the Scar: Soleburn-bay, at the mouth of a rivu-

let of the same name; and Dalmennock-bay on the east coast, about 2 miles above Cairn. Every where through the loch the anchorage is good. The tract westward, between the loch and the north channel, is a bleak, moorish, and partially cultivated peninsula.

Port-Patrick is a mean seaport town, with a small, dry harbour, 121 miles from Carlisle, 75 from Dumfries, 34½ from Wigton, 90 from Glasgow, and 152 from Edinburgh, by Ayr. This is the ordinary passage to Donaghadee in Ireland, which is about 20 miles distant across the channel. It enjoys a southern exposure, and is sheltered by a semi-circle of hills on the north. Formerly the harbour was a mere inlet between two ridges of rock; now an excellent quay is built, with a reflecting light-house. In 1778, Mr Smeaton completed a pier in this port. The harbour, from its confined situation, is approached with considerable risk: for, to the north and south, large reefs of rocks run far into the sea; but, within the harbour, vessels are secure. The rise at spring tides is about 14 feet; and, at ordinary neaps, 8 or 9 feet. At low water, one can walk round the point of the pier. At Donaghadee, the tide ebbs and flows an hour sooner than at this place. Within 3 or 4 miles of the Irish shore, a regular current, called *the Race of Strangers*, sets off for the Mull of Galloway, and, when opposed by the wind, exhibits the appearance of breakers. *Dunskey* Castle stood on the extremity of the Mull of Galloway (see *Parish of Port-Patrick*). To the south of the town, near the bay of Float, there is an excavation in the rock, called the *Good-Wife's Cave*, which has a remarkable echo. *Cairn-pat*, a mountain, inland from Port-Patrick, rises about 800 feet above the level of the sea. Its summit appears to have been a military station, being surrounded by three walls or intrenchments, and commanding an extensive prospect.

The headland, between the bay of Loch Ryan, and the Irish or North channel, is called the *Ryndes*, or *Rinnes*, of Galloway. It is about 30 miles in length, and 3—6 in

breadth. The south part of this peninsula is hilly; but most of the flat grounds produce tolerable crops of corn, and good pastures; and the shores afford abundance of fish. On either side are small bays and anchoring places.

Port Nessock, on the west coast, 10 miles S. of Portpatrick, and 8 N. of the Mull, is the only natural bay on that coast. The land behind it is low, but on either side of considerable height. The access to it is easy and safe. It is a mile wide at the entrance, half a mile at the bottom, and three-fourths of a mile in depth. It is open to the WNW. wind; but there is good anchoring ground. A pier constructed in this place would be of signal advantage.—From the Mull, or south extremity of Galloway, there is a prospect of the north of England, Isle of Man, and Ireland.

Seats in this shire.—*Bulkail*, Adair. *Balgreggan house*, Maitland, on the west side of Luce bay. *Barnbarrow*, Vans Agnew. *Castle Kennedy*, Earl of Stair, between Loch Ryan and Luce bay, about 8 miles E. of Portpatrick. *Castle Stewart*, 9 miles S. of Wigton. *Craig-huie*, Blair, near Portpatrick. *Culhorn*, Earl of Stair, 2 miles from Stranraer. *Dunskey castle*, Blair, half a mile from Portpatrick. *Galloway house*, Earl of Galloway, on the west side of Garlicston bay. *Genoch*, Cathcart, between Glenluce and Stranraer. *Glasserton house*, Stewart, 4 miles from Burrowhead. *Kildrochet house*, Countess of Rothes, 4 miles S. of Stranraer. *Lochnaw castle*, Agnew, in Leswalt parish, 5 miles NW. of Stranraer. *Merton house*, 2 miles W. of Newton-Stewart. *Monreith*, Maxwell, near Luce bay. *Physgill*, Stewart, S. of Whithorn. *Tonderghie*, Stewart, 3 miles from Whithorn.

The shire of Wigton is divided into the following parishes.

Glasserton, in the presbytery of Wigton, and 12 miles S. is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from N. to S, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ —3 in breadth; containing 1047 inhabitants. It is bounded on the W. and NW, and

on the S. and SE. by the bay of Luce. The surface, unequal, rugged and hilly, is most elevated towards the N. The hills are rocky, and covered with heath: the lower tracts among them are marshy. The soil, in general, is loam, gravel, peat earth, and clay. Furze and shrubs abound; but there are few plantations. The lands are partially enclosed. The estate of Glasserton, and some other districts, are well improved; but the rearing and feeding of cattle, is the first object in the rural economy of farmers. There are some traces of ancient encampments.

Inch, in the presbytery of Stranraer, and 3 miles E, is 9 miles in length, and 4—9 in breadth; containing 1831 inhabitants. About half of this parish consists of low and flat land, between Lochryan and the bay of Luce. On the E. and NE. of this plain, there is an extensive range of hills, partly arable, and partly fit for pasture. Their summits are covered with heath. The soil is various. Near Stranraer there is good loam; but elsewhere the soil is light and sandy. The hills abound in moss. Some districts are considerably improved; and in others are thriving plantations. The valued rent is 5954*l.* Scots. Numbers of black cattle and sheep are reared in this parish. There are 15 fresh-water lakes, several deep caves on the coast, and 9 cairns in different places. On the border of Lochryan, there is a moat 336 feet in circumference at bottom. There are some remains of Castle Kennedy, formerly mentioned. The great road from Portpatrick to Dumfries, passes through this parish.

Kirkcolm, in the presbytery of Stranraer, and 6 miles N, is 6 miles long, and 4 broad; containing 1465 inhabitants. On all sides it is surrounded by the sea, except on the S, where it is bounded by Leswalt. The soil along the shore is thin, sandy, and inclining to gravel. Inland there is a rich loam; in some parts a deep clay; in others a mixture of all these soils. Some improvements in husbandry have

been recently introduced. There are no antiquities of any note.

Kirkcinner, in the presbytery of Wigton; and 3 miles S, is 13 miles from NW. to SE, by 12 miles—or 9 miles from W. to E, and 6 in breadth; containing 1433 inhabitants. The soil, in general, is thin and light; except some carse land which is clay, well cultivated; but black cattle were, till very lately, the chief article of export. The hills were formerly covered with furze or broom, now with good crops or pasture. There are vestiges of 2 circular camps, concerning which there is no tradition. The river of Bladenoch is the boundary betwixt this parish and Wigton, and also betwixt it and Penningham.

Kirkmaiden, in the presbytery of Stranraer, and 16 miles S, is 10 miles in length, and 2 in breadth; containing 1719 inhabitants. On the W. it is bounded by the Irish sea, and on the E. by the bay of Glenluce. The general appearance is hilly. Most of the level tracts are tolerably fertile, but indifferently improved. By the sale of black cattle, the farmers pay a considerable proportion of their rent. In this parish there is plenty of whinstone slate. There are several bays and anchoring places, and caves, in one of which is a petrifying water.

Kirkcowan, in the presbytery of Wigton, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW, is of a triangular form, 15 miles from NE. to SW, and 6-7 in breadth, but in one place not exceeding 1 mile; on the NE. bounded by the Bladenoch; containing 1006 inhabitants. The soil is various. The arable land in the NW. district, is cold, thin, and not very productive; in the SE. end it is light, dry, stony, and of a better quality: but most part of this parish consists of moorlands, interspersed with arable plots. There is little agricultural improvement, the attention of farmers being chiefly directed to the rearing of horses, black cattle and sheep. There are cairns and tumuli in different parts.

Leswalt, or *Lochswalt*, in the presbytery of Stranraer, and 4 miles NW, is 5—7 miles in length, and 3—6 in breadth; containing 1705 inhabitants. It is diversified with hills and plains, valleys, meadows and mosses. Adjacent to Lochryan, the soil is light, sandy, and well cultivated. The middle of the parish is elevated and partially covered with verdure or heath. On the S, SW, and NW, the ground is wet and spongy, in some places a deep clay mixed with gravel. There are large tracts of moss. Little improvement has been made, except in one district, where some fields are highly cultivated. The valued rent is 3600*l*. *Soots*. Black cattle and sheep are the articles of commerce on which the farmers chiefly depend. The coast is bold and rocky. *Lochnaw* castle is an ancient edifice, and seems to have been intended for a place of defence. It was protected on the N. by a lake which has been drained.

New Luce, in the presbytery of Stranraer, and 9 miles E, is of an irregular figure, 10 miles in length, and 5—6 in breadth; containing 457 inhabitants. On the S. and SE. it is bounded by Old Luce, from which it was disjoined in 1646. There is little arable land, except along the banks of the rivers. The greater part of the parish is covered with rocks, heath and moss. Luce water is the common boundary betwixt this parish and Ballantrae. Cross water runs from N. to S. through the upper part of the parish, and falls into the Luce. Two attempts were lately made to discover veins of lead; but detached masses of ore only were found. In the NE. district, on a small eminence, are two large upright stones, on one of which is the figure of a cross.

Mochrum, in the presbytery of Wigton, and 7 miles SSW, is 10 miles in length, and 4—5 in breadth; containing 1345 inhabitants. On the S. it is bounded by the bay of Luce. The general appearance is partly level and partly mountainous; but the flats are not extensive, nor the hills of great elevation. From the eastern boundary along the bay, the soil, for the most part, is light; but in some places there is a

strong deep loam. Parallel to the beach near the W. extremity, the land rises suddenly so as to form a steep bank. Towards the centre of the parish, the soil becomes gradually more thin and strong; while a large extent on the E. and W. sides consists of rocky eminences, or mossy swamps and lakes, interspersed with patches of dry arable land. The arable and pasture grounds in this parish, are of the same extent nearly. Black cattle and sheep are considerable articles of commerce. On a steep bank, near the E. extremity of the sea coast are traces of a camp; and within 2 miles of the W. border, near the shore, are ruins of a small church called St. Finian's chapel. In the middle of the moorland, there is an old strong tower, almost surrounded by lakes.

Old Luce, in the presbytery of Stranraer, is 10 miles in length, and 2—7 in breadth; containing, in 1811, 1536 inhabitants. It is deeply indented by Luce bay on the one side, and by New Luce on the other. On the sea coast there are several landing ports for small vessels. There is little flat or low land in this parish; but the highest hills do not exceed 200 feet above the level of the sea. The tracts not arable produce pasture for cattle and sheep; the soil of the arable part is light, dry, enclosed, and tolerably cultivated: But the dependence of the farmer is chiefly placed upon black cattle. The valued rent is 5991*l.* 15*s.* Scots; and the real rent about 4000*l.* Sterling. Few ruins of the abbey now exist. There are many tumuli, or cairns of stones, within view of one another; a chain of which may be traced two miles.

Penningham, in the presbytery of Wigton, and 5 miles N, is 12—16 miles in length, and 5—6½ in breadth; containing 2847 inhabitants. The lands above the military road, which passes through this parish to Portpatrick, are inferior to those on the S. side, which are good, and have been considerably improved. The moss of Cree, along the river of this name, has a deep clay bottom, and was once covered by the sea. By the assistance of the tides, the Cree is naviga-

ble within two miles of Newton-Stewart and Minnigaff. The valued rent is 6151*l.* Scots.

Portpatrick, in the presbytery of Stranraer, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW, is about 8–9 miles square; containing 1302 inhabitants. This is the nearest point of Great Britain to Ireland, the channel being only about 20 miles in breadth. The greater part of the parish consists of moorland and mosses, some of which are on the tops of the highest hills. The agricultural improvements are inconsiderable; and the import of black cattle and horses from Ireland is the chief article of commerce. The Cairn-pot, about 800 feet above the level of the sea, appears to have been a military station, being surrounded by 3 stone walls, or entrenchments. It commands an extensive prospect. The castle of Dunskey, half a mile S. from Portpatrick, stands on the brink of a tremendous precipice, and seems to have been constructed for defence, as the sole access to it is by a drawbridge. A cave, in its vicinity, is held in great veneration by the vulgar.

Sorbie, in the presbytery of Wigton, and 6 miles S, is 6 miles from N. to S. and 3–6 in breadth; containing 1265 inhabitants. On the E. it is bounded by Wigton bay. The face of the country is diversified with little hills and fruitful plains. The soil, though not deep, is fertile, enclosed and well cultivated. There are several thriving plantations.— On the NW. border, a fresh-water lake, 3 miles in circuit, contains an island, in which are vestiges of a house and garden. There are upwards of 12 miles of sea coast, including bays. The shore is bold to the S, but becomes flat at Hunter's bay; and continues so to Garliestown, where it rises again. Galloway house is pleasantly situate on the W. coast of Wigton bay, and completely sheltered by thriving plantations.

Stonykirk, composed of the united parishes of Stonykirk, Clashank and Toscarton, lying between Luce bay and the parish of Portpatrick, in the presbytery of Stranraer, and

6 miles S, consists of 17,000 acres; containing 2364 inhabitants. An extensive tract, along the bay of Luce, is of a sandy soil hardly capable of improvement. The rest of the parish is light, dry and well cultivated and improved. The valued rent is 4924*l.* Scots. There are 3 beautiful mounds, one of which is 460 feet in circumference at the base, 60 feet in perpendicular height, and surrounded by a circular ditch. On the estate of Ardwell are some druidical temples and Pictish castles; and on the lands of Garthland, is a square tower 45 feet high, formerly the residence of the Thanes of Galloway.

Stranraer, the seat of a presbytery, contains 1923 inhabitants. The lands in the vicinity of the town are tolerably cultivated; and a considerable quantity of grain is raised for exportation. Lochryan, at the head of which the town of Stranraer is situate, has been already noticed. The road from Portpatrick to Carlisle passes through the town.

Whithorn, in the presbytery of Wigton, and 11 miles S, is about 8 miles from N. to S. and $4\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth; containing 1936 inhabitants. It is a portion of a peninsula formed by Wigton bay on one side, and on the other by Luce bay. The face of the country is diversified with hills and valleys. The soil, in general, is fertile, enclosed, and considerably improved. There are several thriving plantations. The coast extends about 9 miles; and near Burrowhead the shore is bold and rocky. On the estate of Castlewigg, fine variegated marble, and strong slate, have been found; and in another district are appearances both of lead and copper. Near the isle of Whithorn are the ruins of a church, conjectured to be one of the earliest Christian places of worship in Scotland. There are remains of several camps and castles upon the coast, probably used as places of defence against the Scandinavian invaders.

Wigton, the seat of a presbytery, of an irregular figure, and $34\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. of Portpatrick, is 4-6 miles in length and

2-4 in breadth; containing 1711 inhabitants. It consists of about 5500 acres, on the E. bounded by the bay of Wigton and frith of Cree. The S. side is interspersed with hills, the tops and bottoms of which are more fertile than their declivities. In that district, the soil both on the hills and plains, is a dry, light mould, on till or gravel. In the NW. end of the parish, there are upwards of 1000 acres of moss and moor, with some arable ground of a poor and unproductive soil. In the NE. district, the soil consists of a condensed alluvion, mixed with shells. Most of the arable land is enclosed, and considerably improved. The valued rent is 160*l.* 14*s.* Scots. In the W. end of the parish, are the standing stones of Torrhouse, a circle of 19 erect granite stones, 218 feet in circumference. Forty-three yards S. of that circle, is a large single stone; 160 yards eastward, are 3 stones in a line from W. to E.; and directly N. are 2 cairns, or barrows, the nearest of which is 140, and the farthest 166 yards distant from the standing stones. The circumference of the former is about 240 feet, and that of the latter 256.

WIGTÓNSHIRE—STATISTICAL TABLE.

Presbyteries.	Parishes.	Extent in Miles.		Population in		Ministers in 1818.	Stipends in 1755.	Patrons in 1818.
		Length.	Breadth.	1755.	1811.			
Wigton, Stranraer,	Glaserton, Inch,	3	1½	809	1047	S. Clanaghan,	L. s. d. 57 3 4	Crown.
—	Kirkcubbin, —	9	4	1513	1831	P. Ferguson,	69 2 3½	Ditto.
Wigton, Stranraer,	Kirkcubbin, —	6	4	765	1191	W. Rose,	65 8 10½	E. of Galloway.
Wigton, Stranraer,	Kirkcubbin, —	13	10	792	1160	Ja. Reid,	55 7 3	Agnew of Shewchan.
Wigton, Stranraer,	Kirkcubbin, —	10	3	—	1613	J. French,	57 16 1½	E. of Stair.
—	Kirkcubbin, —	15	6	795	787	Anth. Stewart,	51 16 8	Agnew of Shewchan.
—	Leswalt, —	6	4	652	1329	A. M'Cubbin,	57 7 3½	Crown.
—	Luce, New	10	5½	439	368	W. M'Kergo,	52 10 0	Ditto.
Wigton, —	Luce, Old	10	4	1509	1221	W. Learmont,	72 4 5½	Ditto.
—	Mochrum, —	10	4½	828	1113	Jo. Steven,	60 7 9½	Ditto.
Stranraer, Wigton, Stranraer,	Penningham, — —	13	5½	1509	2569	Ja. Black,	70 17 9½	E. of Galloway.
—	Portpatrick, —	3	3	551	1090	J. M'Kenzie,	55 5 10	Sir D. Hunter Blair.
—	Sorbie, —	6	4	900	1091	E. W. Davidson,	69 10 0	Crown.
—	Stonykirk, —	4	3	1151	1848	Ja. Anderson,	73 17 11	Stonykirk and M'Dowal of Garthland.
—	Stranraer, Whithorn, Wigton,	—	—	649	1792	Da. Wilson,	55 16 8	Crown.
—	—	8	4	1300	1904	Chr. Nicholson,	68 13 10½	Ditto.
—	—	5	3	1032	1475	Pet. Young,	73 10 8	E. of Galloway.

7. AYRSHIRE.

AYRSHIRE is bounded on the north by Renfrewshire; on the east by the shires of Lanark, Dumfries and Kirkcudbright; on the south by those of Kirkcudbright and Wigton; on the west by the Irish Channel; being 55–60 miles from N. to S. in a direct line along the sea coast, and 29 from W. to E. in the latitude of Ayr; but the breadth of Carrick, and part of Cunningham, does not exceed 13–16 miles; consisting of about 1045 square miles, and 668,800 English acres. In 1811 it contained 46 parishes, 15,407 inhabited houses, 21,494 families, 48,506 males, 55,448 females, and 103,954 inhabitants. The valued rent is 191,605*l.* Scots; and, in 1811, the real rent was estimated at 336,471*l.* 10*s.* Sterling.

The eastern boundary is formed by an elevated ridge in a semicircular direction, and parallel nearly to the coast. There are few mountains of note, except toward the southern border of Carrick. Carleton hill rises with a steep ascent from the coast, to the height of 1520 feet above the level of the sea. Knockdaw and Knocknorman are equally high, but further removed from the shore. Knockdolian, 697 yards in height, and of a conical shape, is a conspicuous landmark to vessels entering the frith of Clyde.

Rivers.—The *Garnock*, a small stream, rises on the border of Renfrewshire, 10 miles above Kilwinning, flows southward, receives the Lugton, and falls into the harbour of Irvine. The *Irvine* has its source near Loudon hill, on the confines of Lanarkshire, and thence it proceeds westward by Derval, Newmills, Galston, Riccarton, &c. augmented by many rivulets, and loses itself in the sea below Irvine. The *Ayr*, or Aire, descends from the mountains in the parish of Muirkirk, near the eastern border of the county. In a western course nearly parallel to the Irvine, it receives the

tribute of many small streams, and falls into the sea at the county town. The *Doon*, from Lochdoon, on the north border of Kirkcudbrightshire, flows NNW. to the sea near the mouth of the Aire. The *Girvan* and *Stinchar*, two inconsiderable streams, issue from small lakes near the border of Kirkcudbrightshire, and flow SW. to the Channel; the former losing itself at Girvan, and the latter at Ballantrae.

Lakes.—There are many small lakes, but few of them are of any importance.

Minerals.—There is abundance of coal, lime and ironstone, in every district; and in various places freestone and granite are found.

Surface and Soil.—Two centuries ago, there were considerable forests in this county. At the time of the Reformation, a forest extended from the neighbourhood of Ayr to Barnwell, or the Kirk of the Forest, 10 miles eastward. But this and other forests, excepting Dalrymple wood on the Doon, have been long since destroyed; inasmuch, that, 50 years ago, hardly any timber or plantations remained, except some natural woods on the borders of rivers. At present, every gentleman's seat is ornamented with a greater or less quantity of young wood; and, in many places, hedge-rows have been introduced: so that there may be 25,000 acres covered with plantations, and 5000 with natural wood. The soil is various. On the sea coast it is light and sandy, interspersed with a deep loam. A considerable portion of the shire is a productive clay. In some districts a poor till, covered with a few inches of clay, extends for miles. Further up the country, there is a spongy clay land, cold, wet and obdurate, producing a coarse grass. On the east boundary, the land is elevated and moorish, intersected with mosses, bogs and marshes. Improvements in agriculture are partial, and in a progressive state. Several districts are chiefly devoted to the support of cattle; and the manufacture of cheese has been the source of much wealth to the northern part of the county. A map of this county was published by Captain

Armstrong, A. D. 1774, in 6 sheets, and afterward reduced to one.

Ayrshire is divided into three districts, or bailiages, viz. Cunningham, Kyle, and Carrick.

CUNNINGHAM, in general a level and agreeable district, of a triangular form, is divided from Kyle by the river Irvine, intersected by the Garnock, and watered by several streams of little note. Towards the confines of Renfrewshire, it rises into an assemblage of hills, with intervening valleys. Along the sea coast, and in the southern part of the district, there are tracts of tolerably flat and fertile soil. Its west angle, however, is mountainous; and the coast is rocky. This district comprehends 260 square miles, and abounds in manufacturing towns and villages.

Towns, &c.—*Largs* is a flourishing village, frequented for the purpose of sea-bathing; 5 miles from the north extremity of the county, $14\frac{1}{2}$ S. of Greenock, $33\frac{1}{2}$ W. of Glasgow, and opposite to the Large Cumbray. It is situate on a level beach, open to the west and south, but on all other sides bounded by a semicircular ridge of hills; and noted for a signal victory gained near it by Alexander III. over the Norwegians, A. D. 1263. To the eastward, and at some distance from the coast, there is a perpendicular rock, or wall of stone, a mile long, and 50–60 feet in height, beyond which are the ruins of two castles. Beith, Dunlop famous for its cheese, Stewarton, Fenwick and Kilmaurs, are small inland villages, north and north-east of Irvine.

Kilcinning, a manufacturing town, (the parish, in 1811, containing 3291 inhabitants), is situate on the river Garnock, a few miles NNW. of Irvine, 28 miles SW. of Glasgow by Paisley, and 32 S. of Greenock by Largs. A monastery for Tyrönensian monks was founded here by Hugh Moreville, Constable of Scotland, A. D. 1140, and demolished in 1560. The buildings of this house, when entire, occupied several acres; and its annual income amounted to 840*l.* Scots; wheat, 8 bolls; beans, 14 chalders, 1 boll, 3

firlots, 3 pecks; oatmeal, 67 chalders; 13 stirks, 14 capons, 100 hens, 268 cheeses, 9 fathoms square of a peat stack. At the general dissolution of religious houses, Alexander, Earl of Glencairn, obtained a grant of this abbey; but, in 1603, Hugh, Earl of Eglinton, got a new grant of the same, with all the lands and tithes which belonged to it; and they were erected into a temporal lordship to him and his heirs. He also obtained the patronage of the churches of Kilwinning, Irvine, Dunbarton, Kilmarnock, Ardrossan and Kilburney. Nothing remains of this abbey, but a steeple and a gable. At some distance there is an elegant seat of the Earl of Eglinton. The road from Kilwinning to Irvine lies through a tract of light and sandy soil.

Kilmarnock, is an irregularly built, flourishing, populous, manufacturing town, erected into a borough in 1591. It is situate in the road from Glasgow to Irvine and Ayr, 65 miles from Edinburgh, $21\frac{1}{2}$ SSW. of Glasgow, $6\frac{1}{2}$ E. of Irvine, 24 WSW. of Hamilton. This borough is governed by 2 bailies, and a council of 17 members. Near the church, there is a stone pillar called Soulis' cross, 8 or 9 feet high, erected in memory of Lord Soulis an English nobleman killed on that spot, in 1444, by one of the family of Kilmarnock.—*Dean* castle, NE. of the town, was an ancient seat of the Boyds, Earls of Kilmarnock, and forfeited in the year 1745. It consisted of a large vaulted tower, built about the beginning of the 15th century, and surrounded by a court, and other buildings of a more modern date. This house was consumed by fire, A. D. 1735, through the carelessness of a maid servant. The road from Kilmarnock to Ayr, lies through a fertile, enclosed, well cultivated country. A railway has been made from the Troon harbour to this town, a distance of 10 miles, by the Duke of Portland.

Irvine, or Irwin, is an indifferently built royal borough, the seat of a presbytery, and a manufacturing town, situate on a rising ground in a sandy tract, on the north bank of the river, half a mile from its harbour, $23\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW.

from Glasgow, and 35 S. of Greenock. Articles of woollen manufacture are prepared here to a large annual amount. A convent of Carmelites was founded by the Laird of Fullarton, about the beginning of the 15th century. The harbour, from the quay to the bar, has 9–11 feet of water: but at spring tides, in violent gales from the south or south-west, it is sometimes 16 feet. The exports are coal, woollen and linen goods; the imports are hemp, iron, timber, grain, &c. To the south of the town, a narrow rocky peninsula extends into the sea; and bending northward forms a fine natural harbour called *Troonbay*, which affords safe anchoring ground from every quarter but the north-west. An excellent harbour has been lately formed here by the Duke of Portland. The Glasgow merchants, aware of the advantages to be derived from this situation, about the year 1700, offered to purchase the adjoining lands, which they designed to convert into a sea port; but the proprietor, it is said, rejected their offer. The merchants, constrained to abandon this plan, explored the whole coast in quest of a convenient sea port, and built Port Glasgow as the next station most eligible for their trade. Two miles SW. of Troon is Lady island, where two beacons were erected in the year 1775, for the security of vessels upon this dangerous coast. The best anchoring place is where these two beacons are brought under one, and where there are five fathoms water and clear ground, within a cable's length of the shore. About three quarters of a mile east from the largest beacon, there is a ridge of rocks, lying nearly south and north, upon which at low water are $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms. The half-tide rock is about a quarter of a mile NE. from the largest beacon, and is covered at half floods. Between it and the island, there is a channel 4 feet deep at low water, where small craft may pass through. The rock called *Lappoch*, about 100 yards in length, is in a line with Irvine steeple, the half-tide rock and Lady isle, and lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW. from the bar of Irvine. It is dry at low water, and has a broad channel betwixt it and the mainland, from 7 to 8 fathoms deep. Inland

from Troonbay is the village of *Dundonald*, together with the residence of the Earl of that name, where Robert II. once resided, and where he died.

To the eastward of Irvine, near Newmills, are ruins of several old castles, many tumuli or cairns of stones, and the vestige of a druidical temple on the summit of a high hill.

Saltcoats is a small village built on a ridge of rock, 7 miles NNW. of Irvine, 35 S. of Greenock, and 32 SW. of Glasgow. It is a frequented watering place, and has a natural harbour that can be entered at ordinary tides by small vessels. Its salt pans, for some time past, produced at an average 3000 bolls of salt yearly. A considerable part of the lower grounds in that neighbourhood appears to have been anciently covered by the sea. The collieries in that district are very productive. There are no coal strata found north of Saltcoats or south of Girvan on the west coast; nor any north of St Andrews (except an inferior kind lately discovered in the county of Sutherland) and south of Berwick on the east coast; so that these four points may be said to bound the coal country in Scotland, stretching from SW. to NE. across the island, in breadth between 30 and 40 miles.

Ardrossan castle and promontory, opposite to Horse island, are within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of Saltcoats. This castle was demolished by Cromwell, and the stones were carried off for the purpose of building a fort and parapet at Ayr. A commodious harbour is formed at Ardrossan for the reception of trading vessels. Thence a canal is to extend 31 miles 60 chains to Tradestown, in the vicinity of Glasgow. At the commencement of the canal, the ground is 38 feet above the level of the Clyde at high water mark. According to the plan proposed, the canal proceeds on the same level 10 miles 40 chains to the village of Johnston; and there it is raised by locks 64 feet to the summit level, which is 102 feet above the Clyde. At this elevation it proceeds 18 miles 40 chains to the neighbourhood of Saltcoats, where the descent westward begins. This descent is 104 feet 6 inches to the harbour of Ardrossan.

Kilmaurs is a small inland town, consisting of one street and several by-lanes, pleasantly situate on a gentle ascent fronting the south, 5 miles E. from Irvine. It was erected into a borough of barony by James VI., at the request of Cuthbert Earl of Glencairn, and William his son, Lord Kilmaurs. By these noblemen, 240 acres were granted to 40 different persons, to be held by them as burgesses of Kilmaurs. The object of this institution was to bring together a number of artisans, for the purpose of establishing a considerable manufacturing or trading town. But the effect of granting so large a quantity of land to each of the original settlers, was, that their descendants deserted their sedentary employments, and became a race of petty landholders, each contenting himself with the produce of his small plot of ground.

KYLE, the middle district, consisting of about 380 square miles, lies between the river Doon and the Irvine, and is traversed from east to west by the Aire. Toward the confines of Lanark and Dumfries-shire, it is elevated, rugged, and covered with heath; but the midland and maritime tracts are agreeably diversified, well cultivated, and planted with villages and seats.

Towns, &c. *Ayr*, or Aire, Erigena, is the county town, the seat of a presbytery, and a royal borough; situate on a sandy plain, at the mouth of a river of the same name, where there is a dry harbour for small vessels; 77 miles SW. of Edinburgh; $33\frac{1}{2}$ SSW. of Glasgow; $46\frac{1}{2}$ S. of Greenock; 38 SW. of Hamilton; and $96\frac{1}{2}$ WNW. of Carlisle. It is united with Campbeltown, Inverary, Irvine and Rothsay, in sending a member to the British Parliament. It consists of a broad street, with two rows of well built houses, and several lanes. A monastery for Dominican friars was founded here by Alexander II.; and another for Observantines, in 1472. The citadel built by Cromwell, and fortified with a stone wall and fosse, enclosing about 10 acres of ground, was demolished at the Restoration. It was a parallelogram,

defended by four bastions. A mile from the town, near the shore, there was a house called King's Chapel, founded by Robert Bruce, for the reception of lepers. The adjacent bay is capacious, but dangerous in a west and south-west wind. On either hand of the town, the beach is low; and the entrance of the harbour is precarious, on account of a bank, or bar, at the mouth of the river, whose bed is narrow, and not above 12 feet deep at spring tides; so that vessels exceeding 140 tons cannot be brought over the bar. The trade of this place consists chiefly in the exportation of coal. In its neighbourhood, there is a strong chalybeate spring, salutary in scrophulous and scorbutic complaints.

Newton-upon-Ayr, a small flourishing borough of barony, opposite to the county town, on the north side of the river, consists of one principal street, with several lanes, on a light sandy soil. The government of it is vested in two baillics, one treasurer, and six councillors. The number of freemen in the community is limited to 48. At the mouth of the river, a lighthouse was erected in 1790. In the neighbourhood, there is abundance of coal.

About 17 miles NNE. of Ayr, in the parish of Galston, and bathed by the Irvine, is Patie's Mill; which perhaps gave rise to a celebrated Scottish song.

The south-east part of Kyle yields excellent pasture, especially in the neighbourhood of New Cumnock. The hills thence south-west to Dalmellington, abound in coal and veins of various minerals.

Between Old Cumnock and Ochiltree, 11 miles E. from Ayr, is Auchinleck, an ancient seat of the Boswells. ' It is, like other castles, built upon a point of rock, and was, I believe, anciently surrounded with a moat. There is another rock near it, to which the drawbridge, when it was let down, is said to have reached. Here, in the days of tumult and rapine, the laird was surprised and killed by the neighbouring chief, who perhaps might have extinguished the family, had he not, in a few days, been seiz-

‘ ed and hanged, together with his sons, by Douglas, who ‘ came with his forces to the relief of Auchinleck.’ (*Johnson’s Travels.*)

CARRICK, the southern district, consisting of 399 square miles, is in general mountainous, with some delightful valleys interspersed, and fertile declivities inclining towards the sea-coast. The two valleys, watered by the Stinchar and the Girvan, exhibit a wild and varied scenery that attracts the notice, and excites the admiration of every traveller.

Maybole, or Minniboil, a manufacturing town and borough of barony, consists of one principal street and some by-lanes, situate on a ridge with a dry bottom, and a fine south exposure, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. from Ayr, and 81–84 SW. from Edinburgh. It is defended from the north and north-east winds by a range of high lands, which gradually rise in the form of an amphitheatre. A collegiate church was founded here in 1441. (see *Maybole* parish.) Three miles NE. there is an ancient building, called the Old House of Cassillis, consisting of a square tower, whose walls are said to be 16 feet thick, with a court of lesser buildings. It stands on a bank above the Doon, surrounded by extensive plantations, and is the property of the Earl of Cassillis.

Crossraguel abbey was founded by Duncan, son of Gilbert Earl of Carrick, for Cluniac monks, A. D. 1244, betwixt Maybole and the village of Kirkoswald. (For a particular description of this abbey, see *Grose’s Antiquities*, vol. II. p. 202.)—The last abbot was Quintin Kennedy, brother to the Earl of Cassillis. Both the temporalities and spiritualities were, by King James VI., annexed to the bishoprick of Dunblane. The revenues of this house, at the Reformation, were—money 466*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; bear 18 chalders, 7 bolls, 3 firlots, $3\frac{1}{2}$ pecks; meal 37 chalders; oats 4 chalders, 15 bolls, 3 firlots, $3\frac{1}{2}$ pecks. The ruins of *Turnberry* castle are on a promontory of the sea coast, 2 miles W. of Kirkoswald, and 6 SW. of Maybole. This castle belonged to Alexander Earl

of Carrick, who died in the Holy Land, and left an only daughter, named Martha, who married Robert Bruce, Lord of Annandale. In the expedition of Edward I., the English were in possession of this castle. At present nothing more than the foundation of the building, and some vaults beneath it, remain. About 6 miles SSW. from Maybole, on the bank of the Girvan, is *Dolquharran* castle, an old tower, to which is joined a handsome modern house of a castellated form, the property of Kennedy of Dunure.

Culzean castle, an elegant modern seat of the Earl of Cassillis, is built on a rock about 100 feet of perpendicular height, projecting into the sea. In that rock, below the castle, there are six caves. Of the three towards the west, the largest has its entry as low as high-water mark. The roof is about 50 feet in height, forming an irregular Gothic arch. It extends 200 feet inwards, of various breadth, and has a communication with the other two, which, although less, are of the same irregular form nearly. The other three, towards the east, also communicate with one another, and are nearly of the same height and figure with the former.

About midway between Culzean and Ayr, is *Dunure* castle, an ancient residence of a principal branch of the Kennedy family, from whom that of Cassillis is descended. It is a fine old building, situated on the brink of a perpendicular cliff, in some parts overhanging the sea. Beneath it is a cave, called Browney's cave, now filled up with rubbish. On a rock, near the mouth of the Doon, are the ruins of *Greenaid* castle. Some lower new work was added to it, but never finished.

Girvan is a meanly built town, on a dry and sandy soil, near the mouth of a river of the same name, almost opposite to the rock of Ailsa, 12 miles S. of Maybole, and 54 from Ayr, in the road to Portpatrick. This place has a small harbour, with 9-11 feet depth of water at full tide. Four miles NE. of Girvan, near the river, is Bargenny house, formerly the property of Lord Bargenny, now the seat of

Sir Hugh Dalrymple Hamilton. The inland part of Carrick, south and south-east of Girvan, is diversified with rising grounds and hollows of a light soil; watered by many rivulets; and thinly inhabited.

Ballantrae is an antient, but inconsiderable village, situate at the mouth of the rapid Stinchar, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. of Girvan; 33 N. of Portpatrick, and $66\frac{1}{2}$ SSW. of Glasgow. Near the town are the vestiges of a spacious and strong castle; and in its neighbourhood, Knockdolian, of a conical shape, rises about 1950 feet above the level of the sea, and is a conspicuous landmark to vessels entering the frith of Clyde. On a plain, near Ballantrae, there is a regular druidical circle of upright stones.

Ailsa, about 15 miles from the coast; is a vast rock of a conical form, 940 feet in height, 2 miles in circumference, accessible only on the north-east; and uninhabited. Its summit is covered with heath and a little grass. It is the property of the Earl of Cassillis, who obtains a rent from it; paid from the sale of feathers, solan geese, and rabbit skins. On its acclivity are the ruins of a chapel and fort; and near these there is a spring of fresh water.

Two distinguished literary characters were natives of this county, viz. Chevalier Ramsay, and Robert Burns. The former was the author of *Cyrus's Travels*, and other works; the latter was a celebrated lyric bard.

Among the numerous seats in this county; are the following.—*Auchencruive*, Oswald, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. of Ayr. *Auchinleck*, Boswell, $15\frac{1}{2}$ E. of Ayr, and $94\frac{1}{2}$ from Glasgow. *Barskimming*, Miller, near Ochiltree and the river Ayr, 9 miles from the county town. *Culzean*, Earl of Cassillis, 13 miles southward from Ayr, on the sea coast. *Dumfriesshouse*, Earl of Dumfries, near Old Cumnock. *Dalquharranhouse*, Kennedy, 8 miles from Maybole. *Dumdonald castle*; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. of Ayr. *Eglinton castle*, Earl of Eglinton, one mile and a half from Irvine. *Fullarton-house*, 5 miles from Ayr.

Kelburn-house, Earl of Glasgow, S. of Largs. *Kilbirnie castle*, Earl of Crawford, SE. of Largs. *Kilkerran*, Ferguson, 5½ miles from Maybole. *Largs*, 14½ miles S. of Greenock. *Loudon-house*, Countess of Moira, 13 miles NE. of Ayr. *Orange-field*, Dalrymple, 3 miles from Ayr. *Rosemount*, Fullerton, 5 miles N. of Ayr. *Sorn castle*, Tennant, on the Ayr, and 13 miles eastward.

This county is divided into the following parishes.

PRESBYTERY OF IRVINE.

Ardrossan, 6 miles NW. of Irvine, is 6 miles in length, and 3–5 in breadth; containing 2526 inhabitants. The surface is a mixture of hilly and flat country; in most places arable, in some fit only for pasture. Several tracts are coarse and marshy; others are dry and fertile. The soil is various. Near the coast it is sandy, or a thin stratum of earth on gravel; the NE. and N. districts are a strong deep clay. There are few enclosures; but considerable recent improvements in agriculture. Of lime and coal there is abundance. The valued rent is about 2970*l.* Scots. There are some vestiges of an encampment, on a hill called *Knockgeorgan*, in the NE. extremity of the parish. On the eastern extremity of the same ridge, from the artificial summit of an hill, signals were formerly made of the approach of an enemy. The castle of *Ardrossan* was a very large, ancient structure. The harbour of *Saltcoats* has been already mentioned.

Beith, 10 miles N, is 5 miles from E. to W, and 4 miles in breadth; containing 3755 inhabitants. This part of the country gradually rises from S. to N, where there is a small ridge of hills, whose summits may be 400 or 500 feet above the level of the sea. The land, for the most part, is arable, generally enclosed, and considerably improved; but the climate is moist and rainy. There are few plantations, except in pleasure grounds. The valued rent is 6115*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*

Scots. Of whinstone, freestone, rock-marl, and limestone; there is abundance. There is coal in several parts, but it has never been wrought with success. The lime contains petrifications of shells, &c. The loch of Kilburnie is one mile by half a mile, at the W. end of the parish. Formerly there were two chapels, one where the present church stands, and another on the lands of Freehorn. Several castles, or towers, in different districts, have been completely demolished.

Dalry, 8 miles N, is 9 miles in length and 9 in breadth; containing 2815 inhabitants. The river Garnock, augmented by the Caaf and the Rye, traverses this parish, from N. to S. and falls into the sea at the bar of Irvine. There is a variety of soil. The flat tracts along the Garnock are a deep loam; but most of the ground is clay, on a wet and tilly bottom, enclosed and tolerably improved. A portion of the moss has been converted into arable land. There is plenty of limestone, ironstone, and coal. Near the village there is an artificial mount, called Courthill. In the farm of Achinskeith, there is a remarkable cave, upwards of 183 feet in length, and 5-12 in height. About the middle of it is a spacious opening, 35 feet broad, 12 wide, and 12 high. The whole internal surface is variously indented; and the roof is emblazoned with calcareous incrustations. Anciently, there were two churches in this parish, the one on the E. and the other on the W. of the village. The valued rent is 6538*l.* 14*s.* Scots.

Dreghorn, to which the parish of Percietown was annexed in 1668, is 2 miles SE. of Irvine. Separated on the S. from the parish of Dundonald by the river Irvine, it is 9 miles in length, and 1-3 in breadth; containing 797 inhabitants. The surface is a gradual ascent from W. to E. The soil, nearest to the sea, is a mixture of earth, sand and gravel; above the village, there is a fine loam; and the rest is clay. Almost the whole of the parish is arable and enclosed; but the agricultural improvements are very partial. Oats, barley, ryegrass, and a little wheat, are the products

of the soil. There is abundance of coal in the western district. A considerable quantity of excellent cheese is manufactured in this parish.

Dunlop, of an oblong figure, 8 miles NNE, and bounded by Neilston, Stewarton and Beith, is 7 miles in length, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth; containing 990 inhabitants. This parish, intersected by no rivers, is diversified with small hills, and well adapted to the purposes of agriculture and pasture. In the western district, the soil is light, or thin clay; towards the E. the prevailing soil is deep and heavy, on a cold wet bottom. The modern system of farming is not generally adopted. The principal, and almost the sole business of the farmers, is the manufacture of cheese. Towards the end of the last century, upwards of 10,000 stones of it were made annually in this parish. The valued rent is 411*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Scots. The church was anciently appropriated to the monastery of Kilwinning.

Fenwick, 8 miles ENE, formerly a part of the parish of Kilmarnock, was erected into a new parish in 1642. It is 9 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, containing 1589 inhabitants. In the moorland district, the soil is mossy, and partly covered with heath; in the lower tracts it is of a better quality, but partially enclosed, and not much improved. In general, it is fitter for pasture than corn. The valued rent is about 5000*l.* Scots. There is plenty of freestone and limestone, with thin strata of coal.

Irvine, or Irwinc, bounded on the S. by Dundonald, on the SE. and S. by Dreghorn, on the N. and NE. by Kilwinning, is 25 miles SW. of Glasgow, 35 S. of Greenock, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ N. of Ayr. It is 8-5 miles long, and 1-2 broad; containing 5750 inhabitants. The lower part of the parish is flat and sandy; to the NE. there is a light loam, in some places mixed with gravel. Near the extremity, the soil is stiff clay. It is well cultivated, and ornamented with strips of plantations. Coal is the chief article of export. Near Bourtreehill, there is an old castle of a square form, said

to be the remains of a nunnery, where there was a chapel, a churchyard, and a small village.

Kilbirnie, about 10 miles N. of Irvine, contains 1088 inhabitants. About one-half of this parish gently declines to the S, and is composed of sand, clay and earth; one-third of the soil is moer, moss, and hill, fit only for pasture; the remainder along the river Garnock is a mould of earth and clay, but too wet for wheat. There is plenty of lime, ironstone and coal. The Garnock, a clear and shallow stream, in its progress southward, divides the parish into two nearly equal parts. There is a lake 2 miles by $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile, situate nearly on the highest ground betwixt the Clyde below Paisley and the sea at Irvine. The mansion-house of Kilbirnie, was built by the Crawford family, about 350 years ago; and a new house, about a century and a half ago, which soon after was destroyed by fire. There is plenty of coal, lime and ironstone.

Kilbride, including the lesser island of Cumbray, 13 miles NW, is 6 miles in length, and 2-3 in breadth; containing 1015 inhabitants. Its broken surface, in many places, rises into high hills, some of which are green to their tops, and have been used as signal posts, in the times of the Danish invasions: and Combe-hill is noted for durable millstones, in high repute. The soils are various, viz. dry, light and sandy—mossy—and strong tilly clay—not much improved: but the pasture is remarkably favourable for feeding black cattle and sheep. There is no coal, nor limestone, in the parish. Portencross is an old castle in ruins, on a rock bathed by the sea, opposite nearly to a similar Gothic building on the lesser Cumbray. In the romantic glen of Southannan, are the ruins of a fine seat, formerly the residence of the family of Semple, now the property of Lord Eglinton. Dr Simpson, professor of mathematics in Glasgow, was a native of this parish.

Kilmarnock, 6 miles E, is 9 miles in length, and 4 in breadth; containing 10,148 inhabitants. Situate betwixt

Newmills and Kilmaurs, it consists of about 5900 Scots acres. The appearance is rather flat, with a declivity to the S. The soil is a deep, strong, fertile clay, mixed with sand, on a bottom of till almost impenetrable by water. Towards the NE, there is some moss. Most of the parish is enclosed, and well cultivated: but there are few plantations, except in the vicinity of gentlemen's seats. There is abundance of coal. Dean Castle, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile NE. of the town, and formerly the residence of the family of Kilmarnock, was consumed by fire in 1735. Soulis Cross, a stone pillar, 8 or 9 feet high, in the NE. part of the town, was erected in memory of Lord Soulis, an English nobleman, who, in 1443, was killed on the spot.—The Archbishop of St Andrew's, as abbot of Kilwinning, conveyed the patronage of the church to Robert Lord Boyd, from one of whose successors it was purchased by the Earl of Glencairn; and from this family it was acquired by Miss Scott of Scotstarvet, now Dutchess of Portland.

Kilmaurs, 5 miles E, is 6 miles long, and 1-3 broad; containing 1432 inhabitants. Divided by a rivulet into 2 nearly equal parts, and on the S. and SW. skirted by the Irvine: the surface is diversified by flat fields, declivities and gentle risings, whose summits are shaded with trees. Almost the whole parish is enclosed, subdivided, and tolerably cultivated. Oats are the most productive crop; but black cattle and horses are the chief commodities for sale. The kirk of Kilmaurs was converted into a college by Sir William Cunningham of Kilmaurs, May 13, 1403; and endued for the support of a provost, 7 prebendaries, and 2 singing boys. It was annexed to the abbey of Selkirk; next, to Roxburgh; and afterwards, to Kelso.

Kilwinning, 3 miles N., is 9 miles in length, and 5-8 in breadth; containing 3291 inhabitants. Of an irregular figure, it rises gradually from S. and SW. to E. and NE.; and terminates in high land. The summits of many of the risings are covered with trees. About one half of the parish

is a stiff, wet, clay soil; and the other a light sand and loam. Almost the whole is enclosed, and considerably improved. There are no natural woods, but several extensive plantations, belonging to Lord Eglinton, and other proprietors. Of freestone, limestone, coal, and peats, there is abundance. The valued rent is about 6300*l.* Scots. The most considerable river is the Garnock, which rises in the hills of Kilbirnie, about 10 miles from the town of Kilwinning, traverses this parish some miles, and falls into the harbour of Irvine. The monastery has been already mentioned. It was built by a number of masons, who came from the Continent. The architect, or master-mason, was chosen master of the meetings of the brethren all over Scotland. Hence Kilwinning became the mother lodge, where all appeals from other lodges were decided. Eglinton Castle, the magnificent seat of the family of Eglinton, is in this parish.

Largs, 20 miles NNW., contains 1801 inhabitants. Bordering on the shire of Renfrew, it consists chiefly of a strip of land between the mountains and the frith of Clyde; extending 9 miles along the shore. To the eastward, the land rises into a long range of mountains, which separate this parish from Innerkip, Greenock, Kilmalcolm, Lochwinnoch, Kilbirnie, and Dalry; so that it is a sequestered spot. The soil is light, shallow, and gravelly; in general better fitted for pasture than corn. In the plain, where the village is situate, a battle was fought between the Scots and Danes, or Norwegians, in 1263. In the northern part of the parish, near the coast road, are to be seen the ruins of 2 castles, or towers, concerning which there is no tradition. Kelburn, a seat belonging to the Earl of Glasgow, is remarkable for the romantic scenery of the glen behind it. The village of Largs is now much frequented in summer, as a watering-place, or for the purpose of sea-bathing.

Loudon, 12 miles E., at the extremity of a fine strath, watered by the river Irvine, and bounded by high hills on the N. and S., is 9 miles in length, and 3-7 in breadth; containing 3170 inhabitants. It consists of about 10,000 acres,

of which about 7600 are arable, and upwards of 1000 in sheep farms. There is a large proportion of the arable land enclosed, and well cultivated. There are extensive mosses; and of lime and coal there is abundance. The soil, in general, is a rich deep loam; but a small part of it is light and inclining to gravel. There are ruins of a druidical temple on the highest hill—many tumuli, or cairns, in several places,—and two ruins, called castles, or forts; the one at the village of Auldton, and the other near Derval, and surrounded by a deep ditch. The Knights Templars had lands in this parish. An ancient castle, belonging to the family of Loudoun, was burnt, upwards of three centuries ago, by the clan Kennedy, headed by the Earl of Cassillis. There is another old building, belonging to the same family, in the village of Newmilns. The house of Loudoun is surrounded with plantations; and in one of the enclosures, near the house, is a druidical ruin.

Stevenson, an irregular square, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles each way, on the N. shore of the bay of Ayr; containing 2911 inhabitants. This parish is naturally divided into 2 districts, viz. the upper enclosed farms on the N., and the low sandy plain towards the sea coast. The former is interspersed with little hills, and gradually rising grounds, whose prevailing soil is clay, with some rich loam and gravel. About 5 miles of shore extend along a sandy beach and plain, diversified with sand hills. In this lower division, there is an oval piece of ground, 4 miles by 1, in which are eleven strata of workable coal, that dip 1 fathom in 5 towards the south. On the W. end of the rocky ridge, which separates the upper and lower districts, and a mile W. of Stevenson, is Saltcoats, already mentioned. The plain east of Stevenson is a sandy tract, at a remote period covered by the sea, which probably extended NE. within a mile of Kilwinning. The arable or cultivated ground, may be 1500 acres, enclosed and improved. The uncultivated sandy ground may amount to 1800 acres. The valued rent is 1206*l.* Scots. There is plenty of whin-stone, freestone, and limestone in this parish.

Stewarton, 8 miles NE., is 10 miles in length, and 3-4 in breadth; containing 3049 inhabitants. The appearance is rather flat; but there is a gradual descent towards the sea. In different places, there are small hills, but no mountains. The soil is various. In the upper district it is poor; in the lower a strong clay. The lands, for the most part, are enclosed, and ornamented with belts of plantations. The valued rent is 7000*l.* Scots nearly. There is some freestone and limestone, but no coal. The road from Glasgow to Ayr passes through this parish.

AYR PRESBYTERY.

Ayr, of a quadrangular form, consisting of above 5000 acres, is the seat of a presbytery, six miles in length, and 2½ in breadth; containing 6291 inhabitants. South from the town, along the shore, and on the N. side of the river, the country is flat and sandy; but eastward the ground rises gradually, for the space of 2½ miles, and the soil is deep and wet, but well cultivated. The fields are embellished with plantations. There is moorstone on the surface, freestone below, and marl in abundance. The river Ayr traverses the parish from E. to W.; and there are two small lakes, viz. Carleny, towards the S., and Loch Fergus, containing an islet, near the eastern border. Alloway Kirk, near the bridge of Doon, in the road from Maybole to Ayr, was united to the parish of Ayr about a century ago, and is celebrated by Burns, in his poem entitled *Tam-o'-Shanter*.

Auchinleck, 15 miles E. of Ayr, is 18 miles in length, and 2 in breadth; containing 1382 inhabitants. The soil is poor clay, on a bottom of cold till; except on the banks of the streams, where there is some rich land. The upper part of the parish, Glenmore, 8 miles long, is covered with heath. In this parish there is excellent coal, and a quarry of fire-proof black stone. Ayr's moss is noted for the slaughter of Richard Cameron and the Covenanters. Of the old castle of Auchinleck, in an angle formed by the Lugar and the Dupal burn, no record exists.

Coylton, 6 miles SE, betwixt Ayr and Stair, is 7 miles long and 2 broad; containing 1159 inhabitants. This parish, in general, is flat, and the soil, inclining to clay, is fertile. The holms on the rivers Ayr and Kyle are dry and productive. The valued rent is 3330*l.* Scots. Lime, free-stone, marl and coal abound. There are three considerable lakes; and several flourishing plantations. The church was an old prebendary.

Craigie, 9 miles NNE, and disjoined from the parish of Riccartoun in 1647, is 7 miles long and 1½ broad; containing 767 inhabitants. The soil, in general, is light inclining to gravel; but there are many fields of a strong deep clay. Most of the parish is arable, enclosed and well cultivated. The hills afford excellent pasture for black cattle. Many parts contain coal; and, in the eastern district, there are several great lime works. The church of Craigie was formerly called the Kirk in the Forest.

Cumnock, New, 21 miles ESE, and detached from Cumnock early in the 18th century, is an oblong square, about 12 miles in length and 5-8 in breadth; containing 1881 inhabitants. It is a hilly country. The soil, in general, is strong and rough; and the S. district affords sheep pasture. The river Nith rises in the SW. end of the parish, and flows through the middle of it. On both sides of that river, its borders are fertile, but liable to be inundated. The chief products of the soil are oats, barley and potatoes; and considerable quantities of barley, cheese and butter are exported. There is a lead mine 3 miles SW. of the church; and, in several places, mines of lime and coal. Near the church, stood an old castle, now demolished, which, for some centuries, was the property of the Dunbars of Mochrum.

Cumnock, Old, 15 miles NE, is of an oblong figure, 10 miles long and 2 broad; containing 1991 inhabitants. Partly flat, and partly hilly, the soil, in some tracts, is mossy; and in others it inclines to clay on a bottom of till. The holms are of a light, dry soil, indifferently cultivated. Some

of the hills are green, and others covered with heath. The valued rent is 3784*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* Scots. There is abundance of limestone, freestone and coal. On the confines of the parish are three lakes, which cover about 100 acres. The castle of Terrenzean, now in ruins, on an elevated bank above the Luggar, was purchased from the family of Loudoun by the Earl of Dumfries. Various petrifications of shells and fish are found in an extensive lime quarry. The great roads from Ayr, and from Glasgow to Dumfries, pass through the village of Cumnock.

Dalmellington, 15 miles SSE, is 8 miles in length and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth; containing 787 inhabitants. The soil in the lower district, watered by the Doon, is a strong, deep clay; around the village it is dry and gravelly; the hilly parts are hard and rocky. Above the village, there is a beautiful moat surrounded by a deep fosse; and, a mile below it, is a large morass partially drained. Loch Doon, 9 miles long, contains an island, on which are the ruins of a castle. There is abundance of coal and freestone, with some ironstone.—In many places there are large cairns of stones.

Dalrymple, 6 miles S, is 6 miles long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad; containing 811 inhabitants. The surface is partly flat, and partly hilly. There is great diversity of soil, deep and shallow, barren and fertile. The valley, on both sides bounded by little hills, and watered by the Doon, extends 5 or 6 miles SE. Some tracts are well cultivated; but the old mode of farming prevails. The valued rent is 1980*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* Scots. There is plenty of freestone, marl and lime. Of three old castles, the most noted is Barbiston. Some stones of the vaults bear the dates of 1340 and 1345.

Dumdonald, 9 miles N, contains 610 inhabitants. There is great variety of surface and of soil. The Claven hills, stretching 3 miles from SE. to NW, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in breadth, and Shoualton moss under them, divide this parish into two nearly equal parts. The upper, or inland part, consisting of gentle eminences, is a mixed soil of excellent quality.—

Many of the hills are arable, and afford good pasture for black cattle. The lower part between the hills and the sea is flat, and interspersed with sandy hillocks along the shore. From Irvine harbour, the parish extends 8 miles southward, and terminates at a place where the quick sands are dangerous to travellers. A great proportion of the parish is arable, and well cultivated. There is no lime; but abundance of peat, with some coal. On Warley hill, there is a circular embankment of loose stones and earth, enclosing 10 acres; and another about 200 yards distant. At Troon, the W. point of the parish, an octagonal temple has been erected, near which is good anchoring ground, sheltered from every quarter, except the NW. About 2 miles W. of Troon, two stone beacons, on the NW. point of Lady island, direct vessels to the best anchoring ground in 5 fathoms of water.—Near the village of Dundonald, on an eminence, there was an ancient castle, that gave name to the earldom in the family of Cochrane. Of its foundation and demolition there is no authentic record. Among the hills is the vestige of another castle, called *Kemplaw*, of high antiquity. Opposite to the village is a bank of wood extending NW. about a mile. In a curvature of this bank, stands the house of Auchans, long the residence of the Wallaces of Dundonald. At Auchans are the remains of an orchard, once in high repute, and from which the pear called Auchan derived its name.

Galston, 13 miles NNW, is 13 miles in length and 4–5 in breadth; containing 3009 inhabitants. The surface is diversified. There are about 7200 acres arable, one-third of which is cultivated, another in pasture, and the remainder cut for hay. The soil is various. Towards the E. boundary, there is moss, moor, and heathy ground. At the head of the parish, the soil is light and gravelly. In the lower district there is a rich clay and loam. Oats, with potatoes, a little wheat, bear or flax, are the products of the soil; and excellent cheese, after the Dunlop manner, is manufactured by

the farmers. The valued rent is 4644*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* Scots. The arable lands in this parish are enclosed: and, in several districts, there are extensive plantations. There is coal and lime, stone quarries, and some iron ore. The great roads from Edinburgh to Ayr, and from Glasgow to Dumfries, pass through the village of Galston.

Mauchlin, 12 miles NE. is 5-7½ miles in length, and 2-4 in breadth; containing 1873 inhabitants. This parish, in general, is flat, except a ridge from E. to W. a little NE. of the village. The soil, for the most part, inclines to clay; but some tracts are of a light and sandy quality. The whole is arable, and tolerably cultivated, except two mosses, and some declivities on the banks of the Ayr. The valued rent is 5410*l.* Scots. The climate is damp, but not reckoned unhealthy. Of coal, limestone, freestone and ironstone, there is abundance. The river Ayr traverses this parish from E. to W. Two turnpike roads—one from Ayr to Edinburgh, and another from Kilmarnock to Dumfries, cross each other in the village of Mauchlin. The church was anciently a cell belonging to the abbey of Melrose; and when that abbey was erected into a temporal lordship, the patronage of the church of Mauchlin was given to the Lord of Loudon.

Monkton, including Prestick, on the W. bounded by the sea, is 3½ miles from N. to S, and 2-3 in breadth; containing 1340 inhabitants. The soil is various. On the E. and highest part it is an earthy clay; in the middle a deep loam; towards the coast, sand, partly covered with bent. Most of Monkton parish is enclosed. Prestick is of a light and sandy soil, not much improved. The chief products are oats and bear of a good quality. The valued rent is 1755*l.* 18*s.* Scots. There are several freestone quarries—some natural wood—and considerable plantations. Three quarters of a mile from the church, on a rising ground, there is a large upright stone, concerning which no record, or tradition, exists. On the estate of Ladykirk are remains of

a chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and in old records denominated Lady kirk in Kyle.

Muirkirk, 20 miles E, contains 2810 inhabitants. A small proportion of this parish is fit for tillage, most of it being hilly, or covered with heath, interspersed with patches of sheep pasture. The soil is mossy or light, inclining to gravel; except some parts which are a strong clay. Improvements in agriculture are here still in their infancy. Though the face of the country is agreeably diversified, yet the air is often loaded with vapours, owing to the marshy grounds, and the surrounding hills. The water of Ayr has its source in this parish. The valued rent is 188*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Sterling. There are a few enclosures and some recent plantations. Sheep is the chief article of trade. The iron works, established in 1787, are extensive.

Newton, formerly included in Prestick, but erected into a separate parish in 1779, on the S. and W. bounded by the river Ayr and the sea, is 1½ mile long and 1 broad; containing 2809 inhabitants. The surface is nearly level, and the soil a light sand; but the more inland parts are of a better soil, with a stratum of moss on the surface. There are about 200 acres arable, besides 150 of a common. The whole parish is open, and unsheltered. Coal is the chief article of export. The valued rent is 117*l.* Scots.

Ochiltree, 11 miles E, on the NW bounded by the Luggar, is 6 miles from N. to S, and 5 in breadth; containing 1548 inhabitants. The surface, though tolerably level, is diversified by some hillocks, and towards the S. by higher ridges. The soil is a strong clay, mostly arable. It is employed partly in tillage, and partly in feeding black cattle. Considerable quantities of butter and cheese are made for sale. The valued rent is 5213*l.* Scots. There is no limestone, some marl, and little coal. North-west of the village, there is an old ruin on the Luggar, formerly the seat of the proprietor of Ochiltree, opposite to the old house of Auchinleck.

Riccartoun, disjoined from Craigie in 1647, 11 miles NNE, is 6 miles in length and 2 in breadth; containing 1840 inhabitants. It consists of 4736 acres, all of which are arable, except 250 of moss. The soil, in general, is a deep clay; enclosed, and tolerably cultivated. The valued rent is 4000*l.* Scots. Of lime and coal there is abundance.

St Quivox, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE, contains 3615 inhabitants. It consists of 3500 acres, all arable, except some on the steep banks of the river Ayr, which are covered with wood. The soil near the sea is sand and gravel; but eastward it inclines to clay, on a bottom of till, or rotten rock. The fields are enclosed, and skilfully cultivated: Oats and Bear are the chief products. Of meadow ground there may be 100 acres; and as much of wood and plantations. There are extensive collieries on the Blackhouse estate and its vicinity.

Sorn, originally a part of the parish of Mauchlin, 15 miles ENE, is about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and as broad; containing 3348 inhabitants. Attached to the square, there is a triangular patch of land, consisting of about 300 acres. The river Ayr, flowing from E. to W, divides this parish into two unequal districts, consisting of 23,660 acres; of which, 3000 are moss; 7000 are hills, moors, and other pasture grounds for black cattle and sheep; 200 covered with wood; and the remainder arable. The prevailing soil, a reddish clay on till, is partially improved. The surface is irregular. Blackside-End, the highest hill, situate in the NE. corner of the parish, is 1500 feet above the level of the sea. The valued rent is 5416*l.* Scots: Of peat, coal, limestone, ironstone, and freestone, there is abundance. On the N. side of Blackside-End hill there is a cairn, 250 feet in circuit at the base, and 10 feet in height. The castle of Sorn is situate on a rocky terrace, overlooking the water of Ayr. The road from Glasgow to Dumfries passes through this parish.

Stair, 6 miles E, between the Ayr and Kell, is 6 miles

long and 2 broad; containing 614 inhabitants. In one place it is intersected by the parish of Ochiltree. The soil, in general, is a stiff clay, for the most part enclosed, considerably improved, and remarkable for producing good cheese and butter. Several tracts are ornamented with fine plantations. On the lands of Drongan is an extensive colliery; and upon the banks of the Ayr is a species of whetstone, used for sharpening edge tools, and commonly called the Water-of-Ayr stone. Near the same place is a mine of black lead, some strata of copper and antimony. Stair was erected into a parish in 1653.

Symington, 6 miles N, is 4 miles in length and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth; containing 656 inhabitants. The surface is diversified with gently rising and sloping fields, tolerably improved. The soil inclines to clay, a few tracts excepted of a fine vegetable mould, on a bottom of rock. The principal products are oats and barley. The valued rent is 2000*l.* Scots. Both limestone and coal are in this parish; and the public road from Port-Patrick to Glasgow runs through the whole length of it.

Tarbolton, 6 miles NE, is about 8 miles in length, and 6 in breadth; containing 1966 inhabitants. The surface of this parish is elevated, but irregular, 5 miles from the sea coast. The soil is a reddish loam, with some strata of peat earth. The arable lands are enclosed, and partially improved. Barley and oats are the prevailing crops; and great quantities of cheese and butter are made for sale. Near the village is the vestige of an old encampment—also the ruins of Fcale Abbey, that belonged to the Black monks of Clugni. Within the enclosures adjoining to the house of Coilfield, is a large stone, which by tradition is said to be the monument of old King Coil, who fell here in battle.

Barr, 20 miles S, erected into a parish in 1653, is a hilly country; containing 728 inhabitants. It is partly ara-

ble; but chiefly consists of dry, pasture grounds; and the farmer's attention is principally directed to the breeding of black cattle and sheep. There is no coal; but abundance of limestone and freestone. Among the numerous mineral springs, Shalloch-well is a strong chalybeate, with sulphurous impregnation. On an eminence, near the river Stinchar, are the ruins of a popish chapel, called Kirk Dominæ.

Daily, 15 miles S, is 6 miles in length, and 3-6 in breadth; containing 1756 inhabitants. It consists of about 17,000 acres. The surface, formed of hills, irregular slopes, holms and meadows, is diversified with natural woods and plantations. The hills, towards the S, stretch out into bleak and heathy moors. The soil is various. Along the river Girvan it is light, but fertile. The hilly tracts are appropriated solely to the pasturage of black cattle and sheep. The soil of the valley is wet, spongy, and in several parts covered with moss. The arable, and a part of the pasture-grounds, are enclosed, and partially improved. The valued rent is 326*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* Scots. Of freestone and marl, limestone and coal, there is abundance. The only river is the Girvan, which is fed by innumerable streams descending from the hills through deep and wooded glens. At a place called Machry hill, are vestiges of a chapel, probably dedicated to St Macarius.

Girvan, 22 miles SSW, is 6-9 miles in length, and 2-6 in breadth; containing 3097 inhabitants. A considerable proportion of the S. district consists of hills, for the most part green, or covered with short heath and grass. The surface of the lowlands, near the sea coast, and on the banks of the Girvan, though in many parts flat, is interspersed with rising grounds. The level tracts are arable; and considerable progress has been recently made in agricultural improvements. The high grounds are chiefly employed in pasture. The valued rent is 462*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* Scots. There is almost

no freestone, but plenty of puddingstone; in some places limestone, and in others grey and blue whinstone. The sea coast extends upwards of 8 miles from N. to S.; and above one-third of it is bold and rocky. There are five enclosures, called Camps, on rising grounds. Two of them are near the sea shore; and none of them more than 2 miles inland. One of them has two ditches parallel to each other, which surround the hill on which it is situated. Many cairns were formerly to be seen in different parts; but the stones of most of them have been removed.

Kirkmichael, 10 miles S, is 9 miles in length, and 4 in breadth; containing 1593 inhabitants. It consists of about 10,000 acres; of which, 1400 are under tillage, and the remainder in woods, hay and pasture. The surface is hilly, and towards the S. and E. mountainous and rocky, but mostly green, and of a clay soil. It is traversed by the Girvan, and for several miles bounded by the Doon. Almost the whole of the arable grounds are enclosed, and tolerably cultivated. The exports are oats, oatmeal, black cattle, and woollen cloth. The valued rent is 3904*l.* Scots. There is no coal, but some freestone; more of moorstone and limestone; and abundance of rock marl.

Kirkoswald, 12 miles SSW, consists of about 11,000 Scots acres; containing 1689 inhabitants. There are about six miles of sea coast, most of which is a sandy beach. The surface of the parish is hilly; but, except the tops of two hills, and a few patches of moss, the whole is arable; and the lands are enclosed, divided, and considerably improved. To the S. and E. of the post road between Ayr and Girvan, the ground rises, and the soil is light, on a bottom of freestone. Betwixt that road and the sea shore, comprehending about 4000 acres, the soil, in general, is a rich loam mixed with clay. In the S. district, some tracts are covered with heath. There is little natural wood, but several thriving

plantations. The valued rent is 3903*l.* 18*s.* Scots. Turnberry castle, demolished in the 14th century—Crossraguel abbey—and Culzean castle, have been already mentioned. On the coast were two large hillocks, about 10 yards distant from each other, covered with sand and bent. When opened up, a vast quantity of coal ashes were discovered, though 4 miles from any coal work.

Maybole, 9 miles S, is 10–12 miles in length, and 7 in breadth; containing 3946 inhabitants. In the town is an old building, called the College, or Chapel, endowed by Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Dunure, ancestor to the Earl of Cassilis, for a rector and several prebendaries, now used as a burying place. There were other chapels in this parish.

Straiton, 14 miles S, is 15 miles in length, and 5 in breadth; containing 1069 inhabitants. The village is situate on a rising ground, at the bottom of two hills, between which runs the river Girvan. A small proportion of this parish is arable; most of it being only fit for pasturage. The soil is gravel, on a light loam. The SE. district is wild and rocky, interspersed with small lakes. Oats and barley are the chief products of the soil. The valued rent is 4548*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* Scots. The sources of the Girvan are in several small lakes, 8 miles SE. of the village, which it bathes in its course NW. to the parish of Kirkmichael. The E. and NE. borders are bathed by the Doon. In this parish there is a good deal of natural wood, and considerable plantations. Coal, lime, marl, freestone and ironstone abound. About half a mile S. of the village, there are vestiges of an oblong entrenchment on the top of Benan hill. There are ruins of a castle in Loch Braden, one of the sources of the Girvan.

The two following parishes were originally connected with the presbytery of Ayr; but, on account of their great

distance from the seat of the presbytery, they were disjoined soon after the Revolution.

Ballantrae, in the presbytery of Stranraer, and S. extremity of Ayrshire, on the W. and SW. bounded by the sea, contains 980 inhabitants. This parish has an extent of more than 10 miles of sea coast, which, for the most part, is high and rocky. From the shore, the land rises by a gradual slope to the tops of the hills. Near the coast, the soil is a light, dry mould, on a bottom of gravel. The surface inland is diversified with heights and hollows, intersected by numerous small streams descending from the hills. All beyond the hills is a soft mossy soil, covered with heath. Improvements in agriculture have made little progress in this part of the country, the attention of the farmers having been chiefly directed to the rearing and feeding of cattle and sheep. The valued rent is 3351*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* Scots. The only river is the shallow and rapid Ardstinchar, that empties itself into the sea at the village of Ballantrae. There is a vestige of an old church at the NE. extremity of the parish; and, adjoining to the village, are ruins of a large old castle, which formerly belonged to the lords of Bargenny.

Colmonell, in the presbytery of Stranraer, is upwards of 20 miles in length, and 6–9 in breadth; containing 1364 inhabitants. From the sea towards the inland parts it is hilly for about 4 miles. The rest of the parish, though more elevated, is tolerably level. The soil, in general, is thin and light, on a bottom of till, and encumbered with stones. The flat land on the Stinchar is loam mixed with sand; and the banks of that river are adorned with natural woods. A considerable proportion of the arable land is enclosed: oats, barley, peas, and potatoes, are the principal crops; but most of the parish is heath and pasture. There are several high hills. Carleton hill, on the coast, is 518 ~~feet~~ ^{yards} above the level of the sea; Knockdaw and Knocknormon, are of equal, if

not greater height, but further removed from the sea shore; Knockdolian, about 650 ~~feet~~^{yards} high, is a conspicuous landmark to vessels entering the frith of Clyde. The valued rent of this parish is 5945*l.* Scots. There are vestiges of several ancient buildings, viz. the castles of Carleton, Knockdaw, Kirkhill, Craigneil, Pinwhirry, Kildonan, &c.; and many cairns in different places.

AYRSHIRE—STATISTICAL TABLE.

Presbyteries.	Parishes.	Extent in Miles.		Inhabitants in		Ministers in 1818.	Stipends in 1755.	Patrons in 1818.
		Length.	Breadth.	1755.	1811.			
Irvine.	Ardsossan.	6	4	1297	2526	J. Duncan,	L. 8	Lady M. Montgomery.
Ayr.	Ayr.	6	2½	2964	5492	Ro. Auld, &c.	0½	Crown, &c.
Stranraer.	Auchinleck.	18	2	887	1214	Jo. Lindsay,	1 9	Roswell of Auchinleck.
Irvine.	Balfantrae.	10	4	1049	837	Jo. Lindsay,	71 13	Sir H. Dalrymple.
Stranraer.	Keith.	5	8½	2064	2103	Ja. Mair,	—	E. of Eglington.
Ayr.	Colmonell.	20	7	1015	1306	Th. Blair,	65 1	Sir II. Dalrymple.
---	Coylton.	7	2	527	846	Jo. Black,	77 10	Countess of Loudon.
---	Craigie.	7	1½	751	786	Jo. Stirling,	75 11	Campbell of Craigie.
---	Cumnock, New	12	8	1497	1112	W. Reid,	45 0	E. of Dumfries.
---	Cumnock, Old	10	2	1336	1798	Th. Miller,	62 4	Ditto.
---	Dalmellington.	8	2½	739	787	Gil. M'Kilveen,	58 12	Crown.
Irvine.	Dairy.	9	9	1498	2321	Jo. Thomson,	76 18	Laird of Blair.
Ayr.	Dalrymple.	6	2½	459	514	Ro. Steeven,	74 8	Crown.
Irvine.	Dreghorn.	6	2	887	762	A. Haldane,	69 2	Lady M. Montgomery.
Ayr.	Dundonald.	8	3	983	1240	Jo. M'Leod,	72 4	Ditto.
Irvine.	Dunlop.	7	2½	796	808	Th. Brisbane,	74 3	E. of Eglington.
---	Fenwick.	9	6	1114	1290	W. Boyd,	74 0	E. of Glasgow.
Ayr.	Galston.	13	4½	1013	2179	G. Smith,	76 15	D. of Portland.
Irvine.	Irvine.	4	1½	4025	4534	Ja. Henderson,	68 13	E. of Eglington.
---	Kilbirnie.	6	3	885	795	Ro. Urquhart,	67 8	Ditto.
---	Kilbride.	6	2½	4403	8079	A. Oughterson,	71 4	Ditto.
---	Kilmaurs.	9	2	2541	2700	J. M'Inlay,	71 11	D. of Portland.
---	Kilwinning.	9	4	1164	1801	Jo. Roxburgh,	66 14	Lady M. Montgomery.
---	Largs.	9	8	1164	1801	Ja. Steven,	74 10	E. of Eglington.
---	---	9	8	1164	1801	J. Mitchell,	72 3	Ditto.

AYRSHIRE—STATISTICAL TABLE—continued.

Presbyteries.	Parishes.	Extent in Miles.		Inhabitants in		Ministers in 1818.	Stipends in 1755.		Patrons in 1818.
		Length.	Breadth.	1755.	1811.		£	s d.	
Irvine, Ayr.	Loudon,	9	5	2523	3503	Ar. Lawrie,	74	6 1½	Countess of Loudon.
	Manchin,	7½	5	1169	1746	Jo. Tod,	70	0 0	Ditto.
	Monkton,	5½	2	894	986	Jo. Oughterson,	—	—	Reid of Adamton.
	Muirkirk,	7	4	745	2560	A. Brown,	60	2 2½	Countess of Loudon.
	Newton,	1½	1	581	1724	W. Peebles,	—	—	Parish.
	Ochiltree,	6	6	1210	1308	W. Thomson,	69	3 4½	Boswell of Auchinleck.
	Riccartoun,	1	2	745	1264	Jo. Moodie,	65	13 5½	Sir W. Cunningham.
	St. Quivox,	6	2	499	2070	W. M'Quae,	70	9 4½	Oswald.
	Stevenson,	2½	2½	1412	2146	D. Landsborough,	62	11 5½	Grange & Achinhervie.
	Stewarton,	10	4	2819	3049	Ja. Douglas,	84	4 2	Cunningham of Lainslaw.
Irvine, Ayr.	Sort,	6½	6½	1494	2606	Lewis Balfour,	56	10 0	Somerville.
	Stait,	6	2	369	663	—	55	19 4½	E. of Stair.
	Syrington,	4	1½	559	688	T. S. Wharrie,	68	5 10	Lady M. Montgomery.
	Tarbolton,	8	6	1285	1766	Jo. Ritchie,	70	4 5½	E. of Egintounse.
	Barr,	7	5	858	742	St. Young,	61	13 4	Crown.
	Dailly,	6	4½	839	1621	AL Hill,	71	5 4	Ditto.
	Girvan,	7½	4	1193	3097	P. M'Master,	81	14 10	Ditto.
	Kirkmichael,	9	4	710	1119	Da. Kennedy,	53	3 4	Ditto.
	Kirkoswald,	6	2	1168	1689	Ja. Inglis,	—	—	Ditto.
	Maybole,	12	7	2038	3162	Ch. Logan,	84	2 3½	Ditto.
Straiton,	15	5	1123	1026	Jo. Paul,	76	2 3	Ditto.	

8. RENFREWSHIRE.

RENFREWSHIRE, anciently called *Strathgryfe*, is bounded on the north by the frith and mouth of the Clyde, on the east by Lanarkshire, on the south and west by Ayrshire and the frith of Clyde; lying between $55^{\circ} 41'$ and $55^{\circ} 48'$ N. latitude, and between $4^{\circ} 15'$ and $4^{\circ} 53'$ W. longitude from Greenwich; being 26 miles from west to east, and 9–13 from north to south; consisting of 225 square miles, or 144,000 English acres; in 1811 containing 17 or 18 parishes, 8,229 inhabited houses, 19,798 families, 41,960 males, 50,636 females, and 92,596 inhabitants. The valued rent is 69,172*l.* 1*s.* Scots, and the real rent upwards of 127,000*l.* Sterling.

This county, separated from Lanarkshire by Robert II., was long the paternal inheritance of the Stuart family, and still gives the title of Baron to the Prince of Wales.

Rivers and Lakes.—There are two rivers, called the *Black* and *White Cart*, which unite west from Renfrew. The former issues out of Lochwinnoch, or Castle Semple Loch, about 3 miles in length, and 6 SW. of Paisley. On an island in that lake are the ruins of a small fort; and on its western bank stands a manufacturing village of the same name; beyond which, at some distance, appears the lofty summit of Mystilaw. The village of Kilbarchan, several miles N. of Lochwinnoch, is noted for its extensive bleaching grounds. The river, in its progress northward augmented by the Griffe, whose source is in the NW. corner of the shire, passes by Inchinnan, where it joins the White Cart, and enters the Clyde a mile below Renfrew. On the right hand of the river, about 4 miles SW. of Paisley, are the village and coal mine of Quarrelton; and in that neighbourhood is Elderslie, the family inheritance of Sir William Wallace.

The *White Cart* has its source in the high grounds of

Kilbride, in the county of Lanark, and of Eaglesham in Renfrewshire. It flows in a direction from SE. to NW., by Pollockshaws a small manufacturing town, Cruickston Castle, Hawkhead a seat of the Earl of Glasgow, Paisley, &c. The tract between this river and the border of Ayrshire is thinly inhabited, and chiefly employed in pasturage. In the south-east corner of the county is the handsome village of *Eaglesham*, wholly rebuilt on a new plan, about the year 1770. It consists of two rows of houses, distant from each other 200 yards, with a rivulet in the middle, to which there is a gentle descent from each row; and trees are planted on each bank. Near the upper end of the village, a cotton work is established.

Lakes. Lochwinnoch has been already mentioned. In the parish of Nielston, there is an artificial lake, 1 by $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, formed as a reservoir of water for giving motion to machinery. In the same neighbourhood, there is a natural lake covering 16 acres of land, bounded by extensive plantations. Queenside Loch, covering a surface of 21 acres, lies in a high and wild part of the county, and serves as a reservoir for supplying cotton mills with water.

Minerals. Limestone and various minerals have been discovered in different parts of the county. No coal has been found near Greenock or Port Glasgow, nor in the hilly district: But, in the vicinity of Paisley, there is a coal consisting of five strata in contact with one another, and in all 40–50 feet in thickness; and, three miles SE. of that town, is Hawkhead coal, 5 feet 3 inches thick, and supposed to have been wrought two centuries.

A general description of the shire of Renfrew, with a genealogical history of the royal family of the Stuarts, from A. D. 1034 to 1710, by George Crawford, was published in 1711: A new edition, with additions by Mr George Robertson, has just appeared. A map of the county, by Charles Rose, was published in 1745; and another by J. Ainslie, from an actual survey, was constructed in 4 sheets, and published in 1797.

Towns, &c.—*Renfrew*, the county town, is a meanly built royal borough, consisting of one street about half a mile long from east to west, and several by-lanes, in a level and well cultivated territory, near the mouth of the Cart, and the river Clyde, with which it has a communication by water; 3 miles north of Paisley, 50 west of Edinburgh, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ from Glasgow, in the road to Port Glasgow and Greenock. It is governed by a provost, 2 baillics, 16 councillors; and, united with Glasgow, &c., sends a member to the British parliament. On the castle hill stood a palace of Robert II., of which no vestige remains. In the reign of Malcolm IV., a battle was fought near the town, between the followers of the Thane of Argyle, and those of the Earl of Angus. To the westward of Renfrew, in the barony of Barochan, on the south side of the public road, is an ancient cross, 11 or 12 feet in height. It had been neatly hewn, with much wreathed carving on all sides, but is now greatly defaced. In a square part of the front are two rows of small images, each holding in his left hand a club over his shoulder. In a square, on the back part, are also two rows of figures, four in each row, rudely executed. Concerning this monument there is no tradition.

Paisley is a large, irregularly built, flourishing town; in 1746 containing 4000, and, in 1811, 19,937 inhabitants; situated in a level, marshy territory, on the banks of the river Cart, 16 miles SE. of Greenock, $7\frac{1}{4}$ WSW. of Glasgow, and 54 W. of Edinburgh. This town is famous throughout Europe for its manufactures of thread and silk gauze, ribands, &c. It was erected into a borough of barony in 1488; and is governed by three magistrates and 17 councillors; but not being a royal borough, it is not represented in Parliament. The making of silk gauze was first attempted here in 1760, and succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations, insomuch, that Spittalfields was obliged to relinquish it. This branch has declined; but the muslin and thread manufactures have increased. There

are likewise considerable tan, soap, and candle works, a manufacture of ribands, one of inkle or tape, &c. In 1789, the yearly value of the several manufactures amounted to 660,386*l.*; and these employed 27,000 persons in the town and neighbourhood. A priory was founded here for monks of the order of Clugni, about the year 1160, by Walter, great steward of Scotland. It was afterwards raised to the rank of an abbacy; and the lands belonging to it were, by Robert II, erected into a royalty, under the jurisdiction of the abbot. After the Reformation, the abbacy was secularized by the Pope, in favour of Charles Claud Hamilton, third son of the Duke of Chatelherault. In 1588, it was, by the King and Parliament, erected into a temporal lordship, and Lord Claud was created Lord Paisley. The revenue of this abbacy was very considerable. It consisted of the teinds of 28 different parishes, with the property of the lordships of Paisley, Kilpatrick in Dumbartonshire, and Monkton in Ayrshire, each extending to 100 merk land; and the 40 pound land of Glen in Lochwinnoch, and the lands of Achengown, Grange, &c. together with a considerable detached property in different parts of the kingdom. The whole of this property continued in the family of Lord Claud Hamilton till the year 1653, when his grandson James, Earl of Abercorn, sold the lordship of Paisley, Kilpatrick, Monkton and Glen; but in 1764, the late Earl of Abercorn purchased this paternal inheritance. The abbey is now in a very ruinous state; and the garden wall, entire till the year 1781, was wholly demolished, when the garden was feued off for building upon. The monks of this place wrote a meagre Scots chronicle, commonly called the *Black Book of Paisley*. After the death of President Spottiswood, it was carried into England by General Lambert, and is now in the King's library at St James's. George Shaw, abbot of this place, in 1484, enlarged and ornamented the monastery, and enclosed the gardens with a wall of hewn stone about a mile in circuit. The church, when en-

tire, was an elegant building, in the form of a cross. The chancel remains, which, by lofty columns, is divided into a middle and two side aisles. The Earl of Abercorn's burial place is an old Gothic chapel, famous for a remarkable echo. At the Reformation, the revenues of the abbey were—Money 2468*l.* 4*s.*; bear 50 chalders 12 bolls; meal 72 chalders 3 bolls 3 firlots 1½ peck; oats 43 chalders 1 boll 1 firlot 1 peck; cheese 705 stones. Near the town are traces of a Roman camp; and about 2 miles eastward are the ruins of Cruikston Castle, a seat of Lord Darnley. This edifice, when complete, is said to have consisted of a large quadrangle, with two lofty towers, and many spacious apartments; of which, however, the present remains convey a very imperfect idea. Of the celebrated yew tree, 10 feet in circumference, to the east of the castle, there is not a vestige.—The country between Paisley and Glasgow, is beautifully diversified with fruitful fields and gentle eminences highly cultivated: and north of Paisley, a moss, now partially cultivated, formerly extended to the Clyde.—An act of Parliament, some years ago, passed for constructing a harbour at Ardrossan, and cutting a canal thence through Paisley to the vicinity of Glasgow. A little south of Tradestown, where it commences, the ground is 38 feet above the level of the Clyde at high water. From Tradestown it proceeds upon the same level for 10 miles 40 chains to the village of Johnstone; and thus far it is completed.—In the NE. corner of the shire, several miles S. of Glasgow, is Langside Moor, where Queen Mary's adherents were defeated by the forces of Murray the regent. The ground there rises to a considerable height on the south and east sides, but descends more rapidly towards the north and west. On the summit, or rather inclining to the north side of the hill, there is a circular enclosure about 360 feet in circumference. During the action, Mary stood on an eminence near the old castle of Cathcart, 1½ mile south from Langside.

Port-Glasgow is a flourishing town, in 1811 containing

5116 inhabitants, situate on a flat and narrow piece of coast, little higher than high water mark, $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. of Glasgow, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ E. of Greenock, on the S. bank of the Clyde. In its vicinity stood a mean village called Newark, in the 17th century. The magistrates and council of Glasgow having feued eleven acres for the accommodation of their shipping, built a small town, which was erected into a separate parish A. D. 1695. In the year 1775, the feuars of Port-Glasgow and Newark applied to Parliament, and got themselves erected into a borough of barony, with a council of 13 persons, called *trustees*, appointed to regulate the public police of the place. Of these trustees, two are baillies; one of whom is annually chosen by the Town-council of Glasgow, and the other by the trustees themselves. Opposite to the town, the river Clyde is two miles in breadth; but not more than 200 yards of it along the shore is navigable by vessels of burden. At high water this channel is so deep, that the largest vessel can easily be moored in the harbour, without discharging any part of her cargo. The trade of this place is extensive. The articles of importation are, tobacco, cotton, rum, sugar, mahogany, logwood, ship timber, iron, hemp, &c. From January 5th 1807 to January 5th 1808, 214 vessels, carrying 28,637 tons, sailed from this port on foreign trade; and, during the same period, 148 vessels of 22,424 tons arrived. On the eastern point of the bay, which contains the town and harbour, stands the castle of Newark, consisting of a square court, with high walls, round turrets and battlements, the property of Lord Belhaven. It was repaired several years ago; but is now in a ruinous state. From the hills, which rise immediately behind to a considerable height, there is a magnificent prospect.

Greenock, in the beginning of the last century, consisted of a row of thatched houses without any harbour. In 1757, it was erected into a borough of barony, governed by a council of nine feuars, two of whom are baillies. It is now a flourishing town and seaport, consisting of two principal streets in general

well built, and a number of narrow lanes, extending along the shore of a bay of Clyde frith; 22-24 miles W. of Glasgow; 14½ N. of Largs; and 46½ N. of Ayr. In 1811, it contained 1140 inhabited houses, 4490 families, and 19,042 inhabitants, including the suburbs.—The road for vessels is narrow, a sand bank stretching from Dumbarton to a little below the town. At the bottom, or extremity of this bank, there is at all times sufficient depth of water, and good anchoring ground for ships of any burden. The tide, at a medium, flows 9 or 10 feet perpendicular. Great improvements have been lately made on the harbour; and ship-building is carried on to a great extent. The articles of importation from the West Indies, are rum, sugar, mahogany, cotton, &c.; from America, rice, naval stores, potashes, timber, &c.; from Portugal, wine and fruit; from the Baltic, timber, &c. The exports are coals, herrings, and British manufactures. In 1692, the homeward vessels amounted to 427, carrying 43,404 tons; the outward bound were 315, carrying 34,111 tons, beside coasting vessels. From January 5th 1807 to January 5th 1808, the homeward bound vessels, including coasting and fishing vessels, were 936, carrying 83,815 tons; and outward bound, the coasting and fishing vessels, amounted to 1072, and 85,872 tons.

Gourock, about three miles west of Greenock, has become a place of some note, and is frequented for the benefit of sea-bathing.

Besides the towns already mentioned, there are several populous and flourishing villages in this shire, viz. Pollockshaws, Bridge of Johnston, Lochwinnoch, Kilbarchan, &c.

Seats in this Shire.—*Ardgowan*, Stewart, Innerkip parish, 5½ miles SW. of Greenock.—*Castle Semple*, M'Dowal, Lochwinnoch parish, 7½ miles from Paisley.—*Elderslie*, Speirs, 6 miles from Glasgow, near Renfrew.—*Erskine*, Lord Blantyre, 5½ miles from Renfrew.—*Finlayston*, Earl of Glencairn, 3 miles E. of Port Glasgow.—*Greenock*, Shaw Stewart.—*Hawkhead*, 2 miles SE. of Paisley.—*Johnston*—

place, Houston, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW. of Renfrew.—*Inchinnan*, M'Dowall, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Glasgow.—*Newark Castle*, Lord Belhaven, at Port-Glasgow.—*North-bar*, Boyd Alexander, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Erskine-house.—*Pollock*, Maxwell, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE. of Glasgow.—*Rosebank*, Colquhoun, betwixt Port-Glasgow and Greenock.—*South-bar*, Maxwell, 4 miles W. of Renfrew.—*Walkinshaw*, 3 miles SW. of Renfrew.

This shire is divided into 17 parishes; two of which belong to the presbytery of Glasgow; the rest compose the presbytery of Paisley.

Cathcart, in the presbytery of Glasgow, and partly in Lanarkshire, 3 miles SW. of Glasgow, is 4 miles from north to south, and $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth; containing, in 1811, 1504 inhabitants. It is divided by the river Cart that runs through it from SSE. to NNW. The lower parts are light and sandy; the middle is a deep rich loam; the higher grounds are clay on a bed of till. It is tolerably cultivated and improved. The valued rent is 3167*l.* Scots. There is abundance of limestone and coal. Langside field is memorable for the defeat of Queen Mary's forces by those of Murray the Regent. A place is pointed out, near the ruinous castle of Cathcart, where Mary stood until her fate was decided.

Eaglesham, in the presbytery of Glasgow, and 9 miles SSW. of that city, in the shape of an extended fan, is 5 miles from E. to W, and 4-6 in breadth, containing 15,436 acres: on the NE. bounded by the White Cart; and on the NW. by Mearns water. The W. and S. districts consist partly of dry heath, and partly of deep moss, with a number of green hills adapted to sheep pasture. The lower part along the Cart is a light soil on whinstone. The moorish tracts are elevated and bleak. The arable land is indifferently improved. In the last century, the delightful village of Eaglesham was rebuilt on a new plan by the Earl of

Eglington. The valued rent is 3070*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots. A turnpike road from Ayr to Edinburgh passes through this parish. A mile SE. of the church, are some ruins of the castle of Punoon, which was built with the poind money which Sir John Montgomery received as the ransom of Henry Piercy, the famous Hotspur, whom he took prisoner at the battle of Otterburn, in the year 1388.

Eastwood, in the presbytery of Paisley, and 7 miles SE. of that town, is of an irregular form, 2-4 miles from N. to S, and 2-3 from W. to E; containing 6345 acres. The soil in some parts is light, in others heavy, and in general fertile. It is well enclosed, tolerably cultivated, and diversified with little hills and natural woods. The valued rent is 3300*l.* Scots. A populous manufacturing village is situate in a pleasant valley watered by the Cart.

Erskine, anciently Iriskyn, in the presbytery of Paisley, and 12 miles W. of Glasgow, bounded on the north by the Clyde, is 6 miles from E. to W, and 3-4 in breadth; containing 6365 acres. The tract along the Clyde is flat and fertile; and behind that plain the ground rises considerably. A hilly ridge extends through the western district. The soil in general is light; but some tracts are a deep clay. In the NE. division, a dark grey mould is mixed with gravel; in some places there is till on a bed of free-stone; in others a deep clay. About one half of the parish is arable, and well improved. The valued rent is 4451*l.* Scots. Erskine-house, the property and residence of Lord Blantyre, surrounded with plantations, is situate in the NE. corner of the parish, near the bank of the Clyde: and the new road from Greenock to Glasgow passes through the middle of the parish from west to east.

Greenock, in the presbytery of Paisley, 16 miles from that town, and 22½ from Glasgow, is of a very irregular figure, stretching along the frith of Clyde 4½ miles, and 2-5 from north to south; containing 19,042 inhabitants. In general, it is a hilly district. On the shore, the soil is light,

mixed with sand and gravel. The surface of the steep ascent behind the town is diversified with patches of loam, clay and till. Towards the summits of the hills, the soil is thin, and adapted to sheep pasture, and in some places mossy. On the south declivities, there is heath and coarse grass. There is abundance of freestone, limestone and whinstone: but a very large proportion of the parish is not susceptible of improvement.

Houston and Kilallan, united in 1760, in the presbytery of Paisley, 14 miles SW. of Glasgow, is 5 miles from W. to E, and 2-3 in breadth; containing 7500 acres. In the upper part of the parish, the soil is thin and dry; and the surface is uneven, mixed with rocks and heath. In the lower district, the soil is partly clay and partly loam, including a moss of considerable extent. Most part of the parish is enclosed, and indifferently improved. At Boghall, Balochan and Houston, there are considerable natural woods, with some thriving plantations. The minerals are limestone, whinstone, coal and freestone.

Inchinnan, in the presbytery of Paisley, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. from Glasgow, of a triangular form, is bounded on the N. by the Clyde, on the W. by Erskine parish, and on the SE. is separated from the parish of Renfrew by the Cart; being 3 miles from W. to E, and 3 in its greatest breadth; containing 3060 acres. The soil is various, but in general good, especially near the banks of the rivers. There are several beautiful eminences arable to the top. The whole parish is enclosed, and tolerably improved. It consists of about 2600 arable acres, and 300 covered with plantations. The valued rent is 2398*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* Scots. Before the Reformation, the church belonged to the Knights Templars.

Innerkip, in the presbytery of Paisley, and 22 miles W. from that town, an oblong square, is 6 miles from N. to S, and 3-4 in breadth; on the W. and N. sides bounded by

the frith of Clyde; containing 12,540 acres, and 1632 inhabitants. The surface is diversified with plains, acclivities, eminences, and hills covered with heath. Above one-half of the parish consists of bleak moors; a considerable proportion is meadow ground; the remainder is arable, and indifferently improved. The soil along the shore is light and sandy; inland it is wet and inclined to red gravel. The valued rent is 3177*l.* Scots. Ardgowan, a large house surrounded with plantations, is delightfully situate near the western shore, within a mile of the church, and commands an extensive prospect of the frith of Clyde. Gourrock, a pleasant village round a bay on the north coast, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. from Greenock, is much frequented for sea-bathing.

Kilbarchan, in the presbytery of Paisley, and 9 miles W. from that town, is 7 miles from W. to E, and 3 in breadth, containing 9200 acres, and 3563 inhabitants. Of the eastern division, which is flat and level, 500 acres are moss; and a considerable proportion is a deep clay. Westward the soil is a stiff clay, and diversified with gentle risings, hills and rocks. The soil of two-thirds of this division is light and shallow. The rocks are composed of whinstone; and the low parts of the parish abound in freestone. In several tracts, there are thriving plantations. In the flourishing village are several extensive manufactures of linen and cotton. About 2 miles westward, on an elevated plain, there is a huge block of whinstone, called Clochodrick, 22 feet long, 17 broad, and 12 high. Thence there is an extensive prospect eastward of the Vale of Clyde, and westward of the lakes of Lochwinnoch and Kilburnie; while the bare rocks behind add to the grandeur of the scene. On the summit of Bar-hill are traces of an ancient encampment, consisting of a semicircular parapet of loose stones towards the south, and, on the north, defended by perpendicular basaltic rocks. There is abundance of coal of an inferior quality, and limestone.

Kilmacolm, in the presbytery of Paisley, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles

from that town, is bounded on the north by the parishes of Greenock and Port-Glasgow, and by the Clyde; on the south by Kilbarchan and Lochwinnoch; being 6 miles square; containing 19,800 Scots acres, and 1474 inhabitants. The appearance is moorish and rocky, not mountainous. The soil is shallow; plantations of trees are few; and no essential improvements in agriculture, excepting enclosures, have been introduced. There is an extensive moss in the south part of the parish. At Finlayston, are kept with great care the four communion cups of silver, used by John Knox, when he first dispensed the sacrament in Scotland.

Lochwinnoch, in the presbytery of Paisley, and 12 miles S. from Port-Glasgow, is of an irregular figure, 7 miles from east to west, and 3-5 from north to south, containing 19,250 acres, and 3514 inhabitants. Calder water originates in the NW. corner of the parish, and flows SE. through the middle of it to Castle Semple loch that covers a surface of 400 acres. The soil is various. The higher grounds, exclusive of moor, are a light, dry soil, on rotten rock, or whinstone. The lower grounds are clay and loam. There are about 8000 arable acres, of which 1600 are in tillage, and tolerably productive. The valued rent is 6692*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots. From Misty Law, 1240 feet above the level of the sea, in the NW. corner of the parish, there is a prospect of 12 counties. In the lake, is an island, containing the ruins of the Pele, a castle which belonged to the lairds of Semple. The modern mansion of that family is pleasantly situate near the NE. corner of the lake, and is surrounded with plantations. Coal, lime and freestone, abound in different parts of the parish. There is a flourishing manufacturing village near the N. border of the lake.

Mearns, in the presbytery of Paisley, and 8 miles S. from that town, is of an irregular form, 7 miles from NE. to SW, and 3 in breadth; containing 11,000 acres, and 1941 inhabitants. The surface, diversified with gentle eminences, or small green hills, gradually rises from east to west, where

the moor, or commonty, lies. In that moor, which consists of 1600 acres, there are three lakes, one of which, called Brother loch, is 3 miles in circuit. The soil, in general, is light on a bed of rotten rock, and chiefly adapted to pasturage; excepting small tracts, on a clay bottom, in the lower part of the parish. The valued rent is 4711*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* Scots. The great road from Glasgow to Kilmarnock runs through the whole length of the parish; and the road from Paisley to Eaglesham crosses it from NW. to SE. There is neither freestone, nor lime, nor coal, in this district.

Neilston, in the presbytery of Paisley, and 5 miles S. from that town, is 6 miles from north to south, and 3—4 in breadth; containing 12,500 acres, and 4949 inhabitants. In the lower part, or east end, of the parish, the soil is various; and most kinds of grain are cultivated to advantage: but, westward, the ground rises considerably, is of a light mould, and best calculated for pasturage. The Faranese and Lochliboside hills, forming one ridge for several miles from NE. to SW, are cultivated, except some tracts covered with heath, bent and moss. The Craig of Neilston, 1½ mile SW, of the church, is a green insulated hill, in the form of a pillion, 820 feet above the level of the sea. The valued rent is 4823*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots. Coal, moorstone and limestone abound; and the surface, in many parts, is diversified with small lakes, rivulets and thriving plantations. A printfield and several manufactories give employment to many of the inhabitants.

Paisley, the seat of a presbytery, 7½ miles from Glasgow, including the town parishes, is 8 miles from E. to W, and 3—4 in breadth; containing 16,500 acres, and 36,722 inhabitants. It is bounded on the west by the Black Cart, and on the north by the parish of Renfrew. The surface, in general, is uneven, frequently swelling, especially in the neighbourhood of the town, into beautiful little eminences. A considerable part, N. of the town, is level, having been anciently moss. The south part of the parish rises into a

tract of hilly ground, the greatest elevation of which is 680 feet above flood mark at Paisley. A certain proportion of this district is moss and heath, but most of it is good sheep pasture, and even a considerable part arable. The soil, in general, is thin, on gravel, or till. In the flat tracts, and along the banks of the rivers, it is rich, fertile, and well cultivated. The valued rent is 11,944*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots. There is abundance of coal, freestone, granite and limestone. There are no woods of any great extent in the parish; and the forest of Paisley exists only in ancient records.

Port-Glasgow, in the presbytery of Paisley, 13 miles from that town, and 19½ from Glasgow, about 1½ mile square, contains 870 acres, and 2516 inhabitants. The land in this parish is partly flat, and partly mountainous. The level tract along the coast, except that on which the town stands, is converted into garden ground. The steep hills behind the town, are of a thin and poor soil, a small proportion of which is in tillage, and the rest in pasture.

Renfrew, in the presbytery of Paisley, 3 miles N. from that town, and 6½ W. from Glasgow, is of a very irregular figure; 4 miles from NE. to SW, and 1—1½ mile in breadth, divided by the Clyde into two nearly equal parts; containing 3776 acres, and 2305 inhabitants. There is great variety of soil. Some parts are a light sand; some are inclined to till; others are a strong clay; and a still greater part is a deep rich loam; enclosed and well cultivated. There is little moss, and few plantations. Scotston and Yokerhall are pleasantly situate on the right bank of the Clyde; and on the left are Elderslie house and Renfield. Jordanshill stands on an eminence in the NE. corner of the shire.

RENFREWSHIRE—STATISTICAL TABLE.

Presbyteries.	Parishes.	Extent in Miles.		Population in		Ministers in 1818.	Stipends in 1755.	Patrons.
		Length.	Breadth.	1755.	1800.			
Glasgow,	Cathcart, - - -	4	1½	499	1059	1504	L	Gordon of Aikenhead.
	Eaglesham, - - -	5	4-6	1103	1176	1424	66 15 1	E. of Eglintoune.
	Eastwood, - - -	2-4	2-3	1142	3375	4845	76 6 11½	Sir Jo. Maxwell.
	Erskine, - - -	6	3-4	829	847	963	65 3 7½	Lord Blantyre.
	Greenock, - - -	4½	2½	3858	17,458	19,042	74 9 6½	Sir M. Shaw Stewart.
	Houston, and } Kilallan, }	5	2-3	-	1891	2044	89 1 1½	Elderslie and Baruchan.
	Inchinnan	3	2½	397	462	641	55 11 0	Campbell of Blytheswood.
	Innertip - - -	6	3-4	1690	1867	1632	72 8 11	Sir M. Shaw Stewart.
	Kilbarchan, - - -	7	3	1485	3751	3563	77 12 0	Napier of Milliken.
	Kilmacomb, - - -	6	6	1495	1130	1474	72 12 8½	Mr. Anderson.
Lochwinnoch, - - -	6	6	1530	3953	3514	75 6 8	Heritors.	
Mearns, - - -	7	3-5	886	1714	1941	70 5 2½	Sir M. Shaw Stewart.	
Neilston, - - -	6	4-5	1974	3796	4949	66 13 8½	Speirs of Elderslie.	
Paisley, - - -	8	3-4	6799	13,179	36,722	60 11 1½	Town Council.	
Port-Glasgow, - - -	1½	1½	1695	3865	2516	70 0 0	Town Council of Glasgow.	
Renfrew, - - -	4	1	1091	3864	2305	107 15 6½	Crown.	

9. LANARKSHIRE.

THIS county, called Lanark from the shire town, and Clydesdale from the river Clyde, is bounded on the north by the shires of Dumbarton, Stirling, Linlithgow and Mid-Lothian; on the east and south by those of Peebles and Dumfries; on the west by Ayr and Renfrewshires; lying between $55^{\circ} 20'$ and $55^{\circ} 56'$ N. latitude, and between $3^{\circ} 25'$ and $4^{\circ} 22'$ W. longitude from Greenwich; being 27–40 miles from north to south, and 15–30 from west to east. On the south, it terminates almost in a point, near Lead-hills, and the source of the Clyde. The square contents are nearly 870 miles, equal to 556,800 English acres. In 1811, it contained 47 parishes, 32,040 inhabited houses, 42,510 families, 88,688 males, 103,064 females, and 191,752 inhabitants. The valued rent is 162,131*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; and in 1811, the real rent was estimated at 298,019*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* Sterling.

Surface and Soil.—The surface of this county is greatly diversified, and the soil is various. It is divided into 3 wards, viz. the Upper, Middle and Lower. The *Upper Ward*, nearly two-thirds of the whole county, and comprehending 20 parishes, is, for the most part, hilly and moorish, and the soil, in many districts, not capable of much agricultural improvement. Some of the mountains in the uplands are of great height; the village of Leadhills being about 1564 feet above the level of the sea, and one of the Lowthers 3150 in height. The appearance of that part of the country is gloomy and forbidding. Neither tree, nor shrub, nor verdure, nor picturesque rock, diversifies the scene; but it abounds in rich mines of lead ore. The veins of lead lie mostly north and south, and their thickness, which seldom exceeds 40 feet, varies greatly in different parts. Some have been found replete with ore within two fathoms of the surface, and others sunk to the depth of

90 fathoms. The ore, in general, yields about 70 pounds of lead from 112 of ore, but contains little silver. A solid mass of lead ore, weighing 5 tons, is in the Earl of Hopton's possession, who is the proprietor of the mines. There are two companies of miners, the most considerable of which is the Scots Mining Company, that employs near 200 men. In 1790, the number of bars smelted by both companies was 18,000. During Queen Mary's captivity, Elizabeth sent a German to gather gold dust in the waters of Elvan and Glengonar, both of which have their sources in the hills where the lead is found. This man wrote an account of his labours and discoveries, which is deposited in the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh. The same search has since been made without success. In the parish of Crawford-John, north of the lead mines, on the summit of Nether-ton-hill, is an ancient fortification, consisting of two concentric circular walls of stone, at the distance of about 30 feet from each other. The diameter of the inner circle is 135 feet. Near the church there is a moat in the form of a semicircle 148 feet diameter; and in its vicinity are vestiges of two old buildings. (See Crawford-John parish). Not far NW. of Crawford-John, near the village of Douglas, is Douglas-Castle, the seat of Lord Douglas, burnt by accident in 1758, and in part rebuilt with great elegance. In the church of Crawford-John, is the effigies of Sir James Douglas, the favourite of Robert Bruce; and beneath a magnificent tomb lies Archibald the first Earl of Douglas, in his ducal robes and coronet. Tinto is the last mountain in this ward. The principal part of the arable territory in this district lies in the parish round that hill, and at no great distance from the Clyde. To the S. and E, there is a well cultivated tract, and some soil of an excellent quality. Thence northward, in proceeding down the Clyde, the prospect opens, and the face of the country is finely diversified with gentle elevations and depressions, interspersed with well cultivated fields, clumps of trees, populous vil-

lages, and handsome seats.—This ward extends to 336,000 English acres nearly, of which about one-fourth is arable and meadow.

The *Middle Ward*, of which the town of Hamilton is the centre, includes 11 parishes. Out of 177,000 acres, one-half is arable. Twelve miles along the pleasant banks of the Clyde, and 6 in breadth, there is a mixture of clay and sand. Remote from the river on either side, there is an ascent towards the high country, or moorish grounds. The lowest tracts are cultivated and delightful.

In the *Lower Ward*, there are upwards of 40,000 acres of arable land, divided into six parishes. A great proportion of the soil around Glasgow is clay, highly cultivated, and abundantly fruitful.

Climate. The SW. wind is the most prevalent; and, loaded with vapour, it occasions frequent rain: the NE. wind brings fair weather. The heaviest and most lasting rain is from the south-east; from the south it is of short continuance. Most rain falls in the Upper Ward; and there winter is most tedious and severe.

Essential improvements have been made in the agriculture of this county; and the rearing of horses and black cattle, and the management of the dairy, are well understood and attended to by farmers. Enclosures by hedge and ditch are common. The Vale of the Clyde abounds in orchards and plantations.

Mineralogy. There are immense tracts of whinstone, freestone, limestone, and iron ore. Under the freestone lies the great field of coal, for which this shire is famous. That field inclines towards the river on both sides, ascending as it recedes, till it reaches the surface. In the uppermost part of the county, adjoining to Nithsdale, are the lead mines belonging to the Earl of Hopeton, already mentioned. The coal, iron, lead, and lime of this shire, are computed to produce an annual revenue nearly double the sum drawn from the rent of lands employed in agriculture, pasturage, rearing of fruit or forest trees.

Rivers. The *Clyde* rises in the SE. border of the county, and, winding round Tinto, or Tintock-hill, flows NW., through a cultivated, populous, and fruitful territory, by Lanark, Hamilton and Bothwell, to Glasgow, below which it loses itself in a frith of the same name. This river, on either hand, is augmented by many small streams, and may be navigated to the city by vessels drawing seven feet water. On the left hand it receives the Elvan, the Glengonar, the Duncaton, the Douglas water; the Nethan a beautiful pastoral stream; the Avon, whose banks are covered with wood; and, on the right hand, the Mouss water, which traverses a romantic district in its SW. course; and the Calder, whose banks present scenery of the same character.

A large map of this county was published by Mr Ross in the year 1773.

Towns, &c.—*Lanark* is an ancient, indifferently built, royal borough, composed of several streets and lanes, situate on the slope of a rising ground 292 feet above the level of the Clyde. The parish, of which it forms a part, contained, in 1811, 5667 inhabitants. It is united with Linlithgow, Peebles, and Selkirk, in the election of a member of Parliament. The first Scots parliament mentioned in history, was held here by Kenneth II., A. D. 978; and in 1244 the whole of the town was consumed by fire. A Franciscan convent was founded by Robert I., A. D. 1314, to the west of the present parochial church; and the burial ground belonging to it is still called the *Priar's yards*. The site of the castle, anciently belonging to the crown, is now converted into a bowling-green. This town is 32 miles south-west of Edinburgh, 44 ENE. of Ayr, and 25 SE. of Glasgow.—A mile from Lanark, there is a flourishing village, with an extensive cotton manufacture, erected in 1784.—Near the union of the rivulet Mouss with the Clyde, a mile below Lanark, is Cartland Crag, a romantic den a quarter of a mile in length, where some curious plants have been found. On both sides it is bounded by a reef of high, steep, and

rugged rocks, covered with brushwood. In one of these rocks is a hollow recess called Wallace's Cave. On the right hand of that rivulet, at Cleghorn, is an encampment, 600 by 420 yards, capable of containing 10,500 men, on the Polybian establishment. On the opposite side of the Mouss is a small exploratory camp; and within a mile of it another at Castle Dykes, through which the Roman road passes, from Carlisle to the wall of Antoninus. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Lanark, the cataracts of the Clyde commence. The first is called *Boniton-lin*, where the whole body of the river falls over a rock of 22, or, as some will have it, 27 feet perpendicular height; a mile below which is the *Corra-lin*, 80 or 84 feet in height. The next fall of note is *Stonebyres-lin*, consisting of 3 cascades, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Corra-house, and about 60 feet high. The sides of the river, between the upper and lower falls, are bounded by high rocks, fringed with coppice wood; and the whole scenery in those parts is singularly romantic.—Six miles westward, at Lesmahagoe, there was a cell of Tyronensian monks, belonging to the abbey of Kelso, founded by Fergus, lord of Galloway. It was burnt in 1336, and again in 1560. The revenues of this cell in 1562 were—money, 121*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*; 15 chalders, 8 bolls, 1 firloft, 2 pecks bear; 41 chalders, 8 bolls, 3 firlots meal; 4 chalders, 3 bolls oats.—In that neighbourhood, are the ruins of castle Draffin, or Craignethan, the seat of the Earl of Arran, who fell in love with Queen Mary. It was demolished in 1579.

Glasgow is a large, regularly built, handsome city, divided into 8 parishes, containing many elegant public buildings, pleasantly situate on a gentle declivity, bathed by the river Clyde, near the NW. extremity of the shire; $46\frac{2}{3}$ miles W. from Edinburgh by Falkirk, $42\frac{1}{2}$ by Bathgate, 44 by Whitburn; 25 NW. from Lanark; 101 NW. from Carlisle; 89 $\frac{2}{3}$ N. of Port-Patrick; 148 SW. from Aberdeen by Laurencekirk; 161 $\frac{2}{3}$ S. from Inverness by Stirling; and 103 SSE. from Fort-William. Deriving its origin from

the cathedral, it was erected into a royal borough in 1172, and in 1450 into a regality. The bishop's See, according to some accounts founded in the 6th, and according to others in the 12th century, was erected into an archbishoprick towards the conclusion of the 15th century. In 1562, the annual profits of this See were—money, 987*l.* 8*s.* 7½*d.*; 7 bolls, 3 firlots, 3 pecks bear; 32 chalders, 2 bolls meal; 28 chalders, 5 bolls, 1 firlot malt; 12 chalders, 13 bolls, 3 firlots horse corn; and 168 salmon. The cathedral, one of the few Gothic fabricks which escaped destruction at the Reformation, is 284 feet long, 65 broad, and 90 high, within the walls; with two towers, on one of which a spire was built about the year 1420, making the height 220 feet. This church was founded in 1123 by John Achaius, bishop of Glasgow, and dedicated to St Mungo. It is supported by 147 pillars, and lighted by 157 windows. On the site of the Archbishop's palace an Infirmary has been erected. In obedience to a bull of Pope Nicholas V., an *University* was established in this city, A. D. 1451, to consist of a chancellor, a rector, with doctors and masters of the four faculties, who had taken their degrees in other Universities. In 1453, James II. granted a charter, exempting its members from all taxes, impositions, and public burdens whatsoever; but no salaries were provided for those employed in the laborious business of teaching. The reformation in religion, A. D. 1560, stript this seminary of its revenues, and almost of its existence; but it was revived by various donations. James VI. granted a new charter of foundation, which, in its most essential articles, has continued to this day. Certain regulations are laid down for the members—all former donations are ratified—an exemption from all taxation whatever—and an enjoyment of all privileges and immunities granted to any other University in Scotland. This charter was confirmed in 1587. The whole property and revenue pertaining to this University is vested in the College. To the original institution various departments of science have

been added, and endowed by liberal benefactions. The late Dr Hunter bequeathed to this University the whole of his museum, one of the most valuable collections in Europe, of natural history, medals, anatomical preparations, books, &c. together with 8000*l.* for the purpose of building a house for its reception. The members of this college at present consist of a chancellor, a rector, a principal, 16 professors, and 2 lecturers. The session commences in October or November, and terminates in May or June, in different classes. In the library there is a choice collection of books. A convent of Dominicans, or Blackfriars, was founded by the bishop in 1270; and a house of Observantines in 1476. On the site of the former a plain edifice, called the New Church, has been erected; the latter was demolished, in 1560, by the Duke of Chatelherault and the Earl of Argyle. The most distinguished religious edifices are the following:—the cathedral already mentioned—the College, or New Church—the Tron, or Laigh Church, built in 1794, at the head of King's-street, on the site of a church originally founded by the community of Glasgow, in 1484—the Wynd Church, originally built during the reign of James VII. at the head of King's-street—the north-west or Ram's Horn church, built by the community of the city in 1724; its spire is 140 feet in height.—St Andrew's church, an elegant oblong building, in the centre of a square, begun in 1739, and finished in 1756—St Enoch's church, founded April 12th 1780, in a square of the same name.—The New Barony Church, lately built to the south of the burying ground belonging to the cathedral. Besides these, there are several chapels and meeting-houses, among which is the Roman Catholic church lately built, and the most elegant fabric in the city. To enumerate all the handsome streets and buildings of this beautiful city, would extend this article beyond the limits of the plan I have adopted. In general, there are two principal streets; one of which runs parallel to the river from east to west, and the other descends from the cathedral southward to the river,

intersecting the former at the cross or market place. The chief part of the city lies west and NW. from the cross, and contains many handsome streets and beautiful buildings. On the south-east there is an open and spacious field, called *The Green*, that declines gently to the river. In this field a lofty pillar has been erected to the memory of Lord Nelson. On the north-east, the gardens and fields belonging to the college, occupy a considerable space. Between these two areas, the eastern division of the city is confined. All the streets are well paved with whinstone; and those recently built are furnished with side pavements of flat freestones, for the use of foot passengers. The town is at all times well lighted, and the streets are preserved in the best order. Joined with Rutherglen, Renfrew and Dumbarton, it sends one representative to the Imperial Parliament. There are three bridges on the river Clyde, two of which are of stone. On the south side of the Gallowgate, the *Calton*, formerly called the Black Fauld, contains a considerable number of streets, built of brick, and chiefly inhabited by weavers and other tradesmen. To the south-east, there is a new village called Bridgetown, a quarter of a mile in length, terminating at the bridge upon the road towards Rutherglen. On the south of the river, there is a suburb called the *Gorbals*, some of the buildings of which are very ancient, and others are handsomely constructed on a regular plan.

Since the commencement of the 17th century, this city has gradually increased in *population*. In 1614, the number of inhabitants did not exceed 8000. About the year 1660, it amounted to 12 or 14,000. In 1743, it was not more than 18,366; in 1755, including the suburbs, it amounted to 23,546; in 1791, the inhabited houses were reckoned 10,291, and the inhabitants about 41,777 within the royalty and New Town, and 61,945, including the suburbs. According to the returns pursuant to the population act, in 1811, there were, in the city and suburbs, 17,543 inhabited houses, 23,567 families, 45,275 males, 55,474 fe-

males, 17,669 persons chiefly employed in trade and manufactures, and 100,749 inhabitants.

The *Manufactures* and *Commerce* of Glasgow, for many years past, have been in a very flourishing state. Linens, lawns and cambrics, were formerly the staple manufactures; but attention is now chiefly directed to cotton cloth, and the arts depending upon it. The inkle manufacture, established in 1732, and for some time carried on with great success, has of late considerably declined. Queensware, and a coarse kind of pottery, are made in great perfection. The art of typefounding has been long practised here. It would be difficult to enumerate all the different branches of manufactures carried on in this flourishing city; and impossible, with any precision, to ascertain their value. The *commerce* of this place is very extensive. From January 5th 1803 to January 5th 1804, the following number of vessels were employed in the trade of the river.

At Greenock,

Inward—British, foreign and coastwise,—1130 ships and vessels, 87,078 tons, 6330 men.

Outward—British, foreign and coastwise,—968 ships and vessels, 93,375 tons, 6999 men.

At Port-Glasgow,

Inward—British, foreign and coastwise,—295 ships and vessels, 25,048 tons, 1632 men.

Outward—British, foreign and coastwise,—298 ships and vessels, 32,389 tons, 2116 men.

The annual imports and exports are immense; and no port in Great Britain is more commodiously situated for intercourse with the western world.—On the river Clyde, considerable improvement has been recently made, by narrowing and deepening the channel; so that vessels of a moderate size can now approach the city, instead of loading and unloading, as formerly, at Port-Glasgow and Greenock. With ordinary tides, there is water for vessels drawing 7 or 8 feet. The tide seldom flows beyond Dalmarnock, which is two

miles above the city.—The air in Glasgow and its neighbourhood, though salubrious, is more moist than on the eastern coast of Scotland. The average of rain for 30 years, viz. from 1761 to 1791, was $29\frac{6}{10}$ inches; and the greatest quantity in any year during that period was, A. D. 1775, $43\frac{2}{10}$ inches; and the least, in 1788, was $19\frac{4}{10}$. The water with which the city was formerly supplied, was not of the best quality; but, by means of an extensive work, begun in September 1806, and recently completed, abundance of excellent water is now conveyed to the town. A navigable canal has been formed $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the river Calder, for the purpose of conveying coals from the Monkland grounds to the city. Two miles from the eastern extremity of this canal, there are two single locks, 9 feet each in height; and, about the same distance from the basin, there are four double locks, 14 feet each, producing a rise of 96 feet. By all these locks the canal is elevated 114 feet above the Forth and Clyde canal, and 273-4 above the level of the sea. The breadth of the canal, in no part except the locks, is less than 25, and its depth 5, feet. This canal is joined to the Forth and Clyde canal, by a cut about two miles long from the basin to Port-Dundas. The history of Glasgow was composed and published by John Gibson, 8vo, 1777; and a particular description of this city, with its recent improvements, may be found in the Beauties of Scotland, vol. III.

Rutherglen, vulgarly *Ruglen*, is an ancient, mean, royal borough and manufacturing town, on an elevated situation near the Clyde, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Glasgow. It consists of one principal street, nearly half a mile in length, and upwards of 100 feet in breadth. The castle, or fortress, has been completely demolished, and its site converted into a kitchen garden. When Glasgow consisted of a few priests' houses attached to the Cathedral, *Rutherglen* was a town of some mercantile importance. This place has been long famous for the singular custom of baking what are called sour cakes, for St Luke's fair, held on the 3d Monday of October O. S.

A night or two before the fair, 6 or 8 women, seated on the ground in a circular form, with their feet towards the fire, each provided with a small bake-board on the knee, beat little balls of fermented dough into thin cakes, which are toasted on an iron plate suspended over the fire. These cakes are presented to strangers who frequent the fair. The rise of the tide in the river terminates nearly opposite to this town. About half a mile hence, is *Castle-milk*, an ancient structure, and the family seat of Sir John Stewart. The ceiling of one of the apartments, called Queen Mary's room, is ornamented with the arms of all the crowned heads in Europe connected with the Stuarts. (See *Car-munnock*).

Hamilton is an irregularly built market town, the seat of a presbytery, and a thoroughfare, pleasantly situate on the Clyde, and skirting round the bottom of a rising ground, 11 miles SE. of Glasgow, 38 W. of Edinburgh, and 38 NE. of Ayr.—This town, which originally stood lower down, was erected into a borough of barony in 1456, and was created a free royal borough by Mary Queen of Scots in 1548; but these rights and privileges were resigned, after the Restoration, into the hands of William and Ann, Duke and Dutchess of Hamilton, who, in 1670, restored to the community its former possessions, and erected it into a borough of regality dependent on them and their successors; and thus it has continued ever since. The church was founded, in 1451, by Sir James Hamilton of Cadzow, ancestor to the Dukes of Hamilton.—Near the town is an elegant seat of the Duke of Hamilton, the front of which is magnificent, the apartments noble, the furniture and decorations exquisitely beautiful. There is a gallery of fine paintings, among which is Daniel in the lion's den, by Rubens. Dr Cullen, the celebrated physician, and Mr Miller, professor of law, were natives of the parish of Hamilton. About 2 miles from the town, is Chatelherault, in a romantic site, and commanding an extensive prospect. In the

Duke's great park are the remains of the ancient manor-house, called Cadzow Castle, which was destroyed by the Regent Murray's army after the battle of Langside, and has never since been repaired.—In this part of the country, mounds of earth, and cairns in abundance, formerly existed; but most of them have been recently demolished.

The small town of *Kilbride* lies to the west of Hamilton; and to the south is *Strathaven*, so called from the level and fruitful tract in which it stands. Three miles below Hamilton, on the Clyde, in the road to Bothwell-castle, is *Bothwell-bridge*, noted for the defeat of the Covenanters by the loyalists, under the Duke of Monmouth, June 22, 1679. Bothwell-church, a gothic structure 70 feet by 39 over the walls, was founded by Archibald the Grim, Earl of Douglas, for a provost and 8 prebendaries, in 1398. The whole fabric is composed of stone, strengthened by pilasters to support the weight of the arched roof, which is covered with large polished flags. The date of its construction is not known. *Bothwell-castle*, situate on the steep bank of the Clyde, is an oblong square 234 by 100 feet. The walls are upwards of 15 feet thick, and in some places 60 feet high. Two of the towers are almost entire; but the rest of the building lies in ruins. The entry is on the north about the middle of the wall; vestiges of the fosse are yet visible. This noble structure appears to have been built and repaired at different times, by the several proprietors who occupied it.—On the summit of a rock, on the opposite bank of the river, are the remains of the priory of Blantyre, founded in the 13th century, for the reception of canons regular, who were a sort of colony from the abbey of Jedburgh. A prior of this monastery was one of the commissioners appointed to negotiate the ransom of king David Bruce, taken prisoner in the battle of Durham, A. D. 1346.

Carnwath, is an inconsiderable village, eastward from Lanark 6 miles, and 25 from Edinburgh, in a district partly cultivated, and yielding abundant pasturage. The

church was founded by Sir Thomas Somerville of Carnwath, in 1424, for a provost and six prebendaries. Five miles SSW. of Carnwath, and 6 W. of Biggar, is Carmichael, a seat of the Earl of Hyndford, whose property is adorned with plantations of trees, and enriched by a very productive coal mine.

Biggar, is a little market town, consisting of two long rows of houses, some of which are neatly built, on the border of Peebles-shire, 3 miles E. of Tinto, 11 ESE. of Lanark, and 27 SSW. of Edinburgh. A collegiate church was founded here, A. D. 1545, by Malcolm, Lord Fleming, Lord High Chamberlain of Scotland, and ancestor to the Earls of Wigton. It was endowed for a provost, 8 prebendaries, 4 singing boys, and 6 poor men. Half a mile hence, the castle of *Boghall*, formerly belonging to the Earls of Wigton, stood on a level tract encompassed by a ditch, within which was a stone wall flanked with towers. The country northward is partly hilly and partly level, in some places heathy, and in others green, of a sandy soil, unenclosed, and almost equally divided between tillage and pasture. To the westward of Biggar is Couthboanlaw, improperly called Quothquanlaw, a beautiful green hill, about 600 feet above the level of the Clyde. On the summit of this hill, it is said, Wallace held a conference with his followers before the battle of Biggar. At some distance, on the edge of a barren moor, about half a mile from the Clyde, are the traces of a strong fortification, or camp, of a circular form, comprehending more than an acre of ground, surrounded by a double wall of earth, within 2 miles of Tinto hill. Three small artificial tumuli lie 300 yards eastward of that camp. In this shire, there are many small manufacturing villages; but they contain nothing that merits particular notice.

Tinto hill is of a conical form, 2306 feet above the level of the sea. On its summit there is a large cairn, whence signals by fire were given to the adjacent country.

Among the numerous seats in this county are the following.—*Airdrie place*, Mitchelson, 11 miles E. of Glasgow. *Baronald*, Lockhart, on the Mouss near Cartlane Crags. *Bonnington house*, Lady Ross, at the falls of the Clyde. *Bothwell house*, Lord Douglas, 7½ miles SE. of Glasgow. *Braxfield*, MacQueen. *Calderwood*, Maxwell, 2 miles from Kilbride. *Cambusnethan*, Lockhart. *Carmichael house*, Earl of Hyndford, 5 miles SE. of Lanark. *Carnwath*, Lockhart, 7 miles E. of Lanark. *Carstairs*, Fullerton, 4 miles E. of Lanark. *Castlemilk*, Stewart, 4 miles SE. of Glasgow. *Crawford Castle*, 40 miles SE. of Glasgow, near the Clyde. *Dalmarnock*, Playfair, near Glasgow, on the Clyde. *Dalserf*, Hamilton, midway nearly between Hamilton and Lanark. *Douglas castle*, Lord Douglas, 8 miles S. of Lanark. *Hamilton palace*, Duke of Hamilton, 11 miles SE. of Glasgow. *Jarviswood*, Baillie, 2 miles from Lanark. *Lee*, Lockhart, 3 miles from Lanark, in Carluke parish. *Mauddslie*, Earl of Hyndford, in Carluke parish, 6½ miles from Lanark. *Smellie hall*, Lord Armadale. *Wishaw*, Lord Belhaven, 10½ miles from Lanark, in the road to Glasgow. *Woodhall*, Campbell, in Bothwell parish.

The Shire of Lanark, divided into 3 wards, contains the following parishes.

1. The UPPER WARD contains

Biggar, the seat of a presbytery, 12 miles SE. of Lanark, of an irregular oval figure, 6 miles from E. to W. and 3½ in breadth; containing 1376 inhabitants. The surface is partly hilly and partly level; in some places heathy; in others green, and interspersed with fertile fields. It is almost equally divided betwixt tillage and pasture. There are vestiges of 3 circular camps; and a tumulus at the W. end of the town. About a mile from the church, in the midst of a morass, are the ruins of the castle of Boghall, which con-

sist of a stone wall, encompassing an area now under cultivation. According to tradition, there was an extensive building within that area, which formerly belonged to the Fleemings, Earls of Wigton. The church was built in 1545, by Malcolm the third Lord Fleeming, and endowed for a provost, 8 prebendaries, 4 singing boys, and 6 poor men.

Carluke, in the presbytery of Lanark, and 5 miles NNW., is 7 miles from W. to E., and $4\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth; containing 2311 inhabitants. Most part of this parish is arable; but agricultural improvements are still in their infancy. Along the Clyde the soil is free and fertile. On the banks rising behind that low tract, it is soft clay, and in general covered with woods and orchards. A good deal of the ground eastward is damp and cold, on a hard bottom. In the neighbourhood of the church, the fields are rich and loamy; but those at a distance are shallow, poor, and unproductive. The highest and most remote parts are mixed with moss. Coal, freestone, limestone, and ironstone abound. There are 6 *Laws* in this parish. Near the house of Lee, there is an old building called St Oswald's chapel, and a little from it a small field called Friar's croft; and in the W. corner there anciently stood another chapel, of which there is now no vestige; but its site still retains the name of Chapel Yard.—General Roy, and Dr Dick, lately one of the ministers of Edinburgh, were natives of this parish.

Carmichael, in the presbytery of Lanark, and 5 miles SE., is 5 miles in length and 3–4 in breadth; containing 926 inhabitants. The surface is unequal; and the soil various. Towards the Clyde, the soil is thin, dry, and inclining to sand. The arable tracts in the S. and SW. districts are clayey and wet. The hills are mostly covered with heath. On the S. is Tinto hill, the highest point of a lofty ridge, and about 1740 feet above the Clyde. There are upwards of 1400 acres enclosed; and the modern system of farming is partially introduced; but great improvements have been made in the management of the dairy. At Carmichael,

there are extensive plantations in a thriving condition. Of coal there is abundance; and some lime works.

Carnwath, in the presbytery of Lanark, 8 miles E., bounded on the SW. by the Clyde, is 12 miles from S. to N., and 8 in breadth; containing 2789 inhabitants. There is great variety of soil. Near the village, it is sandy, with a mixture of black loam. The holms on the Clyde are a deep clay; and those on the Medwin are inclined to sand. In the moorland parts there is a cold stiff clay, with a large portion of boggy ground. Modern improvements in agriculture have been partially adopted. The valued rent is upwards of 5000*l.* Scots. There is coal, ironstone, limestone, and freestone. On the W. side of the moss, and N. of the village, are the ruins of Couthalley castle, a seat of the ancient family of Somerville. It was once a place of great strength, surrounded by a very deep ditch, and a large earthen mound. At the W. end of the village, an artificial tumulus, of an elliptical form, is surrounded by a deep ditch. This parish is fitter for grazing than for corn; some extensive sheep farms are covered with heath.

Carstairs, in the presbytery of Lanark, 5 miles E., and 27 from Edinburgh, is 6 miles from S. to N. and 3 in breadth; containing 875 inhabitants. The rising ground, N. of the village, divides this parish into moor and dale land, differing both in soil and in climate. The former is a mixture of clay and black earth; the latter is a sharp, sandy soil, which, if properly cultivated, would be very productive. The valued rent is 2150*l.* Scots. On a rising ground, near the Clyde, are vestiges of a Roman camp, a square of 6 acres. The Prætorium may still be traced; and the Roman way on either hand is visible several miles.

Covington, in the presbytery of Biggar, and 4 miles W., is 3 miles from S. to N., and 2 in breadth; containing 438 inhabitants. A part of this parish is hilly, and there are some barren heaths; but the soil in general is fertile. The haughs of the Clyde are of a good quality, but are liable to

be inundated. There are about 650 acres yearly in tillage, and tolerably cultivated. Four camps, or enclosures, of a circular form, are surrounded with 1 or 2 ditches. There are 2 cairns of stones; one of which, on a hill called Wallbrae, is 107 yards in circuit; and, on an adjoining moor, there are many of smaller dimensions. On a round hill, at the foot of Tinto, is a circle of large upright stones. The tower, or fort, of Covington, was built in 1442. Its walls, now in ruins, are 10 feet thick.

Crawford, in the presbytery of Lanark, and 15 miles S, is 18 miles from SE. to NW, and 16 in breadth; containing 1773 inhabitants. Most of this parish consists of hills and moors, many of them covered with a mixture of short heath and grasses, fit for pasture. The valleys are of a light, spongy soil, sometimes mixed with clay; and not much improved. The proportion of arable land to the wastes and pastures, is as 1 to 200. Leadhills are famous for their mines. Anciently, the sands of the rivulets Elvan and Glen-gonar were washed for the purpose of obtaining gold dust. There are faint vestiges of two Roman roads; and the sites of three camps almost defaced. Some of the stone vaults in the moor remain, where the natives took shelter in times of turbulence; and there are traces of watch-towers on the tops of the hills. The village of *Crawford* is 40 miles SE. of Glasgow, and 30 N. of Dumfries.—Allan Ramsay, author of the *Gentle Shepherd*, was born in this parish.

Crawford-John, in the presbytery of Lanark, and 12 miles S, is 12–15 miles in length, and 6 in breadth; containing 858 inhabitants. There are few improvements in agriculture, the land, in general, being more proper for sheep pasture than for tillage. The valued rent is 2360*l.* Scots. The Duneaton water runs through the whole parish. Of lead ore there is abundance. In Gilkerscleugh estate there is a good limestone quarry, with plenty of white freestone; and on the top of Nethererton hill, are the remains of an old fortification. Near the village stood a castle, some of the

vaults of which are not entirely demolished. There are some vestiges of another castle at Snar, concerning which history and tradition are equally silent. The road from Glasgow to Carlisle passes through this parish.

Culter, in the presbytery of Biggar, and 3 miles SW, is 8 miles in length, and 2-4 in breadth; containing 415 inhabitants. The level district, 2 miles broad from the banks of the Clyde, is enclosed, well cultivated, and partially covered with thriving plantations. The southern district consists of high mountains, partly green, and partly covered with heath. The valued rent is 1600*l.* Scots. The small river of Culter bisects this parish. Ironstone is found in different parts. There are four circular encampments.

Dolphington, in the presbytery of Biggar, and 6 miles NE, is 3 miles from E. to W, and 2½ in breadth; containing 268 inhabitants. The soil, for the most part, is a light, black mould, on a bottom of till. There are few enclosures, and little improvement. The valued rent is 850*l.* Scots. On the top of a hill near the middle of the parish, there are remains of a camp, or fortified place, enclosing 4 acres nearly. Principal Leechman was a native of this parish. The road from Edinburgh to Leadhills passes through it.

Douglas, in the presbytery of Lanark, and 9 miles SSW, is 12 miles in length, and 4-7 in breadth; containing 1873 inhabitants. The soil, in most places, except along the banks of the river, is spouty, on a bottom of wet till. The arable lands bear a small proportion to the sheep farms, and are little improved, oats being the principal growth of the soil. The pasture is hilly, both green and heathy; in some places wet and spongy; and the herbage is scanty and coarse. There are several plantations. Of coal, lime and freestone, there is abundance. The most considerable river is the Douglas, that rises 9 miles above, and falls into the Clyde 7 miles below, the town. The old church is called St Bride's, a part of which is kept in repair, on account of some monuments, and a burying vault. Douglas Castle, with its parks

and plantations, merits the notice of every traveller. The great road from Glasgow to Carlisle passes through this parish.

Dunsyre, in the presbytery of Biggar, and 7 miles NNE, is about 5 miles in length, and 5 in breadth; containing 345 inhabitants. The arable land, watered by the Medwin, is a flat vale, near 3 miles long and 1 mile broad, bounded by the hill of Dunsyre, and the Dolphington and Walton hills; the rest of the parish is pasture for sheep. The soil, in general, is light and sandy; and the arable land is interspersed with peat moss. There are few enclosures, little improvement, and almost no wood. At the E. end of the parish, on the edge of a moor towards Liuton, there is a row of sepulchral cairns.

Lamington, including Wandel, in the presbytery of Biggar, and 7 miles SW, is of a rectangular form, 9 miles in length, and 3-4 in breadth; containing 356 inhabitants. Bounded on the W. by the river Clyde, it consists of about 9000 acres, of which 7000 are sheep pasture; and the remainder is arable, and indifferently cultivated. In some parts the soil is dry, light and shallow; in some wet, heavy, and clayey; in others thick and deep. At Whitehill near Culter, there are vestiges of an old encampment; and at Coldchapel in Wandel, there are two, at no great distance from each other.

Lanark, the seat of a presbytery, 25 miles from Glasgow, and 32 from Edinburgh, is 5 miles in length, and 3 in breadth; containing 5667 inhabitants. It consists of about 6000 acres, of which 600 are coppice wood and plantations, 1800 moor, and the rest fit for cultivation. Most part of the parish is tolerably flat; but along the Clyde, for the space of 3 miles, the banks of this river are steep, rocky, and fringed with wood. The banks also of the Mouss are precipitous and wooded. The highest ground is about 760 feet above the level of the sea. The soil is partly a light loam, and partly inclining to clay. The valued rent is 4217*l.* 19*s.*

10d. Scots. Some districts have been considerably improved. There is some limestone, but no coal nor freestone. The Roman camp near Cleghorn, and the falls of the Clyde, have been already noticed. The old parish church, now in ruins, stood $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE. of the town, and was an elegant Gothic building.—About a mile N. of the town, on the brink of Cartlane Crags, are vestiges of an ancient stronghold. On the land side are traces of a double ditch that encloses half a rood of ground, and next the river is a precipice of great height. There are no appearances of building, except some artificial caves, or covered ways, composed of large blocks of stone without cement. Near the fall of Stonebyres, on the opposite side of the Clyde, similar covered ways have been discovered. A mile E. of the town, the ruins of St Leonard's hospital, perhaps founded by Robert I., have lately been dug up, and converted into an arable field. The village of New Lanark, built by Mr Dale, as an appendage to his cotton works, situated in a romantic glen, is visited by every traveller.

Lesmahagoe, in the presbytery of Lanark, and 6 miles SW., is of an oval form, 10–14 miles in length, and 12 in breadth; containing 4464 inhabitants. It is bounded on the NE., 9 or 10 miles by the Clyde, whose banks are bold and wooded. In this course are the falls of Bonnitown, Corhouse, and Stonebyres, already described. The face of the country is uneven; and towards the S. and W. it is mountainous. In the N. district, the soil is of a clayey quality; but dry and friable moulds are most prevalent. In some places the soil is sandy; in others it is stony inclining to gravel. The summits of the mountains are covered with heath, bent, and grass. Towards their bases, where moss does not interfere, there are green pastures and arable fields. The soil, in general, is best adapted to pasture. But, at a remote period, cultivation of the soil must have been much more extensive than at present; for large tracts of land, now waste, have been regularly formed into ridges, even almost to the summits of

the highest hills. The valued rent is 9841*l.* Scots. The minerals are ironstone, granite, freestone, and coal. Cumberhead hills, which hang over the source of the Logan, and separate this parish from Douglas and Muirkirk, are known to contain rich veins of lead.

Libberton, in the presbytery of Biggar, and 5 miles NNW., is of a triangular form, 7 miles from N. to S., and 4 miles in breadth; containing 749 inhabitants. It consists of about 6000 acres, of which 3500 are in tillage, and the remainder fit only for pasture or plantations. The western district is a deep, rich, and fertile clay, but liable to be overflowed by the Clyde. The E. district, which contains a coal mine, is a waved tract, for the most part covered with heath. The beautiful green hill called Couthboanlaw is about 600 feet above the Clyde. On the edge of a hill $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S. of the village, are traces of a large round camp, including more than an acre of ground, and surrounded with a double wall of earth. About 300 yards southward, there are freestone quarries.

Pettinain, in the presbytery of Lanark, and 6 miles E., is of an irregular figure, 3 miles long and 2 broad; containing 401 inhabitants. There are about 1700 acres in tillage, and as much in coarse pasture, moss, and wood. The high grounds are mostly covered with heath. The low lands are of a better quality, partially enclosed, and ornamented with plantations. The soil of the moorish tracts is poor, on a clayey till; some fields are on a bed of gravel. Near the village there is a rich loam; and towards the NE. the soil is light and sandy. The western district is partly sandy and partly clay. The arable land is tolerably cultivated. On a moor, near the S. border of the parish, on the side of a deep moss, are vestiges of a circular camp of 6 acres, within which are the remains of a small circular fort, built without cement.

Symington, in the presbytery of Biggar, and 4 miles SW., is 4 miles from NE. to SW., and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth; containing

364 inhabitants. The surface is diversified with gentle risings and sloping fields; and the soil, in general, is of a clayey quality, partially enclosed and improved. There is both limestone and coal. The valued rent is 2000*l.* Scots nearly. A considerable quantity of sweet-milk cheese and butter is made in this parish. The highway from Port-patrick to Glasgow and Edinburgh runs through the whole length of it.

Walston, in the presbytery of Biggar, and 5 miles N., contains 377 inhabitants. It consists of about 3000 Scots acres, of which 2000 are arable, not much improved; and 1000 heathy and marshy ground. In the higher parts, the soil is shallow, and mostly covered with heath; in the lower it is a black loam on deep clay, and tolerably fertile. On the E. side, there is a black loam on a bed of gravel. The uneven and elevated surface is exposed to violent blasts of wind; and there are few trees to shelter it. In the S. part of the parish, on a rising ground, are traces of a fort, consisting of 2 concentric circular earthen dykes, or mounds, the innermost of which is 67 yards in diameter. In different places, there were many vaults, where the natives were wont to secrete their property in times of turbulence and anarchy.

Weston and *Roberton*, in the presbytery of Lanark, and 10 miles SE, extends 5 miles along the W. bank of the Clyde, and 3-5 in breadth; containing 836 inhabitants. There are few enclosures, little improvement, and no plantations. The chief products of the arable land are oats and barley. The upper part of the parish is divided into sheep farms.

The MIDDLE WARD contains the following parishes.

Avendale, or *Strathaven*, in the presbytery of Hamilton, and 13 miles S, is 12 miles in length, and 5-6 in breadth; containing 4358 inhabitants. The country rises gradually from both sides of the Aven or Avon; and on the S. terminates in hills. In the hilly district towards the N. and NW. borders, the soil is generally black, and covered with heath and bent.

In the lower grounds it is light, inclining to gravel. In some tracts there is clay and loam, and in others moss. The arable land bears a small proportion to the whole, which is better adapted to pasturage than to tillage. There is little freestone, some coal, and abundance of lime. The Aven, in its course from SW. to NE. divides the parish into two nearly equal parts. The valued rent is 7650*l.* Scots. A military, perhaps Roman, road, may be traced several miles on the S. side of the river; and on the sides are vestiges of 3 chapels named after different saints. Drumclog is famous for a rencounter between the Covenanters, and a party of dragoons commanded by Graham of Claverhouse, in 1679.

Blantyre, in the presbytery of Hamilton, and 4 miles NW, is 4–6 miles long, and 1 broad; containing 2092 inhabitants. It is bounded on the E. and NE. by the Clyde. Betwixt the church and that river, the soil is various. Near the church it is a fine rich loam; thence NE. to the Clyde a strong, deep clay. South of the church, the soil is a light clay of a poor quality; further south it terminates in moss. Agricultural improvements have made little progress in this parish. The valued rent is 1684*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* Scots. There is plenty of ironstone on the banks of the Calder, which divides Blantyre from Kilbride. A part of the walls of the priory, already mentioned, remain. At the Reformation, this priory fell into the hands of Walter Stuart, who, in the beginning of the 17th century, was created Lord Blantyre. Urns have been dug up, at different times, in several parts of the parish.

Bothwell, in the presbytery of Hamilton, and 3 miles NNW. is of an oval form, 8½ miles in length, and 3–4 in breadth; containing 3745 inhabitants. The great road from Glasgow to Edinburgh passes through the whole length of the parish from W. to E. The upper district is considerably elevated. To the S. of the road, the ground gradually declines to the river, whose banks and meadows are delightful, populous and highly cultivated. Most part of the pa-

rish is arable; the soil is chiefly clay mixed with loam, sand and till. The valued rent is 7389*l.* 16*s.* Scots. There is no limestone, but abundance of freestone and coal. There are several elegant seats, and much beautiful scenery in this parish. Bothwell house, the residence of Lord Douglas, and Woodhall, the seat of Campbell of Shawfield, on the banks of the Calder, are surrounded by fine plantations.

Cambuslang, formerly Drumsfargard, in the presbytery of Hamilton, and 6 miles NW, is about 3 miles square; containing 2035 inhabitants. It is bounded on the N. by the Clyde, and is diversified with hill and dale. There are about 4032 Scots acres, of which 3800 are arable and well cultivated. On the ridge near the S. side of the parish, the soil is thin and mixed with gravel. Along the Clyde is light loam and sand; but the prevailing soil is clay on a bottom of till. The valued rent is 3235*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* Scots. There is plenty of freestone and coal. Dichmont hill, whence there is a prospect of 13 counties, was anciently used as a watch tower, and perhaps as a place of defence. This parish was at first a rectory, and afterwards a prebend.—The conversion work at Cambuslang happened in 1741 and 1742.

Cambusnethan, in the presbytery of Hamilton, 4 miles from it, is 12 from SW. to NE. and 2½ in breadth, in 1790 containing 1684 inhabitants; the haughs on the Clyde are extensive and beautiful. From the summit of the bank above the haugh grounds, the parish has a gentle rise to its farthest point; the soil is generally clay on a bottom of till, with different degrees of fertility. In the middle and higher part, the soil is mossy, or mixed with black sand; the lower district is fertile, and capable of great improvement. The valued rent is 5400*l.* 10*s.* Scots. There is abundance of excellent coal, ironstone, and freestone. Population, in 1755, was 1419;—the road from Glasgow to Lanark passes through the parish.

Dalziel, in the presbytery of Hamilton, and 2 miles E, is 4 miles from NW. to SE, and 2 in breadth; containing

758 inhabitants. It consists of about 3055 acres. The land is low, and the surface tolerably even; except where it gently rises from the Clyde and the Calder. The soil of the valleys is a rich loam, and the rest is a strong clay, partially enclosed, and well cultivated. Watling Street runs along the summit of the parish from E. to W. At the western boundary, on the bank of the Calder, there was a Roman encampment, or station, now almost defaced.

Dalserf, in the presbytery of Hamilton, and 5 miles SE, is 5 miles in length, and 3 in breadth; containing 1660 inhabitants. It is bounded by the Clyde on the one hand, and by the Avon on the other. The soil of the holms along the Clyde is mud and sand. Beyond these narrow plains the banks rise to a considerable height. The soil of the upper grounds, in general, is a strong clay, or till. Most part of the parish is enclosed and considerably improved. The valued rent is 3320*l.* Scots. There is little lime, but abundance of ironstone, freestone and coal. On the upper tracts are considerable plantations of trees; and some of the banks of the Clyde, and the steep declivities on the sides of rivulets and torrents, are covered with coppice wood. At Dalpatrick and Chapelburn, two Romish chapels were formerly situate; but scarcely a vestige of them remains.

Glassford, in the presbytery of Hamilton, and 6 miles S, is 8 miles long, and two broad; containing 1213 inhabitants. The soil, in some parts, is a light stony loam; in others a strong clay; and in many places mossy and barren. In the E. district there are some enclosures, but little improvement. The valued rent is 2654*l.* 4s. 2d. Scots.

Hamilton, the seat of a presbytery, 11 miles SE. of Glasgow, is 6 miles from NE. to SW, and 5 in breadth; containing 6453 inhabitants. The Clyde forms the E. and N. boundaries nearly. Along that river are tracts of deep and fertile soil: thence the land rises to the height of 600 feet above the level of the sea. The soil of the rising ground is

chiefly clay. A great proportion of the parish is enclosed, and considerably improved; but, on the whole, it is a beautiful rather than a fertile country. The valued rent is 9377*l.* Scots. Limestone, freestone and coal abound. About a mile from the town of Hamilton, in the Duke's park, are the ruins of the ancient manor-house called Cadzow castle, which was destroyed by the Regent Murray's army, after the battle of Langside, and has never been repaired. On the opposite side of the Avon is an imitation of a ruin, built in 1730, and intended as a representation of Chatelherault in France, already noticed. Near the middle of the parish there is an artificial tumulus.

Kilbride East, in the presbytery of Hamilton, and 6 miles W, is 10 miles from N. to S, and 2—5 in breadth; containing 2906 inhabitants. Four-fifths of this parish, consisting of a stiff clay, are arable; the remainder is moor and peat moss. Both the soil and climate are unfavourable for improvements in agriculture. Most of the parish is enclosed; and 700—1600 feet above the level of the sea. The moorland farms afford excellent pasture for sheep. There is plenty of lime and ironstone, with some coal. The valued rent is 7679*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* Scots. The ruins of old castles, sepulchral tumuli, and petrifications, are discovered in different districts. Dr William Hunter, and his brother John, were natives of this parish.

Monkland, East, in the presbytery of Hamilton, and 9 miles N, is the most northerly parish in the county, 10 miles from E. to W, and 5—7 in breadth; containing 5529 inhabitants. It is not hilly, but considerably elevated above the level of the sea. The highest land is in the middle, declining gently on each side. The soil in the N. and W. parts is a strong clay; the middle and E. districts are encumbered with moss. Several estates are greatly improved, and well sheltered by plantations of forest trees. The valued rent is 6822*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots. Of peat, coal, ironstone and freestone, there is abundance. The North Calder rises

from the Black loch, and runs W. 15 miles to the Clyde. The road from Glasgow to Edinburgh passes through *Airdrie* a flourishing market town.

Monkland, West, or Old, in the presbytery of Hamilton, and 6 miles N, is 10 miles in length, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth; containing 5469 inhabitants. Along the banks of the Clyde and Calder, the soil is strong clay and well cultivated; the middle part is light sand; towards the N. are tracts of moss. The valued rent is 6000*l.* Scots. The Clyde iron works, 3 miles E. of Glasgow, were founded in 1786. There is plenty of freestone, and extensive coal works in different districts. The parishes of E. and W. Monkland were formerly united under the name of Monkland, from the monks of Newbottle, to whom they originally belonged. The road from Glasgow to Edinburgh, by Whitburn, passes through this parish.

Shotts, in the presbytery of Hamilton, and 10 miles ENE, is 10 miles long, and 7 broad; containing 2923 inhabitants. The lands towards the SE. corner are of a black soil. Along the greater part of the S, and the whole W, side of the parish, the soil is chiefly clay and well cultivated. In the centre, and along the N. boundary, there is a black soil fitted for pasture. The district lying on each side of the road from Glasgow to Edinburgh, is enclosed, subdivided, and greatly improved. The two Calders originate in this parish, the one in the NE, and the other in the SE. corner. The Avon also, from its source in Shotts, bends its course northward, and empties itself in the Frith near *Borrowstownness*. The Cramond between its source and Mid Calder, crosses the Edinburgh road three times, and falls into the Frith at the village and kirk of the same name. From the most elevated part of the parish, a mile E. from the church, there is an extensive prospect. There is abundance of coal, and a great proportion of moss.

Stonehouse, in the presbytery of Hamilton, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles

S, is 5 miles in length, and 2 in breadth; containing 1655 inhabitants. It consists of about 6000 acres, all of which are arable, except a few acres of moss and moor, and the banks of the Avon. The soil in the upper district is light; in the middle and lower, it is also light, mixed with some clay. The farmers have made little progress in the improvement of these districts, but are skilful in the management of their dairies. The valued rent is 2721*l.* Scots. There is some coal, and plenty of limestone, ironstone and freestone.

The LOWER WARD contains

Cadder, in the presbytery of Glasgow, and 6 miles N, 13 miles in length, and 3-4 in breadth; containing 2487 inhabitants. On the N, it is bounded 6 miles by the Kelvin; and the north post road from Edinburgh to Glasgow passes through it 4 miles. It is traversed 5 miles by the great canal. The surface, in general, is level; and there is variety of soil, viz. light sandy till, deep earth, and moss. Several districts have been considerably improved, owing to the great canal. Some vestiges of Graham's dyke, or the Roman wall, may still be traced. There is no coal, but abundance of freestone, lime and whinstone.

Carmunnock, in the presbytery of Glasgow, and 5 miles S, is 5½ miles from E. to W, and 4 in breadth; containing 670 inhabitants. The greater part of it is considerably elevated, and of a light mould. Several farms are a strong clay; and others a light clay mixed with sand. About 1500 acres are arable, and upwards of 900 in pasturage. The tracts to the W, and those to the N. and E, are the most fertile, and considerably improved. Most of the farms are enclosed. The valued rent is 1650*l.* 10s. Scots. Coal, limestone, ironstone and freestone, abound. There are many tumuli in various parts of the parish. In the estate of Castlemilk, there are traces of a Roman road. Castlemilk, formerly called Castletown, is situate on the N. declivity of Cathkin hills, 1½ mile from Rutherglen. The old

part of the building is of very ancient construction. The walls are of great thickness, and terminate in a strong battlement. It commands an extensive prospect. The post road from Glasgow to Dumfries and Carlisle, passes through the E. district of this parish.

Govan, in the presbytery of Glasgow, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W, is 5 miles from E. to W, and 3-4 in breadth; containing 11,581 inhabitants. It is divided by the navigable canal into two equal parts nearly. The lands near the river form a plain about a mile broad. The lower part of the Kelvin, which empties itself into the Clyde, is ornamented with various public works, as mills, bleachfields, &c. The soil of this parish, not naturally fertile, is enclosed, highly cultivated, and improved. Along the banks of the Clyde, the soil is mostly a light loam. In the higher grounds, there is more or less a tendency to clay, or till. In the S. and SW. parts there is a moss. The valued rent is 4962*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* Scots. The church was originally *mortified* by King David I. to the church of St Mungo of Glasgow. Two miles SE. of the church, are some remains of an old castle, built in 1585 by Sir John Maxwell of Pollock: and near the Kelvin, within a few hundred yards of the Clyde, are ruins of the country residence of the bishops of Glasgow. An artificial mound of earth, near the village of Govan, is 150 feet diameter at the base, and 102 at the top. The road from Glasgow to Dunbarton passes through this parish.

Rutherglen, in the presbytery of Glasgow, and 1 mile SE, extends $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile along the S. bank of the Clyde. Almost the whole of it is arable, enclosed, and well cultivated. In some places the soil is a fine loam; and in others a rich mould inclining to clay. The valued rent is 2100*l.* Scots. Near the town, a colonnade of 164 pillars of basalt, 30 feet high, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot diameter, was, some time ago, discovered by workmen, in procuring materials for a turnpike road. The rise of the tide terminates opposite to Rutherglen: and the great road from Glasgow, by Dumfries, to Carlisle, passes through this parish.

Glasgow, at an early period, was the seat of a religious establishment. From the year 1115 to the Reformation, there was almost a continued succession of bishops. Upon the Reformation, one minister, who was superintendant of the W. of Scotland, officiated in Glasgow, and had the pastoral charge of its inhabitants. In 1636, public worship was performed in 3 different churches, viz. the High Church, the Tron Church, and the Black Friars. In 1691, a fourth church was added. Afterwards, Glasgow was divided into 8 parishes, all of which, except the Inner High Church, are under the patronage of the Town Council.

Gorbals, disjoined from Govan, and erected into a parish in 1771, in the presbytery of Glasgow, and divided from that city by the river Clyde, contains 5199 inhabitants. The adjacent country is rather flat, with a small rise for some miles. In the vicinity of the village, the soil is partly a strong black loam, and partly a rich clay, highly cultivated. The site of the village is a deep sand, with 9 inches of soil on the surface, subject to inundations. There is abundance of coal in this district. About the beginning of last century, the village consisted of a few thatched houses, on the side of the great road. In 1732, the present church was built as a chapel of ease to Govan.

LANARKSHIRE—STATISTICAL TABLE.

Presbyteries.	Parishes.	Extent in Miles.		Population in		Ministers in 1818.	Stipends in 1755.			Patrons in 1818.
		Length.	Breadth.	1755.	1800.		1811.	L.	s.	
Biggar	Biggar	6	3½	1098	1376	W. Watson	—	—	—	Lord Elphinstone.
Lanark	Carluke	7	4½	1459	2311	—	—	—	—	Lockhart of Carnwath.
—	Carmichael	5	3	899	790	W. Lamb	—	—	—	Earl of Hyndford.
—	Carnwath	12	8	2390	2789	Ja. Walker	—	—	—	Lockhart of Carnwath.
—	Carstairs	6	3	845	899	G. Munro	—	—	—	Fullarton.
Biggar	Covington	3	2	521	456	Bryce Little	—	—	—	Lockhart of Carnwath.
Lanark	Crawford	18	16	2009	1671	Jo. Ross	—	—	—	Crown.
—	Crawford-John	15	6	765	712	W. Goldie	—	—	—	Mr Celebroke.
Biggar	Culter	8	3	422	369	W. Strachan	—	—	—	{ Dickson of Kilbucho, and Baillie of Lamington.
—	Dolphington	3	2½	302	231	R. Russell	—	—	—	Lord Douglas.
Lanark	Douglas	12	6	2009	1730	W. McCubbin	—	—	—	Ditto.
Biggar	Dunsyre	5	5	359	352	W. Meek	—	—	—	Crown.
—	Lamington	9	3½	599	375	Ch. Hope	—	—	—	Lord Douglas.
Lanark	Lanark	5	3	2294	4692	W. Menzies	—	—	—	Crown.
—	Leamhagoe	12	11	2996	3070	J. Hamilton	—	—	—	Duke of Hamilton.
Biggar	Libberton	7	4	708	706	Al. Craik	—	—	—	Lockhart of Carnwath.
Lanark	Pettinain	3	2	350	430	G. Dickson	—	—	—	Earl of Hyndford.
Biggar	Symlington	4	1½	359	308	J. Smith	—	—	—	Lockhart of Carnwath.
—	Walston	4	3	479	383	P. Molleson	—	—	—	Lockhart of Carnwath.
Lanark	Weston	4	4	1102	767	Ch. Wood	—	—	—	Ditto.
—	Weston	5	4	1102	767	—	—	—	—	Crown, and Lord Douglas.
Hamilton	Avendale	13	5½	3551	3633	Jo. Scott	—	—	—	Duke of Hamilton.
—	Blantyre	6	1	496	2092	J. Hodgson	—	—	—	Lord Blantyre.
—	Bothwell	8½	4	1561	3017	M. Gardiner	—	—	—	Duke of Hamilton.
—	Cambuslang	3	3	934	1558	Jo. Robertson	—	—	—	Ditto.

LANARKSHIRE—STATISTICAL TABLE.—continued.

Presbyteries.	Parishes.	Extent in Miles.		Population in		Ministers in 1818.	Stipends in 1755.	Patrons in 1818.
		Length.	Breadth.	1755.	1811.			
Hamilton	Cambusnethan	12	2½	1419	—	Ar. Livingston	L. s. d. 74 19 3½	Lockhart of Castlehill.
	Dalziel	4	2	551	758	Ja. Clason	48 2 8	Hamilton of Dalziel.
	Dalserf	5	3	765	1660	Ja. Craig	75 6 8	Duke of Hamilton.
	Glassford	8	2	559	1213	P. Macbeath	64 18 10½	Lady M. Montgomery.
	Hamilton	6	5	5815	6453	A. Hutchison	92 12 4½	Duke of Hamilton.
	Kilbride	10	3½	2029	2906	Ja. French	108 10 6½	Crown.
	Monkland, East	10	5½	2713	4613	Ja. Begg	72 15 6½	Heritors and Kirk-session.
	Monkland, West	10	5½	1813	4006	Jo. Bower	74 3 7½	Ditto and Ditto.
	Shotts	10	7	2322	2127	W. Proodfoot	73 5 6½	Duke of Hamilton.
	Stonehouse	5	2	825	1259	Dan. Wilkie	69 11 10½	Lockhart of Carnwath.
Glasgow	Cadder	13	3½	2396	2487	Th. Lockerby	72 16 8	Heritors and Kirk-session.
	Carmunock	5½	4	475	670	Pat. Clason	66 9 7½	Lady Stewart.
	Govan	5	3½	4389	6701	Jo. Pollock	76 15 0	University of Glasgow.
	Rutherglen	5	1½	988	2437	Jo. Dick	77 10 0	Town Council.
	Glasgow	—	—	23,546	77,385	W. Taylor, &c.	—	Crown and Town Council.
	Gorbals	—	—	1771	3896	Ja. Maclean	—	Parish.

10. PEEBLES-SHIRE.

THE county of Peebles, sometimes called Tweeddale, is of an irregular form, on the north bounded by Mid-Lothian; on the east and south by the shires of Selkirk and Dumfries; on the west by Lanarkshire; lying between $55^{\circ} 25'$ and $55^{\circ} 50'$ N. latitude; and between 3° and $3^{\circ} 35'$ W. longitude from Greenwich; being 20–28 miles from north to south, and 13–20 from west to east. It consists of 294 square miles, or 188,160 English acres, divided into 16 parishes; in 1811 containing 1740 inhabited houses, and upwards of 10,000 inhabitants. The valued rent is 51,937*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* Scots; and the real rent, in 1811, was estimated at 57,382*l.* Sterling.

Surface.—This county consists chiefly of verdant hills, and well watered valleys. The hills towards the several boundaries rise to the greatest heights; and those which divide this shire from Annandale in Dumfries, are the highest in the southern provinces of Scotland. The following are the computed heights of several noted mountains:—Hartfell, 2918 feet above the level of the sea—Broad-law, 2741—Dollar-law, 2840—Blackhouse heights, 2360—Minchmoor, 2285—Windlestraw, 2295—Dundroich, 2100 feet. On the N. and NW. of the shire, the hills are not so elevated as those near the S. and SE. borders. Cairnhill is 1800 feet above the level of the sea—Pyke-stane on the West, 2100—and Cadonhill, 2200 feet. Most of the hills are green and abundant in herbage; except a bleak and dreary ridge along the SE. border, which is the most barren and inhospitable part of the county.

The dale or valley of Tweed forms the great body of this shire; and thence many narrow vales branch off in different directions. In general, the hills and dales in the north and north-west districts are the most fertile and agreeable.

A great proportion of this shire was anciently covered with woods. The eastern districts formed the forests of Traquair and Leithen, with a part of the forests of Etterick and Seikirk. As early as David I, the king had royal domains here, the monks their granges, and the gentry their manors. But agriculture made little progress until the beginning of last century. Since that period, improvements have been carried on with success; although this county, owing to its high situation, is better adapted to pasturage than the production of corn. Estimating the surface to be 188,000 acres, there may be of arable land, gardens and sites of houses 30,000; of pasture, woods, mosses, roads, lakes and rivers, 158,000.

The *Soil* along the banks of the Tweed, and of its tributary streams, is of the following qualities.—On haughs, almost on a level with the water, the soil, in general, is a sandy loam. A little above the flat ground, it is a rich loam, on a bottom of gravel or till. On the skirts and acclivities of the hills, it is a loose friable earth, with a mixture of clay. Towards the sources of the waters, the soil is of a mossy or moorish nature.

There is a want of valuable minerals in this county; but coal, lime, white and red freestone, marl, fuller's earth, and slate, with veins of iron ore, are found in several districts.

No manufactures of consequence have been established in Tweeddale—an extensive woollen manufacture at Innerleithen excepted; but there are some linen, woollen and cotton weavers in Peebles and its neighbourhood.

The river *Tweed* has its source in a well of the same name, near the south extremity of the county, and not far from the springs of the Clyde. Thence it flows NNE, and at Lyne receives a small stream that descends from the Pentland hills above Linton. On the banks of this river are many pleasant and romantic seats, imbosomed in plantations; but there are few vestiges of the natural woods with which those banks were anciently adorned. On the verge of the

river, the soil is fertile; and the innumerable projections and retrocessions of the bases of the hills, partially skirted with wood, exhibit an agreeable variety of rural and romantic scenery. But towards the north and east, the hills gradually subside, broader valleys intervene, cultivation subdues the wildness of the whole tract, and the Tweed assumes additional dignity as it flows along. From its source to the sea, it descends from a height of 1550 feet, one-half of which it falls before it has proceeded 20 miles. Its whole course through this shire is 41 miles in a serpentine direction. The most considerable streams by which it is augmented are—the Lyne, which rises in Cairnhill, on the border of Mid-Lothian, bathes Linton 5 miles below its source, and loses itself in the Tweed 3 miles above Peebles—the Edleston that originates in Kingseat hill, and, after passing the village of the same name, falls into the Tweed at the county town—the Leithen, that flows from a spring in the NW. corner of Innerleithen parish—the Manor, whose source is in the SW. extremity of Manor parish—the Quair that descends from Traquair parish.

Towns. *Peebles* is a tolerably built royal borough, the seat of a presbytery, and a manufacturing town; containing about 2200 inhabitants, pleasantly situate in the NE. part of the county, on the Tweed, at the influx of the Edleston, 21½ miles S. of Edinburgh, 52 SE. of Glasgow, and 56 NNE. of Dumfries. It has some woollen manufactures, 7 annual fairs, and a little trade. There are few remains of the monastery where Alexander III. and other Scottish kings sometimes resided. This monastery, possessed by Red Friars, was built in the form of a square. The church, on the south side, was 102 feet in length, 32 in breadth, and its walls 24 in height. The offices composed the other sides. About the year 1560, when the Reformation took place, its revenues were disposed of to different persons. The church was used for parochial service until the year 1784, when a new church was built. The High Church, now in ruins, at the

west end of the town, is said to have been built in the 12th century: its churchyard is still used as a burying ground.—The environs of the town are fertile, enclosed and well cultivated; and the whole is bounded by lofty mountains.—In the neighbourhood of the town, *Nidpath* castle, formerly celebrated, now in ruins, stood on a rock projecting over the north bank of the river, which here flows through a deep, narrow, and well wooded glen. By whom, or at what period, it was built, is not known. It was formerly the seat of the Frazers, lords of Oliver castle; and, about the year 1312, came from them to the Hays, lords of Yester. This castle held out longer against Cromwell than any place south of the Forth. The family of Tweeddale, sold this and other estates to William the first Duke of Queensberry, whose son was created Earl of March, Lord Nidpath.

At *Lync*, 4 miles W. of Peebles, there is a Roman *Castra Stativa*, 500 feet square, with two ditches and three ramparts; several miles south of which, on Cadmorehill, are four British camps. One of them is surrounded by a wall of uncemented stone of great thickness. Traces of many other camps and forts are visible on eminences in that part of the country, also ruins of castles on the banks of the Tweed, in a continued view of one another.

Six miles SE. of Peebles, on the left hand of the Tweed, *Innerleithen*, a considerable village is situate. It is of some note for an extensive manufacture of woollen cloth, and for a mineral well, beneficial in scorbutic and cutaneous disorders. On both sides it is bounded by lofty mountains.

Linton, is an inconsiderable market town, and borough of regality, holding of the Earl of March, as lord of the manor, on the declivity of a hill, near the Lyne, 16 miles SSW. of Edinburgh, in the road to Moffat.—*Cairnhill* NW. of Linton, is the largest of the Pentland hills, and on whose summit, 1800 feet above the level of the sea, is a large cairn that commands an extensive prospect.—Below Linton, at Newlands, there are vestiges of an ancient en-

campment.—To the eastward of Newlands, and N. of Peebles, lies the village of *Edleston*, on a rivulet of the same name, along whose banks a series of beautifully diversified scenes is exhibited.—About 6 miles SE. of Peebles, near Innerleithen, is the family residence of the Earl of Traquair, in the vicinity of which are the remains of a grove celebrated in a favourite Scots ballad.—Towards the south, the prospect is bounded by the barren heights of Blackhouse, and the bleak wastes of Minchmoor.

In the southern district, called Tweedsmuir, are the ruins of *Oliver* castle, the paternal seat of the Frasers, now of Lovat. This noble and ancient family, originally from France, settled in Scotland, in the 8th or 9th century. In the reign of Malcolm IV, they possessed an immense tract of lands in Tweeddale. Sir Simon Fraser, Lord of Oliver Castle, with the assistance of Cummin and 10,000 Scots, defeated a superior number of Edward I.'s army at Roslin, in 1303. But, betrayed into the hands of Edward, he died a martyr to his country's wrongs. His son retired into France, and left his sisters in possession of the estate, by whom it was transferred to Fleming of Wigton and Hay of Yesters; but, hearing of the success of Robert Bruce, he returned to claim his right, and support that of his country. The King, however, finding the possessor unwilling to relinquish so valuable a property, granted him an equivalent of lands in the North.—Below White-coomb-edge, a steep hill in the parish of Tweedsmuir, is Loch Skene, on a plain about 1300 feet above the level of the sea, from which a small brook, called the *Grey Mare's Tail*, falls at once 350 feet into a basin near the head of Moffat water.

Skirling and *Broughton*, near the west border of the county, are villages of little note.

Seats in this county.—*Barns*, Burnet, 3 miles from Peebles.—*Cairnmuir*, Lawson, in Kirkurd parish.—*Cardrona*, Williamson, 4 miles from Peebles.—*Castlecraig*, Carmichael, in Kirkurd parish.—*Cringlety*, Murray, 2½ miles from Pee-

bles.—*Darnhall*, Elibank, 4 miles from Peebles.—*Drummelzier*, Hay, 10 miles from Peebles.—*Kailzie*, Campbell, 3 miles from Peebles.—*La Mancha*, Cochrane, in Newlands parish.—*Magbiehill*, Montgomery, on the Lyne, in the parish of Newlands.—*New Posso*, Nasmyth, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Peebles.—*Nidpath Castle*, near Peebles, on the Tweed.—*Pirn*, Horsburgh, 7 miles from Peebles, in Innerleithen parish.—*Portmore*, Mackenzie, 5 miles from Peebles.—*Romano*, Kennedy, on the Lyne.—*Skirling*, Carmichael.—*Stobo Castle*, Montgomery, 7 miles from Peebles.—*Traquair*, Earl of Traquair, 7 miles from Peebles, on the Tweed.—*Whim*, or Wheam, Montgomery, on the Lyne, in the parish of Newlands.

After the abolition of episcopacy in Scotland, the parishes of Peeblesshire, formerly within the diocese of Glasgow, were modelled into one presbytery; but in 1691, four of the parishes were annexed to the presbytery of Biggar.

Broughton, in the presbytery of Biggar, 8 miles WSW. of Peebles, consists of two ridges of hills and a valley betwixt them, 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. The soil is a deep and wet clay. There are about 400 acres in tillage, and several plantations of forest trees. There are vestiges of 10 castles, or towers, which have been places of strength. The church continued a vicarage of Stobo till the Reformation.

Drummelzier, in the presbytery of Peebles, and 9 miles SW. of that town, is 12 miles long and 3 broad. The surface is diversified with hill and rock, rivulets and small plains. The soil is light and tolerably fertile. There are several plantations, but little natural wood. The famous Merlin the prophet, was buried, it is said, a little below the churchyard, near the influx of the Powsail into the Tweed. A castle once stood on the east bank of the Tweed; a mile NE. of which are the ruins of Tinnis castle on a pointed rock. Before the Reformation, Drummelzier was a vicarage of the rectory of Stobo. The present parish is composed

of the old district of lower Drummelzier, and the southern half of the parish of Dawick, which was annexed to it in 1742.

Edleston, in the presbytery of Peebles, and 5 miles N. of the presbytery seat, and 17 S. of Edinburgh, is 10 miles from N. to S, and 5-6 in breadth; consisting chiefly of sheep pasture, with a considerable quantity of arable land. The parish contains 21,250 acres, of which 1400 only are under tillage. The valued rent is 392*l.* 13*s.* Scots. Dundroigh hill, 2 miles E. from the church, is 2100 feet above the level of the sea. There are, in this parish, vestiges of two circular encampments called Rings. Near the Shiplaw, there is a barrow resembling the inverted hulk of a ship. This parish of old belonged to the bishops of Glasgow. After having been long in the possession of the Morvilles, it reverted to that see.

Glenholm, in the presbytery of Biggar, and 12 miles SW. from Peebles, is 5 miles from N. to S, and 2½ in breadth. The surface is hilly; the soil is loose and sharp; and most of it fit for sheep pasture. The higher parts are a mixture of heath and verdure. The post road to Dumfries runs through the lower part of this parish. There are vestiges of 6 old castles, or towers, built, it is probable, for defence. In 3 several places are traces of ancient stations, or encampments; and in a plain near the Tweed are sepulchral tumuli. In the upper part of the parish, there was formerly a chapel, at a place called Chapelgill.

Innerleithen, in the presbytery of Peebles, and 6 miles ESE. of that town, is nearly an equilateral triangle, each side being 9½ miles, containing about 22,270 Scots acres, of which not above 1000 are under tillage. The general appearance of the surface is broken and rugged, rising from the bank of the Tweed, and the course of the Leithen, to the height of 1000 feet. The Tweed forms the southern boundary. Agriculture is in its infancy; but the sheep walks are excellent. The valued rent is 6639*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* Scots.

Near the flourishing market town, there is a frequented mineral spring, impregnated with salt and sulphur; also the remains of a British fort. The church was granted by Malcolm IV. to the monks of Kelso, or Melrose, without giving the town, or the circumjacent territory. Ruins of towers may be traced at the mouth of every defile through the mountains.

Kilbucho, in the presbytery of Biggar, and 11 miles W. of Peebles, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from W. to E., and 3 miles in breadth, containing about 5000 acres, partly arable and partly pasture. The soil is indifferent, and not much improved. There are two parallel ridges of hills, stretching from W. to E., and covered with heath and grass. Near Hartree, there is a sepulchral barrow of a circular form.—The church continued a rectory from the 12th century to the Reformation; and the patronage belonged to the lord of the manor. In the reign of Charles I. the barony and patronage were acquired by John Dickson, and both continue to belong to his descendant.

Kirkurd, in the presbytery of Peebles, and 7 miles WNW. of that town, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from E. to W., and 3–4 in breadth; containing 6620 English acres, of which about 500 are in tillage, and 200 in plantations. The surface is diversified with low, arable land, and steep grounds. In some parts the soil is loam, in some clay, and in others gravel. The valued rent is 1108*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* Scots. The road from Edinburgh to Moffat passes through this parish. Near the village is a copious spring impregnated with sulphur. At Hairstones are remains of a Druid temple. In the parks of Kirkurd, are two artificial mounts called *Castle* and *Law*, originally sepulchral barrows. In this parish, there is a British strength, of a circular form, called *the Rings*, on an eminence near Ladyurd, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW. from the Roman camp at Lyne.—In the beginning of the 12th century, the church belonged to the Bishops of Glasgow. Afterwards, in 1231, it was granted by the Bishop to the hos-

pital of Soltra, and continued with it till 1462, when it was transferred to Trinity Church in Edinburgh.

Linton, in the presbytery of Peebles, and 16 miles S. from Edinburgh, contains about 24 square miles. The soil of the low ground near the North Esk is clay on a bed of limestone. The hills yield sheep pasture, and are partially covered with heath. The cultivated land, in general, is either a mossy soil, or sandy loam, indifferently improved. Freestone, coal, and marl, are found in this parish, with several chalybeate springs. Betwixt Garvald foot and Kingseat are three sepulchral tumuli.—In the reign of David I. the church of Linton-Roderick, as it was then called, was granted to the monks of Kelso, by Richard Cumming, lord of the manor.

Lyne and *Megget*, united A. D. 1621, in the presbytery of Peebles, is 4 miles W. from that town. Lyne is 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. There are about 200 acres in tillage. The lower part is a sharp, gravelly soil; the upper part is hilly, yielding sheep pasture. The parish of Megget is hilly and uncultivated. The water of Megget runs through the parish, and falls into St Mary's Loch. Westward of Lyne church, there is a Roman camp, about 6 acres in extent. In Megget are remains of 2 old towers. Besides the Roman post already mentioned, there are several British hill forts.—The church of Lyne, originally a chapel belonging to the church of Stobo, afterwards became a rectory.

Manor, in the presbytery of Peebles, is 9 miles from SW. to NE., and 3 in breadth, containing 18,110 acres. In the upper part of the parish, the hills are high, and the valleys narrow. The arable land, lying chiefly at the bottoms of the hills, holds a small proportion to the whole district. There are few enclosures. The soil along the Manor and the Tweed is sharp and fertile. The valued rent is 3301*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* Scots. In various places there are vestiges of British circular forts. On Bollarig there is a large and rude monument called the Standing Stone; and on Woodhill are remains of a building called Macbeth's Castle. Manor, an-

ciently a chapel of the rectory of Peebles, belonged to the Bishop of Glasgow. By several royal grants, the barony of Manor was obtained by the family of Biddebie: Robert III. granted that barony to Sir William Inglis, to hold blench of the crown.

Newlands, in the presbytery of Peebles, and 6 miles NW. of that town, is diversified with hills and valleys, partially enclosed and wooded. The arable land is a clayey loam on a bottom of till. There are about 1800 acres in tillage, and tolerably cultivated; also abundance of whinstone, freestone, ironstone, lime, coal, ochre, &c. At La Mancha there is a chalybeate spring; and in several parts are remains of British forts. The whole face of Terrace hill is cut into 11 or 12 terraces, from 15 to 20 feet broad; which rise by a regular gradation to the top. Similar terraces are to be seen on other hills in Tweeddale. The ruins of Drochill castle, built in 1578, are extensive.—Towards the conclusion of the 13th century, the church of Newlands belonged to the monks of Dunfermline. The patronage, which had been confirmed to Morton in 1564, was afterwards acquired by the Douglasses of Queensberry, and transferred by Duke William to his 2d son, the Earl of March.

Peebles, the seat of a presbytery, 22 miles S. from Edinburgh, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from W. to E, and 10 in breadth, containing 18,210 acres; divided by the Tweed into two nearly equal parts, diversified with hills and valleys. The soil near the Tweed and Edlestone is clay mixed with sand; a little higher, the lands are loam on a gravelly bottom; and the skirts of the hills are fertile. About 1500 acres are enclosed and cultivated; and upwards of 15,000, being hilly, afford excellent sheep pasture. The valued rent is 5036*l.* Scots. Near the NW. extremity of the parish, on the hill of Melden, there is an enclosure where signals were given, on the approach of an enemy in the frith of Forth. On Frinethill, in the eastern district, are two circular camps; and others are to be seen on several eminences. In the 12th

century, there was a church in Peebles, belonging to the bishoprick of Glasgow; and, before the Reformation, the parish had three churches, and several chapels. When the *High* church was demolished by the Reformers, the *Cross* kirk, founded by Alexander III., A. D. 1264, was converted into a parochial place of worship: About a mile and a half below the town, stood the chapel of St Leonard's, afterwards called Chapel Yards; erected for the accommodation of infirm and indigent persons.

Skirling, in the presbytery of Biggar, and 10 miles W. from Peebles, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and of the same breadth, containing between 2000 and 3000 acres. The surface, diversified with green hills, is of a light and tolerably fertile soil, indifferently cultivated. On Gallow hill are remains of a British circular fort: Early in the 14th century, Robert I. granted to John Monfodé the barony of *Skrawline*, with the advowson of the church.

Stobo, in the presbytery of Peebles, and 5 miles SW. from that town, is 6 miles in length, and 3-4 in breadth. The surface is uneven, and diversified with hills, some of which are green, and others covered with heath. Some tracts of the arable soil are a wet stony clay; along the Tweed there is a mixture of clay, earth and sand; but the greater part is a light soil on a bed of gravel, enclosed and tolerably improved: The valued rent is 2874*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* Scots. On Sheriff moor are several vestiges of antiquity. Both church and manor anciently belonged to the diocese of Glasgow. The church was a prebend, composed by the annexation of the churches of Dawick, Upper and Lower Drummelzier, and Broughton. In 1742, when the parish of Dawick was suppressed, part of it was annexed to Stobo, and another portion of it to Drummelzier. In Stobo are 2 seams of a dark blue coloured slate.

Traquair, in the presbytery of Peebles, and 6 miles SE. from that town, is 9 miles from W. to E. along the south

bank of the Tweed, and 2-5 in breadth; containing 12,250 acres, of which 4000 are arable. The figure of it is irregular, and the general appearance rocky and mountainous. Minchmoor is computed to be 2000 feet above the level of the sea. The south acclivities of the hills are green; the north sides are covered with heath. The soil of the low grounds is shallow and stony. On the haughs of the Tweed, there is a considerable depth of loam. A few scattered shrubs and trees point out the *bush aboon Traquair*. In this parish there is abundance of whinstone. There are ruins of strong towers, traces of circular encampments on eminences, and a remarkable standing stone called *the Cross*. The church of Traquair was granted by David I. to the bishop of Glasgow. After the Reformation, the advowson of Traquair went to the king, with whom it still remains. In 1674, the south part of the parish of Kelly was annexed to Traquair, and the north part to Innerleithen.

Tweedsmuir, in the presbytery of Peebles, and 13 miles SSW. from that town, is about 9 miles in length, and 5-9 in breadth. Anciently a part of Drummelzier, it was erected into a separate parish, A. D. 1643. It is a hilly district, with some flats and morasses. Some of the hills are covered with verdure, and others with heath. Hartfell and Broadlaw are computed to be 2800 feet above the level of the sea. The source of the Tweed is at the SW. extremity of the parish. The arable tracts are a light loam on a bottom of sand and gravel; but the whole district is chiefly adapted to pasturage. The highway from Edinburgh to Moffat and Dumfries passes through this parish. Near the church are remains of a Druid oratory in a circular form; and vestiges of ancient castles at Oliver, Fruid and Hackshaw. Before the Reformation, Tweedsmuir, called Upper Drummelzier, was a vicarage of Stobo.

PEEBLES-SHIRE—STATISTICAL TABLE.

Presbyteries.	Parishes.	Extent in Miles.		Population in		Ministers in 1818.	Sipends in 1755.	Parons.
		Length.	Breadth.	1755.	1811.			
Biggar Peebles	Broughton	4	3	367	214	Ham. Paul	L. s. d. 63 18 10	Oswald of Auchencruive.
	Drumneizier Edleston	12 10	3 5	305 679	292 918	J. Somerville P. Robertson } As above } Ham. Paul } Ja. Peat	84 18 0 71 13 4	Bain White, Esq. Lord Elibank.
Biggar Peebles Biggar	Glenholm	5	2½	392	242		56 7 9	Oswald, as above.
	Innerleithen Kilbucho Kirkurd	8 4½ 6	4½ 5 3½	498 279 310	609 342 327		59 16 3 56 17 9 64 6 9	Ditto.
Peebles	Linton	8½	5½	831	1064	D. Andersone	68 12 8	Carmichael of Skirling.
	Lyne Manor Newlands Peebles	9 8 10	7 3 5½	265 320 1009	167 308 950	Al. Forrester A. Auchencruive W. Marshall Ch. Findlater	61 1 1 56 4 5 77 15 6 107 10 0	E. of Wemyss. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.
Biggar Peebles	Skirling	2½	2½	335	308	R. Buchanan	58 11 1	Carmichael of Skirling.
	Stobo Traquair Tweedsmuir	6 9 9	3½ 4½ 7	313 651 397	338 621 277	Ja. Alpine Al. Ker Ja. Nicol Ja. Gardner	90 13 10 77 3 0 68 0 0	Sir J. Montgomery. Crown.

N. B.—The bell of Barley and Oats in this shire is 10 pints more than the Linlithgow boll.

11. HADDINGTONSHIRE.

HADDINGTONSHIRE, or East-Lothian, one of the most fertile counties in Scotland, is bounded on the north by the Frith of Forth, on the east by the German ocean, on the south by Berwickshire, and on the west by Mid-Lothian; lying between $55^{\circ} 47'$ and $56^{\circ} 5'$ N. latitude, and between $2^{\circ} 25'$ and $3^{\circ} 2'$ W. longitude from Greenwich; being 11-17 miles from north to south, and 20-25 from west to east. It consists of about 260 square miles, or 174,000 English acres; in the year 1811, divided into 24 parishes, containing 5882 inhabited houses, 7407 families, 14,232 males, 16,932 females, and 31,164 inhabitants. The valued rent is 168,873*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* Scots; and the real rent, in 1811, was estimated at 180,654*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* Sterling.

The north coast, projecting into the Frith, forms an irregular curve. The Lammermuir hills, bleak, covered with heath, and fit only for pasture, stretch along the southern part of the county from west to east; but the territory between that ridge and the sea shore is level, well cultivated and fruitful. Spartleton-hill, one of the highest in the Lammermuir ridge, is 1615 feet above the level of the sea. The western declivities, for the most part, consist of moor and moss; but there are arable tracts in the intervals of the hills. Traprane Law is a rocky hill of an oval form, in an open country, about 700 feet above the sea. North Berwick Law is half a mile from the sea coast. Down-hill is 600 feet above the sea, and was the encampment of General Leslie, in 1650. The Garleton-hills, near the western extremity of the county, are of considerable extent.

The only river of any importance in this shire is the Tyne, which has its source in Mid-Lothian, runs north-east by Haddington, and falls into the sea below the village of Linton, 3 miles west from Dunbar. This river, at different

periods, has been exposed to very sudden and extraordinary inundations.

Soil, &c.—The soil of Lammermuir is poor and unproductive. In the low country, clay on a deep reddish loam is predominant. During the course of the last century, agriculture made rapid progress, and is now brought to a great degree of perfection.

Woods.—Around the seats of the nobility and gentry in the SW. districts, there are many fine plantations; and they abound E. and S. of the county town, at the foot of the mountains. The natural wood has been estimated at 400, and the plantations at 4500 acres. There are upwards of 138,000 acres cultivated.

Minerals.—The greatest part of this county lies upon a bed of granite, and affords abundance of excellent pit coal, freestone and limestone; ironstone is found in the parish of Humbie; and near Stenton there is some appearance of lead ore. Mineral springs, salutary in scorbutic disorders, have been discovered in the parishes of Humbie, Pencaithland, Spott, Salton, and Innerwick.

John Adair made a survey of this county, which was engraved by R. Cooper on one sheet.

Towns.—*Dunbar*, a royal borough erected by charter from David II, in 1369, and the seat of a presbytery, is a tolerably built town, consisting of one principal street, and several lanes; in 1811 containing 3965 inhabitants including the country part of the parish; situate on the sea coast, 28 miles E. from Edinburgh, in the road to London. It is governed by a provost, 3 baillies, a treasurer and 15 councillors. The harbour is rather of difficult access, and defended by a battery. A convenient dry dock was lately constructed, and a new pier built on the rock that forms the west side of the entrance. Wheat, oats, barley and malt, are the chief articles of export.—A convent of Mathurines was founded A. D. 1218, by Patrick Earl of Dunbar and March. At the Reformation, the lands belonging to this

house were given to George Hume of Friar-land, ancestor to Hume of Furde. A monastery of Carmelites, or White friars, was likewise founded by Patrick; but its revenue has not been ascertained.—The castle, anciently an important fortress, was built with a reddish stone; and several of the towers had a communication with the sea. The date of its erection is not known; but, in history, it is mentioned as early as the year 858, when it was burned by Kenneth king of Scotland. It was long deemed one of the keys of the kingdom. In 1338, on the arrival of the English, it was dismantled by the Earl of Dunbar; but Edward III. obliged him to repair it at his own expense, and to admit an English garrison therein. But, at that period, the English did not long keep possession of it, for, in 1337 or 8, it was besieged by the Earl of Salisbury, who, after having remained before it 19 weeks, withdrew his forces. In 1484, it was in the hands of the English; but King James laid siege to it in winter, and obliged the garrison to surrender on terms. In 1565, Queen Mary retired to this castle; and in 1567 she marched thence with an army, composed of Bothwell's dependents, to Carberry hill, where, being defeated by the associate lords, she was taken prisoner, and sent to Lochleven castle. In the same year, the Earl of Murray took and demolished the castle of Dunbar, lest it should afterwards prove a refuge to an enemy.—On the west side of the harbour, there is a promontory resembling the Giant's Causeway in Ireland, stretching out about 100 yards to the north, and 20 yards wide, having the sea on each side of it. It is composed of a red and hard freestone, the diameter of whose columns is from 1 to 2 feet, and their length at low water thirty, inclining a little to the south.—The Earl of Lauderdale has an elegant seat at the west end of the town.—In the neighbourhood were fought two battles fatal to the Scots;—the one in 1296, when the army of Edward I. defeated that of Baliol, and took the castle;—the other was the celebrated victory of Cromwell

in 1650 over the Scots army commanded by Leslie.—Broxmouth to the east, and Tynningham westward, are two seats belonging to the Duke of Roxburgh and the Earl of Haddington. The country along the coast toward Edinburgh is fertile and well cultivated.—To the eastward of Dunbar, is St Abb's head, a noted promontory on a high, bold and rugged coast.

Haddington, a considerable royal borough, and the seat of a presbytery, consists of 4 streets intersecting one another at right angles; in 1811 containing 671 inhabited houses, and a population of 4970, including the town and parish. Situate in a plain bathed by the Tyne, it is 17 miles east from Edinburgh, and 11 west from Dunbar. It is governed by a council, consisting of a provost, 3 baillies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 19 other members; and along with Jedburgh, Lauder, Dunbar, and North Berwick, it possesses the privilege of electing a member of parliament. Its weekly market is reckoned the greatest in Scotland for all kinds of grain.—A priory of Cistercian nuns was founded here by Adda, Countess of Northumberland, in the year 1178.—The church of the Franciscan monastery was called *Lucerna Laudoniae*, on account of its beautiful structure. The western part of this building is now used as the parish church. This town was fortified and strongly garrisoned by the English, in 1548; but, in the year following, it was dismantled, and the artillery and garrison were conveyed to Berwick.—In the parish of Haddington, John Knox, the celebrated Scottish reformer, was born; and, at Gifford-gate, the place of his nativity is still shown.

Tranent, 7 miles W. from Haddington, and 10 E. from the capital, is a small and well built town, near which, at St Germans, an hospital was founded before the year 1296, and afterwards possessed by the knights of St John of Jerusalem. In the parish of Tranent, there are three considerable collieries. The largest seam is 9 feet, and lies about 30 fathoms below the surface.

Athelstaneford, a small village, is chiefly remarkable on account of a victory gained by Hungus, king of the Picts, over Athelstane, a Danish chief, who was slain at *Lugdown burn*, A. D. 815.—To the eastward of the village, there is a little hill or rock of an oval form, in an open country. On the south side it is inaccessible; and on the other sides, round the summit, there are remains of an old dyke, or wall, of rough stones, without cement. This rock was anciently called *Dunpender Law*; but, after Mary Queen of Scots was carried off by the Earl of Bothwell to Hailes castle a mile thence, it received the name of *Traprane Law*, from two French words expressive of that event. From the summit of this hill, there is an extensive and delightful prospect.—*Hailes* castle, now in ruins, was a baronial residence of great strength, situate near *Traprane Law*, on the south bank of the Tyne. In the time of Robert Bruce, the Hepburns were proprietors of this place, and of all the lands. Sir Patrick Hepburn was created Lord Hailes by James III.; and his grandson had conferred upon him the dignity of Earl of Bothwell, the husband of the unfortunate Mary. James VI. granted it to Hercules Stuart, natural son of the preceding monarch. Afterwards it belonged to the Setons, in whose family it continued nearly a century; when, about the year 1700, Sir Hugh Dalrymple became the proprietor.

Several miles southward of *Traprane*, in the parish of *Garvald*, adjoining to the *Lammermuir* hills, are the ruins of *White Castle*, which guarded a passage from the *Merse*: on the farm of *Garvald*, there is an encampment of a circular form, on a rising ground, about 1500 feet in circumference; and to the west, at *Carfrac*, there was another of the same form and dimensions, but lately defaced. *Yester*, a magnificent seat of the Marquis of Tweeddale, is 8 miles SSE. of *Haddington*. The old castle, famous in history, is a mile above the present seat; and a great part of its walls remains. In that castle, a stair of 24 steps descends to a spacious hall with an arched roof, from the floor of which another stair of

36 steps leads down to a pit that has a communication with Hopes water.—Betwixt Haddington and Yester, in the parish of Bolton, there is a camp called Chesters, containing 5 or 6 acres, enclosed with a rampart and ditch.—In the parish of Humbie, 10 miles SW. of Haddington, are vestiges of a large ancient fortress. It appears to have been of a circular form, and to have consisted of three massy walls, at the distance of 15 feet from one another, built of large stones, cemented only at the bottom. In the area were found a medal of Trajan, a fibula, a patera, and a horn of a mouse deer. (see *Humbie parish*). In its vicinity are three small encampments, and several tumuli, wherein have been deposited urns, containing bones and ashes.

North Berwick is a small royal borough and market town, containing upwards of 800 inhabitants, on the sea coast, 9 miles north of Haddington, and 22 E. from Edinburgh. North Berwick Law is a conical hill, and a noted landmark to mariners, 800 feet in height.—On an eminence NW. of the town, a monastery for nuns was founded by Duncan Earl of Fife, who died A. D. 1154. Fragments of the walls, and some large vaults are extant, now the property of the family of Dalrymple. The rents of this convent, in 1562, were—money, 556*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*; wheat, 9 chalders, 2 bolls; bear, 19 chalders, 4 bolls; oats, 14 chalders, 4 bolls; peas and beans, 3 chalders, 9 bolls; malt, 1 chalders, 3 firloths, 3 pecks; 18 oxen; 13 cows; 1 last and 9 barrels of salmon.—To the eastward of the harbour, is a ruin on a small sandy mount; but whether it was a chapel belonging to the monastery, or to an hospital, or a hermitage, is not known.—Two miles eastward, on a high rock surrounded on three sides by the sea, are the ruins of *Tantallan Castle*, formerly one of the strongholds of the family of Douglas. Towards the land side, it is defended by a double ditch, the inner one very deep. A rising ground covers the ditches from those who approach it in that direction. Most of the walls remain. James V. besieged it in 1527, and took

it by the treachery of the person entrusted with its defence. In 1639, it was demolished by the Covenanters, the Marquis of Douglas having favoured the cause of King Charles I.

Near the village of *Dirleton*, a few miles W. of North-Berwick, are the ruins of a castle, which belonged to the family of De Vallibus, in the 12th century. In the reign of Robert I., John Haliburton, by marrying the coheiress of that family, acquired the lordship of Dirleton; and in 1440, Sir Walter Haliburton was created a peer, by the title of Lord Dirleton. About the beginning of the 17th century, this lordship belonged to John Maxwell, a zealous royalist; and, soon after the Restoration, it came into the possession of Sir John Nisbet, king's advocate, in whose family it still remains. In the parish of Dirleton, are the ruins of the ancient church of Golyn or Gulane, which measured 128 feet in length, 29 feet in breadth in the nave; and 16 in the choir. The vicar, in 1268, had an annual salary of twelve merks, till the year 1612, when the church was, by act of Parliament, translated to Dirleton. The last vicar is said to have been deposed by order of King James VI. for the crime of smoking tobacco.

Along the coast, there are several small islands, viz. *Craig-Leith*, *Lamb*, *Fidra* and *Ibris*; but the most noted is the *Bass*, an insulated rock, about a mile from the sea shore, a mile in circuit, and inaccessible on all sides, except on the south-west, where a single person can hardly ascend, without the help of a ladder. It has a spring of fresh water near the summit, affords pasture for 20 or 30 sheep, and is frequented by immense quantities of solan geese and other sea-birds. This island was anciently the property of the family of *Lauder*, who, for a long time refused to sell it, though solicited by several kings. The family at length coming to decay, it was purchased, in 1671, by King Charles II, during whose reign, and that of his brother James, it was made a state prison. After the Revolution, some adherents of James got possession of it; but they were compelled to

surrender it to William III, who demolished the fort, and granted the island to President Dalrymple, whose family are still proprietors of it.

There is a considerable number of villages in this county. One of the most considerable is

Prestonpans, noted for its salt-works and its manufactures of earthen ware, oil of vitriol, spirit of salt, aquafortis, Glauber's salts, bricks, tiles, &c. $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Musselburgh, on the sea coast. Above the village, the rebels defeated the King's army commanded by Sir John Cope, September 21st, 1745.—At Port Seton, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E. from Prestonpans, Seton House formerly existed, the residence of the Earls of Winton, forfeited by rebellion in 1745. It was frequently pillaged by the English. In 1715, it was seized and garrisoned by the rebels, and afterward occupied by the King's troops; but the whole of it is now demolished. The church, which stood within the walls of the castle, was made collegiate for a provost and prebendaries, by George, the second Lord Seton, in 1493, who was buried under the high altar.

Over the whole county small villages are scattered, viz. Ormiston, south from Tranent; Gladsmuir, once the residence of Principal Robertson; Gifford, where the first flax-mill was constructed; Salton, where the first barley mill was erected, &c. &c.

Among the elegant seats and villas, are the following—

Amisfield, 109 feet in length, and 77 in breadth, a seat of the Earl of Wemyss, a mile E. of Haddington.—*Anderston*, a place of great antiquity.—*Archerfield*, Nisbet, in Dirleton parish.—*Ballincriffie*, Lord Elibank, about four miles from North Berwick.—*North Berwick House*, Dalrymple Hamilton, at the foot of North Berwick Law, and 22 miles from Edinburgh.—*Broxmouth*, Duke of Roxburgh, near Dunbar.—*Congleton*, Grant, 5 miles from Haddington.—*Coalston*, Brown.—*Dirleton*, Nisbet, 3 miles from North Berwick.—*Dunglass*, Hall, a few miles from Dunbar.—*Fountainhall*, Dick.—*Gilmerton*, Knapton, 4 miles from Haddington.—*Gosford*, Earl of Wemyss, a mile from Aberlady.—*Lething-*

ton, Lord Blantyre, in Bolton parish.—*Newbeath*, Baird, near Tynningham.—*Ormiston-hall*, Earl of Hopetoun.—*Pencaitland*, Hamilton, in Pencaitland parish.—*Salton-hall*, Fletcher, Salton parish.—*Spott*, Hay.—*Tynningham*, Earl of Haddington, on the estuary of the Tyne.—*Wemyss House*, Earl of Wemyss.—*Whittingham*, Hay of Drummelzier, in Whittingham parish.—*Yester-House*, Marquis of Tweeddale, 5½ miles from Haddington.

There are few remains of antiquity in this shire. On several hills, particularly towards the south, there are vestiges of watch towers, or places of defence.

In this shire were many monasteries, convents and hospitals, of which a detail would be uninteresting to most readers. It is divided into 24 parishes, of which 15 compose the presbytery of Haddington, and 9 that of Dunbar.

Aberlady, in the presbytery of Haddington, and 15 miles east from Edinburgh, is bounded on the NW. by the frith of Forth. It is 3 miles in length, and 2½ in breadth. A tract of links or sandy ground extends along the shore; and, more inland, the soil is light, with a mixture of loam. In the middle, from E. to W, the soil is poor, flat and sandy; and thence a fertile bank rises to the south. The valued rent is 7445*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots. David I. conferred the church and its pertinents on the bishop of Dunkeld, to whom it continued a mensal church till the Reformation.

Athelstaneford, in the presbytery of Haddington, is an oblong square, 4 miles from east to west, and 2-3 in breadth, containing near 4000 acres. The soil, in general, is a light loam, but some parts are gravelly, and others inclining to clay. Almost the whole is arable, enclosed, and highly cultivated. Mr Blair author of the *Grave*, and John Hume author of *Douglas*, were ministers of this parish. The valued rent is 4154*l.* 1*s.* Scots. The church was granted to the nuns of Haddington by Ada who possessed the manor; and thus it continued till the Reformation. There are vestiges of an old camp, and of a chapel of knights Templars.

North Berwick, in the presbytery of Haddington, and 14 miles E. from Edinburgh, extends along the sea coast, 3 miles from E. to W, by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, containing above 4000 acres, all of which are arable, except N. Berwick law, and 89 acres of links. The soil is rich, fertile, enclosed and well cultivated. Under the reign of David I, the manor of North Berwick belonged to the Earl of Fife, who founded there a convent for Cistercian nuns, to whom he granted the church, with its tithes and pertinents; and in their patronage it remained till the Reformation. In the 17th century, the patronage of the parish church, with the site of the nunnery and the lands belonging to it, was acquired by Hew Dalrymple; who became president of the College of Justice in 1698.

Bolton, in the presbytery of Haddington, and 2 miles S. from that town, is of an irregular form, 6 miles from NE. to SW, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in breadth; containing 2300 acres, mostly enclosed, and well cultivated. About 200 acres are planted. The valued rent is 2400*l.* Scots. In the reign of William the Lyon, this church and its pertinents, were granted to the canons of Holyrood, and remained with them till the Reformation. Afterwards it passed to other proprietors. In 1633, it was annexed to the episcopate of Edinburgh, which itself was subverted in 1641.

Dirleton, anciently called Golyn, in the presbytery of Haddington, and 2 miles W. from North Berwick, is 6 miles long, and nearly as broad. The western part along the frith, for the space of 3 miles, is barren; but eastward the soil is level and fertile. The valued rent is 10,262*l.* Scots. At Elbottle there was a convent for Cistercian nuns; During the reign of William the Lyon, the church was transferred to the monks of Dryburgh; and after the Reformation, James VI. granted the advowson of the church of Golyn to the baron of Dirleton. In 1612, the church was removed from its ancient site to the village of Dirleton. In this parish 3 chapels were formerly subordinata to the

church. The castle of Dirleton is mentioned in history as early as the year 1298.

Dunbar, the seat of a presbytery, 27 miles E. from Edinburgh, extends 9 miles from west to east along the coast of the frith, and is 2 in breadth. The soil, a rich loam, partly clay and partly a light mould, gradually rises from the coast to the skirts of Lammermuir hills. For the most part it is enclosed and well cultivated. The valued rent is 16,953*l.* Scots. The two monasteries formerly mentioned were founded by Patrick Earl of March. There were six chapels subordinate to the mother church; and from the earliest time the Earls of Dunbar were proprietors and patrons of the whole. This patronage several times by forfeiture reverted to the king. The church ceased to be collegiate at the Reformation.

Garvald and *Barra* lie in the presbytery of Haddington, 7 miles SW. of Dunbar. This united parish is 9 by 3 miles. The soil is partly light and gravelly, and partly a rich deep clay. The low lands are mostly enclosed and well cultivated. The valued rent is 4133*l.* Scots. The former of these parishes, in the reign of Malcolm IV, was granted to Cistercian nuns near Haddington; and, in the beginning of the 14th century, the patronage of the latter was granted to the monks of Holyroodhouse. In 1633, Barra was granted to the bishoprick of Edinburgh. When this establishment was suppressed, the Hays of Yester and Tweeddale acquired the patronage of the church of Barra. In consequence of the union of those churches, the patronage belongs jointly to the King and the Marquis of Tweeddale.—On the farm of Newlands are two large artificial tumuli, commonly called the Black castles and Green castles; and to the westward there are two encampments, the one on the farm of Park, and the other on the estate of Hopes.

Gladsmuir, in the presbytery of Haddington, and 3½ miles W. of that town, contains nearly 6000 acres, of which about one-half is in tillage, and 200 acres in woods. From

the frith on the north, and the Tyne on the south, the ground rises gently to a ridge on which the church is built. The most elevated part of that ridge was long an open, shallow, clayey, and barren moor; but on the declivities the soil is more fertile and productive. This parish was formed by abstractions from different parishes; and the patronage was agreed to belong to the Earls of Haddington and Winton; but the right of the former was soon after transferred to the Earl of Hopeton, and that of the latter fell to the crown in 1715. George Herriot, who left his fortune to build an hospital, was born in this parish; and here Dr Robertson composed his history of Scotland.

Haddington, the seat of a presbytery, is 6 miles from E. to W, and 6 in breadth; containing about 12,000 acres, divided into two parts by the river Tyne. The whole parish is cultivated and enclosed, except small portions of Garleton hills and Gladsmuir. The valued rent is 14,645*l.* Scots. At the Reformation, the abbey was erected into a temporal lordship in favour of John master of Lauderdale.

Humbie, in the presbytery of Haddington, and 8 miles SW. from that town, is nearly a square of 6 miles. In some parts the soil is a thin wet clay, and in others mossy. The high ground between Soutra hill and Lammerlaw is fit for sheep pasture. In several places there is abundance of iron ore, with some appearance of coal. The valued rent is 3991*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* Scots. In the 18th century, the church was confirmed to the monks of Kelso, and remained in their possession till the Reformation: afterwards, the patronage came into the hands of the King and Earl of Hopeton. There are vestiges of a Roman Castellum Stativum upon the estate of Whiteburgh.

Innerwick, in the presbytery of Dunbar, and 4 miles SE. of that town, is about 12 miles from north to south, and 2-6 in breadth; containing about 2500 arable acres betwixt the sea and the high lands on the south. In the vicinity of a rocky shore, the soil is gravelly. Inland, the face of the

country is level, and the soil abundantly fertile. Southward of the church, the hills are partly green, partly covered with heath, and fitted for pasture. There is abundance of freestone quarries. The valued rent is 921*l.* Scots. The castle of Innerwick was long the inheritance of the Stewarts, and became one of the strongholds of the Hamiltons. In different parts there are beautiful tumuli, or ancient sepulchres. The church was granted to the monks of Paisley at the epoch of their establishment; but after the Reformation the patronage came into the family of Nisbet of Dirleton.

Morham, in the presbytery of Haddington, and 3 miles SE. of that town, is 2 miles from west to east, and $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 mile in breadth; containing about 1400 Scots acres, of which 500 are of a thin clayey soil, and the rest rich and productive; the whole lands are enclosed and well cultivated. The patronage of the church always belonged to the lord of the manor. In recent times the lands and patronage were acquired by the Dalrymples of Hailes.

Oldhamstocks, in the presbytery of Dunbar, and 7 miles SE. of that town, is 6 miles from NE. to SW, and 2—3 in breadth. The face of the country is diversified with little hills, rising gradually above one another, as the distance from the sea increases. The soil, in general, is sharp and dry; and the higher parts are adapted to pasturage. The lands are partially enclosed, and tolerably cultivated. The valued rent is 367*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* Scots. There are quarries of limestone and freestone, with ironstone and coal. The castle of Dunglass stood on the west side of a rivulet that divides East Lothian from the county of Berwick, and belonged to the Earl of Home's ancestors; and here James VI. with his retinue lodged the first night after he left Edinburgh, in his journey to London. This fort was blown up in 1640; and the present house was built on its site. The church never belonged to any monastery, and the patronage continued with the lord of the manor. After various successions, the patronage became invested in Hay of Lawfield.

Ormiston, in the presbytery of Dalkeith, and 8 miles WSW. of Haddington, is of an irregular figure, 5 miles in length and 3 in breadth. The appearance, in general, is flat—the soil is wet. The lands are enclosed and tolerably improved. There is one coal mine, and abundance of limestone. Two miles S. of the church, on the top of Dodridge law, are the remains of an ancient encampment. The church of Ormiston was granted first to the hospital of Soltre. In 1462 it was annexed to Trinity church, Edinburgh, the revenues of which were granted to the magistrates of that city; meantime the patronage of the church of Ormiston was acquired by Cockburn the lord of the manor. In 1747, it was acquired by the Earl of Hopeton.

Pencaitland, in the presbytery of Haddington, and 5 miles WSW. of that town, is 4 miles from west to east, and 3 in breadth. The Tyne divides it into two nearly equal parts, which rise from either side by a gradual and easy ascent. The soil, in general, is wet, and indifferently improved. There are 155 acres of natural wood, and upwards of 200 planted with forest trees. Freestone and coal are found in several places, with some limestone. The valued rent is 6519*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* Scots. Everard de Pentcaithlin granted this church to the monks of Kelso, with the tithes, &c.; but, before the accession of Robert Bruce it ceased to belong to them. It was afterwards granted to the monks of Dryburgh, with whom it remained till the Reformation.

Prestonkirk, in the presbytery of Dunbar, on the road to England by Berwick, watered by the Tyne, and equidistant nearly from Dunbar and Haddington, is 4 miles from east to west, and 4–7 in breadth. It contains about 5000 acres, of a rich and highly cultivated soil. Traprane law, the only considerable hill in the parish, is 700 feet above the level of the sea. The patronage of the church belonged to the Earls of Dunbar; and in 1434–5 devolved to the King; but it has been long annexed to the lordship of Hailes. Lipton

was the proper name of the church and parish till the Reformation.

Prestonpans, in the presbytery of Haddington, and 8 miles E. from Edinburgh, is about 3 miles long and 1 broad, containing 954 Scots acres, for the most part enclosed, and tolerably improved. The soil is partly heavy on a bottom of clay, and partly light on sand or gravel. The valued rent is 5264*l.* Scots. Newhaven harbour, W. from the town, has 10 feet water at stream tides. Preston tower, formerly the residence of the Hamiltons of Preston, was built about the year 1500. Preston house is occupied by boys on Schaw's institution. In 1606, a newly erected church in Preston was endowed. In 1704, the barony was sold to Dr James Oswald.

Salton, in the presbytery of Haddington, and 5 miles SW. from that town, is 3 miles long, and 2½ broad. From the Tyne the ground gradually rises to the S. and SE, exhibiting a rich and well improved surface. Southward from the village, there is a variety of soil, viz. loam; light sand, thin clay, and deep rich clay which is most prevalent. The valued rent is 5608*l.* 9s. 11d. Scots. During the reign of David I., the church was granted by Hugh Morville, the constable, to Dryburgh abbey, which, with little interruption, it enjoyed till the Reformation. In 1639, the church was transferred to the bishop of Edinburgh. At the Restoration, the cure of Salton was served by Patrick Scougal, bishop of Aberdeen, who was succeeded in the rectory by the celebrated bishop Burnet. Dunbar the poet was born in this parish, A. D. 1465.

Spott, in the presbytery of Dunbar, and 2 miles S. from that town, is composed of three districts, 1. The Lowland district betwixt Spott and Dunbar; 2. The Lammermuir edges from Spott to the moor, the lands gradually rising to a considerable height; 3. The moorland farms, intersected by a large extent of sheep pasture. Valued rent 4355*l.* 3s. 3d. Scots. Spott was of old a chapel belonging to the Earl of Dunbar, which, on his forfeiture, fell to the Crown.

Stenton, in the presbytery of Dunbar, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW. from that town. The inland district is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from north to south, and 3 in breadth. Thence a branch stretches into Lammermuir, to the distance of 10 miles from the church to the Whitewater. Near the village the soil is covered with small stones, but enclosed. The Lammermuir division is chiefly sheep pasture. In this parish there is a variety of soil, from strong clay to light mould; and below the soil there is freestone, or gravel. On the forfeiture of the Earl of Dunbar and March by James I., the rectory of Stenton devolved on the Crown.

Tranent, in the presbytery of Haddington, 9 miles E. from Edinburgh, and on the north bounded by the Frith, is 6 miles from NE. to SW., and 2-3 in breadth. It is divided into two parts by the post road from the capital to Berwick. The land towards the sea is of an excellent quality; and to the south, the soil, though inferior, is tolerably fertile. From the coast the ground gradually rises to the south boundary of the parish. The valued rent is above 10,900*l.* Scots. The battle of Preston was fought half a mile N. from the church. At Seton a collegiate church was founded for a provost, 6 prebendaries, 2 singing boys, and a clerk, by George Lord Seton. Near the church was situate Seton House, the residence of the Earls of Winton; but, in 1790, its ruins were removed to make way for a modern mansion. In the parish there is freestone and coal. In 1154, Malcolm IV. confirmed this church to the canons of Holyroodhouse, which they possessed till the Reformation. Afterwards the parish of Seton was annexed to that of Tranent. Charles I. granted the church of Tranent to the bishop of Edinburgh. In 1681, the Earl of Winton obtained the patronage of the united parishes; but it was forfeited to the King by the attainder of the Earl.

Whitekirk and *Tynningham*, in the presbytery of Dunbar, is 6 miles from N. to S, and 4 miles in breadth; bounded on the N. and E. by the frith of Forth, westward of Dunbar;

and watered by the Tyne in the lower part of its course. The general appearance is flat; and the soil is a rich gravelly loam, highly cultivated. About 1000 acres are planted at Tynningham and its vicinity. The church of Tynningham, founded in the 6th century, enjoyed the privilege of sanctuary, and became a place of pilgrimage. The manor and patronage of it belonged to the bishops of St Andrew's; and, in 1552, were conferred on St Mary's College by archbishop Hamilton. In 1628, the Earl of Haddington obtained a charter of the lands and lordship of Tynningham. In the 12th century, the church and manor of Whitekirk were granted to the monks of Holyroodhouse, and continued with them till the Reformation. Afterwards, Whitekirk was granted to the bishops of Edinburgh; and finally devolved on the King. In 1761, it was united to Tynningham. The patronage now belongs to the King and the Earl of Haddington.

Whittingham, in the presbytery of Dunbar, and 5 miles SW. of that town, is 10-11 miles from N. to S, and 2-4 in breadth. It is composed of two districts, viz. the Upper, or Lammermuir district, which is heathy, and pastured with sheep; and the Lower, which is partly a light soil, or thin clay, and partly a deep loam, well cultivated. On Priestlaw, there are traces of a strong encampment, of an oval form, about 2000 feet in circuit, surrounded by four ditches. Whittingham of old was subordinate to the church of Dunbar. When it became a distinct parish, the Douglasses of Dalkeith enjoyed the patronage; and, in 1564, were succeeded by the Earl of Morton. The estate and patronage now belong to Hay of Drummelzier.

Yester, anciently Bothons, in the presbytery of Haddington, is 11 miles in length, and 4 in breadth; containing about 4000 acres arable, and 200 in plantations. From Lammermuir to the northern boundary, there is a gentle descent. The soil, in general, is shallow; but there is some good ground near the foot of the hills. The patronage has always belonged to the lord of the manor.

HADDINGTONSHIRE—STATISTICAL TABLE.

Presbyteries.	Parishes.	Extent in Miles.		Population in		Ministers in 1818.	Stipends in 1755.	Patrons in 1818.
		Length.	Breadth.	1755.	1811.			
Haddington	Haddington	6	6	3975		R. Lorimer	L. 100 13 4	{ Earl of Hopeton.
	Aberlady	5	2	756		And. Kemp	66 2 2	Earl of Wemyss.
	Athelstaneford	4	2½	691		W. Ritchie	79 9 11	Sir D. Kinloch.
	N. Berwick	5	2½	1412		G. Murray	71 1 1	Sir H. Dalrymple.
	Bolton	6	1½	559		Jo. Abernethy	72 6 8	Lord Blantyre.
	Dirleton	6	6	1700		Wm. Stark	66 13 9	Nisbet of Dirleton.
	Garvald	8	4	774		Jo. Sangster	106 4 4	Crown & Marquis Tweedale.
	Gladsmuir	1½	1½	1415		G. Hamilton	74 7 6	Crown & Earl Hopeton.
	Humble	6	6	570		H. Sangster	77 4 5	Ditto.
	Morham	2	1	245		Jo. Steele	69 10 0	Dalrymple of Hailes.
	Pencatland	4	3	910		Ang. McKellar	85 16 9	Hamilton of Pencatland.
	Prestonpans	3	1	1596		P. Primrose	116 16 9	Dow of Hyndford.
	Salton	3	1½	701		A. Johnston	84 10 6	Fletcher of Salton.
	Tranent	6	2½	2459		J. Henderson	82 12 4	Crown.
	Yester	11	9	1091		J. Innes	69 6 0	Marquis of Tweeddale.
	Dunbar	9	2	3281		P. Carriac	98 1 10	Duke of Roxburgh.
	Inverwick	12	4	941		D. Logan	83 3 4	Nisbet of Dirleton.
Oldhamstocks	2½	2½	622		R. Moore	83 1 1	Hunter of Thurston.	
Prestonkirk	6	4	1318		J. Thomson	86 15 4	Dalrymple of Hailes.	
Spott	10	5	727		Al Graham	63 17 2	Hay of Lawfield.	
Stenton	3½	3	651		R. B. Graham	56 10 8	Nisbet of Dirleton.	
White-kirk	6	4	968		Ja. Wallace	137 10 4	Crown & E. of Haddington.	
Whittingham	10	3	714		Jo. Lumsden	62 19 8	{ Balfour of Whitspot, & Hay of Lawfield.	
Dunbar	Ormiston	5	5	810		Jo. Ramsay	78 13 3	Earl of Hopeton.

12. MID-LOTHIAN.

MID-LOTHIAN, or Edinburghshire, a fertile and populous county, of an irregular figure, is bounded on the east by Haddingtonshire, on the south by the shires of Berwick, Peebles, and Lanark, on the west and north by Linlithgowshire and the Frith of Forth; lying between $55^{\circ} 47'$ and $55^{\circ} 59'$ N. latitude, and between $2^{\circ} 52'$ and $3^{\circ} 44'$ W. longitude from Greenwich; being 11–16 miles from north to south, and 20–35 from west to east; consisting of about 380 square miles, or 243,200 English acres; in 1811 containing 8679 inhabited houses, 9939 families, 21,022 males, 24,598 females, 3273 persons employed in agriculture, 3303 persons chiefly employed in trade, manufactures, and handicraft, and 145,620 inhabitants. The valued rent is 191,054*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* Scots; and, in 1811, the land rent was estimated at 277,827*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* Sterling.

This shire is an inclined plane, descending NE. towards the frith of Forth. The NW. district, in general, is an arable and fertile territory. The southern part is bounded by a cold and mountainous tract. Eastward are the hills of Lammermuir and Morefoot. On the SW. is Carnwath moor, and a portion of the Pentland hills, which terminate within 5 miles of the capital. The Carketan craig, the most northerly part of that range, is 1450 feet above the level of the sea. Westward, the Loganhouse-hill is 1700 feet in height. Corstorphine hills, of moderate elevation, extend from SE. to NW. Eastward of Dalkeith, a ridge of hills stretches nearly 6 miles from south to north. Arthur seat, Salisbury craigs, and Calton hill, exhibit a variety of romantic and beautiful scenery. The most level and fertile tract lies near the sea shore, being 15 miles in length, and 6–8 in breadth.

The *soil* is various. Upon the mountains it is only fit

to be used as sheep pasture. Some of them are covered with heath, and others are green to the summit. On the northern declivities, the soil, in general, is preferable to that on the south. In most of the level districts, a clay soil on a stiff bottom predominates. Towards the hills, there is a considerable proportion of moor and mossy soil.

At an early period, this shire was almost covered with wood; so that only a small proportion of it must have been cultivated. David I. introduced and encouraged several improvements in agriculture; and the monks, having obtained possession of several fertile districts, cultivated them with success, while the barons copied the example, and pastured their flocks on extensive commons. But the turbulence of the times, and wasteful wars, occasioned many changes in the property of the soil, and checked or retarded agricultural improvements during many ages. At length, in 1723, an agricultural society was formed in Edinburgh, to give instructions and example to the people. From that period the cultivation of the soil made rapid progress in every parish. Manufactures, chiefly those connected with agriculture, were gradually established; and persons of enterprise were enabled to carry on these improvements by the aid of banks. In 1727, a Board of Trustees was established at Edinburgh, to promote the manufactures and fisheries of Scotland; and various other means have been adopted to meliorate the state of the country.

In several districts there are extensive plantations. In the eastern parts of the county, the banks of the North and South Esk are clothed with wood, around the seats of the nobility and gentry. In the western districts, there are large tracts of valuable plantations; at Addleston, Ratho, Dalmahoy, Hatton, and Bonington. To the south-west is Calderwood, antiently a large forest, and still of considerable extent. Upon a surface of 243,000 acres, the plantations have been estimated at 17,000, and the natural wood at 3000.

Minerals. The western districts are deficient in coal; but there is abundance of limestone, ironstone, freestone, whinstone, and granite. In the eastern parts of the shire, there is plenty of coal; and in several places lead, copper, and silver have been found. Among the mineral waters may be mentioned St Bernard's well, near the capital;—a sulphureous spring at Mid-Calder;—the Spa, on the lands of Marchfield, at Cramond;—a bitter spring, of a cathartic quality, on the south side of the North Esk, opposite to the Spittal hill;—the balm well of St Catharine, in the parish of Libberton.

Rivers.—The *Almond*, a small river, rises in the high grounds on the border of Lanarkshire, and forms the western boundary of Mid-Lothian. (See *Linlithgowshire*.) *Leith water*, an inconsiderable stream, has its origin in three springs in the parish of Currie, on the N. side of the Pentland hills. Thence it flows in a deep channel 20 miles NE. to Leith, where it loses itself in the frith. There are on it upwards of 40 mills for grinding oatmeal, barley, flour, &c.; and between 70 and 80 other mills and machines are moved by its water. The *Esk* is formed of two rivers of the same name, viz. the North Esk and South Esk, the former descending from the Pentland hills, and the latter from those of Morefoot. Uniting near Dalkeith, they proceed 5 miles N. to Musselburgh. Their banks on either hand are rocky, and shaded with woods. The *Tyne* rises in this county, and runs NE. into Haddingtonshire; and the *Gala*, from Morefoot hills, proceeds SSE. to the Tweed.

Towns, &c.—*Edinburgh*, the capital of Scotland, and, before the union of the two kingdoms, the seat of its king and parliament, is advantageously situate on three eminences, two miles from the frith of Forth. The old town stands on an inclining ridge, steep on either side, and extending longitudinally 5570 feet, viz. from the castle eastward to the palace. The principal street, the noblest in Europe, runs along the top of the narrow ridge; and the houses on either

side are built of stone, from 4 to 8 stories in front, and backwards from 10 to 14 stories. Numerous lanes run down the declivities on either hand.—This town, several centuries ago, consisted of a few thatched houses, under the protection of the castle, bounded on the south side by a marshy vale, and on the N. by a lake; and the burying place was situate where Parliament Square is now placed. Afterwards, when the town was fortified, the wall reached no farther than the present reservoir on the Castle-hill, and thence to the foot of Halkerston's wynd, below the new bridge; on the south, it proceeded eastward along the declivity, so as to exclude the Cowgate. After the battle of Flowden, the town was more strongly fortified than before, and the wall was extended so as to enclose several fields on the south-east, where Heriot's hospital, Grey-friars' church, the Infirmary, &c. are now situate. It had six gates, the principal of which was the Nether-bow, that separated the city from a large suburb called the Canongate, and was removed A. D. 1764. The wall is now in ruins. In the reign of James I., the houses within the wall were, in general, covered with straw or broom, and not above 20 feet high; and, in the middle of the 17th century, there were neither courts nor squares.—The *southern district* consists of a mixture of ancient and modern buildings, constructed on no regular plan, two or three squares excepted.—The *northern district*, or *new town*, stands on the summit of a horizontal ridge, in the form of a parallelogram, 3900 feet in length and 1090 feet in breadth. Founded in the year 1767, it is built on a regular plan, about 200 feet above the level of the sea. It consists of three spacious parallel streets, and two of inferior dimensions. *George's street*, extends 2640 feet from east to west, and 115 feet in breadth; and terminates in a superb square at each end.—*Prince's street* is a terrace fronting the castle and the old town.—*Queen's street* is a similar terrace, overlooking the descending grounds to the north. This division of the city is crossed at right angles by seven streets of equal

elegance with those already mentioned. Between Queen's street and the water of Leith, there are several rows of buildings executed in a superb style. The New and Old town are separated by a marshy vale, which a few years ago was a putrid lake, but is now drained, and converted into gardens. Across this vale, and opposite to the Register-Office, a bridge of 5 arches, 1270 feet long, 40 in breadth, and 68 from the top of the parapet to the base, was founded in 1765, and completed in 1772. An earthen mound, composed of the rubbish excavated in preparing the foundation of the houses, has been raised across the same valley, opposite to Hanover street, 960 feet in length, about 200 in breadth, and in some places 100 in height.—A bridge over the Cowgate, consisting of 22 arches, one of which only is visible, was begun in 1785, and opened for carriages in 1788. The buildings on either side of Bridge-street are commodious and elegant.

There are many sumptuous public buildings in this city and its vicinity.—The *Castle*, occupying an area of about 6 acres, is placed on an isolated rock, at the west end of the old town, and accessible only from the east. It was probably a stronghold from the earliest times. It was besieged by Donald Bane, brother to king Malcolm, in 1093—taken by the English in 1296—recovered, in 1313, by the Earl of Murray, when king Robert caused it to be demolished. It was rebuilt by order of Edward III. During the reign of Queen Mary, this fortress was held for her by Kirkaldy; but was surrendered to the English, in 1573, after a siege of 33 days. In 1650, it sustained a siege of above 2 months against Cromwell's army, and, at last, surrendered on honourable terms. At the Revolution, it was long held for King James by the Duke of Gordon; and 3 months after the commencement of the siege, it surrendered, June 14, 1689. In 1715, the rebels made an unsuccessful attempt to surprise it. At the eastern extremity of the glacis, the High street of the old town begins, and continues without interruption

downwards 5570 feet, nearly in a right line to the palace of *Holyroodhouse*.—This palace, founded by David I., A. D. 1128, for canons regular of St Augustine, was built in its present form, according to a plan furnished by Sir William Bruce, one of the most eminent architects in the 17th century. It is an elegant building nearly square, being 230 feet from N. to S., but somewhat less in breadth; decorated with piazzas. The gallery, on the N. side, is 150 feet in length, $27\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, and 18 in height. Here the Scottish peers meet to chuse their representatives in parliament. The imaginary portraits of the kings of Scotland, in this apartment, were much defaced by the English soldiers, in 1745.—The abbey of *Hoolyroodhouse* was an opulent religious foundation. At the Reformation, its annual revenue amounted to—money, 2,926*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* Scots; wheat, 26 chalders, 10 bolls; bear, 40 chalders, 9 bolls; oats, 34 chalders, 15 bolls, 3 firlots, $3\frac{1}{2}$ pecks; meal, 4 chalders; capons, 501; hens, 24; salmons, 24; swine, 3; loads of salt, 12; besides a number of other articles.—The abbey and palace are surrounded by an extensive park, formerly a sanctuary for the protection of criminals, at present an asylum for insolvent debtors. This park, on the south bounded by *Duddingston loch*, is an assemblage of rugged and lofty hills, rocks, precipices, bogs and morasses, crowded together. Nothing now remains of the abbey, but the ruins of the chapel, which was an elegant piece of Gothic architecture. At no great distance, near the foot of the hills, are the ruins of the chapel and hermitage of St Anthony, 43 feet long, 18 broad, and 18 high.

There were other religious foundations in this city and neighbourhood. The convent of Franciscans, or Grey Friars, was situate betwixt the Grey Friars church-yard and the Grass-market. This was a splendid establishment, where divinity and philosophy were taught from 1447 till the dissolution of the monastery.—On the site of the High School, and part of the Infirmary, Alexander II. founded

a monastery of Dominicans, in 1330. At the Greenside, near Calton Craigs, the provost and common council founded a house of Carmelite monks in 1526.—On the west side of the street, called the Pleasance, a convent of Nuns of Sancta Maria de Placentia was situate. On the west side of St Mary's wynd, there was a convent of Cistercian nuns. Near the SE. corner of Hope park, or the Meadow, which was anciently a lake, stood a convent of Nuns, of Sancta Catherina de Siensis. Of the revenues, of those foundations, no account exists. St Giles, anciently the parish church of the city, in the patronage of the Abbot of Scone, was erected into a collegiate church by James III. in 1466. Trinity College, at the north corner of Leith wynd, was founded about the middle of the 15th century, by Mary of Gueldres, consort to James II. The Collegiate church, called St Mary's in the fields, stood on the site of Edinburgh College. In Bell's wynd, was a *Maison Dieu*, or hospital. In Leith wynd, Spence, bishop of Aberdeen, founded the hospital of our Lady; it is now St Paul's Workhouse. *Heriot's Hospital* is a noble fabric, designed by Inigo Jones, founded A. D. 1628, and finished in 1660, at the expense of 30,000*l.* It consists of a square, leaving an open court of 94 feet in the middle. The upper corners of the building are ornamented with turrets. The windows, in number 200, are also ornamented with various devices, not one of which is similar to another. The revenue of this hospital is between 8000*l.* and 9000*l.* per annum; appropriated to the support of the building, and the maintenance of boys belonging to the citizens. *Watson's Hospital*, founded in 1738, has a revenue of about 2000*l.* for maintaining and apprenticing children and grand-children of decayed merchants. In *Merchants' Maiden Hospital*, the daughters of decayed merchants are received. *Tradesmen's Maiden Hospital* is appropriated to the daughters of tradesmen. *Orphans' Hospital* was founded in 1737, for orphans from any part of the kingdom. *Trinity Hospital* is destined for the maintenance of decay-

ed burgesses, their wives and unmarried daughters, exceeding 50 years of age; *Gillespie's Hospital*, founded towards the conclusion of last century, for the support of persons above 55 years of age. The foundation of the Royal Infirmary was laid A. D. 1738. In the male and female apartments, 228 sick persons can be accommodated; and above 2000 patients are annually admitted.

Beside the public buildings already mentioned, the following merit particular notice. The *University*, founded by Queen Mary and James VI, in 1580 and 1581; and in 1582 a royal grant of certain revenues was obtained for its support. In 1593, only one professor, Mr Robert Pollock, was appointed; but afterwards, others being added, the College consisted of a principal, a professor of divinity, 4 teachers of philosophy, and one of Latin; and each professor continued to teach the same students till they left the University. But the improved plan was soon adopted, of confining each professor to one particular branch. In 1681, a charter was granted by Charles II. for a royal college of physicians at Edinburgh, which was ratified by Parliament. By degrees, successive professorships were established, under royal patronage, by the magistrates of the city, and by the liberality of private individuals. The number, at present, amounts to 27, all of whom, except the professor of divinity, receive fees from the students. Each professor delivers a daily lecture, which occupies nearly an hour; and the session endures annually from the beginning of November till the month of April. The salaries of professors are inconsiderable; but the incomes arising from the fees they receive, are ample, as the number of students exceeds 2000. The College fabrics originally consisted of several squares meanly built; but the foundation of a magnificent structure was laid Nov. 16. 1789. After an expenditure of about 50,000*l.*, the work came to a stand, before one-third of the original plan was executed. It is now resumed by the aid of Government, and may, in a few years, be completed.

Adjoining to Parliament square, a magnificent building is erected for the reception of the Advocates' Library, which contains upwards of 70,000 printed volumes, and 1000 MSS.—The *Register Office*, in the New Town, at the north end of Bridge street, was finished A. D. 1788, 18 years after the foundation was laid, for the sum of 40,000*l.* The front is 200 feet in length, from E. to W, and the breadth of the building is 120 feet. In the centre is a large dome, 50 feet in diameter, and 80 feet in height, lighted from the top by a window 15 feet diameter. The access to the numerous chambers is by a gallery that encircles the dome.—There are 3 public banks, 10 private banking companies, several insurance offices against losses by fire, and about 25 agencies for country trade.—St Andrew's and St George's Churches, in the New town, and the Episcopal and Roman Catholic chapels, are elegant structures.—The city is supplied with water by a reservoir on the Castle-hill, which contains 300 tons, and one at Heriot's Hospital the same quantity nearly. In 1678, the number of inhabitants in Edinburgh, Canongate, St Cuthbert's and Leith, was computed to be 35,000—in 1775, 70,430—in 1811, 102,897.—The history of Edinburgh was published by Maitland, in 9 books, folio, A. D. 1753—and by Hugo Arnot, 1779, 4to.

Canongate is a large, irregularly and meanly built, suburb of Edinburgh, consisting of one long street, being a continuation of the high street of the old town, with narrow lanes at right angles on either side. David I. bestowed upon the canons of Holyrood-house the privilege of erecting a borough between the abbey and the town of Edinburgh. Hence this suburb remains a separate jurisdiction from the more ancient part of the city. It is bounded on the north by *Calton-hill*, on whose summit an observatory was founded in 1776. Along the brow of this hill, the post road from the east is now forming to communicate with Prince's street. The botanic garden, consisting of 5 acres, lies on the left hand of the street leading to Leith.

There are many elegant seats in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, the principal of which is the residence of the Marquis of Abercorn. *Craigmillar Castle*, once the seat of Mary Queen of Scots, and mentioned as early in history as the year 1212, is a square building, with towers at the corners, on a rocky eminence, 3 miles SSE. of the capital. In 1543, it was burned by the English; but, soon after, it was repaired. Some of the apartments are inhabited, but most of them lie in ruins.—*Merchiston*, formerly the residence of Napier, the inventor of logarithms, is a mile SSW. of the city. In the parish of Libberton, S. from Edinburgh, near the house of Morton, are traces of an oval rampart, intersected by the turnpike road from the capital to Biggar. The road here, for the space of a mile, is formed on the line of the Roman military way.—The territory from Edinburgh northward to Newhaven and the Frith is highly improved, and ornamented with handsome villas.

Leith, the sea-port of Edinburgh, is a large, but irregularly and indifferently built town, with narrow streets and lanes, at the mouth of a river of the same name, two miles N. of Edinburgh. It consists of two parishes, called *South* and *North Leith*, from their situation upon different sides of the river. In the former, the greater part of the town is included, together with a considerable district extending S. towards Arthur Seat. (see *South Leith* parish). The harbour has been enlarged; and at the entrance, which is shallow, there is a light-house, with reflecting lamps. The extensive wet docks, lately constructed, are an important addition to the convenience of the harbour. The chief manufactures in Leith are its glass works; and its trade is daily increasing. A mile thence, in the Frith, a martello tower is built for the protection of the harbour. From Leith to Edinburgh, there is a fine promenade, with a row of buildings on the right, and gardens belonging to Heriot's hospital, on the left hand. In North Leith are the remains of a

citadel, defended by the French under Mary of Guise against the English, and afterwards repaired by Cromwell. It was in a great measure demolished by Charles II., and its site given to his favourite the Duke of Lauderdale, from whom the Town-council of Edinburgh purchased it for 6000*l*. There are to be seen traces of some of the bastions, together with a strong gate.

Towards the conclusion of the American war, a battery of nine guns was erected to the westward of the citadel, for the purpose of defending the harbour of Leith, which is still kept in excellent order.

Inchkeith is a small, rocky, uninhabited island, about 1500 paces long, and 200–500 broad, near the middle of the Frith. In the year 1010, it was granted by king Malcolm II. to the family of Keith. From their heirs it went to the Lyons, lords of Glamis, who long enjoyed the barony of Kinghorn. From them it was purchased by Sir John Scot of Scotstarvet, who designed to establish a fishery there. It was restored to the Earl of Kinghorn, whose successor sold it to the Earl of Cromarty. On the highest point are the remains of an ancient fortress, where a light-house was lately erected. There are several places at which small vessels may land; but ships of burden cannot approach, on account of the rocks and shoals which surround the island.—The road of Leith, westward of Inchkeith, affords good anchoring ground for ships of any size. In 1781, a fleet of above 500 sail of merchant ships, under convoy of several ships of the line, remained in this station for several weeks, and were amply supplied with provisions.—The commerce of Leith is extensive. The exports are lead, glass ware, linen and woollen stuffs, with a variety of other goods. From the Baltic, Holland and Germany, timber, hides, linen rags, flax, hemp, tar, &c. are imported; from France, Spain and Portugal, wine, brandy, oranges and lemons; from the West Indies and America, rice, indigo, rum, sugar and logwood.

Musselburgh, *Inveresk*, and *Fisherrow*, are three contiguous places of little note, at the mouth of the Esk; 6 miles east of Edinburgh. The first of these is a borough of regality, consisting of a broad, well-paved street, with some adjoining lanes. Above it, to the south, on a rising ground, are the village and church of Inveresk; and, on the west side of the river, is the long village of Fisherrow, where the harbour of the whole is placed: The situation of these villages, and of the adjoining territory, is healthy and agreeable. At the east end of Musselburgh, an ancient building belonged to the abbey of Dunfermline, and was called the Chapel of Loretto. A small cell of it remains, covered by a moat, in the garden of a villa. About the year 1590, the tolbooth of Musselburgh was built out of the ruins of this chapel. Musselburgh has all the privileges of a royal borough, except those of voting for a member of parliament, and sending a delegate to the convention of boroughs. The government of it is vested in 18 members, 10 of whom belong to Musselburgh, and 8 to Fisherrow. At Inveresk, in 1783, a Roman hypocaust was discovered. From other remains of antiquity there found, it would appear that this was a Roman station. To the south-west, in Shirehaugh, are traces of a strong encampment.—On the right hand of the Esk, are Pinkie and Carberry hill, famed in Scottish history. In the neighbourhood of the former, the Scots were defeated by the English with great slaughter, A. D. 1547; and at the latter, which is the highest ground in that neighbourhood, the forces of Queen Mary and Bothwell were dispersed by the confederate army; and the Queen yielded herself a prisoner, A. D. 1567.

Portobello is a flourishing village, resorted to for the purpose of sea-bathing in summer, on the coast betwixt Leith and Musselburgh. Its tower commands an extensive prospect.

Dalkeith is a considerable market town, and the seat of a

presbytery, consisting chiefly of one broad street, indifferently built on an elevated ground, above the confluence of the two Esks, and 6 miles SE. of Edinburgh. It is distinguished by its being one of the best markets for grain in Scotland.—At the east end of the town, on the site of a castle occupied by the Earl of Morton, during the minority of James VI., a noble house has been erected, on the plan of the palace at Loo. The park, consisting of about 800 Scots acres, surrounded by a stone wall, is well wooded, and watered by the South and North Esk; so that the situation of this palace is uncommonly beautiful.—An abbey was founded at Dalkeith by David I., A. D. 1140.—In that neighbourhood is Sheriff-hall, where George Buchanan some time resided.—To the westward of Dalkeith, on the banks of the North Esk, in a low situation, is *Melville Castle*, an elegant building in the Gothic style, the seat of the late eminent statesman, Viscount Melville.—Near Cockpen are vestiges of an ancient encampment. *Crichton* and *Borthwick* are two old castles south-east of Cockpen. The former, on a bank above a grassy glen, 10 miles SE. of Edinburgh, was once the residence of Chancellor Crichton. During his life, it was besieged, taken, and levelled with the ground, by William Earl of Douglas. It was rebuilt, partly in an elegant style. The latter, in a delightful vale, was once the property of the Earl of Bothwell, who, a little before the battle of Carberry Hill, took refuge here with his royal consort. Founded by Lord Borthwick, it consisted of a vast square tower 90 feet high, with square and round bastions. The wall was above 13 feet in thickness, and several of the apartments were spacious.—*Newbattle* abbey, the seat of the Marquis of Lothian, was originally founded A. D. 1140, by David I. for Cistercian monks, who were brought from Melrose, and amply endowed with various privileges and donations; but it was burnt during the Earl of Hertford's invasion. At the Reformation, its revenues were—Money 133*l.* Scots; wheat, 3 chalders 3 bolls; bear, 3 chalders 5 bolls

2 firlots; oats, 15 chalders 12 bolls 2 firlots. In 1587, Sir Mark Ker, the last abbot of this place, obtained from James VI. a grant of the whole estates of this monastery, as a temporal barony; and in 1591, this barony was converted into a temporal lordship, by the title of Lord Newbattle, which was ratified by parliament in the year following.

Roslin Castle, was anciently a seat of the Sinclairs, built before the year 1440, on a peninsulated rock bathed by the North Esk, 8 miles S. of Edinburgh. On the land side, it is separated from the country by a deep ravine. On the hill north of it, is a beautiful chapel, built A. D. 1446, in a rich style of architecture, 69 feet long, 34 broad, and 40 high, with an arched roof supported by two rows of pillars. Here are several monuments, two of which attract the notice of strangers, viz. that of George Earl of Caitliness, who died, A. D. 1582; and another engraved in stone, supposed to be designed for Alexander Earl of Sutherland, grandson to King Robert Bruce. This beautiful edifice, as well as the castle, is in a state of decay. The village of Roslin was erected into a borough, A. D. 1456, by James II.; during whose reign William St Clair the proprietor lived in great state in his castle, and was served at his own table in vessels of gold and silver. Many nobility frequented his court; and the village became populous, by the great concourse of all ranks and degrees of visitors: but both the castle and the village shared the fate of Craigmillar and the town of Leith, being burned by the English army, who laid waste the country 8 or 10 miles round Edinburgh.—Near Roslin, the English were thrice defeated by the Scots in one day, A. D. 1302.

A few miles SW. of Roslin, in the parish of Pennycuik, are some vestiges of an oval camp, 84 by 67 yards, enclosing a number of tumuli, on the north side of the Linton road. It is encompassed by two ditches, each of which is four yards wide. There is a similar encampment at the side of Harkin-burn, within the woods of Pennycuik. On the

north side of the Esk, beyond a glen opposite to Pennycuik-house, are the remains of Old Pennycuik, once the property of Oliver Sinclair, brother to the laird of Roslin, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Solway moss, in 1542. About a mile further upward, are the ruins of a large irregular building, called Brunstone Castle, said to have been a residence of the Earls of Dumfries.—*Newhall*, 3 miles above Pennycuik, in 1520 belonged to a family of the name of Crichton. Mr Forbes, brother to Duncan Forbes of Culloden, pulled down most of the old castle, and built the present house. In that neighbourhood, the scenes of a pastoral poem, called the *Gentle Shepherd*, were laid.—*Woodhouselee* was a castellated mansion, situate on an eminence, near a modern house of the same name. Some traces of the building exist. In 1569, the lady of this house was turned out of doors by order of the Earl of Murray, and left naked in the open fields, in a cold night, where she became furiously mad. Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, her husband, revenged this shocking instance of cruelty, by accomplishing the death of Murray, at Linlithgow, January 23, 1570.

Harthornden, the seat of William Drummond, an historian and poet, stands on the brink of a precipice bathed by the North Esk, two miles below Roslin. This mansion, now in ruins, consisted of a square vaulted tower, with walls of great thickness. The date of its foundation is uncertain. In the rock are several caves, or apartments, hewn out, and designed as places of refuge during the destructive wars between the English and Scots, or Picts. In the front of a perpendicular freestone, of considerable height above the river, is the entrance; within which, on the left hand, there is a narrow passage 75 feet long and 6 broad, cut in the rock; and near the upper end of it is a narrow dungeon. On the right hand is another cave, 21 by 6 feet, also cut in the rock, to which the descent is by steps. In the descent to these caves, there is a room, or excavation, of modern workmanship, 7 feet long, 6 broad, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ in height, called the

cypress grove, wherein, it is said, Drummond composed his poems. The western district of the county is level, fertile, and well inhabited, containing Mid-Calder, Kirk-Newton, Currie, Corstorphine, &c. *Mid-Calder* is pleasantly situate near the Almond, in a country well enclosed, and adorned with plantations.

Corstorphine, a village at the extremity of a morass, in wet low ground, is noted for its church of Gothic architecture, founded in 1420 by Sir John Forrester; and for a peculiar preparation of milk, called Corstorphine cream. In the parish of *Currie* are the ruins of Lennox tower, anciently the habitation of the family of Lennox, and the occasional residence of Mary Queen of Scots, on an elevated bank of the river, and in those days a place of considerable strength. On Ravelrig hill are the remains of an ancient camp, or station, called Castlebank, on three sides inaccessible, and defended by two ditches. To the eastward are faint vestiges of another station or post, called the General's Watch.

Cramond, anciently a Roman station, now a mean village, pleasantly situate, 4 miles westward of the capital, near the mouth of a river of the same name, in a district enclosed and well cultivated, at the NW. extremity of the county. Several Roman highways led to this station. The village is noted for an iron manufacture, consisting of three forges, two slitting mills, and two steel furnaces. Opposite to Cramond, there is an island in the Frith, 1 by $\frac{1}{4}$ th mile in extent, environed by the sea at full tide. It belongs to the estate of Barnton.

This county has given birth to many eminent men, viz. *Napier*, the inventor of logarithms; *Drummond*, a poet and historian; *Hume*, a celebrated historian; *Tytler* of Woodhouselee; *Principal Robertson*; *Allan Ramsay*, a poet; *Pitcairn*, a physician and poet; *Law* of Lauriston; *Viscount Melville*, a distinguished statesman; *Drummond*, founder of the Infirmary; *Short*, the constructor of reflecting telescopes.

Among the numerous seats in this county, are the following—*Arniston*, Dundas, Borthwick parish.—*Barnton*, Ramsay, 4 miles from Edinburgh.—*Beechwood*, Dundas.—*Borthwick Castle*, Hepburn, parish of Borthwick.—*Calder House*, Lord Torphichen, 12½ miles W. of the capital.—*Clerkington*, Hepburn.—*Collington*, Forbes, 3½ miles from Edinburgh.—*Craigmillar Castle*, 3 miles SSE. of Edinburgh.—*Cramond House*, Inglis.—*Dalhousie Castle*, Lord Dalhousie, on the South Esk, 7½ miles S. of the capital, in Cockpen parish.—*Dalkeith Palace*, Duke of Buccleuch, 7 miles SE. of Edinburgh.—*Dalmahoy*, Earl of Morton, Ratho parish.—*Dreg-horn*, Trotter, Collington parish.—*Drum*, formerly Lord Somerville, 4 miles S. of Edinburgh.—*Duddingston*, Marquis of Abercorn, 2 miles SE. of the capital.—*Hatton*, Davidson, Ratho parish.—*Hawthornden*, on the North Esk, near Laswade.—*Mavisbank*, Clerk.—*Melville Castle*, Viscount Melville, on the North Esk, 5 miles S. of Edinburgh.—*Mortonhall*, Trotter, 3½ miles from Edinburgh.—*Newbattle*, Marquis of Lothian, on the North Esk, near Dalkeith.—*Oxenford Castle*, Dalrymple, 10 miles S. of Edinburgh.—*Pennycuik*, Clerk, 10 SW. of Edinburgh.—*Pinkie*, Hope, Inveresk parish.—*Prestonhall*, Callendar, 11 miles SW. of Edinburgh.—*Prestonfield*, Dick, 2 miles S. of Edinburgh.—*Ravelston*, Keith, near Edinburgh.—*Riecarton*, Craig, 6 miles from Edinburgh.—*Saughton*, Watson.—*Woodhouselee*, Tytler, on Glencross water, 6 miles from the capital.

PARISHES IN MID-LOTHIAN.

The Ecclesiastical polity of this shire, experienced many changes, in consequence of the successive settlers in it. When the Scottish monarchs obtained authority over Lothian, the Bishop of St Andrews assumed the ecclesiastical jurisdiction throughout its extent. In 1633, that part of the episcopate of St Andrews, S. of the Forth, was erected into the see of Edinburgh. At the Reformation, the ecclesiastical regimen gave way to a synod and presbytery. Before the

year 1593, the churches of Lothian were formed into five presbyteries, viz. Edinburgh, Dalkeith, Linlithgow, Haddington, and Dunbar; and these five, with the presbyteries of Peebles and Biggar, constituted the Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The presbytery of Edinburgh contains 23 parishes, including the 11 of Edinburgh; Dalkeith 16; Linlithgow 19; Haddington 15; Dunbar 9. The names and situations of the parishes in Edinburghshire are as follows.

Borthwick, in the presbytery of Dalkeith, and 12 miles SE. of Edinburgh, of an irregular figure, is 6 miles from E. to W., and 4 in breadth. The surface is uneven, and the soil various. In general it is light, with some portion of clay. The higher grounds are cold, and somewhat marshy. A considerable proportion of the land is enclosed and well improved. There is abundance of limestone and coal. The valued rent is 5600*l.* 18*s.* Scots. On the lands of Lochwarret, Lord Borthwick, in 1430, obtained from James I. a license to build a castle. This mass of building is nearly square, being 74 by 68 feet without the walls, which are of hewn stone and firmly cemented, near the bottom 13, and towards the top 6 feet in thickness, and, including the roof, 110 feet high. It is situate on a knoll, in a vale bounded by hills covered with woods. On the estate of Currie are many cairns, under which have been discovered earthen pots full of half-burnt human bones.—The church of Borthwick, anciently called Lockerworth, was conveyed by David I. to the monks of Scone. During the 12th century, the manor belonged to the family of Lyne, who enjoyed it till the time of Alexander II., when, by an heiress, it came into the family of Hay, who retained possession of it till James I., in whose reign, the greater part of the manor was purchased by Sir William de Borthwick. The patronage has been acquired by Dundas of Arniston. The name of Borthwick was not applied to the church and parish till the Reformation.

Calder, Middle, in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and 12 miles W. from the capital, is 7 miles from N. to S., and 1-3

in breadth. The greater part of the parish is enclosed, much improved, and ornamented with plantations. There is plenty of freestone, ironstone, and limestone, but no coal. The valued rent is 5157*l.* 10*s.* Scots.

Calder, West, in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and 16 miles W. from Edinburgh, is 10 miles in length, and 5½ in breadth. The soil of the arable parts is a black mossy earth, or wet clay, on a bottom of till, indifferently improved. The southern district consists of high and moorish grounds, interspersed with morasses; elevated 450–700 feet above the level of the sea. There is limestone, with some appearance of coal. About two miles S. from the church, on a rising ground, are remains of a small Roman camp or station.—The parishes of Mid and West Calder, were of old comprehended in one parish and barony of Calder Comites, possessed by the Earl of Fife as early as the reign of Malcolm IV. Under David II., it passed to Sir William Douglas of Douglas, who transferred it to Sir James de Sandilands in 1349. West Calder was a rectory of considerable value. Before the Reformation there was a chapel in the upper part of this district, till the reign of Charles I. In 1585, John Spottiswoode was presented to this church, which he held till 1603, when he was nominated archbishop of Glasgow; and became archbishop of St Andrews, and chancellor of Scotland. In 1646, this large parish was divided into Mid Calder and West Calder. The old church was appropriated to the former; and a new church was erected in the latter district. Lord Torphichen, who was patron of both parishes, transferred the patronage of West Calder to the Earl of Lauderdale.

Carrington, sometimes called Primrose, in the presbytery of Dalkeith, and 4½ miles S. from that town, is 3½ miles from E. to W., and two in breadth, on the S. and SE. bounded by the South Esk. The situation of the eastern part is low, and the air temperate: near the village of Primrose the soil is dry and fertile; but towards the extremities

of the parish it is cold, wet, and moorish. The lands are partially enclosed and indifferently improved. The valued rent is 2830*l.* Scots. The church and pertinents were granted by David I. to the monks of Scone; but at the Reformation, this rectory did not belong to any monastery. Sir Alexander Ramsay acquired it from David II.; and in the family of Dalhousie it remained three centuries. At length, the barony and patronage were sold to Sir Archibald Primrose, who, being appointed senator of the College of Justice, assumed the title of Lord Carrington.

Cockpen, in the presbytery of Dalkeith, and 3 miles S. from that town, is 2 miles from N. to S., and 1-1½ in breadth. The southern district is intersected by the Esk, whose banks are fringed with natural wood. The soil, in general, is a strong clay, and considerably improved. There is plenty of freestone and of coal. Dalhousie castle, on the north bank of the Esk, is of an ancient date, but has undergone various alterations and improvements. The church was of old a rectory, the patronage of which belonged to the Ramsays of Dalhousie, who granted the lands of Cockpen to the monks of Newbattle. After the Reformation they were granted to Mark Ker, Lord Newbattle. They were next sold to Cockburn of Cockpen; and afterwards returned to the Earl of Dalhousie.

Collington, anciently Hales, in the presbytery of Edinburgh, and 4 miles WSW. of that city, is 4 miles from E. to W., and 5 in breadth, containing about 5000 Scots acres, mostly enclosed and well cultivated. A portion of the Pentland Hills lie within the bounds of this parish. The arable lands slope gradually from the hills to the river, and are 250-600 feet above the level of the sea. The small river of Collington, that rises in the Pentland hills, in its progress, 16 miles to Leith, drives upwards of 80 mills. On the lands of Comisten are vestiges of a large encampment: and near the house of Fairmilthead is an upright stone, called Keltane and Cemustone, 7 feet above the surface.

There are two large conical cairns where human bones have been found.—The lands and church of Hales were granted by one of Malcolm Canmore's sons to the monks of Dunfermline. The church, having been withdrawn from that society, was given to the canons of Holyrood; and afterwards to the canons of St Anthony in Leith, with whom it continued till the Reformation. In modern times, the name of this parish was changed to Collington. The valued rent is 4514*l.* Scots.

Corstorphine, or Crostorphine, in the presbytery of Edinburgh, and 3 miles W. from that city, is 4 miles long and 2 broad. The surface, in general, is level, with few eminences, which, on the S. and W. sides, rise gently from the plain. Almost the whole ground is arable. There is every diversity of soil; but rich black loam, intermixed with clay and sand, is most prevalent. A great part of the meadow ground is mossy. There are excellent quarries of freestone and whinstone, but no coal. The valued rent is 5200*l.* Scots. In the 12th century, this manor had a chapel, and was erected into a parish by the bishop of St Andrews. This church and parish continued to belong to the canons of Holyrood till the Reformation; after which, the parish of Gogar was united to it. In 1689, the patronage was granted to Sir James Dick, upon the abolition of the bishoprick of Edinburgh, to which the church had been annexed.

Cramond, in the presbytery of Edinburgh, and 5 miles NW. from that city, on the N. bounded by the frith of Forth, is 6 miles in length, and 1-2 in breadth; containing about 3890 Scots acres, including the islands of Cramond and Inchmikery. The eastern part is rather flat, with gentle risings; near the middle there is a craggy ridge, called Corstorphine hill, about 450 feet above the level of the sea. The N. and W. districts are diversified with rising grounds; and the western part is watered by the Almond. The lands are highly cultivated and improved. There is abundance of freestone, granite and ironstone, with an appearance of coal.

The valued rent is 10,131*l.* 13*s.* Scots. About the middle of the 12th century, one half of the manor of Cramond was transferred to the bishops of Dunkeld, and from that transfer was called Bishop's Cramond; the other half, called King's Cramond, long remained in the Crown. The church of Cramond continued a mensal church to the bishops of Dunkeld till the Reformation.

Cranston, in the presbytery of Dalkeith, 3½ miles SE. from that town, and traversed from S. to N. by the Tyne, is 5 miles long and 3 broad. The surface is diversified with gentle swellings, enclosures, plantations and seats; and the prospect from the higher grounds is extensive. The soil is partly clay, partly light land; and the whole is arable, and in general fertile. It contains freestone, limestone and coal. The valued rent is 6208*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* Scots. The church, with its tithes, &c. was granted, for the soul of David I., to the monks of Kelso; and, from the year 1317, the bishops of St Andrews enjoyed the revenues of the rectory till the Reformation. By various transmissions, the patronage and other pertinents came, by his spouse, to Sir John Dalrymple.

Crichton, in the presbytery of Dalkeith, and 12 miles SE. from Edinburgh, is 3 miles in length and 2½ in breadth; containing 3900 acres, of which 1000 are little capable of improvement. The soil, in general, is thin moss, on a bottom of clay, or wet soft sand. The northern district is a deep soil, well adapted to tillage. Most of the farms are enclosed; and plantations are in a flourishing state. At Longfaugh are remains of a circular encampment, on a rising ground. The parish was of old a rectory; and the patronage belonged to the Crichtons, who were lords of the manor; but, in 1449, Sir William Crichton cast the church into a collegiate form, for a provost, 9 prebendaries, and 2 singing boys. In consequence of forfeitures at different periods, it passed into several families. After the Reformation, the church lands and tithes were acquired by Sir Gideon Murray, whose son Patrick was created Lord Eli-

bank in 1643. A circular camp, and the castle of Crichton, are the only antiquities of note in this parish.

Currie, anciently Killeith, in the presbytery of Edinburgh, and 6 miles SW. of that city, is 8 miles in length, and 5-6 in breadth, containing about 9000 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, the remainder consisting of moss and hills. The situation of this parish is elevated; towards the middle it is 800 feet above the level of the sea. The soil, for the most part, is a tough clay, well cultivated. In the lower tracts there is a good deal of planting. The valued rent is 4408*l.* Scots. There is plenty of freestone, with ironstone and limestone, but no coal. The patronage of old belonged to the archdeacon of Lothian, and so continued till the Reformation. Under James VI., an archdeacon of Lothian granted to the newly founded college of Edinburgh the parsonage and vicarage of Currie, and confirmed this grant to the city of Edinburgh, in 1603. Owing to those grants, the Town-Council still enjoy the patronage of this church.

Dalkeith, the seat of a presbytery, 6 miles S. from Edinburgh, is about 2 miles long and 2 broad; watered by the S. and N. Esk, which unite half a mile below Dalkeith house. The soil in the lower grounds is light, inclining to sand; in the higher, it is deep clay. The whole is arable, except some parts of the banks of the rivers. There was no parish church here till after the Reformation. In 1642, the barony of Dalkeith, with the patronage of the church, was purchased of the Earl of Morton by Francis Earl of Dalkeith.

Duddingston, in the presbytery of Edinburgh, and 2 miles S. from that city, is 4 miles from W. to E., and $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 from N. to S. The soil, in general, is a thin, poor, brown earth, on a bottom of clay; near the sea coast is a light sand. The arable part is enclosed and highly cultivated. This parish abounds in minerals, coal, limestone, ironstone, freestone, with clay for stoneware and pottery under the sand at Portobello. During the reign of William the Lion, the monks

of Kelso acquired the church and lands of Duddingston; and this rectory continued to belong to them till the Reformation. Afterwards the patronage, with the manor, passed through several proprietors to James Earl of Abercorn, who purchased it in 1745 from the Duke of Argyle.

Edinburgh, in 1678, consisted of 6 parishes, containing 15,000 inhabitants. In 1722, it was divided into 9 parishes, containing 20,336 examinable persons. In 1753, these 9 parishes contained 48,000 inhabitants. In 1775, Mr Arnot states the number of families in Edinburgh, Leith, and the environs, to be 13,806, or 62,127, reckoning 4.5 to every family. In 1791, the population of the whole amounted to 84,886; and, in 1811, to 102,987.

Fala, in the presbytery of Dalkeith, and 8 miles SE. of that town, is 3 miles from E. to W, and 3 from N. to S, partly in Edinburghshire, and partly in East Lothian. The surface is nearly level, till it reaches Soutra hill. The lower part of the parish is mostly clay; the upper part is heath, and extensive sheep walks. The fields are partially enclosed, and tolerably cultivated. Fala moss, or moor, contains several hundred acres. The patronage of the church continued with the lord of the manor, from the 12th to the last century. It afterwards passed to several proprietors, and at length came by his wife to Sir John Dalrymple of Cousland. About the year 1600, the parish of Soutra was annexed to it; and the city of Edinburgh became a vice patron. There are ruins of an hospital on Soutra hill, founded in 1164 by Malcolm IV., for the relief of pilgrims and sick people; and, adjoining to it, was a church dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

Glencross, in the presbytery of Dalkeith, and six miles SW. from it, is three miles from W. to E, and three in breadth. For the most part it is adapted to pasture, lying on the Pentland Hills. It abounds in whinstone, limestone, sandstone, and coal in the lower district. In 1616, it was formed of the old parishes of Pentland and Pennycuik.

There are vestiges of camps at Castlelaw. The old chapel in the valley of Glencross, belonged to the monks of Holyrood. In 1633, it was annexed to the bishoprick of Edinburgh; and disannexed in 1638. When Episcopacy was abolished in 1689, the patronage fell to the King, by whom it was granted to the proprietor of Fulford, whose name was afterwards changed to Woodhouselee. The scene of the *Gentle Shepherd* was perhaps laid in this parish.

Heriot, in the presbytery of Dalkeith, and 16 miles S. from Edinburgh, is 10 miles from E. to W, and six in breadth. There are some flat grounds in the N.E. district, and some valleys on the sides of the Heriot and Gala; but most of the parish consists of hills, inclining to mountains, covered with heath. The Heriot rises near the western boundary, flows eastward through the parish, and loses itself in the Gala, which, in a southward course, passes Gala-shiels, and falls into the Tweed. The soil, except in the valleys, is thin and gravelly, and sufficiently productive when properly cultivated; but a great proportion of it is laid out in pasture. On Heriot town, Hill-head, there is a circle of high stones, 70 or 80 feet diameter; and on Borthwick-hall, Midhillhead, are three large rings, or deep ditches, about 100 paces diameter. On the side of Gala road, near Heriot Bridge, there is a circle belonging to the Abbey of Melrose. The patronage of the church, in the 12th century, belonged to the lord of the manor. The church and tithes were afterwards granted to the monks of Newbattle, who retained them till the Reformation. Afterwards they came to Mark Ker, to whose heirs they descended. Sir John Dalrymple now enjoys the patronage.

Inveresk, in the presbytery of Dalkeith, 6 miles E. from Edinburgh, is of a semicircular form, at the bottom of a bay on the E. side of the frith of Forth—the string extending $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from E. to W., and the middle of the curve or bow $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Behind the level tract along the sea-shore, there is a rising ground, from the eastern extremity of the parish

to the hill of Inveresk; and the south side of this hill is in the form of a crescent, fronting the south. The soil, in the vicinity of the town, is dry; to the SE. are extensive and well cultivated fields; and to the S. and W. of the Esk are fertile tracts, terminated by the park of Dalkeith. The soil is various: The flat ground near the sea is sandy, but fruitful, the upper fields are of a better quality; and those on the hill incline to clay. There is plenty of freestone and coal. The manor was granted by Malcolm Canmore to the monks of Dunfermline. There were several chapels subordinate to the mother church. The lordship and regality of Inveresk and Musselburgh, with the patronage of the church, were granted by James VI. to Lord Thirlestane, the progenitor of the Earls of Lauderdale. From a descendant of that family, the Dutchess of Buccleuch, in 1709, purchased what remained of the Lauderdale property. In this parish is the field of the battle of Pinkie.

Kirkliston, in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and 8 miles W. from Edinburgh, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. The soil varies from a strong clay to a rich black mould, except some haughs of a light earth and deep sand. The whole parish is arable, and well cultivated. There is a single stone called Catstane, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, $11\frac{1}{2}$ in circuit, of an irregular form, with an uncouth inscription. Several battles have been fought on the banks of the Almond. In the 12th century, the manor was granted to the Knights of the Temple; and it was enjoyed by their successors, the Knights of St John, till the Reformation. The church and village were granted to the Bishop of St Andrews, at what time is unknown. During the reign of James VI, Kirkliston was attached to the presbytery of Dunfermline. At the abolition of Episcopacy in 1690, the patronage devolved to the King.

Kirknewton, including East Calder, in the presbytery of Edinburgh, and 11 miles WSW. of that city, on the north

bounded by the Almond, and on the south by the Leith, is six miles from N. to S, and four in breadth. It contains plenty of limestone, and is considerably improved. The valued rent is 3760*l.* Scots. One road from Edinburgh to Glasgow passes through this parish. The church of East Calder continued with the monks of Kelso till the Reformation; after which, the Earl of Morton acquired the advowson of it. The parish of East Calder was attached to the presbytery of Linlithgow, till about the year 1750, when it was united to Kirknewton; and both were annexed to the presbytery of Edinburgh.

Laswade, in the presbytery of Dalkeith, and three miles west from that town, of an irregular figure, is eight miles in length, and 2-4 in breadth. The surface and soil are various. On the north, it includes the eastern extremity of Pentland Hills, partially covered with heath. On the south, there is an extensive tract of moor and moss. About 1000 acres are covered with natural and planted timber. The rest of the parish is arable, and of a good soil, one-eighth of which is usually kept in pasture. There is coal, freestone, and clays of great variety. Near the house of Mavisbank is a mound of earth, begirt with ramparts, where have been found brass weapons, fibulæ, bridle bits, &c. The church and lands were granted to the bishop of St Andrews in the 12th century, and constituted one of the prebends of St Salvador's college; but, in the reign of James III., it was annexed to the collegiate church of Restalrig. After the Reformation, the parish of Pentland was united to Laswade.

Leith, North, of an oblong figure, extends westward about a mile along the sea shore; on the N. bounded by the Frith of Forth, on the W. by the parish of St Cuthbert, on the S. and E. by South Leith; containing 4875 inhabitants. It originally belonged to Holyroodhouse; but in 1606 it was disjoined, and erected into a separate parish, which comprehended only the village of N. Leith and the Coalhill: but in 1630 the baronies of Newhaven and Hillhousefield, which

belonged to the parish of St Cuthbert, were annexed to it. The face of the country is flat, and its soil light and sandy. The whole lands do not exceed 170 acres, of which a large proportion is converted into kitchen gardens. The citadel and battery have been already noticed. The village of Newhaven is frequented in summer for the purpose of sea bathing. The valued rent is 1220*l.* Scots.

Leith, South, including a considerable district, extending south towards Arthur's Seat, and the ancient parish of Restalrig, contains upwards of 20,000 inhabitants. About a mile east of Edinburgh, are some vestiges of Restalrig church, which was demolished, after the Reformation, by order of the General Assembly, as a monument of idolatry. The valued rent is 6413*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* Scots. The patronage of South Leith was forfeited by Lord Balmerino in 1746, and now belongs to the King; the patronage of the second charge belongs to the kirk-session and incorporated trades.

Libberton, in the presbytery of Edinburgh, and 3 miles S. from that city, on a rising ground, is 4 miles in length and 3 in breadth; containing about 4140 acres, all of which are arable, and well cultivated. There is abundance of limestone and coal. The valued rent is 13,685*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots.—David I. granted its chapel, with the church of St Cuthbert, to the canons of Holyrood, with whom it continued till the Reformation; after which, the chapel of St Catherine and its revenues were annexed to Libberton church. In 1633, the church of Libberton was constituted a prebend of the bishoprick of Edinburgh; but upon the abolition of Episcopacy, the patronage devolved to the King.

Newbattle, composed of the ancient parish of Maisterton and the abbey parish of Newbattle, in the presbytery of Dalkeith, and 1 mile S. from that town, is an irregular triangle, its utmost length being 4 miles. The valley in the N.E. quarter is a rich and deep loam on sharp gravel. Thence southward, the district rises to its summit in the

space of two miles. On the north side of that height, the soil is a wet clay; the southern slope is marshy and unproductive. In this parish there is abundance of limestone and coal. On the highest part of the hill, there is an ancient quadrangular enclosure, containing 3 acres, with an opening to the south-east. An abbey for Cistercian monks stood on the site of the Marquis of Lothian's elegant residence. David I. granted to the monks several manors, the patronage of several churches, and the benefit of some revenues. The manor continued in their possession till the Reformation; after which, the abbey church became the parish church. The parish of Maisterton was united to the abbey parish; and the patronage of the united church, with other property, remained in the hands of Mark Ker, as commendator of the abbey; and his descendant, the Marquis of Lothian, still enjoys it.

Newton, including the parish of Wymet, in the presbytery of Dalkeith, and 2 miles NNW. of that town, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad, on the west side of the Esk. It contains abundance of coal. In the 12th century, the church and its pertinents were granted to the monks of Dunfermline, who enjoyed the patronage till the Reformation. At that period, the parish of Wymet was united to that of Newton; and both were granted by James VI. to Lord Thirlestane. The patronage is now the property of Wauchope of Edmonston. Concerning the artificial circular ridge, adjoining to the high road, there is no tradition.

Pennycuik, including the parish of Mount-Lothian, in the presbytery of Dalkeith, and 6 miles SSW. of that town, is 10 miles in length and 6 in breadth. It is intersected by other parishes, and traversed by the Esk that runs through it from W. to E. The soil is various, consisting of clay, gravel, sand and moss. The low grounds are fertile and well cultivated. The highest hill is 1600 feet above the level of the sea. From the 12th century to the Reformation, the church continued an independent parsonage; and bore the

name of St Kentigern as late as 1733. The family of Pennycuik were patrons of the church, till the 17th century, when the barony and patronage were purchased by John Clerk, a son of a merchant in Montrose. The church of Mount-Lothian was of old granted to the monks of Holyrood; and, after the Reformation, was transferred to the bishoprick of Edinburgh; on the abolition of which, in 1638, it was annexed to Pennycuik. There are several remains of antiquity in this parish.

Ratho, in the presbytery of Edinburgh, and 8 miles W. from that city, is 4 miles long, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ broad. The eastern district is flat, of a loamy soil, in some places inclining to sand, and in others to clay. Towards the W. are small, green, rocky hills. Whinstone abounds in the north, and freestone in the south, or Pentland Hills. For some time past, the husbandry of this parish has been in a progressive state of improvement. The valued rent is $\text{£}250\text{l. } 13\text{s. } 8\text{d. Scots}$. There are some vestiges of two encampments; the one on Kames hill; and the other on the South Platt hill above the manse. One road from Edinburgh to Glasgow passes through the middle of the parish. Ratho was a rectory, the patronage of which belonged to the lord of the manor. In process of time, it frequently changed its proprietors. In 1429 it became a parsonage under the provostry of Corstorphine.

Stow, anciently named Wedale, in the presbytery of Lauder, and 15 miles SE. of Dalkeith, includes the SE. corner of Edinburghshire, and the NNW. part of Selkirkshire. About 10 miles long and 3 broad, it contains 37,000 acres, of which a large proportion is high ground, covered with heath and bent, not susceptible of improvement. Both the territory and church of old belonged to the bishops of St Andrew's, who sometimes resided at *the Stow*. After the abolition of Episcopacy, the parish of Stow was attached to the presbytery of Lauder; and the patronage of the church returned to the king.

Temple, composed of the ancient parish of Clerkington,

and the chapelries of Morthwait and Balantrodach, in the presbytery of Dalkeith, and 11 miles S. of Edinburgh, is 9 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. The arable part consists of light, dry, sharp soil on a bottom of gravel; the mossy land is wet on clay; the marshy soil is a mixture of clay, or sand. A considerable proportion of the ground is enclosed, improved, and adorned with plantations. The valued rent is 4399*l.* 10*s.* Scots. The lands of Morthwait, and the manor of Clerkington, were granted to the monks of Newbattle, who enjoyed the patronage till the Reformation. The manor of Balantrodach was granted by David I. to the Knights of the Temple; and in 1312 passed to the Knights of St John. After the Reformation, all three were united into one parish, with the Templars' chapel for the church, and hence called *the Temple*. The patronage was divided into three shares, and the patrons were to enjoy their rights by turns. One share was acquired by Dundas of Arniston; and two by Hepburn of Clerkington.

EDINBURGHSHIRE—STATISTICAL TABLE.

Presbyteries.	Parishes.	Extent in Miles.		Inhabitants in		Ministers in 1818.	Stipends in 1755.	Patrons in 1818.
		Length.	Breadth.	1755.	1800. 1811.			
Dalkeith	Borthwick	6	4	910	842	Ro. Smith	L. 108	Dundas of Arniston.
Linlithgow	Calder, Mid	7	1-3	760	1014	Jo. Somers	81	Lord Torphichen.
	West	10	5½	1294	1485	J. Muckersy	10	Earl of Lauderdale.
Dalkeith	Carrington	5½	2	555	404	Th. Muir	76	Earl of Roseberry.
	Cockpen	2	1½	640	900	Jo. Grierson	65	Earl of Dalhousie.
Edinburgh	Collington	5	4	792	1397	Jo. Fleming	66	Earl of Lauderdale.
	Corstorphine	4	2	995	840	Dav. Scot	84	Dick of Prestonfield.
	Cramond	6	1-2	1455	1411	G. Muirhead	85	Ramsay of Barnton.
Dalkeith	Cranston	5	3	725	895	Wal. Fisher	72	Dalrymple.
	Crighton	3	2½	614	935	J. K. Cunningham	74	Mr Higgins.
Edinburgh	Currie	8	5	1127	1321	J. Somerville	75	Town Council of Edin.
Dalkeith	Dalkeith	2	2	3110	3906	Wm. Scott	110	Duke of Buccleuch.
Edinburgh	Duddingston	4-0	1½	989	1003	Jo. Thomson	75	M. of Abercorn.
Dalkeith	Fala	3	3	206	354	Arch. Singers	35	Dalrymple, and Town Council of Edin.
	Glencross	3	3	557	390	W. Torrence	54	Tytler of Woodhouselee.
	Heriot	10	6	209	310	Al. Welsh	65	Dalrymple.
	Inveresk	2½	2	4645	6295	Lesl. Moodie	100	Duke of Buccleuch.
Linlithgow	Kirkliston	5½	3½	1461	1647	Ch. Ritchie	88	Crown.
Edinburgh	Kirknewton	6	4	1157	1071	A. L. Simpson	74	Buccleuch and Morton.
Dalkeith	Laswade	8	2-4	2190	3308	Jo. Paton	95	Clerk of Pennycauld.
Edinburgh	Liberton	4	3	2793	3565	Ja. Grant	98	King and Wauchope.
Dalkeith	Newbattle	4	1-3	1439	1528	Jo. Thomson	71	Marquis of Lothian.
	Newton	2½	1½	1499	1060	Th. Scott	66	10 Wauchope.
Edinburgh	Pennycauld	10	6	890	1705	Th. Colstoun	65	6 Clerk.
Leuder	Ratho	4	3½	950	987	A. Duncan	73	13 Davidon.
Dalkeith	Stow	10	3	1294	1876	J. Cormack	78	3 King.
	Temple	9	5	905	855	Ja. Goldie	69	5 Dundas and Hepburn.

N. B.—The stipends, including the glebes, are estimated for the year 1755, according to Mr. Chalmer's judicious statement; *i. e.* the wheat was valued at 21s. 3½d. per boll; the barley at 16s. 4½d.; the oats at 12s. 10½d.; and the oatmeal at 15s. 1d. per boll;—being a nine years average of the fair prices of Edinburghshire, ending with 1794.

13. LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

West Lothian, or Linlithgowshire, in the form of an irregular triangle, is bounded on the north by the Frith of Forth, on the east by Mid-Lothian, on the south by Mid-Lothian and Lanarkshire, on the west by the shires of Lanark and Stirling; lying between $55^{\circ} 49'$ and $56^{\circ} 1'$ N. latitude, and between $3^{\circ} 18'$ and $3^{\circ} 51'$ W. longitude from Greenwich; being 10-13 miles from north to south, and 8-10 from west to east. Its extent from NE. to SW. is 20 miles; and its contents 112 square miles, equal to 71,680 English acres, of which 58,000 are cultivated. In 1811, it contained 13 parishes, 4004 families, and 9451 inhabitants. The valued rent is 75,018*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* Scots; and its real rent upwards of 83,000*l.* Sterling.

The surface of this county is diversified by flat tracts and small hills. An elevated ridge extends across it from NW. to SE. The highest point of this ridge is Cairn-naple about 1492 feet above the level of the sea. The second class of hills is distributed throughout the northern parts, along the Forth. The middle and western districts are the most hilly; the eastern and northern are tolerably level; the southern quarter consists chiefly of moor, moss and morass, with a few heights. Most of the hills afford abundant pasturage; some are wooded; and others contain valuable minerals.

There are two lakes, viz. those of Linlithgow and Loch-coat; the former occupies 154, and the latter 22 acres. Though well watered, there are no considerable rivers in the interior districts of this shire. The *Almond*, composed of several rivulets, which rise within the borders of Lanarkshire, flows NE. between the shires of Linlithgow and Mid-Lothian, and loses itself in the Forth, after a course of 24 miles. The *Avon* enters this county at Weststraith, forms the western boundary, for the space of 12 miles, and terminates in the Forth.

There is abundance of useful minerals in this shire; viz. pitcoal, limestone, freestone, granite, ironstone, marl, &c. Near Torphichen, there is a mineral spring impregnated with iron; and a vitriolic spring in the same parish. Bullionwell, near the church of Ecclesmachan, resembles the mineral waters of Moffat.

Agriculture, &c.—West Lothian has all the varieties of soil. Supposing it to consist of 72,000 acres nearly, there are, of clay of a good quality, about 20,000 acres; clay on a cold bottom 18,000; loam 8,000; light gravel and sand 10,000; and the remainder moors, mosses, rocks, lakes and rivers.

The whole shire was anciently covered with woods, and used chiefly for pasturage. David I. encouraged the cultivation of the soil; but farming then, and for centuries after, was conducted with little skill, and under great disadvantages. At the Reformation, the rich and well cultivated lands, held by ecclesiastics, were transferred to lay proprietors, which proved extremely prejudicial to agriculture; but, during the last century, husbandry was studied as a science, and brought to a great degree of perfection. The lands are now generally enclosed; improvements even of the most barren tracts are rapidly proceeding, and on almost every estate plantations are formed for shelter and ornament.

There is scarcely any *manufacture* in this shire, that of domestic fabrics excepted. Salt, lime, freestone and coal, are articles of traffic. Blackness was the earliest port for shipping. The port of Borrowstounness was for some time frequented; but, since the year 1802, the shipping there has decreased, and Grangemouth has gained the ascendancy.

The ancient and modern history of West Lothian was composed by Sir Robert Sibbald, M. D. 1710. Fol. Timothy Pont has left in Blaeu's Atlas a map of Lothian and Linlithgow. John Adair's survey of it was engraved by Cooper on one sheet; and, afterward, it was included by Armstrong in his map of the three Lothians.

Towns, &c.—*Linlithgow* is a royal borough, the seat of a presbytery, and a meanly built, decayed, manufacturing town, consisting of one street about three quarters of a mile long from east to west, and several lanes; in 1811 containing 2557 inhabitants. It is situate on the right hand of the Avon, about three miles inland from Borrowstounness; 17 W. from Edinburgh; 12½ SE. of Stirling; and 30 E. of Glasgow. This borough, formerly a place of considerable trade and opulence, is governed by a provost and four bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, twelve merchant councillors, and eight deacons. The church is a Gothic building, 182 feet long, and, including the aisles, 100 broad, with a tower, on the top of which is an imperial crown. In the narrow part of the street, Murray the Regent was shot by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh. The Linlithgow barley firloft is 31 pints, or 3208 cubic inches; and the wheat firloft is 21¼ pints, or 2199 cubic inches. (see *Stirling*.)—The palace stands on an eminence, overlooking a lake on the north side of the town. It was founded by Edward I.; but, in 1307, it was taken and demolished by the Scots. In the reign of Edward III. the English again took possession of it. By James V. and VI. it was greatly improved and ornamented. One side of the square, more modern than the others, was built by James VI., and kept in tolerable repair till the year 1746, when it was accidentally burnt by the King's forces. In one of the other sides is a room 95 feet long, 30 feet 6 inches wide, and 33 high. Narrow galleries run round the old part, to preserve communications with the rooms, in one of which Mary Queen of Scots was born, December 8th, 1542. The chapel, built by James V., occupies one side of the square. This shire town ranks the sixth among the royal boroughs of Scotland; and it is associated with the towns of Lanark, Selkirk and Peebles, in the privilege of sending a representative to the Imperial Parliament.

Borrowstounness is a considerable seaport town, and borough of barony, situate in a low tract on the south coast

of the Forth, 18 miles west from Edinburgh. The streets are narrow, and the houses are low and crowded. In 1784, a pottery was begun by Dr Roebuck; and soap and salt are manufactured here. The pier, basin and harbour, cover about two acres, and are of easy access. In spring-tides the depth of water is 16–18 feet. Coals, salt and soap, are the chief exports; the imports are grain, timber, hemp, flax, &c.; but the trade of this place has greatly declined. The neighbouring territory abounds in coal and freestone.

Blackness castle, formerly a royal fortress of great importance, and some time a state prison, is now occupied by a company of invalids, on a narrow point of land running into the Frith, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. of Queensferry. This was the port of Linlithgow.

Queensferry is a small royal borough, 9 miles W. from Edinburgh, at a convenient passage across the Frith of Forth, which is here two miles in breadth. A monastery of Carmelites was founded in this place, A. D. 1330, by the Laird of Dundas, in honour of the Virgin Mary. No account of its revenue has been given. It was situate at the west end of the borough. A portion of the church is the only vestige remaining of this convent. The harbour is useful as a place of retreat to vessels in hard gales; and the passage across the ferry is now under excellent regulations. On the south side of Dundas hill, there is a remarkable range of basaltic columns, almost perpendicular, 750 feet in length, and nearly 200 in breadth; a little to the west of which is a vast body of valuable stone. In the middle of the Frith is the small rocky island of Inchgarvie, with a fort not many years ago repaired, but already in a state of decay.

Hopetoun-house, one of the most elegant seats in the kingdom, begun by Sir William Bruce, and finished by Mr Adams, stands on an elevated and magnificent lawn, between Queensferry and Blackness, and has a commanding prospect of the Frith.

Barnbougle, a seat of the Earl of Roseberry, is situate

on the coast of the Frith, three miles east of Queensferry. Its finely diversified park extends from Queensferry to the river Cramond.

There are several villages of little note, between Linlithgow and the south border of the county, viz. Whitburn, 21 miles west of Edinburgh, in the south road to Glasgow; Bathgate, on a southern declivity, and near the foot of a ridge of hills, in a well cultivated district, 18 miles W. of Edinburgh, on the middle road to Glasgow. In a neighbouring morass, are the ruins of a castle, which belonged to the family of Walter, who was High Steward of Scotland, and died A. D. 1318.

Seats in this county.—*Barnboug Castle*, Earl of Roseberry, east of Queensferry.—*Blackburn*, Fraser, in Livingston parish.—*Craigiehall*, Hope Vere, Dalmeny parish.—*Duddingston*, Dundas, Dalmeny parish.—*Dundas Castle*, Dalmeny parish.—*Foxhall*, 8 miles from Edinburgh.—*Hallyards*, Ramsay, 5 miles from Edinburgh.—*Hopeton House*, Earl of Hopeton, 2 miles W. of Queensferry.—*Houston*, Sharp.—*Kinneil*, Duke of Hamilton, near Borrowstounness.—*Livingston House*, Earl of Roseberry, Livingston parish, 14½ miles from Edinburgh.—*Newliston*, Hogg, a mile W. of Kirkliston.—*Polkemmet*, Baillie, 5 miles SW. of Bathgate.

There was a considerable number of religious houses established in this county at different periods; but few vestiges of them remain. After the Reformation, a presbytery was formed of 19 parishes; of which 2 are in Mid-Lothian, 4 in Stirlingshire, and 13 in Linlithgowshire.

Abercorn, in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and 12 miles W. from Edinburgh, is 4 miles in length and 3 in breadth. The surface is uneven, not hilly. Most part of it is enclosed, but indifferently improved. There is variety of soil, on bottoms of rotten whinstone, limestone, freestone, till, gravel, and sometimes sand. There are considerable plantations, The valued rent is 6945*l.* 3*s.* Scots. There is no

vestige of the monastery, which was the seat of the bishop of the Picts, and transferred to the bishoprick of Dunkeld. In the reign of David I., the manor of Abercorn belonged to Robert Avenel; but the bishop of Dunkeld retained the patronage. The manor passed through different families; and was forfeited in 1455. In 1601, James VI. granted the barony to James Hamilton, eldest son of Lord Paisley, who, in 1606, was created Earl of Abercorn. In 1678, this barony was sold to John Hope; and his son, the Earl of Hopeton, acquired the patronage.

Bathgate, in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and 17 miles W. from Edinburgh, is 7 miles from W. to E, and 2 in breadth; containing about 1300 acres of arable land, partially enclosed, and tolerably cultivated. The NE. district is elevated and hilly; but towards the SE, S. and W, the surface is almost level, bleak and wettish. The soil, in general, is deep, and indifferently fertile. There is freestone, limestone, ironstone, coal and moss. Near the village there is a large standing stone named Stonerig, and some remains of Druid worship. The church, with the land, was granted by Malcolm IV. to the monks of Holyrood. They transferred it, in Robert I.'s reign, to the abbot and monks of Newbattle, who enjoyed it till the Reformation. Since that period, the patronage has generally accompanied the estate.

Carriden, vulgarly Carrin, in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and 18 miles W. from Edinburgh, is 2 miles from E. to W, and 1 in breadth. The soil, in general, is light, and most of it is enclosed. There is abundance of freestone and coal. Blackness fort is in this parish. The site of the ancient church formed the eastern extremity of the Roman wall, near a high and perpendicular bank of the Forth. In the 12th century, the church was bestowed on the monks of Holyrood. Afterwards it was transferred to the bishoprick of Edinburgh; and disannexed when that episcopate was abolished. After that abolition, the patronage was acquired

by the family of Hamilton. Colonel Gardner was a native of this parish.

Borrowstounness, in the presbytery of Linlithgow, 3 miles from the presbytery seat, and 18 NW. from Edinburgh, including the parish of Kinniel, on the N. bounded by the sea, and on the W. and S. by the Avon, is 4 miles in breadth. The high ground, consisting of about 2713 acres of a deep loam, rises gradually from the Frith to the south, and slopes gently on the west to the banks of the Avon. In the NW. district are 330 acres of rich carse land, anciently covered with water. There is abundance of coal, freestone, granite and ironstone. The valued rent is 3559*l.* 8*s.* Scots. The Roman wall runs along the high grounds the whole length of the parish. The parish and name of Borrowstounness are both modern. In the 12th century, the church of Kinniel was granted to the canons of Holyrood, and continued with them till the Reformation; and afterwards followed the fate of the episcopate of Edinburgh. In 1669, the parish of Borrowstounness was united to that of Kinniel,

Dalmeny, in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and 8 miles WNW. from Edinburgh, is 4 miles from E. to W., and 2-3 in breadth; containing about 4500 acres, of which 2300 are in pasture, and 1800 in tillage, enclosed and tolerably cultivated. The parish, high in the middle, declines to the SW. and N., where it terminates in a bold bank upon the Frith. Within it are three rocky wooded ridges called Mons hill, Dundas hill, and Craigie hill, whence the prospects are extensive and diversified. The soil of the higher grounds is a shallow, poor clay; but in several places are tracts of good loam, sometimes mixed with sand. The valued rent is 9620*l.* Scots. There is abundance of moorstone and freestone. Near the west end of Queensferry, on the shore, are remains of a monastery founded about the year 1330 for Carmelite friars.—The church was early granted to the monks of Jedburgh, and so continued till the Reformation. In the reign of Charles II. the manor was acquired by Ar-

chibald Primrose, who was created Viscount Primrose in 1700, and Earl of Roseberry in 1703. Dr Wilkie was born in this parish.

Ecclesmachan, in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and 12 miles W. from Edinburgh, is 4 miles in length, and 1 in breadth. It is a flat corn country; containing coal, freestone, &c. The church continued a rectory till the Reformation. The lands and patronage were acquired by the Hopes, now represented by the Earl of Hopeton. The soil is chiefly a rich clayey loam.

Kirkliston, (see *Edinburghshire*.) In this parish, there is a circular tumulus of great antiquity, composed of earth, and surrounded by large rough stones.

Linlithgow, the seat of a presbytery, and 16 miles W. from Edinburgh, on the W. bounded by the Avon, is 5 miles from E. to W., and 3 in breadth. The south part is hilly and fit for pasturage; the soil stiff, on a wet bottom. The NW. and E. districts are of a light and free soil; and towards the SE. is a strong clay, enclosed and well cultivated. The ground on the south rises gradually to a considerable height. There is some limestone and freestone in the parish. The valued rent is 12,503*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* Scots. Near the town, on Cocklerne hill, are traces of an ancient fort. David I. granted the church, with the royal chapel and lands, to the prior of St Andrew's. In 1606 there was an assembly of the Church at Linlithgow. Binning parish lay to the eastward, and was united to Linlithgow after the Reformation. In the reign of James VI. the barony of Binning was acquired by Sir Thomas Hamilton, who was created Lord Binning, and Earl of Haddington. On the abolition of Episcopacy, 1690, the patronage devolved to the king.

Livingstone, in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and 15 miles WSW. from Edinburgh, is 5 miles from W. to E., and 1-1½ in breadth; containing about 4000 acres, all of which are arable, and for the most part enclosed and well cultivat-

ed. The soil, in general, is inclined to clay. Lime, coal, ironstone, and freestone, are found in this parish. The church was granted by David I. to the monks of Holyrood, who enjoyed it till the Reformation. The patronage was afterwards transferred to Dundas of Dundas.

Queensferry, in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and 8 miles W. from Edinburgh, is surrounded by the Frith and the parish of Dalmeny, from which it was separated in 1636. This parish includes the town only.

Torphichen, in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and 17 miles W. from Edinburgh, is 9 miles from W. to E., and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. In general it is hilly, and abounds in freestone, coal, and some ironstone. One hill is called Cairn Naple, whose height has been already ascertained. The eastern district, except the hilly part, is fertile; the western is called moorland. Near the village was the hospital or preceptory of Torphichen, the residence of the knights of St John of Jerusalem, founded by David I. The choir of the church and a square tower are extant. On Bowdam hill are traces of a military station; and near Kipp's house is a cromlech, where, tradition says, sacrifices were performed. It is composed of 4 large whinstones, 3 of which are supporters, and the 4th placed on them in an inclined position. The last preceptor, Sir James Sandilands, obtained the title of Lord Torphichen, with the estates of the knights as a temporal lordship.

Uphall, formerly called Strathbroc, in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and 12 miles W. from Edinburgh, contains 3922 acres, of which 180 are covered with plantations. The soil, in general, is a rich clay on a bottom of till. There is abundance of coal, freestone, ironstone, limestone, slate, and whinstone. The valued rent is 4262*l.* Scots. The church of Uphall was a rectory at an early period. After various transmissions, that part of the barony which comprehends the Kirktown, was acquired by Sir Lewis Stewart, under Charles I. Catherine, the daughter of his son Sir James,

carried it to her husband Henry Lord Cardross, whose descendant is now patron.

Whitburn, formed into a new parish in 1730, and the most modern of any in Linlithgowshire, 21 miles W. from Edinburgh, is 6 miles in length, and 2-3 in breadth. The soil is loam inclining to clay; and in some places there is a mixture of moss, indifferently cultivated. Towards the middle of the W. end, there is a high ridge of barren moss, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 broad. The valued rent is 4244*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* Scots. A road between Edinburgh and Glasgow runs through this parish: and the water of Almond traverses the north part of it.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE—STATISTICAL TABLE.

Presbyteries.	Parishes.	Extent in Miles.		Inhabitants in		Ministers in 1818.	Stipends in 1755.	Patrons in 1818.
		Length.	Breadth.	1755.	1800. 1811.			
Linlithgow	Abercorn	4	3	1037	814	H. Meikicjohn	L. 74 17 11	Earl of Hopeton.
	Bathgate	7	3	1594	2513	Jo. Smith	73 8 11	Ditto.
	Borrowstownness	4	2½	2688	2790	Ro. Rannie	85 13 4	D. of Hamilton.
	Carriden	2	1	1300	1493	Da. Fleming	75 15 0	Ditto.
	Dalmeny	4	2½	1303	765	Ja. Greig	75 4 2	Earl of Roseberry.
	Ecclesmachan	4	1	330	303	H. Liston	64 11 1	Earl of Hopeton.
	Kirkliston	5½	3½	1461	1647	Ch. Ritchie	88 16 0	Crown.
	Linlithgow	5	3	3296	3594	Ja. Dobie	{ 84 17 11	Ditto.
	Livingston	5	1	598	551	J. M. Robertson	{ 55 11 1	Earl of Roseberry.
	Queensferry	½	1	400	454	Jo. Henderson	68 17 9	The Burgh.
	Torphichen	9	2½	1285	1028	W. Meek	60 16 3	Lord Torphichen.
	Uphall	3	1½	650	786	J. Ferguson	64 11 9	Earl of Buchan.
	Whitburn	6	2½	1121	1537	J. Watson	67 19 7	Thomas Gordon.
							1693	49 14 7

14. STIRLINGSHIRE.

THIS county, formerly called Strivelingshire, on an isthmus between the Friths of Forth and Clyde, is bounded on the north by the shires of Perth and Clackmannan, from which it is separated by the Forth; on the east by the Frith of Forth and Linlithgowshire; on the south and west by the shires of Lanark and Dunbarton; lying between $55^{\circ} 55'$ and $56^{\circ} 17'$ N. latitude, and between $3^{\circ} 17'$ and $4^{\circ} 40'$ W. longitude from Greenwich; being 12—17 miles from north to south, and 35 from west to east; consisting of about 560 square miles, or 237,200 English acres; in 1811 containing 25 parishes, 8910 houses, 12,526 families, and 358,400 inhabitants. The valued rent is 108,509*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* Scots; and in 1811 the real rent was stated at 178,000*l.* Sterling.

Surface and Subdivisions.—This shire occupies the central country between the Friths already mentioned; and the face of it is diversified with mountains, hills and plains, shaded with natural woods and plantations, the former covering about 13,000, and the latter 10,000 acres. It is most elevated in proportion to its distance from either Frith; so that in the parishes of Kilsyth, Campsie and Fintry, the waters descend both towards the east and west.—There are several considerable ridges of hills. Those of Lennox, Kirkintulloch and Dunbartonshire, extend from the neighbourhood of Dunbarton NE, through the centre of the shire, to the vicinity of Stirling. Northward of that ridge, lies the fertile valley of the Forth.—The central and southern districts are partly mountainous, and partly level and fertile.—An extensive moor stretches from Sauchie in the parish of St Ninian's, westward to the parish of Balfroun, a distance of 16 miles, and 1—4 in breadth.—Another extends from Denny on the east about 30 miles to the neighbourhood of Dunbarton on the west.—In the NW. district, which includes Ben-lomond, there is a bleak and uncultivated tract, 10 miles in length,

and 3 in breadth.—The southern district, consisting of peat mosses and uncultivated moors, occupies the space of 3 by $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, viz. from Muiravonside to Cumbernauld:—The whole of these mountains and moors may consist of 100,000 acres nearly.

Rivers.—The principal river is the *Forth*, which has its source in the upper end of the parish of Buchanan, near Benlomond. From several springs, a rivulet is collected which pours down Glenquoi into Glendow; and, by the addition of several rills in this glen or valley, it is considerably increased. At the lower end of the glen it is called the water of Dow, and below that the Duchray. At the church of Aberfoyle it assumes the name of the Forth. Thence it flows eastward through Menteith to Stirling, below which it winds eastward in a surprising manner, so that a distance of 7 miles by land is about 17 by water. Afterwards it expands into a large Frith. This river is navigable by coasters of 70 tons burden as high as Stirling; and the tide flows a mile above that town. From the bridge of Aberfoyle downwards, it glides slowly through a flat country, and might be rendered navigable at a small expense.

Bannockburn, celebrated in history, is a small stream that flows from lake Coulter in the parish of St Ninian's, and runs NE. to the Forth near Stirling.

The *Enrick* has its source in the hill of Fintry. It at first flows eastward, and then suddenly turns to the south; soon after it bends due west, and forms a cataract 91 feet in height. Traversing the parish of Killearn, it falls obliquely over a rock into a deep basin, called the *pot of Gartness*. Thereafter it winds through the fertile haughs of Buchanan, and parish of Kilmarnock, and loses itself in Loch Lomond.

The *Blane* descends from the Lennox hills, proceeds three miles in a SW. direction, forms several cascades, and, after a course of 8 miles through the long and sequestered valley of Strathblane, falls into the Enrick near Killearn.

The *Kelvin* rises in the parish of Kilsyth, flows westward

through extensive valleys, in a cut formed since the year 1792, and enters the Clyde at the village of Patrick below Glasgow.—Many burns and rivulets pour down from the higher grounds, intersect the county in all directions, and hasten to augment the rivers already mentioned.—The Carron rises in the middle of the isthmus, and flows eastward to the Frith. There are no lakes of any importance, a small part only of Lochlomond belonging to this shire. There are, however, three small lakes in the parish of Buchanan, and six in Strathblane. The grand reservoir for the canal between the Frith of Forth and the Clyde, is in the parish of Kilsyth. It was originally an extensive hollow, bounded by a rugged and uneven country. At one place only there was a deep opening, about 100 feet wide at bottom, and 200 yards at top. By filling up this gap to the height of 25 feet, the work was at once completed. By a sluice, the reservoir can be emptied at pleasure. (see *Kilsyth parish*.)

In the year 1790, a navigable canal was opened between the Clyde and the Frith of Forth. It is 35 miles long, of which sixteen are upon the summit of the country, 156 feet above the level of the sea. In the ascent to that summit, there are 20 locks from the east sea, and 19 from the west. Every lock is 20 feet wide, and 74 feet long within the gates. The mean breadth of the canal is 56 feet on the surface of the water, and 28 at the bottom; its depth is about 8 feet. Vessels of 68 feet keel, and drawing 8 feet water nearly, can pass along the navigation. The canal in its course passes over 10 large aqueduct bridges, and 3 smaller ones; and there are 33 draw bridges.—At the beginning of January 1791, the company of proprietors had expended, in the space of 22 years, upwards of 330,000*l.*; the aqueduct bridge over the Kelvin alone having cost 8509*l.* The length of this bridge is 350 feet, its breadth 57, of which the canal occupies 28, and the height from the surface of the river to the top of the parapet wall 57. The canal is supplied with water by seven reservoirs, covering 469 acres of ground, and

containing 12,679 lockfuls of water; and the company have it in their power to add two other reservoirs, capable of containing 15,948 lockfuls more. The tonnage dues are threepence per ton each mile, with exceptions in favour of lime, manure, and sundry other articles. In 1792 the gross revenues were about 14,000*l.*, and the annual average of passengers, for some years past, is 30,000. There is a collateral cut to Glasgow two miles and three quarters; so that the whole extent of the great canal is thirty-seven miles and three quarters.

Of *Soil* in this county there is great variety. In the western parishes, there is a considerable proportion of clay on hard till, that renders it cold and moist. The carse land on the banks of the Forth is a high coloured clay with a mixture of sand. Some beds of shells, from a few inches to 4 yards in thickness, form a part of the subsoil. There are patches of loam in different parts of the shire.—Along the Enrick, Carron, and Blane, the soil, in most places, is light, inclining to gravel. The high moors are of a mossy soil; and in the low carse grounds, many peat mosses are formed. The hilly tracts are fit only for pasturage. Exclusive of the mosses, about two thirds of the shire are enclosed, and considerably improved.

Minerals. In the NW. district granite prevails. There is abundance of coal, lime, ironstone, and freestone, in Campsie, Baldernock, Kilsyth, and Larbert. In the hills between Dunbarton and Stirling, are piles of basaltic rocks, at the end of the hill of Fintry.

This shire has been the scene of the most important events recorded in the history of Scotland. Here the Romans constructed their vast barrier; here many signal battles were fought by the Scots to secure their independence; and here various contests were decided by the inhabitants of the two divisions of the country.

The Roman wall, called the wall of Antoninus, and vulgarly Græme's dyke, traversed this county, and merits par-

ticular notice. It extended across the isthmus, from old Kirkpatrick church to the rising ground behind Caer-rid-den, 36 English miles, and 887 paces. Along this tract Agricola raised a chain of forts, 10 of which can be traced, and 9 more existed. They were placed on high grounds, which had a commanding view northward, with a morass, river, or rough ground in front. The wall consisted of 3 parts, viz. a large ditch, a rampart with its parapet behind it, and a military way behind both, running generally through the middle of the stations. In some parts the wall had originally a foundation of stone, but generally it was of earth. The depth and wideness of the ditch constituted the principal defence, the rampart and parapet being slight and inconsiderable. An exact survey of the wall and forts was made in 1755, and a plan of it has been published in General Roy's Military Antiquities. From this valuable work, the following account of the wall has been extracted.

There was a fort near the church of Old Kirkpatrick, the western extremity of the wall. The first faint vestiges of the ditch are seen after crossing Sandyford burn. They soon disappear, and are not again to be discerned till we arrive at the Gateside of Achintoshie, where the fosse and military way are perceivable. The traces of the former, immediately lost, are recovered on the height towards the village Duntocher, where it crossed the river. A fort, situate on a gentle declivity open to the south, commanded the passage. The military way, ascending a hill in a sweep, passes on the south side of the fort, which is 3570 yards from Old Kirkpatrick. The wall appears eastward along some gently rising grounds to Cledden house; then it stretches over Hutchison hill, and descends to a bottom named Peel-glen. Thence it rises to the height whereon Castlefort is situate, which commands a more extensive view than any other part of the wall, Barhill excepted. Between Duntocher and Castlefort is 3450 yards.

From Castle-hill it proceeds eastward, and then SE. to

gain the rising ground of Ledamrough, along which it runs by the Thorn tree, and afterwards makes another bend SE. in descending to New Kirkpatrick, where the vestiges of it are obliterated. The fort of New Kirkpatrick has a rivulet in front, and is 2450 yards from Castle-hill. To the eastward the wall ascends the heights which front the villages of Ferguston and Kilmerdenny, near the top of which the first appearances of the rampart and parapet are to be seen. The military way, which lately kept at a greater distance than usual from the wall, again approaches it, and seems to have passed a single house, called Iillend, and thence by the westernmost part of the village of Simnerston, towards the river Kelvin. The fort of Bemulie stood on the bank of that river, distant from New Kirkpatrick 4600 yards.

To the eastward, the track of the ditch is visible along the side of, and partly through, the enclosures and wood of Calder. Having crossed a brook, it issues from the enclosures in a fine rectangular tumulus, or castellum, at the village of Calder, 3600 yards from Bemulie. From Calder the track of the wall continues along the top of the bank which overlooks the plain of Kelvin towards Kirkintulloch, and is for the most part visible. It passed southward of the fort called the Peel, in front of it, which is 4450 yards from Calder.

At the east end of Kirkintulloch, the ditch is perceived to follow the course of the bank above the Kelvin, but disappears in approaching fort Achindavy, which has a triple rampart, distant from Peel 2970 yards. Thence the wall continues along the rising ground by Skervy-dyke, passes through enclosed fields towards Twacher, and ascends Barhill, on the lower summit of which the station is situate, near the middle of the isthmus, commanding an extensive prospect. It is distant from Auchindavy 3450 yards.

Thence, winding round the north side of the easternmost summit of Barhill, the wall descends, crosses the small rills, passes along the lower grounds, ascends Croyhill, makes

several short bendings along its summit, and comes to Croyhill houses, where was a fort 3200 yards from Barhill.

Descending from Croyhill, some traces of the rampart are seen near Eastern Dillater. Thence the wall keeps under the high grounds which lie on the north, having a slope northward to Dillater bog; and thus continues to the station at Westerwood, 3080 yards from Croyhill. Beyond Westerwood it continues along those rising grounds which front Dillater bog, and the small river of Bonny. Crossing the Redburn, it falls in with the north side of Castle-Cary fort, distant from Underwood 3320 yards. This fort was one of the most considerable along the wall, and was the *Curia Damniorum* of Ptolemy; but it is now completely demolished.

From Castle-Cary it proceeds along the slope of the commanding ground, with the Bonny in front. Having passed through Sebeg wood, it comes to a house of that name, where, or at Dick's-house to the eastward, was a station 3300 yards from Castle-Cary. The wall next arrives at Chapel-hill. In that neighbourhood, Grime, or Græme, with his Britons, broke through the wall; and hence it is sometimes called Græme's Dyke. Continuing eastward, and crossing Round-tree-burn, it comes to the station called Rough-castle, the last now existing on the wall, and distant from Sebeghouse 2860 yards.

From Rough-castle, eastward to Gilmor-seat, and a little beyond it, is the most entire part of the wall. Beyond this, opposite to Tamfour-hill, the Roman way leading to Camelon issued from the wall. Having crossed Tamfour-burn, the wall ascends the ridge whereon the house of Bantasken is situate, 3430 yards from Rough-castle. Here probably was a station, though now levelled. From Bantasken it appears to have passed through the grounds now occupied by the gardens on the south side of Falkirk. To the eastward some vestiges of it are visible across the plantations and avenue of Callendar-house. Having passed a brook,

it proceeds by the village of New Merchiston, formerly called Langtown, where a fort existed, 4400 yards from Bantasken.

Thence the wall probably led by the Murrils; and having crossed Edenbelly burn, and that of the Weddings, it passed along the rising ground whereon Polmont church is situate. Beyond the brook of Millhall, it mounted the bank, and kept along the heights between that place and the river Avon, where some faint traces of it may be discerned. Having passed the Avon at Bankend, it ascended to the village of Inner-Avon, where was a station, 4400 yards from Merchiston. Between Inner-Avon and Kinniel, there are some vestiges of the ditch. Perhaps there was a station at Kinniel house, 3400 yards from Inner-Avon.

Beyond the enclosures of Kinniel, there is a slight vestige of a ditch, and another on the south side of those of Grange; but to the eastward, no remains of any part of the work can now be discovered, though it is probable that the last or 19th fort may have stood on the height behind the church of Caer-ridden, eastward of Borrowstownness, and distant from Kinniel 4050 yards. This is generally reckoned the eastern extremity of the wall, the length of which is 36 English miles, and 887 paces. Blackness castle is about 2 miles E. of Caer-ridden, and was perhaps a Roman fort, on the Forth. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W. of Old Kirkpatrick, at the Castle of Dun-glass, was the port on the Clyde, where the water is deep. Between those ports the distance is 40 English miles nearly.

A general history of Stirlingshire, by William Nimmo, minister of Bothkennar, was published in 1770, 8vo. Pont's survey makes No. 29 of Blaeu's atlas; and Edgar's map appeared in 1745. Sir Robert Sibbald composed an account of this shire; and there is a survey of several parishes in Macfarlane's Collection, vol. I.

Towns, &c.—*Stirling* is an ancient royal borough, the seat of a presbytery, an irregularly built town, situate on the steep acclivity of a rock, in the middle of a plain watered by

the Forth, 35 miles NW. of Edinburgh, 27 E. of Glasgow, and 40 SW. of Perth. In the 10th century, it was the rendezvous of the troops of Kenneth III., when the Danes invaded the country. In 1174, it was mentioned as a stronghold of importance; and, with three other fortresses, was delivered into the hands of the English, as a security for the payment of a sum of money stipulated for the ransom of William the Lyon; but it was restored by Richard I. Afterwards, it was occasionally the residence of the Scottish kings. It is governed by a town-council, consisting of 21 members; of whom 14 are merchants, and 7 tradesmen, under the appellation of a provost, 4 baillics, a dean of guild, a treasurer, 7 merchant councillors, and 7 deacons of trade. It is united with Culross, Dunfermline, Inverkeithing and Queensferry, in the election of a member of Parliament.—Several houses in the town are of an ancient date. At the head of the principal street, are the ruins of a palace, founded in the year 1570 by John Earl of Marr, but never finished. In the street leading to the castle, is a house built by Sir William Alexander, principal secretary of state to Charles the First, who created him Earl of Stirling, in 1633. It was afterwards bought by the Duke of Argyle, from whom it derived its present name of *Argyle's Lodging*. A house of Dominicans was founded here by Alexander, in 1233; and a convent of Franciscans by James IV. in 1494. The church of that convent was an handsome Gothic edifice, with an arched roof. Since the Reformation, it has been divided by a partition wall, so as to form two places of worship, called the east and west churches. There the Earl of Arran, in 1543, renounced the reformed religion; and there also James VI. was crowned in 1567. Three hospitals, at different periods, were founded in this town, and richly endowed, for decayed merchants and tradesmen. The most considerable manufactures are carpets, other woollen stuffs, and coarse muslins. The standard of dry measure in Scotland, appointed by law, is the *Stirling jug*, kept in the council house. It contains 102½

cubic inches nearly. The wheat firloft contains the fill of this jug $21\frac{1}{2}$ times, or 2199 cubic inches. The firloft, for barley, malt and oats, contains 31 fills, or pints, equal to 3208 cubic inches; so that 177 wheat firlofts are exactly 181 bushels. The fort, or castle, on the rocky precipice at the upper end of the town, has been already mentioned. This castle has been repeatedly besieged, taken, dismantled, and rebuilt, during the wars between the English and Scots, as well as in the civil dissensions of the latter. The last reduction of it was by a siege in 1651, when General Monk took it, and carried off the Scottish records to London. In 1660, they were, by order of Charles II., shipped for Scotland; but, the ship being cast away near Berwick, they were irrecoverably lost. The fortifications of the castle were enlarged by Queen Anne, and bravely defended by General Blakeney in 1745. Within the walls of this fortress, a palace was begun by James V., and finished in a style of singular architecture; but the royal apartments have been stript of their ornaments, and converted to different purposes. The chapel royal is now employed as a store-room,—the parliament hall, which was 120 feet long, and roofed with Norway oak, is converted into a riding-school,—and other parts of the palace are used as barracks. The park, which belonged to the castle, was extensive, and surrounded by a stone wall. Below the rock, are vestiges of spacious gardens, parterres, and a labyrinth. A steep path leading to the town, and now carried round the castle, was called *Balloch-geich*. James V., who sometimes travelled through the country in disguise, when questioned who he was, always answered, ‘the goodman of Ballochgeich.’ The prospect from the castle is extensive and delightful. To the NE. are the Ochil hills, verdant to their summits. To the west is the Strath of Menteith, bounded by lofty mountains. A fertile tract, called the Carse of Stirling, is open SE, and eastward to Edinburgh and Arthur’s Seat.

Torwood, where the Pretender and his army encamped,

lies south of Stirling; and near it is a cave cut out of the rock, half a mile from the remains of an oak, supposed to have been 12 feet in diameter, in the body of which Wallace is said to have secreted himself, after the fatal battle of Falkirk. Adjoining to this is a square field, where Donald Cargill, a clergyman, excommunicated Charles II.

Bannockburn, where the English were defeated by the Scots, with great slaughter, A. D. 1314, is about 3 miles south of Stirling, in the road to Carron. The stone where the royal standard was fixed, is still shown; and the scene of the battle is, at present, known by the name of *foot of the green*, a field gently rising from the rivulet called Bannockburn; two miles from which are the remains of Bruce's castle on an eminence.

Dunipace are two artificial mounts of a conical form, upwards of 60 feet high, each covering an acre of land, near the bank of the Carron, in the road between Stirling and Kilsyth. There many national causes have been determined, sometimes by monarchs in person, and many treaties of peace have been concluded.

Kilsyth is a small, compact, market town, where the Covenanters were defeated by the Marquis of Montrose in 1645, 12½ miles E. of Glasgow, near the Kelvin, and border of Lanarkshire, on a rising ground, in a rugged valley, along the north side of which Campsie hills extend from west to east.—Beneath the church is an arched vault, erected as a cemetery for the family of the Viscount Kilsyth, whose estate was forfeited by rebellion, in the year 1715. Lady Kilsyth, who had retired to Holland with her infant son, was killed by the falling of the roof of a room, in which a number of the nobility, concerned in the rebellion, were assembled. Her body was embalmed, and brought hither for interment, in 1717. In 1796, the outer wooden covering being decayed, the leaden coffin was opened, when the body of the lady and that of her child, were found as entire, and the shroud and ribbons almost as clear and fresh, as on the day they were

placed in the tomb.—The road from Kilsyth eastward to Falkirk, lies through a broken, rough and uneven country, of a light and barren soil, along the north side of the great canal. Near Falkirk there is a delightful prospect of a level, fertile, highly cultivated and populous territory, extending N. and NE. to Carron and the Forth.

Falkirk is a considerable, indifferently built market town, consisting of one principal street, running from east to west, near the grand canal, on the right hand of the Carron, 22½ E. of Glasgow, and 24 W. of Edinburgh. It is chiefly remarkable on account of its great fairs, or trysts, for black cattle, in August, September and October. From the north side of the town, there is a prospect of the Carron works; and in its neighbourhood John de Graham, called Wallace's right hand, was slain in battle by the English, in 1298; and in 1746, the king's forces under Hawley were defeated by the rebels.—To the eastward of the town is Calendar-house, which, in 1565, belonged to Lord Livingston, when that nobleman was visited by Mary Queen of Scots. It was converted into a garrison by the troops of Charles I.; and, after the battle of Dunbar, Cromwell took it by storm.

On the north bank of the river Carron, an iron manufactory was established about the year 1760, and, at present, it is one of the greatest founderies in Europe. The works consist of 5 blast furnaces, 16 air furnaces, 13 cupola furnaces, a mill for grinding clay, and an engine that raises 4½ tons of water at one stroke, and 31½ in a minute. This engine consumes 16 tons of coal in 24 hours. In the other works, 180 tons of coal are burnt every day. There are four mills for boring guns, pipes, cylinders, &c. Several forges are employed in making anchors, anvils, malleable iron, &c. Including those engaged in the manufactures, those employed in the mines and pits, and those who carry materials to the works and goods by sea, the whole may be estimated at 2000 persons.

Between Carron work and Falkirk, near the bank of the river, at Camelot, or Camelon, is the indistinct vestige of an ancient town or station. Many circumstances render it probable, not only that the river Carron was navigable higher than the site of Camelon, but also that the sea covered the whole of the district now called the *Carse*, which is very little raised above the level of the Frith, and in many places is defended by banks. At *Airth*, several miles from Camelon, were three ancient towers, one of which, called Wallace's Tower, is in repair, and makes part of the mansion house.

No vestige of *Arthur's Oven* remains. This fabric was circular; $19\frac{1}{2}$ feet diameter, 27 high, open at top, and formed of regular courses of hewn stone, without cement. The original design of it is unknown. An ancient author informs us, that Carausius, on the bank of the Carron, built a round house in memory of his victory; Stukely supposed it to be a temple in imitation of the Pantheon, and dedicated to Romulus; Sibbald took it for a temple of Terminus, built by Severus; and of the same opinion was Buchanan at first, but afterwards he conceived it to have been a trophy, or tomb. Horsley thought it a mausoleum, like that of Metella at Rome, called *Capo de Bove*. Sir Michael Bruce, A. D. 1742, with more than Vandal barbarity, destroyed this remarkable monument of antiquity, for the despicable purpose of fencing a mill-pond. But, soon after, a flood of the river swept away the work erected by this Gothic knight.

Grangemouth, founded by Sir Lawrence Dundas in 1777, on the angle formed by the junction of the Carron and the grand canal, is now a village of considerable extent. Vessels bring into this port timber, hemp, flax, deals, &c. from the Baltic, Norway, and Sweden; and grain from foreign markets, as well as from the coasts of Scotland and England. The trade to London is carried on by the Carron Shipping Company.

There is a considerable number of villages, chiefly in the eastern district of this shire, which merit no particular notice.

On the east border of the county, and left bank of the Avon, about half a mile above Linlithgow bridge, are some remains of an old abbey, called Manuel, founded by Malcolm IV. in the year 1156, and consecrated to the Virgin Mary. It was occupied by nuns of the Cistercian order, to whom belonged 13 convents in Scotland. It received considerable donations at different periods. In 1562, its revenue amounted to 5*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* Scots; 3 chalders bear; 7 chalders meal; with a great quantity of salmon. By the forfeiture of the Earl of Callendar and Linlithgow, the property which belonged to that monastery came into the hands of the Crown.

This county, situate in the direct passage from the southern to the northern parts of the island, contains several relicks of antiquity, and has been the scene of many memorable transactions. Agricola's wall has been already described. A Roman highway, which, from Solway Frith, passes through Annandale and Clydesdale, approaches the wall at Castle-Cary, and runs eastward to Camelon, where it meets the highway from Cranond. Changing the direction of its course, it proceeds north by Bannockburn, Stirling, &c. to Perthshire. In the eastern parts of this shire, many battles have been fought; and almost every field has been drenched with human blood. Sir William Wallace, A. D. 1297, defeated Cressingham near Stirling bridge. Edward I. king of England, by his victory at Falkirk, endangered the liberties and independence of Scotland. The decisive battle of Bannockburn freed the nation from the English yoke; and at Sauchieburn King James III. lost his life.

Among the numerous seats in this county are the following.—*Airth*, Graham, 8 miles S.E. of Stirling.—*Airthay*, *Abercrombie*.—*Alva*, Johnston, 7 miles E. of Stirling.—*Ballikinrain*, Dummore, Killearn parish.—*Bannockburn*,

Paterson, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Stirling.—*Boquhan*, Campbell, 9 miles from Stirling, in the road to Dúnbarton.—*Buchanan-house*, Duke of Montrose, near the S. extremity of Lochlomond.—*Callendar-house*, Forbes, near Falkirk.—*Carron-park*, Caddell, near the Carron works.—*Craigforth*, Callendar, near Stirling.—*Dunmore-park*, Lord Dunmore.—*DrumPELLIER*, Stirling, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. of Glasgow.—*Dunipace*, Spottiswoode.—*Fintry*, Graham, 12 miles SW. of Stirling, in Fintry parish.—*Gargunnoch-house*, Campbell, 6 miles from Stirling, in the road to Dunbarton.—*Gartmore-house*, Graham, in Kippen parish.—*Kerse-house*, Lord Dundas, 5 miles N. of Stirling.—*Kinnaird-house*, Bruce.

This shire is divided into 25 parishes, as follows.

Airth, in the presbytery of Stirling, and 8 miles SE, is of an irregular figure, 5 miles in length, and 2 in breadth; containing 1703 inhabitants. The whole of it is nearly a level surface; the hills of Airth and Dunmore excepted. The soil is a strong clay, well cultivated; but Airth-hill is a rich mould. This parish is traversed by a small river from E. to W.; and the NE. border is bathed by the Forth for the space of six miles. The valued rent is 8638*l.* 16*s.* Scots. There is a wood of considerable extent on Dunmore-hill. Within these 50 years, about 300 acres of land have been gained from the Forth; and a good deal from the moss of Dunmore, on the west side of the parish. The only antiquities of any note are three ancient towers. One of them, called Wallace's Tower, is now a part of the house of Airth; another is at Dunmore; and the third at Powfouls. This parish, at one period, was under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Dunkeld.

Alva, or *Alvath*, in the presbytery of Stirling, and 7 miles eastward, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from E. to W, and 4 in breadth; containing 909 inhabitants. Bounded on the E, S, and W, by Clackmannanshire, and on the N. by the shire of Perth;

it extends along the Ochil hills, one part of which is 1620 feet above the level of the sea. The soil south from the bottom of the hills is a rich hazel mould, intermixed with gravel; and this is succeeded by a stratum of moss on clay. Next, a strong clay extends to the haughs of the Devon. The arable lands are enclosed, and considerably improved. The hills are excellent sheep pasture. Behind the house of Alva, a steep and rocky hill is planted with wood. The church, before the Reformation, was a mensal church belonging to the abbey of Cambuskenneth. Afterwards, it was united to Tillicoultry; and, in 1631, was disjoined from it. Some veins of silver were wrought towards the beginning of last century; and there are appearances of lead and other metals.

Baldernock, in the presbytery of Dunbarton, and 12 miles E, contains 806 inhabitants. On the S, which is bounded by the Kelvin, there are about 700 acres of flat rich loam. From S. to N. there is a gradual ascent, diversified by round swelling hills. The rising grounds towards the east are clay, on a bottom of till; and the western district is light soil on whin rock. On the N. side is some moorish ground; but most of the parish is enclosed and tolerably cultivated. The valued rent is 1744*l.* Scots. Of limestone, coal, and freestone, there is abundance. At the NW. corner of the parish, is a ruin of the mansion-house of Baldernock; and not far thence are several cairns, some of which are oblong, and others circular. A mile N. of the church, in a flat of 100 paces diameter, are two stones of a prismatic shape, laid close by each other on the earth, and another, a paralleloiped, 18 feet long, 11 broad, and 3 deep, placed on the former, with a dip towards the north. This structure is called the *Auld Wife's Lift*. The vicinity was anciently a grove of oaks.

Balfon, in the presbytery of Dunbarton, and 13 miles NE, is 8 miles from E. to W, and 1-2 in breadth; containing 1986 inhabitants. The ground rises gradually from

the river Endrick; and, for the most part, has a southern exposure. In some places the soil is light and sandy; but, in general, it is wet and tilly. The improvements in agriculture are inconsiderable. There is plenty of freestone and limestone. The rapid increase of population in this parish is owing to a cotton manufactory, printfield, and bleachfield, established since the year 1789.

Bothkennar, in the presbytery of Stirling, and 11 miles SE, on the E. bounded by the Forth, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad; containing 821 inhabitants. It consists of about 1248 acres, of a deep clay, which, perhaps, was anciently covered with water. It is a flat, well cultivated tract, without a stone. The valued rent is 3591*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Scots.

Buchanan, in the presbytery of Dunbarton, and 10 miles NNE, is about 18 computed miles in length, and 6 in breadth; containing 627 inhabitants. It was formerly called Inchcailloch, the name of an island in Lochlmond, where the church stood till the year 1621. The cultivated part of the south district lies from E. to W. betwixt the moor of Buchanan and the river Endrick. A narrow tract stretches along the bank of the lake to the upper end of the parish, near which are Glendow and Glenarclet, two thinly inhabited valleys. The former of these glens is watered by a rivulet, which in its progress eastward assumes the name of the Forth; and the Endrick is the south boundary of the parish. The Grampian hills, lying from SW. to NE., divide the higher from the lower grounds. Of these hills, Benlomond is the highest. The soil in the haughs of Endrick is deep and fertile. The rising tracts towards the moor are partly gravel, partly moss and till. On the side of the lake the soil is dry and stony. The arable land is partially enclosed, and indifferently cultivated. On the borders of the lake, and on the islands, there are considerable plantations. At Craigrostan are several caves, formerly used as places of concealment or retreat. In the lower end of the parish is Buchanan-house, the seat of the family of Montrose.

Campsie, in the presbytery of Glasgow, and 10 miles N, is about 6 miles in length, and 6 in breadth; containing 3618 inhabitants. Of an irregular figure, it consists of 14,400 acres, of which about 5000 are arable, and the rest is brae, moor, pasture, moss and rocks. In general, the soil in the W. end of the parish is best adapted for pasture, and on the S. and E. for grain; but not skilfully improved. There are two ridges of hills, with a valley or strath between them. Near the Glazert and Kelvin, the haughs are composed of soil carried down from the hills; and the tracts near the rising grounds are mixed with gravel. At the church is a haugh of 300 acres of excellent soil. The Campsie fells, the highest of which is 1500 feet above the level of the sea, consist of rocks, moss and moor, yielding good sheep pasture. There is one small river; three considerable woods; and numerous springs. Of coal and limestone there is abundance. Mr Bell of Antermony was a native of this parish.

Denny, in the presbytery of Stirling, and eight miles south, divided by the Carron from the parish of Dunipace, is four miles in length, and two and a half in breadth; containing 2654 inhabitants. The soil, in general, is dry and sandy; but in some places, it is clay and wet. A large tract, called Templeland, formerly belonged to the Knights Templars. There is little improvement in agriculture; but, by the introduction of printfields and bleachfields, the population has been considerably increased. Of stone there is abundance, with some coal. The Clyde Canal is on the south boundary of this parish.

Drymen, in the presbytery of Dunbarton, and 11 miles north, is of a very irregular form; containing 1628 inhabitants. The inhabited part of the parish is about 15 miles in length, and 9 in breadth. Some tracts are rugged and mountainous, and others are level. Watered by the Duchray, the Forth and the Endrick, there is an irregular slope between the moors and those rivers. There is a diversity of

soil. The banks of the Forth are generally a deep moss. Near the Endrick, the soil is light, dry, inclining to gravel: but much of the soil is tilly and wet. Little progress has been made in the improvement of this part of the country. The valued rent is 5069*l.* 10*s.* Scots.

Falkirk, in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west, is 8 miles from E. to W, and 4 in breadth; containing 9929 inhabitants. On the N. it is bounded by the Carron; on the E. by the Frith of Forth and Polmont. The Carse is a rich soil, well cultivated; and the greater part of the parish is enclosed. One proprietor, in the neighbourhood of the town, has outstripped all others, in the extent and rapidity of his improvements; and his elegant seat is surrounded by extensive plantations. The valued rent is 13,521*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* Scots. In 1166, the church was given to the monastery of Holyroodhouse by the bishop of St Andrew's.

Fintray, in the presbytery of Dunbarton, 22 miles E. by N.; 17 N. of Glasgow; 12 W. by S. of Stirling, is 5 miles from E. to W, and 4 in breadth; containing 1003 inhabitants. The inhabited districts are, a valley watered by the Endrick, and another by the Carron; both of which rivers have their sources in this parish. The east district consists of three ridges of hills, with scarcely any intervening plain. Betwixt the two southernmost, the Carron bog commences. The hills in some parts are rugged and rocky; in others they are covered with sheep pasture. In the arable tracts, the soil is light, quick, and fertile; but not much improved. In Dunhill, at the end of the hill of Fintray, there is a range of basaltic columns, some of which are pentagonal, and others hexagonal, 50 feet in height.

Gargunnock, or Gargowanno, in the presbytery of Stirling, and 6 miles W. on the S. side of the Forth, is 6 miles from S. to N, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth; containing 896 inhabitants. In general, it consists of moor, dryfield, and carse land. On the S. there is a moor of about 3000 acres, uninhabited. The dryfields occupy the space betwixt the moor

and the Carse, and are chiefly of a light sandy soil, enclosed, improved, and many of the barren spots covered with thriving plantations. The Carse is clay, sometimes mixed with gravel, and well cultivated. The valued rent is 4127*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* Scots. The Peel of Gargunnoch, of which not a vestige remains, was a fort which Wallace took by assault from the English; but half a mile westward are traces of the bridge where Wallace crossed the river. The military road from Stirling to Dunbarton passes through this parish.

Killearn, in the presbytery of Dunbarton, and 10 miles NE, is 12 miles from NE. to SW, and 2½ in breadth; containing 997 inhabitants. It chiefly consists of a valley, watered by the Blane, skirted by hills, and exhibiting great variety of beautiful and romantic scenery. There are thriving plantations around a number of handsome seats. The hilly part is good sheep pasture; and the soil of the low grounds is a stiff clay on till, well cultivated. There is plenty of freestone and hardstone for building, limestone, &c. George Buchanan was born in this parish, in a farm house, called the Moss, on the banks of the Blane, two miles from the village of Killearn, in 1506. As a monument to his memory, an obelisk, in 1788, was erected a little above the village.

New, or East Kilpatrick, in the presbytery of Dunbarton, and 5 miles E, contains 968 inhabitants. The soil is stubborn, and not much improved: a considerable proportion of it is employed in grazing cattle. The valued rent is 5311*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* Scots. There is plenty of coal and lime in the parish. A paper manufactory and several bleachfields were established here many years ago. The canal betwixt the Forth and the Clyde passes through the S. part of the parish.

Kilsyth, in the presbytery of Glasgow, and 12½ miles E., extends 7 miles along the road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, and 3 miles in breadth; containing 3206 inhabitants. It is an irregular oblong square, consisting of about 15,000 acres;

bounded on the N. by the Carron, and on the S. by the Kelvin. The general appearance is a rough, uneven, and broken strath between two ridges of hills: but from the summit of the highest hills the prospect is extensive and infinitely diversified. The soil, in general, is light, on a bottom of sand, or gravel; except the valley W. of the town, which consists of a rich loam, well cultivated. There is abundance of ironstone, lime, whinstone, freestone, and coal. The S. boundary runs upwards of 6 miles nearly parallel to Græme's dyke. Near Westerwood there are two Roman forts, opposite to which are two Pictish forts, one of which, Balcastle, resembles the top of a hat, 100 yards diameter at the base, and 50 at the summit, which is flat and circular. It has been surrounded by a ditch filled with water. In different parts are circular fortifications, tumuli, and other antiquities. In this parish is the great reservoir for the canal between the Forth and the Clyde. It was originally an extensive hollow, three quarters of a mile long, and less than half a mile broad. The water covers upwards of 70 acres.

Kippen, in the presbytery of Dunblane, and 10 miles SW., bounded on the N. by the Forth, is 8 miles in length and 2-4 in breadth; containing 1893 inhabitants. One third of this parish lies in Perthshire. It is divided into *carse* land and *dryfield*. The former may contain 1200 arable acres, and 300 of moss. This division is enclosed, well cultivated, and embellished with farms and gentlemen's seats. The dryfield consists of 5000 acres, partly arable and partly pasture, and 2000 of moor. The whole of this division is a shallow soil on till, which lies on a bed of rock. The soil contiguous to the moor is poor, inclining to moss. The carse is level, on the S. side of the Forth, from half a mile to one mile in breadth. Thence the land rises, at first abruptly, and then gradually, for about a mile or more: and, continuing flat for a considerable space, it declines towards the S. This district includes a considerable proportion of the parish. The moor of Kippen runs through the whole

length of the parish, and abounds in freestone. The valued rent is 5185*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* Scots. On the summits of several hills, there are traces of oval enclosures.

Larbert and *Dunipace*, in the presbytery of Stirling, and 8 miles SSE., is 8 miles from E. to W., and 2 in breadth; containing 3842 inhabitants. It is generally level; and the soil is partly light and partly clay; abounding in freestone and coal. This parish contains—the Carron works—the site of Arthur's oven—several ancient forts—two artificial mounts—a portion of a Roman highway—Torwood, &c. The great road from Stirling to Edinburgh passes through both parishes. Before the Reformation, the church belonged to the abbot of Cambuskenneth.

Lecropt, in the presbytery of Dunblane, and 3 miles S., is nearly an equilateral triangle, about 3 miles from E. to W. and 1-3 in breadth; containing 508 inhabitants. Two-thirds of this parish are in the shire of Perth. One half of it is flat clay land, in which not a stone or pebble is found. The other half is upland, or what is called dryfield, of stiff till, or loam on till. The rich arable tracts are enclosed and well cultivated; the higher parts are fittest for rearing and fattening cattle. The valued rent is 2200*l.* Scots. In several districts there are plantations and natural wood. Some vestiges remain of a chain of forts, constructed, perhaps, by the Caledonians, to watch the motions of the Romans stationed on the wall 3 or 4 hours march southward.

Logie, in the presbytery of Dunblane, and 2 miles from Stirling, is 4 miles in length, and 4 in breadth; containing 2127 inhabitants. One part of this parish is in the shire of Perth, and another in that of Clackmanan. The half of it is strong carse clay skilfully cultivated; the other half is dryfield and hilly ground fit for pasture. (see *Clackmannanshire*.)

Muiravonside, in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and 3 miles W., is 6 miles in length and 2 in breadth; containing 1330 inhabitants. The eastern district is a light, gravelly soil;

and the rest of it clay, with a mixture of moss and moor. A considerable proportion of the whole is enclosed, and tolerably cultivated. There are some plantations in this parish, also coal and moorstone. Opposite to the ruins of Manuel abbey, already mentioned, on the right bank of the Avon, the troops of the Earl of Lennox were defeated by those of the Earl of Angus, in the minority of James V.

St. Ninian's, anciently called Egges, in the presbytery of Stirling, and one mile S., is of an irregular figure, 10 miles from E. to W., and 6 in breadth; containing 7636 inhabitants. The N. district, called the Carse, is flat land, extending 2 or 3 miles along the banks of the Forth. The dryfield, or middle division, rises above the Carse; and the moorlands, still higher, form the S. district, which is a quarter of the parish nearly. The Carse, perhaps anciently covered with water, were, at the battle of Bannockburn, a morass, and now are fertile, well cultivated lands. The dryfields are arable and tolerably productive. The moorlands are chiefly pastures, appropriated to rearing black cattle and sheep. There is plenty of coal and limestone; also thriving plantations. The river Carron forms the S. boundary. Several battles were fought in this parish, viz. the battle of Stirling, Sept. 13th, 1297, between the Scots commanded by Wallace, and the English—the battle of Bannockburn, June 24th, 1314—the battle of Sauchieburn, June 11th, 1488.

Polmont, in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and 4 miles W., bounded on the N. by the Frith of Forth, and on the E. by the Avon, is 5 miles in length and 2 in breadth; containing 1827 inhabitants. A considerable part of the parish is rich carse ground well cultivated; the remainder is a light and arable soil, except a portion of moor. There is some freestone and coal, and ironstone. Polmont was formed into a parish in the year 1724.

Stamannan, or St Lawrence, in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and 2 miles WSW., is 5 miles long, and 3-4 broad;

containing 993 inhabitants. This is the most southerly parish in the county; and is traversed from W. to E. by the Avon. The arable lands on either side of that river are a light and free soil; beyond these is a strong hard clay; and near the extremity of the parish the soil is of a mossy quality, and not very productive. There are few enclosures, and little improvement in agriculture.

Stirling, the seat of a presbytery, contains 5820 inhabitants. The parish is chiefly confined to the town, the whole land in it not exceeding 200 acres, lying for the most part between the town and the Forth. The castle and the king's park are not reckoned in this parish. They are exempted from all parochial assessment, and are annexed only *quoad sacra*, and that only since the chaplain ceased to officiate or reside in the castle.

Strathblane, in the presbytery of Dunbarton, 14 miles ESE., and 10 N. of Glasgow, is an oblong square, 5 miles in length, and 4 in breadth; containing 795 inhabitants. Lying in the NW. corner of the shire, it consists of a valley and moor grounds. The valley is bounded by high hills on the N., and a rising ground on the S. of the river Blane. The acclivities are a light and well cultivated soil. Towards the western extremity, the soil in the valley is clay mixed with rich earth. The moor, on the S. side of the parish, is parallel to the valley, and about a mile and a half broad. It is partly cultivated, partly covered with heath, and of a light, dry, rocky soil. On the N. side of the parish, the hills yield pasture for black cattle and sheep. In the moorland district there are several small lakes. In the front of a precipice are basaltic columns, of 4, 5, and 6 sides; 2 or 3 feet in diameter; and 30 feet in height. Of several castles, now in ruins, no account has been given.

STIRLINGSHIRE—STATISTICAL TABLE.

Presbyteries.	Parishes.	Extent in Miles.		Population in		Ministers in 1818.	Stipends in 1755.	Patrons in 1818.
		Length.	Breadth.	1755	1811.			
Stirling	Airth	5	2½	2316	1703	Jo M'Gachen	—	Graham of Airth.
	Alva	4	2½	476	909	Jo. V'Lachlan	—	Johnston of Alva.
Dunbarton	Baldernock	5	3	755	806	Jo. M'Ewen	63 16 8	Crown.
	Balfon	8	1-2	1634	1986	Ja. Jeffreys	63 0 3	E. of Kinnoull.
Stirling	Bothkennar	1½	1½	529	821	Jo. Caw	—	Graham of Airth.
	Buchanan	20	6	1699	748	W. Freeland	57 18 7½	D. of Montrose.
Glasgow	Campsie	6	6	2906	3618	Ja. Lapsie	74 6 8½	Crown.
	Denny	4	2½	2033	2654	Jo. Dempster	—	Ditto.
Dunbarton	Drymen	15	9	2787	1628	D. V'Farlane	73 6 11½	Ditto.
	Lanithgow	8	4	3932	9929	J. Wilson	—	Ditto.
Dunbarton	Falkirk	5	4	891	958	Ja. Graham	52 9 8½	D. of Montrose.
	Fintray	6	3½	956	896	Al. Davidson	—	Edington of Gargunnoch.
Stirling	Gargunnoch	12	2½	957	997	Ja. Graham	70 0 0	D. of Montrose.
	Killearn	—	—	1390	905	W. Macartney	66 10 6½	Lord Blantyre.
Glasgow	Kilpatrick	7	3	1395	1762	Ro. Rennie	66 18 1½	Crown.
	Kilryth	8	2-4	1799	1893	W. Anderson	71 5 11½	Erskine of Cardross.
Dunblane	Kippen	8	2-4	1864	3269	Rob. Knox	59 10 10½	Crown.
	Larbert	3	1-3	577	508	Jo. Muir	66 3 10½	Stirling of Keir.
Dunblane	Levriopt	4	4	1985	2127	Rob. Clason	50 8 4	E. of Dunmore.
	Logie	6	2	1000	1350	Will. M'Call	92 11 5½	Heads of Families.
Linlithgow	Muiravonside	10	6	6491	7636	W. Sherrif	—	Crown.
	St. Ninians	5	2	1209	923	P. M'Farlane	55 0 0	Ditto.
Stirling	Polmont	5	3½	3951	5256	Ja. Robertson	—	Town Council.
	Slamannan	—	—	797	795	W. Hamilton	52 14 5½	D. of Montrose.
Dunbarton	Strathblane	5	4	—	—	—	—	—

15. DUNBARTONSHIRE.

DUNBARTONSHIRE, formerly called the shire of Lennox, in the form of a crescent, is bounded on the north by Perthshire, on the east by Stirlingshire, on the south by Lanarkshire and the Clyde, on the west by Loch Long and Argyshire; lying between $55^{\circ} 53'$ and $56^{\circ} 20'$ N. latitude, and between $3^{\circ} 55'$ and $4^{\circ} 52'$ W. longitude from Greenwich; being 40 miles in length from NNW. to SSE, and 10—25 in its greatest breadth. A detached portion of this county, of a triangular form, containing the parishes of Kirkintulloch and Cumbernauld, lies on the south side of the Clyde canal, about 10 miles from W. to E, and 2—4 in breadth. In 1811, this shire contained 12 parishes, 3218 inhabited houses, 4934 families, and 24,189 inhabitants. The valued rent is 33,827*l.* 19*s.* Scots; and the real rent, in 1811, was estimated at 57,000*l.* Sterling.

Hills.—The Kilpatrick hills originate near Dunbarton, and, in this shire, extend from Lochlomond SE. to Kilpatrick, being a part of a ridge that terminates near Stirling. Their upper stratum is whinstone on layers of limestone and schistus. They abound in woods, moss and moors, for the most part not accessible to the plough. In the western division of the shire, the mountains of Luss and Arroquhar are a continuation of the Grampians. Although they are rugged and of great height, yet they produce some of the rarest Alpine plants, and excellent pasture for sheep.

Lakes and Rivers.—*Lochlomond* is an expanse of fresh water, supplied by the river Fallock, several mountain torrents and subterranean springs. Bounded by mountains and skirted with woods, it extends from north to south 26 miles. Its breadth towards the south end is 8—10 miles, but less in the upper part. Opposite to Tarbet it is scarcely a mile in breadth; and here travellers usually cross to Ben-lomond. Its surface is above 20,000 acres in extent,

and its depth at the foot of Ben-lomond is about 100 fathoms, but in the south end 14—20. From Rowerdennan to the north extremity it never freezes. It contains about 30 islands; some of which are low and level, others rise to the height of 300 feet, and many of them are clothed with coppice wood, furnishing a scene that can scarcely be surpassed. The most considerable of these islands are the following:—

1. *Inchtavanach* $\frac{3}{4}$ mile long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs broad, containing 135 Scots acres, of which 127 are covered with oak wood.
2. *Inchconogan*, containing 94 acres covered with wood, and separated from the former by a narrow sound $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms in depth.
3. *Inchmoan*, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile long, and $\frac{1}{2}$ broad, containing 99 acres, for the most part moss.
4. *Inchlomaig*, near a mile long, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad, containing 145 acres, of which 66 are natural wood.
5. *Inchcailloch*, formerly the site of a nunnery, and of the parish church of Buchanan.
6. *Inchfeil*, or long island, and *Incherevin*, or round island, each of which contains some arable and pasture ground.
7. *Inchmurin*, 2 miles long and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile broad, finely wooded, and stocked with fallow deer. In the south part of this island are the ruins of a castle formerly belonging to the family of Lennox.—The surface of the lake, for several years past, has gradually increased and invaded the adjacent shore, owing partly to the mud and gravel washed down from the mountains, and partly to the falling in of the banks of the Leven which impedes its discharge. The best prospect of the lake, is from a promontory above Luss, a village on the western shore. An advantageous view of it, and 16 of its islands, may be had by ascending the moors seven miles south of Luss, a little above a square stone with a hole in it like the base of a cross, and called Corstone, q. d. cross-stone. But the most picturesque view, especially of its upper part, may be had from Tarbet inn opposite to Ben-lomond. There it appears almost lost amidst lofty, barren and rocky hills. In that gloomy tract, beneath Craig Roston, was the principal seat of the M'Gregors, a clan infamous for ex-

cesses of all kinds, in the 16th century.—In the military road along the lake, the traveller is entertained with the most picturesque scenery that Nature can exhibit, viz. woods, cultivated valleys, deep glens, streams of water rushing down from heathy mountains in rugged channels, islands shaded with trees, and the lofty Ben reaching the clouds. But that road, being too steep and rugged, is now almost deserted. From Luss southward, the country gradually improves; the mountains sink into small hills, the soil is well cultivated, and beautifully diversified with natural woods, plantations, farms and villas.—Loch Long, an inlet of the sea, nearly parallel to Lochlomond, extends along the western boundary of the county; and on the south the river Clyde forms a considerable Frith.—Another inlet of the sea, called loch Gareloch, is 7 miles long, and 1—2 broad; divided from Lochlong by a ridge of hills in the parish of Roseneath.

Rivers.—The river Leven, remarkable for the softness of its water, and the clearness of its stream, flows from the south extremity of Lochlomond, and after a course of five miles southward, falls into the Clyde below Dunbarton. The tide ascends this river about two miles, and its banks are covered with printfields and bleaching grounds.

Minerals.—In various quarters of this county, there is abundance of slate, limestone and coal.

Climate and Soil.—From its vicinity to the Atlantic, the climate of this county is variable and moist. From the south-west strong winds and heavy rains are frequent. The soil is various. One half of the land under tillage is a stiff clay. Near the sea coast the soil is mossy, inclining to gravel mixed with shells. In the most anciently cultivated tracts, there is a rich black mould. Near the rivers and lakes there is a light alluvial loam. On the high grounds a light mossy soil prevails. Throughout the shire, there is a mixture of natural pasture, wood, and arable lands. The first, including moors, mosses and other tracts inaccessible to the plough, may contain 56,739 Scots acres; the second,

12,000, for the most part covered with natural woods and plantations; the third, under tillage, may amount to 48,594 acres. A great proportion of the arable lands is enclosed. Extensive districts are recently converted into sheep farms; but agricultural improvements are here still in their infancy.

Manufactures.—Among the various manufactures established in this county, the printing of cottons is one of the most important. It is carried on by seven different companies; and, besides the bleaching of printed goods, there are 9 bleachfields for whitening cotton goods—3 cotton spinning mills—3 paper mills; and at Dalnotter all sorts of iron goods are manufactured.—The commerce of this county consists chiefly in the importation of grain, and the exportation of slates, and the produce of the salmon and herring fisheries.

A map of this county, from an actual survey, laid down from a scale of an inch to a mile, by Charles Ross, was published in two sheets.

Towns.—*Dunbarton*, formerly *Dunbritton* and *Alcluyd*, is a royal borough, the seat of a presbytery, and a tolerably built town, consisting of one large street in the form of a crescent, situate on the left bank of the Leven, near its influx into the Clyde, 14 miles NNW. of Glasgow. United with Glasgow, Renfrew and Rutherglen, it sends a member to the British parliament. The Collegiate church was founded by the Countess of Lennox, in the middle of the 15th century. A manufactory of crown and bottle glass is carried on, in this place, to such an extent, as to pay nearly 4000*l.* of duty annually. About 2000 tons of shipping lately belonged to this port. But, notwithstanding the advantage of a good harbour, and the navigation of the Clyde, *Dunbarton* is not, at present, in an increasing and flourishing state.—The castle, garrisoned by invalids, stands on a vast rock, with two summits of unequal height, steep on every side, rising to the height of 500 feet, and overlooking the mouth of the Leven and the frith of Clyde. On the western top, which is the highest and almost inaccessible,

are the remains of a watch tower, whence seven counties may be seen. Between the summits there is a space so enclosed by nature and art as to admit several buildings on the slope.—In ancient times, this fortress was deemed impregnable; and is said to have resisted all the efforts of Agricola who laid siege to it; and was the last place, in that quarter, held by the Britons against the usurping Saxons. In the reign of Egbert king of Northumberland, it was reduced by famine, A. D. 756; and in 1571 by escalade, when Lord Fleming was governor, by commission from Queen Mary. It is one of the Scottish forts which are still kept in repair and garrisoned. Some parts of the rock are magnetic.

Renton, is a village consisting of several parallel streets, intersected by others at right angles, built since the year 1782, for the accommodation of people employed in the neighbouring printfields, about two miles N. of Dunbarton. Dalquharn, an old house in its vicinity, is the birth place of Dr Smollet, author of *Roderick Random*, and several other works. A column of the Tuscan order, with a Latin inscription, has been erected to his memory, near the village.

Betwixt Dunbarton and Kilpatrick, are the ruins of Dunglas Castle, on the bank of the Clyde. (see *Kilpatrick parish*).

Helensburgh, built by Sir James Colquhoun, about 40 years ago, is a flourishing village on the coast of the frith of Clyde, and frequented as a watering place, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW. of Dunbarton.—About 3 miles westward, and 4 N. of Greenock, is *Roseneath*, a seat of the Duke of Argyle, pleasantly situate on a point of land, at the mouth of loch Gare.

Kirkintulloch, an ancient borough of barony, erected in 1170, by William king of Scots, is a small manufacturing town, and a thoroughfare between Glasgow and Edinburgh, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. of the former. It is situate on the Luggie, a small stream that runs into the Kelvin. The magistrates are two baillies annually chosen. The ancient Roman wall, and the modern navigable canal between the Forth and Clyde, pass through that parish from east to west.

Seats in this county.—*Arden*, Buchanan, 7 miles N. of Dunbarton.—*Ardoch*, Graham, 2½ miles W. of Dunbarton.—*Bonhill*, Smollet, 3 miles northward, near Renton.—*Broomly*, Carmichael.—*Buchanan house*, Duke of Montrose, 10 miles NNE. of Dunbarton, in Kilmaronock parish.—*Cambus Erskine*, Denniston.—*Craigton*, Lord Succoth, 8½ miles E. of Dunbarton.—*Cumbernauld house*, Lord Elphinston, 14 miles NE. of Glasgow.—*Douglaston*, Glassford, 13½ miles N. of Glasgow.—*Levenbank*, Campbell, 3½ miles N. of Dunbarton.—*Rosedoe*, Colquhoun, 9½ miles N. of Dunbarton, on the west border of Lochlomond.—*Rosneath*, Duke of Argyle.—*Woodbank*, Scott, 4 miles N. of Dunbarton.

This county consists of the following parishes.

Arroquhar, 23 miles N. of Dunbarton, is 14 miles long, and 3 broad; containing 420 inhabitants, exclusive of four farms on the NE. side of Lochlomond. Many tracts are smooth and excellent sheep pasture, intermixed with heath and bent; others are rocky; and some of the mountains are high, and covered with heath. On the banks of Loch-Long there is some natural wood; and the west border of Lochlomond is covered with oak. This district was originally an appendage of the parish of Luss; and was erected into a separate parish in 1658. The road from Dunbarton to Inverary lies through Arroquhar.

Bonhill, 3 miles N. of Dunbarton, is 4½ miles long, and 4 in breadth; containing, in 1811, 2791 inhabitants. The S. end of Lochlomond, and the river Leven, divide this parish into two districts; and a considerable proportion of it is enclosed and subdivided. The soil is various. The low grounds are partly a rich loam, and partly a light gravel. The rising ground is wet and tilly, and some of it covered with heath. Besides natural wood, there may be about 300 acres planted with larch and Scots firs. The valued rent is 2180*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* Scots. There are several print-fields and bleachfields along the banks of the Leven:

Cardross, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. of Dunbarton, on the E. bounded by the Leven, and on the S. by the Frith of Clyde, is 7 miles in length along the Frith, and 3 in breadth; containing 2859 inhabitants. From the coast there is a gradual ascent northwards to a ridge of hills. The soil near the shore is light, and mixed with gravel; but at a little distance inland there is a mixture of clay. The tract near the Leven is called Carse land. A considerable proportion is enclosed, and tolerably cultivated, but not sufficiently drained. The valued rent is 3000*l.* Scots. There is a good deal of natural wood; and above 200 acres are planted. Of limestone there is abundance; but no coal. The flourishing village of Renton has been already mentioned. There is no vestige of the castle, which stood on an eminence W. of the Leven, and was sometimes the residence of king Robert Bruce.

Cumbernauld, in the presbytery of Glasgow, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE, is 7 miles in length, and 4 in breadth; containing 2334 inhabitants. The surface is agreeably diversified by small hills and dales. The most elevated part is a moor, containing a peat moss, and covered with heath. On the S. side are two lochs, a mile long, and half a mile broad. The remainder is arable, partly a heavy clay, and partly a light soil; tolerably cultivated. Cumbernauld-house is sheltered by fine plantations. There is abundance of limestone, and some coal. Remains of Græne's Dyke are visible in the NW. part of the parish; and the great canal passes through the northern district.

Dunbarton, the seat of a presbytery, $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. from Glasgow, is 2-3 miles in length, and 1-2 in breadth; containing 3121 inhabitants. Most part of the parish is flat; the remainder gradually ascends to the neighbouring hills, with a S. exposure. On the S. it is bounded by the Frith of Clyde, and on the W. by the Leven. The soil is shallow, and fertile, but well cultivated. The town and castle have been already mentioned.

Kilmarnock, 8 miles N. from Dunbarton, is 5 miles long;

and 2-4 broad; containing 898 inhabitants. From Dunbarton moors the ground gently declines northward. The river Endrick winds through a plain of more than 3000 acres. On the banks of this river the soil is a deep rich loam, moderately improved. In the middle of this plain, Buchanan-house, with its extensive lawns and forests, is delightfully situate. On the rising ground above the plain, the soil, in general, is a cold, wet till; and towards the moors, it is of a mossy quality. The valued rent is 3329*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* Scots. There are several woods; and abundance of freestone. Some remains of two Romish chapels are extant; and a large artificial mound of earth. The castles of Kilmaronock and Batturret are in ruins.

Kilpatrick, New, or East, 8 miles E. of Dunbarton, and separated from Old Kilpatrick in 1649; contains 1643 inhabitants. The soil is stubborn: notwithstanding, it has been considerably improved. The valued rent is 5311*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* Scots. There is plenty of coal and limestone. A considerable village is occupied by those employed in the bleachfields and other public works. The great canal betwixt the Forth and the Clyde, passes through the S. part of the parish, and is carried over the river Kelvin by a bridge 350 feet long, 57 broad, and 57 high.

Kilpatrick, Old, 4 miles E. of Dunbarton, bounded on the S. by the Clyde, is 8 miles in length, and 3-4 in breadth; containing 3428 inhabitants. The soil, in general, is thin and sandy, in some places inclining to gravel, and in others to clay. The surface near the Clyde is rather level; but in the northern district it is hilly, partly yielding excellent pastures, and partly covered with heath and wood. The arable tracts are well cultivated. The valued rent is 4441*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* Scots. Coal, limestone, and freestone abound.—There are several public works in this parish. Several Roman encampments, or stations, particularly one upon the hill of Duntocher, which may still be traced: and the Roman

wall, called Græme's Dyke, is discernible in several parts. It terminated at *Dunglass*, once a Roman station, and, in Cromwell's time, a castle of some strength; but was blown up by the treachery of an English boy. The church formerly belonged to the abbey of Paisley.

Kirkintulloch, formerly called *Wester Leinzie*, about 15 miles E. from *Dunbarton*, is of a triangular figure, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and of various breadth, containing 3740 inhabitants. The surface is diversified by waving swells, but nowhere broken into precipices. The soil S. of the river *Kelvin* is deep and marshy. Towards the NE angle, there is a tract of a light reddish earth, on a bottom of gravel and whinstone. In the vicinity of the town, the soil is a light black earth; and a strong clay prevails through the S. and E. parts. Some tracts of moss are interspersed throughout. The lands are almost entirely arable, but indifferently improved. Lime, coal, and freestone abound. The remains of Græme's Dyke may be traced through this parish, which is likewise intersected by the great canal, and by one of the highways between Glasgow and Edinburgh.

Luss, 13 miles N. of *Dunbarton*, is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and 2-5 in breadth; containing 963 inhabitants. It is bounded on the S. by the parishes of *Bonhill* and *Cardross*; on the N. by the parish of *Arrochar*; on the E. by *Lochlomond*; on the W. by the parish of *Row*. It consists of 17,400 acres, of which 1503 are arable; 109 in meadow; 14,874 under pasture; and 88 in woods. In general, it is hilly and mountainous. The soil is light and gravelly; but in some parts good loam. The lower grounds are indifferently improved; the higher are stocked with sheep. There are excellent slate quarries, and freestone. The valued rent is 1500*l.* Scots. About $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile S. of *Luss*, are remains of a large cairn, where *St Kessog*, it is said, suffered death: and, in the churchyard, are some coffins of considerable antiquity. The church of *Luss* originally belonged to the bishoprick of Glasgow.

Roseneath, anciently *Rosnachoich*, 10 miles W. of *Dunbarton*, and the most westerly part of the shire, is a peninsula in the form of a parallelogram, 7 miles long and 2 broad, between *Lochlong* and *Gairloch*; containing 747 inhabitants. It is a continued ridge of rising ground, in some parts rocky, without any hill or mountain. The higher grounds are covered with heath; but near the shore the fields are green. The soil is various, part of it being barren and part fertile, part deep, and part shallow. There are 13 miles of coast, in some places flat and sandy, but, in general, low and rocky. The arable lands are indifferently cultivated, and not very productive. In the Duke of *Argyle's* park, there is a remarkable rock, called *Wallace's leap*, 34 feet in height; which, though now at a considerable distance from the shore, bears evident marks of having been washed by the sea. It is affirmed that no rats can exist in this parish.

Row, 9 miles W. from *Dunbarton*, is 14 miles in length, and 3 in breadth; bounded on the E. by the parish of *Cardross*; on the NW. by *Lochlong*; on the W. by *Gairloch*; and on the S. separated by the *Frith of Clyde* from *Greenock*; containing 1243 inhabitants. The E. end of the parish is tolerably flat, but the greater part of it is hilly, and towards the NE. it is mountainous. The soil is light, and in some parts fertile; but a great proportion of it is sheep pasture. There are remains of several popish chapels. In different places have been found stone coffins, in which human bones were deposited.

DUNBARTONSHIRE—STATISTICAL TABLE.

Presbyteries.	Parishes.	Extent in Miles.		Inhabitants in		Ministers in 1818.	Stipends in 1755.	Patrons in 1818.
		Length.	Breadth.	1755.	1811.			
Dunbarton	Arroquhar	14	3	466	420	P. Proudfoot	L. s. d. 53 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sir James Colquhoun.
	Bonhill	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	901	2791	W. M'Gregor	66 5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Duke of Montrose.
	Cardross	7	3	795	2859	Arch. Wilson	101 11 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Crown.
Glasgow	Cumbernauld	7	4	2503	2534	Jo. Watson	64 18 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lord Elphinston.
	Dunbarton	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1427	3121	Ja. Oliphant	—	Town Council.
Dunbarton	Kilmarnock	5	3	1193	879	And. White	62 9 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Campbell of Stonefield.
	Kilpatrick, New	7	5	1390	1404	G. Simm	66 10 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Duke of Montrose.
	Ditto, Old	8	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1281	3428	W. Macartney	74 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lord Blantyre.
Glasgow	Kirkintulloch	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	1696	3740	Ad. Foreman	66 18 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Captain Fleming.
Dunbarton	Luss	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	978	963	Jo. Stewart	63 17 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sir James Colquhoun.
	Roseneath	7	2	521	631	Rob. Story	70 4 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Duke of Argyle.
	Row	14	3	853	1243	Al. M'Arthur	75 0 0	Ditto.

16. CLACKMANNANSHIRE.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE, a small county of an irregular figure, is bounded on the south by the Forth, which divides it from Stirlingshire, and on all other sides by the counties of Perth and Fife; lying between $56^{\circ} 5'$ and $56^{\circ} 14'$ N. latitude, and between $3^{\circ} 38'$ and $3^{\circ} 51'$ W. longitude from Greenwich; being 6–9 miles from north to south, and 8–10 from west to east. It consists of 48 square miles, or 30,720 English acres; of which 23,000 are cultivated, 900 are covered with natural wood, and about 2000 with plantations. In 1811, it contained 5 parishes, 1,995 inhabited houses, 2,781 families, 5,715 males, 6,295 females, and 12,010 inhabitants. The valued rent is 26,482*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* Scots; and the real rent, in 1811, was estimated at upwards of 32,000*l.* Sterling.

Mountains. The Ochils, a mountainous ridge in this shire, lie from east to west; forming, to the cultivated districts, an excellent defence against the north winds. Their southern acclivities are steep, exhibiting rocks, patches of grass and of corn. To the eastward they are green, with spots of moor and moss; and their northern exposure is covered with moss and heath. Ben-cleugh, in the centre of the hills, is the highest in that ridge, being 2450 feet above the level of the sea. From its long and flat summit there is an extensive prospect. Dunmyat, or Deniat, is 1345 feet in height; and its south side is rocky, and almost perpendicular.

Rivers. The *Devon* rises in the parish of Blackford, on the north side of the Ochil hills. In a circuitous course it runs eastward, through a valley of the same name, to the border of Kinross-shire, where it rushes through a horrible chasm about 80 feet deep, very narrow, and covered by one arch called the Rumbling Bridge, 350 yards below a cas-

cade called the Devil's Miln. Suddenly changing the direction of its course, it turns westward, forces its way through obstructing rocks—falls with a loud noise into a pit named the *Cauldron-lin*—in one sheet precipitates from a height upwards of 30 feet, upon huge stones torn from the face of the rock—flows by Tillicoultry, Alva, &c. and loses itself in the Forth two miles above Alloa, and almost due south of its source.

The *Black Devon*, from its origin in the Saline hills of Fife, flows westward, and falls into the Forth in the parish of Clackmannan. In its progress, two lakes or aqueducts are taken off from it, one of which is a reservoir called *Gartmore-dam*, 128 acres in extent, partly in the parish of Alloa, and partly in that of Clackmannan, for the purposes of driving the engine on the Alloa colliery and mills, and of cleaning the harbour; the other is a small lake, called *Tullygurth-dam*, of 45 acres.

Soil. The soil is various. The haughs of Devon vale are rich and fertile; their soil is deep, with a mixture of sand. Between this vale and the foot of the Ochils there is a light soil, on a bottom of gravel. Southward from the Devon the ground rises, and the soil, on a clay bottom, is less valuable; thence it descends towards the Forth; along the coast of which there is a level tract of rich clay soil. The improvements in agriculture have been carried on with great spirit and success.

Minerals.—South from the Ochil ridge, the country seems to be a large field of coal, ironstone and limestone. The rocks in the Ochils are composed of red and grey whinstone, and different kinds of schist. On the estate of Airthrey, an attempt, in the middle of last century, was made to work a silver mine, and some ore was obtained; but the work was soon abandoned. In the beginning of that century, the proprietors of Alloa discovered a valuable stratum of silver ore, in the glen that divides the middle hill from the wood hill of Alva, which for some time was productive, but was soon ex-

hausted. Other attempts of a similar nature were made, which proved unsuccessful; but a considerable quantity of cobalt ore was discovered. About half a century ago, in the Miln-glen of Tillycultry, a copper mine was, for a short time, wrought by an English company, but was given up, being unprofitable. In Glencairn, west of Castle Campbell, silver ore has been found; and, at one period, lead and copper mines were wrought above the village of Dollar.

An accurate delineation of this county may be found in Stobie's map of Perthshire.

Towns.—*Clackmannan* is a small, meanly built town, consisting of one broad street, on a sloping hill, about 190 feet above the level of the Forth, 2 miles from Alloa, and 22 above Leith. It has a considerable trade in coal. There is a harbour for small vessels at the mouth of the Black Devon. On the summit of the rising ground, are the remains of a rectangular square tower, 79 feet in height, said to have been built by King Robert Bruce. It commands an extensive prospect of the surrounding country. Adjoining to that tower, there is, or lately was, an old mansion, the residence of the family of Bruce, till the direct line became extinct in 1772. A large sword, with a helmet, used, it is said, by Robert Bruce at the battle of Bannockburn, was, in 1791, bequeathed, by the widow of Henry Bruce, the last of the line, to the Earl of Elgin. There is abundance of coal in that neighbourhood. On the banks of the Devon, north of the town, within 3 miles of the port of Alloa, an iron manufactory of considerable extent was, not many years ago, established; and several of the works were formed by excavations made in a rock. In the river Forth, above and below Clackmannan, the tides exhibit a singular phenomenon, which happens always in good weather, during the neap tides, and sometimes also during the spring tides. When the water has flowed three hours, it then runs back for about an hour and an half, nearly as far as when it began to flow. It returns immediately, and flows during another hour and

an half to the same height it was before; and this change takes place both in the flood and ebb tides. In boisterous weather this phenomenon is not regular.

Alloa is an irregularly built market town, with a tolerable harbour and an excellent dry dock, on the Forth, 2 miles W. of Clackmannan, 7 E. of Stirling, and 16 W. of Dunfermline. It has a glass house, and a considerable trade in coal. The manufactures are linen, muslin, ropes, nails, bricks, tiles, and a foundry. The river at high tide is about half a mile in breadth. At neap tides, it rises 12–15 feet, and at spring tides 17–22. It has been ascertained, that the bottom of the harbour is nearly on a level with the top of the pier of Leith; and to the westward is Alloa ferry, where the river is about 500 yards broad. On each side a pier has been built. On the east side of the town is a fine seat, with elegant gardens, belonging to the family of Marr. The tower, which was built in the 13th century, is 89 feet high, with walls 11 feet in thickness. In this tower many of the Scottish Princes received their education, under the superintendence of the Erskines, Earls of Marr, who were governors of Stirling Castle. About a mile E. of the town, there is an upright stone, 7 feet 4 inches above the surface of the ground, and 3 feet in breadth. Upon it there is neither inscription nor sculpture.

Castle Campbell, once the residence of the family of Argyle, is pleasantly situate NNE. of Alloa, on a steep, peninsulated rock, between two hills in a deep glen of the Ochils, shagged with wood, and watered by a rivulet. This pile of building was formerly called the *castle of Gloom*, in the parish of *Dolour*, bounded by the glen of *Care*, and washed by the burn of *Sorrow*; but, by an act of parliament about the year 1493, its designation was changed into that of *Castle Campbell*. It continued to be the occasional residence of the family of Argyle, until it was demolished by the Marquis of Montrose, in the year 1645, and ever since it has been in ruins. From this castle a passage was

cut through the rock more than 100 feet deep, and 6 feet wide, to the burn below. Shaded by the trees, and the impending rocks, it has now become so dark and gloomy, that no person can see but a little way down into it. The whole scenery there is awfully romantic.

At the south-west extremity of this shire, half a mile below Stirling, on a peninsula formed by the Forth, are the ruins of Cambuskenneth Abbey, which was founded by David I., A. D. 1147, for Augustine monks. Here James III. and his Queen were buried. During the space of two centuries after its foundation, this abbey was every year acquiring fresh additions of wealth and power. Several parliaments were held here, and many of the abbots were men of eminence as politicians, as well as men of learning. Alexander Miln, abbot of this place, was the first president of the College of Justice, and was employed by James V. in several embassies. In 1559, great part of this abbey was demolished by the Reformers. It was originally an extensive building; but nothing of it at present remains, except the bell tower, the stair case, and a few broken walls. At the Reformation, its revenue was—money, 930*l.* 13*s.* 4½*d.* Scots; 11 chalders, 11 bolls, 2 firlots wheat; 31 chalders, 6 bolls, 3 firlots, 3 pecks, 2 lippies meal; 28 chalders, 12 bolls, 3 firlots, 3 pecks, 2 lippies bear; 19 chalders, 15 bolls, 3 firlots, 3 pecks, 2 lippies oats. James VI. conferred the temporalities of this and other two priories on John Earl of Marr, son to the regent. That family continued in the possession of the barony of Cambuskenneth, till the year 1737, when it was purchased by the town council of Stirling, for the benefit of Cowan's hospital, to which it still belongs.

Sir Ralph Abercrombie and his brother Sir Robert, were born at Tullibody, in this county.

Seats in this county.—*Alloahouse*, Erskine of Marr.—*Castle Campbell*, in ruins.—*Clackmannan house*, Bruce of Kennet.—*Shaw Park*, Earl of Mansfield.—*Tullibody*, Abercrombie, 5 miles from Stirling.

This shire is divided into the following parishes.

Alloa, in the presbytery of Stirling, and 7 miles E, is 4 miles in length, and 2 in breadth; containing 5096 inhabitants. Bounded on the S. by the Forth, it consists of 3900 acres. The tract along the bank of the Forth and on the Devon, is a rich carse soil. Towards the middle of the parish, which is the most elevated district, the soil is light, and the land is of an inferior quality, but tolerably fertile. Most of the parish is enclosed, and several districts are greatly improved. Of coal there is abundance. The valued rent is 7492*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* Scots. In the NE. corner is Shaw Park, the seat of Earl of Mansfield, ornamented by thriving plantations, and commanding an extensive prospect.

Clackmannan, in the presbytery of Stirling, and 9 miles E, is of an irregular form, 6 miles in length, and 2-5 in breadth; containing 3605 inhabitants. Bounded on the S. by the Forth, which is a mile in breadth, and of sufficient depth for large vessels, it consists of 7192 acres, of which 166 are natural wood, and 530 plantations. Along the Forth are 1000 acres of fertile carse soil; elsewhere, there are patches of light dry soil, and some of a rich black loam; but a cold clay soil predominates. There have been recently considerable improvements in agriculture. The valued rent is 9155*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* Scots. A district of about 1300 acres on the NW. side, is disjoined from the rest of the parish by a part of the parish of Alloa. There is plenty of coal; and an iron work has been erected at Sauchie, under the firm of the Devon Company. There are ruins of several towers, once occupied by noble families.

Dollar, in the presbytery of Stirling, about 12 miles E. of that town, and as far W. from Kinross, three miles long and one broad; containing 743 inhabitants. It is bounded on the N. by the Ochil hills, and traversed by the Devon from E. to W. The soil is various. The Ochils, partly mossy, partly rocky, and partly gravel, are covered with verdure, yielding excellent pasture for sheep. Towards the

foot of the hills, the soil is light, and mixed with gravel; and that of the flat lands is of the same quality nearly. Southward of the river, the soil is wet, inclining to clay. A great proportion of the parish is enclosed and cultivated; and some districts are considerably improved. There is abundance of coal, ironstone and freestone in different parts, and whinstone in the Ochils. Near the village of Dollar are two little mounds, in one of which two urns were found. Castle Campbell has been already mentioned.

Logie, in the presbytery of Dunblane, two miles northward of Stirling, is 4 miles long, and 3-4 broad; containing 2227 inhabitants. It is partly in three shires, viz. Stirling, Perth and Clackmannan. One half of the soil is strong carse clay, and the other dry and hilly ground fit for pasture. Coal abounds in this parish; and there are some appearances of silver and copper mines. Cambuskenneth Abbey has been already noticed. From the top of Dunmyat, a conical hill, may be seen part of twelve counties.

Tillicoultry, in the presbytery of Dunblane, 4 miles N. of Alloa, is 6 miles in length, and 1-2½ in breadth; containing 1025 inhabitants. It consists of above 6000 Scots acres, of which 4000 are in the Ochil hills, and the remainder south of them watered by the Devon. The hills afford good pasture; the low grounds are enclosed and well cultivated. The soil, in general, is dryfield, of a rich quality; at the foot of the hills it is a shallow loam; the haughs near the Devon are a deep loam mixed with sand; some tracts are clay; and the moors are covered with heath. The valued rent is 3389*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* Scots. There is abundance of coal and freestone, with whinstone and ironstone; and there are appearances of copper and other minerals. A druidical circle, composed of upright stones, 60 feet in diameter, is situated on the S. end of Cuninghar. The house of Tullibody stands on the bank of the river Forth, a mile E. from the mouth of the Devon. On the N. it is sheltered by a wooded bank.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE--STATISTICAL TABLE.

Presbyteries.	Parishes.	Extent in Miles.		Population in		Ministers in 1818.	Stipends in 1818.	Patrons in 1818.
		Length.	Breadth.	1755.	1800. 1811			
Stirling	Aloa -	4	2	5816	5214 5096	J. Maxton -	l. s. d. 81 13 4	Crown.
	Clackmannan -	6	4	1913	2961 3605	Rob. Moodie -	72 18 7½	Lord Dundas.
	Dollar -	3	1	517	683 743	And. Mylne -	56 15 6½	Crawford Tait.
Dunblane -	Tillicoultry -	6	1½	787	916 1025	H. Anderson -	70 16 8	Wardlaw of Tillicoultry.

17. KINROSS-SHIRE.

KINROSS-SHIRE, formerly a part of the county of Fife, is bounded on the west and north by Perthshire, and on the other sides by Fife; lying between $56^{\circ} 7\frac{1}{2}'$ and $56^{\circ} 20'$ N. latitude, and between $3^{\circ} 17'$ and $3^{\circ} 35'$ W. longitude from Greenwich; being 6–10 miles from N. to S., and 9–11 from W. to E.; consisting of about 78 square miles, or 49,920 English acres. In 1811, it contained 7 parishes, 1,364 inhabited houses, 1,680 families, and 7,245 inhabitants. The valued rent is 20,250*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* Scots; and, in 1811, the real land rent was estimated at 83,487*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* Sterling.

Surface and Soil. The surface of this county is greatly varied. The middle district is comparatively low, with some gentle risings. The boundaries everywhere are hilly, except a narrow passage at the eastern extremity, where the river Leven issues from the lake. On the north it is bounded by the Ochils, on the south by Cleish hills, on the east and south-east by Balneartie hill and the West Lomond. The acclivities of those hills are verdant, and their summits partly heath or moorland. The low lands are diversified with corn and grass fields, moors, morasses, plantations, villages and seats. There is variety of soil. Stiff clay—mossy soil on freestone—light and dry soil on rotten whinstone. A considerable proportion of this soil is enclosed—modern improvements in husbandry are introduced—flax, turnips, and artificial grasses are cultivated—pasture lands are sheltered by belts of plantations.

Minerals. There is no coal in this shire; but abundance of lime, whinstone, and freestone.

Lakes and Rivers. The most considerable lake is *Lochleven*, about 15 miles in circumference, in some places 24 fathoms in depth, bounded on the SE. by Lomond hill, and on the S. by that of Balneartie, or Benarty. It contains

several islands; the most distinguished of which lies near the western shore, $1\frac{3}{4}$ acre in extent, encompassed with a rampart of stone, nearly of a quadrangular form. Its castle, mentioned in history as early as 1335, consisted of many apartments, all of which are now in ruins. There Mary Queen of Scots was sometime confined; and thence she made her escape, May 1568. The Earl of Northumberland was imprisoned there from 1569 to 1572. St Serf's island, containing 48 acres of good pasture, was anciently a residence of the Culdees, and afterwards the seat of a priory for canons regular of St Augustine. In the 12th century, it was united to the priory of St Andrews by David I. and Portmoak monastery was annexed to St Leonard's College by John Winram, sub-prior of St Andrews, October 5th, 1570. This monastery is so completely demolished, that scarce a vestige remains to show the place where it stood. Loch-Leven receives the Gairney, the North and South Quech, with other small streams, and is famous for its delicious trouts. The river *Leven* issues from the east end of the lake, flows eastward, and loses itself in the Frith of Forth.

A survey of this county is included in Ainslie's accurate map of Fifeshire.

Towns. *Kinross* is a small manufacturing, and market town, and the capital of the county, situate half a mile west of Lochleven, in a plain, 15 miles S. of Perth in the road to Queensferry, 26 E. of Stirling, 13 N. of Dunfermline, and 25 NNW. of Edinburgh. It was formerly noted for cutlery ware; but its chief manufacture at present is linen. On the border of the lake there is an elegant seat, built by the celebrated architect Sir William Bruce, the proprietor, A.D. 1685, and surrounded with plantations. The residence of the Earls of Morton, in that neighbourhood, was demolished in 1723; but its site may be still traced north of the present garden.

Miln-a-thort, vulgarly pronounced Mills of Forth, and a

mile N. of Kinross, is a village, containing several well built houses, and three places of worship besides the parish church.

There are few remains of antiquity in this shire. On several hills, particularly towards the south, are vestiges of watch-towers, or places of defence.

Seats in this County.—*Blair*, Baron Adam.—*Cleish-park*, Young, Cleish parish.—*Kinross-house*, Graham, on the west border of Lochleven.—*Tullibole*, Moncrieff, Baronet, Tullibole parish.

This shire is divided into the following parishes.

Argask, partly in Perthshire, is bounded by the parishes of Strathmiglo, Abernethy, Dron, Forgandenny, Forteviot and Orwell. It is traversed from S. to N. by the highway from Queensferry to Perth. (see *Perthshire*.)

Cleish, in the presbytery of Dunfermline, and 8 miles N, is 6 miles from E. to W, and 1-1½ in breadth; containing 604 inhabitants. The N. side of the parish consists of meadow grounds; a little higher lies the arable land, above which is a tract of damp ground, yielding coarse grass and heath. Towards the S. the hills are covered with pasture. The soil in the western district is a strong clay; about the middle it is gravelly; in the SE. quarter it is cold and tilly. The whole parish consists of about 5000 acres, of which 1500 are arable, for the most part enclosed, but not much improved, except in a few districts. The valued rent is 2703*l.* Scots. There are four lakes among the hills; one of them 1½ mile in circuit. Of excellent freestone there is abundance, with whinstone, limestone and coal. On several of the hills are remains of forts, or watch-towers; the most noted is on the hill of Drumglow. The road from Queensferry to Perth passes through this parish.

Forgandenny, partly in Perthshire;—*q. v.*

Fossaway, partly in Perthshire;—*q. v.*

Kinross, in the presbytery of Dunfermline, 15 miles S. of Perth, and 15 N. of Queensferry, is 3½ miles from N. to S,

and 3 in breadth; containing 2214 inhabitants. The surface is mostly flat. Some of the soil is a strong clay; but the greater part is a thin black earth on a bottom of gravel. It is watered by three small rivers, all of which fall into Lochleven. The valued rent is 400*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots. Little progress has been made in the modern agricultural improvements.

Orwell, sometimes called Milnathort and Mills-a-forth, in the presbytery of Dunfermline, and one mile N. from Kinross, is 6 miles from E. to W, and about 5 in breadth; containing 2113 inhabitants. It consists of 16,384 Scots acres, of which 3210 are under tillage—in pasture and croft 13,124—gardens 50. The soil of the S. district is clay and sand; near the village it is rich and fertile; northward the ground, of a light and sandy soil, gradually rises to the top of the Ochil hills. A considerable proportion of the parish is enclosed and well cultivated. There are several freestone quarries. In the eastern district, are the ruins of the castle of Burleigh, formerly the residence of Lord Burleigh. It is a square surrounded by a wall 10 feet high, with a deep ditch. The castle is demolished, part of the wall is fallen down, and the ditch partially filled up.

Portmoak, in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy, and 9 miles NNW, is of an irregular figure, 5–7 miles long, and 4–6 broad; containing 1246 inhabitants. It consists of 6404 Scots acres, of which 4054 are arable, 300 are moss, 300 meadow, 400 hill, and 350 moor. The surface is diversified with hills, cultivated fields, meadows, moss, and plantations. There is a variety of soil. A considerable part of the parish is enclosed, but indifferently cultivated. The valued rent is 4515*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots. The hill ground of the SW Lomond is covered with verdure, affording excellent pasture for sheep. There is plenty of limestone, freestone and moorstone. The hospital of Scotland Well was situate at the bottom of the Bishop's hill, and was founded by William Malvisine, bishop of St Andrews. The monastery of Portmoak, formerly mentioned, was in this parish. A parchment manufacture is established here.

KINROSS-SHIRE—STATISTICAL TABLE.

Presbyteries.	Parishes.	Extent in Miles.		Population in		Ministers in 1818.	Stipends in 1755.	Patrons in 1818.
		Length.	Breadth.	1755.	1800. 1811.			
Dunfermline	Cleish	6	1	692	604	W. Dalling	L. s. 53 12 2½	Graham of Kinross.
Auchterarder	Fossaway	3½	2	1765	1571	Geo. Graham	—	Ditto.
Dunfermline	Kinross	3½	3	1310	2214	G. C. Buchanan	—	Ditto.
—	Orwell	6	5	1821	2036	Pat. Spence	68 3 4	Ditto.
Kirkaldy	Portmoak	6	5	996	1151 1246	Hu. Laird	62 13 4	Ditto.

18. FIFESHIRE.

FIFESHIRE is bounded on the north by the Frith of Tay, on the east by the German ocean, on the south by the Frith of Forth, and on the west by the shires of Perth, Clackmannan and Kinross; lying between $56^{\circ} 1'$ and $56^{\circ} 27'$ N. latitude, and between $2^{\circ} 35'$ and $3^{\circ} 39'$ W. longitude from Greenwich; being 14–17 miles from north to south, and 30–40 from west to east. Of the whole extent, which may be calculated at 500 square miles, or 32,000 English acres, about four-fifths may be considered arable, and one-eighth part covered with plantations. The valued rent is 363,192*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* Scots; and, in 1811, the land rent was estimated at 335,290*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* Sterling. This shire, in 1811, contained 4 presbyteries, 60 parishes, 13 royal boroughs, 59 villages, 17,518 inhabited houses, 26,352 families, 45,968 males, 55,304 females, 5,073 persons chiefly employed in agriculture, 15,564 employed in trade and manufactures, and 101,272 inhabitants.

Rivers.—The only rivers of note are the *Leven* and the *Eden*. The former takes its rise in a lake of the same name, and flows eastward 10 or 12 miles to the Frith of Forth, into which it falls at the town of Leven. On this water there were lately 7 bleachfields, 2 cotton mills, 1 paper mill, 12 corn mills, 3 wauk mills, 7 lint mills, 1 flour mill, and 4 coal engines.—The latter originates on the confines of Perthshire, NW. of the Lomonds, flows eastward through a level tract, and discharges itself into a bay of the German ocean, 2 miles NNW. of St Andrews.—The water of *Orr*, a collection of several small streams, from Lochore and other sources, flows eastward to the Leven, in which it loses itself about half a mile above Cameron bridge.

There are several lakes, but none of them of any great extent. The loch of Lindores is nearly a mile in length,

and of equal breadth.—Kilconquhar loch, originally called Redmyre, is about two miles in circumference.—Lochgellie is three, and Camilla two miles in circuit; and Lochfettie, in the parish of Beath, is nearly as large as either of the two last mentioned.

Surface and Soil.—Though this county is not mountainous, there is great diversity of surface and soil. Along the Frith of Forth, from east to west, the land gently rises, with no considerable elevation above the sea, Largo Law and Burntisland excepted. The soil, in general, is a deep rich loam, good clay, and gravel mixed with loamy earth. In many places it lies on rotten rock. At Largo, Kinghorn, and Burntisland, where the ground is uneven, and broken into eminences and little hills, the soil is deep and rich, even as high as it is accessible to the plough. The breadth of this division is various. From Largo eastward it expands about three miles, exhibiting a beautiful tract of rich, flat and well improved land. From Leven westward to Kirkaldy, this tract of good land does not exceed one mile in breadth. Further west it is broader, with a gentle acclivity, but the surface is more uneven. The whole is abundantly productive.—In the central district, the soil is of a very inferior quality. Tracts of moss, moor and barren ground are interspersed from east to west throughout the county. Some of the hills are of considerable height. The East Lomond is 1260, and the West Lomond 1280 feet above the level of the sea, and are fit for pasture only. These hills are about 400 feet higher than Largo law on the south coast. The middle of this district is watered by the Eden, and the soil is light, dry and sandy: westward, and near the bottom of the Lomonds, it inclines to gravel. On the other side of that valley, and near the north ridge of hills, the soil is deeper, being in some places clay, and in others loam, excepting Eden's moor, which is a thin, mossy soil, mixed with sand. From Cupar eastward, the surface is more uneven, and the valley more confined; but the soil is generally loam,

and in some parts clay on a bottom of sand. On the north side of Eden's mouth, there is a tract of rich and well cultivated ground.—A ridge of hills, partly cultivated, and partly yielding excellent pasture, extends along the northern boundary. Some of the valleys are fertile, and others are wet on a bottom of clay. On the whole, this shire consists of an agreeable variety of hills and valleys in every direction; and along the south coast, there is a continued chain of towns, villages and harbours.

A great proportion of this county was improved at an early period; and about one-third of it may be considered as substantially and completely enclosed. Many of the districts are highly cultivated. There are few patches of natural wood, but many thriving plantations.—In a variety of places, there is abundance of coal, lime, ironstone and freestone of the best quality. In the northern district, there is whinstone; and in the Lomond hills, lead, with some appearances of copper.—Mineral springs have been discovered at Pettycur, Balgregie, Dysart, Orrock and Kinkell.

The history and antiquities of Fifeshire were published by Sir Robert Sibbald M. D. in 1710; and a correct edition of this work, with judicious notes and remarks, by the Reverend Dr Adamson of Cupar, was given to the public in 1803.—Ainslie's map of Fife and Kinross, was constructed from an actual survey, and engraved on six sheets, in 1775.

Towns, &c.—*St Andrews*, originally called Mucross, *i. e.* the promontory of boars; afterwards Kilrymont, *i. e.* cella in monte regis; next Kilrule, *i. e.* cella reguli, which name continued till the Scots and Picts were incorporated in the reign of Kenneth III., when it was changed into *St Andrews*,—a royal borough, and one of the most ancient towns in Scotland,—is situate on an elevated ground, at the bottom of a spacious bay, on the east coast;—12½ miles SSE. of Dundee, 9½ E. of Cupar, and 40 NE. of Edinburgh. It became an Episcopal see at a very early period; and was erected into a royal borough in the reign of David I.

In the times of popery, it was a city of considerable extent and great opulence. On the north side of the town, Swallow Street, now a public walk, was the residence of the merchants; and, in Cromwell's time, upwards of 60 ships belonged to this place. It was long the seat of an ecclesiastical hierarchy. Its prelates, who were counts palatine, enjoyed precedency in parliament over the whole peerage: they had power to act as legates of the pope, to coin money, confirm grants and privileges to abbeys and priories, and to crown the Scottish kings. No fewer than 27 Scottish nobles of high rank, held lands as vassals of that see. Under their patronage the city rose to great celebrity. To an annual fair, which began in the second week of Easter, and lasted 15 days, merchants resorted from most of the trading kingdoms in Europe; and upwards of 300 vessels from different quarters at that time anchored in the bay. The revenue of the prelates corresponded to their rank and dignity. At the Reformation, in 1562, it consisted of—money, 290*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* Scots; wheat, 30 chalders, 8 bolls, 3 firlots, 1 peck; bear, 41 chalders, 10 bolls, 2 firlots, 1 peck; meal, 12 bolls; oats, 67 chalders, 13 bolls, 3 firlots; peas, 4 bolls. When the church was reformed, this city fell into decay. At present, it consists of three streets, running nearly from east to west, but not quite parallel, as they all terminate on the cathedral; and they are intersected by lanes called *wynds*. The number of the inhabitants in the town and suburbs does not exceed 4700.—The government is vested in a provost, dean of guild, 4 baillies, a treasurer, and 22 councillors. The dean of guild has here the precedency of the baillies, and is president of the council in absence of the provost. The provost is not obliged to reside in the city; and he has this further privilege, that he may be re-elected every year as long as he lives; while none of the other office bearers can continue above 3 years in succession. There is little trade or business carried on in this place. The bay upon which it stands is spacious, but much expen-

ed to the NE. winds; and the harbour is small, with a difficult entrance. The chief objects worthy of notice are—the University, and the ruins of ancient buildings.

The *University* is the oldest complete establishment of that nature in Scotland. In 1410 a public school was opened, under the patronage of Bishop Wardlaw, for the study of divinity, law, medicine, and the liberal arts. This establishment received the sanction of Pope Benedict XIII., in September 3d, 1412. James I. granted a charter to this *Schola illustris*, as it was then called, and exempted it from all tolls, taxes and services, in March 1431. Under royal patronage it flourished, and increased so much, that 13 doctors of divinity, 8 doctors of laws, and many other learned men belonged to it; and it was frequented by a multitude of students. But no regular provision was hitherto made for the support of the professors. In 1444, bishop Kennedy, nephew to James I., founded a college, named *St Salvador's*, and endowed it for the maintenance of a principal, 6 fellows, and 6 poor scholars. The second foundation charter, dated St Andrews, A. D. 1458, specifies that it was to consist of a doctor in theology, to whom the rectory of the parish of Quhilts was assigned for his salary;—a licentiate in theology, whose salary was the rectory of Kemback;—a batchelor in theology, on whom the rectorship of Denino was bestowed;—4 masters in priest's orders, who were to receive small annual stipends;—and 6 poor scholars. The rectory of Kilmeny was assigned for the maintenance of the whole, with their servants; and all of them were to reside, eat and sleep, within the college. This charter was confirmed at Rome by Pope Pius II. September 1558. The immunities from all tributes, taxes and impositions, formerly granted to the university, were ratified and confirmed by King James III., and afterwards by James IV., in 1512; and extended to all moveables and immoveables, both within and without the city;—and again confirmed by James V. in 1522;—and by Mary, and her son James, at Stirling, in 1579;—and

by Charles II. at Whitehall, in 1672;—and by the Parliament at Edinburgh, in the same year;—also by James VII. at Whitehall, in 1685.

In 1512, St Leonard's College was founded by Prior Hepburn, who endowed it out of the revenue of the hospital which had been built for the reception of pilgrims, who repaired hither to visit the relics of St Andrew—out of the funds of the parish of St Leonard's—and other private property of his own. On the union of this college with St Salvator's, the buildings of it were sold, and converted into dwelling houses. In 1747, on a petition from the masters of these colleges, the British Parliament united both societies into one, under the designation of the *United College*. The revenue of this college is partly in tithes, and partly in the rents of lands. By augmentations of stipends granted by the Commissioners of Teinds to parochial ministers, that revenue has been lately diminished upwards of 600*l.* Sterling. Besides the 16 foundation bursaries belonging to this college, four of which are determined by competition at the beginning of every session, there are 23 other bursaries, established at different times by different benefactors, and in the gift of different patrons. The branches of education taught by the several professors, are Latin—Greek—Logic and Rhetoric—Mathematicks—Moral and Natural Philosophy—Chemistry and Civil History. The session commences about the end of October, and ends in the first week of May. The average number of students, for several years past, exceeded 140.

St Mary's College stands on the ground originally occupied by the *Schola illustris* already mentioned. Its endowments at first were inconsiderable, consisting merely of feuduties, and annualrents paid out of houses and lands in St Andrews, till the year 1512, when Archbishop Alexander Stewart bestowed on this institution the teinds of the parish of St Michaels of Tarvet, in the neighbourhood of Cupar. In 1537, Pope Paul III. founded the New College, dedi-

cated to the Blessed Virgin; and, in the following year, Archbishop Beaton, and his successor Cardinal Beaton, enlarged the buildings; and, for the support of the institution, granted, in addition to the former annexation, the whole teinds of Tynningham, Tannadice and Craig, besides certain lands in Fife and Forfarshire. In 1552, Archbishop Hamilton completed the foundation, and altered the plan of study. The founded persons enumerated in his charter are 37; viz. a provost, and two other principal masters, all teachers of divinity; a canonist, or professor of laws; three regents of philosophy; a lecturer on rhetoric, another on grammar; 8 bursars of theology; 16 students of philosophy, with a provisor, a janitor, and cook; all of whom lodged and boarded in the college. This continued till a new arrangement of study was introduced, by the advice of a commission of visitation appointed in 1570, in which was George Buchanan. Appropriated to the department of theology, it now consists of a primary professor of Theology, a professor of Divinity, a professor of Church History and Divinity, and a professor of Hebrew. The session of this college lasts four months; and the average number of students is 25. St Mary's and the United College are independent on each other, in respect of discipline and revenue; and in five cases only they act as a conjunct body, viz. in the election of a chancellor, a rector, and a professor of medicine—in conferring degrees—and in the management of the university library.—The *Senatus Academicus* consists of the principals and professors of both colleges; and the preses of the meeting is the Rector, who is chosen annually on the first Monday of March. The only persons eligible into that office are the two principals, and the two professors of divinity. The Rector is a civil judge in the University, before whom complaints may be brought against masters, or students; and to his court there lies an appeal from the judgments of either college, in matters of discipline. His assessors have no power to control his decisions. The principals and pro-

fessors wear black gowns: and the students of the United college wear scarlet gowns. In this college there are handsome apartments for lodging the students. There is also a public table for the bursars; and a separate table for such students as choose to board themselves. One of the masters presides at each table.

Of the Antiquities of St Andrews.—The tower and chapel of St Regulus, or *St Luke*, are still remarkably entire, though supposed to have been built in the fourth century. The tower is a square of 20 feet, and 107 feet in height, without any spire. The outside is of asidar work; the arches of the doors and windows are semicircular. The walls of the chapel on the east side of the tower remain; but those on the opposite side have been demolished.

The collegiate church of *Kirk-heugh*, founded by Constantine III. in the 12th century, stood on an eminence above the harbour. It had a provost and ten prebendaries, and belonged to the Culdees till the beginning of the 14th century. A chapel, or cell, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, on *Lady's Craig*, eastward of the pier, was long ago demolished by the encroachment of the sea.

The *priory* was founded by Robert, Bishop of St Andrews, in the reign of David I. The benefices belonging to it were—the priories of May, Pittenweem, Lochleven, and Monymusk, with 24 parish churches. The number of monks, in the 16th century, was 14, besides inferior servants; and the revenue of the priory was not less in value than what 9000*l.* Sterling would be at present. Prior Hepburn, about the year 1516, repaired, and added height to, the wall of the priory, with 16 turrets, round and square. The whole circuit of the wall is about 870 yards, 22 feet high, and 4 feet thick. The great gate is at the east end of the south street. Of the various buildings within the wall few vestiges remain. A vault belonging to the prior's house is SE. of the cathedral. The cloister, west of the prior's house, and where the *Senzie* market stood, is now

converted into a garden. The vaults of the sub-prior's house are still preserved, adjoining to an handsome house recently built, eastward of which was the refectory, or convent's dining room; and the garden in front of the house was a bowling green. The strangers' hall was within the precincts of St Leonard's College, SW. of the road that leads from the principal gate to the harbour. The teind barn is still in use; betwixt which and the prior's miln, the *New inn* was built by James V.; but the walls of this house were a few years ago demolished. The ruins of the granary are on the north, or opposite side, of the road.

The *Cathedral*, a magnificent building, and long the metropolitan church of Scotland, was founded by Bishop Arnold, A. D. 1162, improved and completed in 1320 by Bishop Lamberton, and demolished by the reformers in 1559. Its figure was that of a cross: its length from east to west measured 370 feet, the breadth 65, and the transept 180. A part of the south wall remains, measuring about 180 feet in length, and 30 in height. The west end consists of a highly ornamented gate with a pointed arch, called the *Golden Gate*; and over it is a large window. On each side of the gate was a polygonal tower; but that on the north side is fallen down. Betwixt the two turrets at the east end, were three windows, and over them a large one, nearly occupying the whole interval between the turrets.

In the town there are still some vestiges of the following religious houses, viz. a convent of Dominicans, erected by bishop Wishart, A. D. 1274, without the west port of the Northgate street. To this house the convents of Cupar and St Monance were annexed by James V. A convent of Observantines was founded by bishop Kennedy, near the situation of the High school, in the South street. The chapel, with a beautiful arched roof, remains. In the parish church there is a fine marble monument, erected in memory of Archbishop Sharp, who was murdered in Magus moor, four miles west of the town, May 3d, 1675. The united

College Church, built by Bishop Kennedy, is a fabric of admirable workmanship, absurdly modernized. In that church is a magnificent monument, erected by the same bishop; in opening which, after the Reformation, six silver maces were found. Kennedy was second son of Sir James Kennedy of Dunure, by the princess Mary, daughter of king Robert III.

On the north side of the town are the ruins of the *castle*, founded about the middle of the 12th century, on a steep rock, two sides of which are bathed by the sea. It was repaired and enlarged in 1318–1328, by Bishop Lamberton, and greatly improved by Cardinal Beaton. The walls at the principal entrance are still of their original height; but the apartments to the eastward have been razed to the foundation. In the NW. corner of the area is the Dungeon, 17 feet in depth, cut out of the solid rock. It is about five feet wide at top, but gradually widens, and is 12 feet in diameter at bottom.

Some remarks on St Andrews were published by William Douglas, A. D. 1728, 8vo. In the British Museum MSS. Harl. 6375, 4to, is a treatise, composed by Mr George Martin of Clermont in 1685, entitled *Reliquiæ D. Andreae*, a work of some merit, corrected by Dr Jamieson, and reprinted in the year 1797. Delineations of St Andrews, by Mr Grierson, lately published, are useful as a traveller's guide.

The fields on the south side of the town have a gentle ascent, and are highly cultivated and fruitful. On the north-west, there is a low sandy tract, two miles in length, and partly appropriated to the amusement of golf. The soil is chiefly sea sand, clothed with verdure; and in one place there is a large bed of shells below the surface. The ancient bank of the sea is south and south-west of the whole of that level tract; so that many hundred acres, which are now arable land or good pasture, must, at a remote period, have been under water. But, for two centuries past, the sea has again been encroaching along that part of the coast. The

proprietor of Kinkell, two miles E. of the town, had, by the old charters of that estate, the privilege of driving his cattle and goods westward along the coast, and round the castle, which is now impracticable. In the 15th century, the inhabitants of the city played at bowls upon the east and north sides of the castle, which are now covered by the sea at every tide; and the site of a chapel, many yards without the extremity of the pier, is now scarcely visible at low water.

The *Gairbride*, of six arches, over the Eden, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW. of St Andrews, was built by Bishop Henry Wardlaw, who died A. D. 1440. Two miles NE. of that bridge, and near the neat village of Leuchars, stood an ancient mansion, called the castle of Leuchars; beyond which there is a sandy and partially cultivated district, called Tentsmoor, or Sheughy-dyke, of which many fabulous stories have been told.

Cupar is an ancient, tolerably built royal borough, and the seat of a presbytery; containing, in 1811, 4758 inhabitants, including the parish, pleasantly situate in an extensive valley on the left bank of the Eden; $30\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE. of Edinburgh, 13 SSW. of Dundee, 22 E. of Perth, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ W. of St Andrews. It is governed by a provost, 3 baillies, a dean of guild, 13 guild councillors, and 8 trades councillors or deacons. United with St Andrews, Perth, Dundee, and Forfar, it sends a member to the British Parliament. The trade of this place is inconsiderable; its manufactures are coarse linen, osnaburghs, silesias, sheetings, &c. The castle, the chief seat of the Earls of Fife, stood on an eminence at the angle where the two streets meet, and was often the subject of fierce contention, in the times of Robert I. and David II.; but no vestige of it remains. A convent of Dominicans was founded by the Macduffs, Earls of Fife, at the foot of the Castlehill; and afterwards it was annexed to St Monance. On a spot called Playfield, on the Castlehill, theatrical representations were exhibited, before the Reformation. The greater part of the level tract, W. and SW.

of Cupar, was anciently an extensive lake, or inlet of the sea. Garlie bank, south from the town, is the highest ground in the parish, and famous for a treaty signed there, June 13, 1559, between the Duke of Chatellherault, commanding the army of the Queen-Regent, and the Earl of Argyle, commander of the forces of the Congregation. In that neighbourhood is the castle of Scotstarvet, a noted landmark. Three miles below Cupar, on the same river, is *Dairsie* castle, in ruins. It was anciently a place of considerable importance. In the minority of David II. it was chosen by the Regents, as the seat of their parliament, in 1335. When Archbishop Spottiswood purchased the estate of Dairsie, he built a fine parish church there, in 1622.

At *Balmerino*, about 7 miles N. of Cupar, on the coast of the Frith of Tay, an abbey for Cistercian monks was founded by Alexander II. A. D. 1229; and at the Reformation was erected into a temporal lordship, in favour of Sir James Elphinston of Barnton, who, in 1604, was created Lord Balmerinoch. Some pillars of curious workmanship, semicircular vaults, &c. remain. The revenue of this abbey, in 1562, was—money, 70*l.* 2*s.* 10½*d.* Scots; wheat, 4 chalders; bear, 21 chalders, 12 bolls, 3 firlots, 3½ pecks; oats, 4 chalders, 14 bolls, 1 firlot, 3½ pecks; meal, 15 chalders, 2 firlots; poultry, 763. South-west of Balmerino, near the church of Cricch, in a valley, are the ruins of a castle, sometime occupied by Cardinal Beaton; and to the NW. is Norman's law, a high hill, whose summit was anciently fortified. Within Melville-park, near an elegant seat belonging to the Earl of Leven and Melville, there is a square tower, in tolerable preservation, which was sometime occupied by Cardinal Beaton. On the walls are several distinct heads of that prelate in relievo; and the arms of the family of Beaton are not effaced.

Newburgh, is a mean royal borough of one street, and some lanes, 10½ miles NW. of Cupar, and 11½ SE. of Perth, on the south bank of the Tay, opposite to a small

island in the middle of the river. This place has a harbour, consisting of three piers; and some trade in osnaburghs and brown linen. Wood, iron, flax, wine, &c. are imported. The exports are wheat, barley, and oats. About 580 yards from the west port of Newburgh, and 185 from the Tay, on the right hand of the road to Abernethy, there is an upright pillar, called *Mugdrum Cross*, with sculpture almost defaced. — *Macduff's Cross*, a large square block of freestone, 1560 yards thence, was broken in pieces by the Reformers, A. D. 1599.—To the eastward of the town are the ruins of the abbey of Lindores, founded in the 12th century, for Benedictine monks, by David Earl of Huntingdon, brother to King William, upon his return from the Holy Land. At the Reformation, part of its income was—money, 240*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*; wheat, 11 chalders, 12 bolls, 3 firlots, 3 pecks; bear and malt, 40 chalders, 7 bolls, 1 firlot; meal, 49 chalders, 5 bolls, 3 firlots; oats, 2 chalders, 7 bolls; the small tithes omitted. In the year 1600, this abbey was erected into a temporal lordship, in favour of Patrick Lesly, son to the Earl of Rothes, who was created Lord Lindores. Part of the garden walls remains; but the extent of the ground occupied by the abbey is unknown, as many of the buildings have been completely razed. The upper part of the ridge of hills, that extends from Newburgh eastward to the mouth of the Tay, is covered with tolerable pastures; the lower part is well cultivated and fertile.

Auchtermuchty is a small royal borough, pleasantly situate, 4 miles S. of Newburgh, in the road to Falkland, and 9½ W. of Cupar. It was a part of the Earl of Fife's estate, and came by forfeiture to the Crown. It is governed by 3 bailies and 15 councillors. About a mile S. of the town, near the village of Daneshalt, there are remains of a camp, consisting of five concentric circular trenches, nearly equidistant from one another, and separated by banks of earth. The central spot is 22 feet diameter. The Danes, who invaded

the country, were here checked in their progress, defeated, and compelled to retreat.

Falkland, erected into a royal borough by James II., A. D. 1458, is now a decayed town, at the NE. base of the East Lomond hill, 9 miles SW. of Cupar, and $24\frac{1}{2}$ N. of Edinburgh. Here is one of the palaces that devolved to the Crown, by the forfeiture of the last Earl of Fife, in the reign of James I., A. D. 1425. It was much enlarged by James V. and James VI., by whom it was often occupied. In its vicinity, a large house was built by David Murray, Viscount of Stormont, then steward of Fife, on the site, it is said, of the old castle where David Duke of Rothesay was starved to death by his uncle in 1401—(he was interred at Lindores.) To the northward, there was an extensive park, planted with oaks, and stored with deer; but the English, during Cromwell's usurpation, cut down the timber, and laid the park waste. At present, scarce a vestige of the forest appears; and all the ground is cultivated. The affairs of the town are managed by 3 baillies, 13 councillors, and a clerk. To the westward, half a mile from Nuthill, are four parallel trenches, in the form of inverted wedges, from 250 to 300 yards in length.

Dunfermline is a royal borough, the seat of a presbytery, and a flourishing town, noted for its manufactures of table linen; on a rising ground, near the SW. extremity of the county; 13 miles NW. of Edinburgh, 23 E. of Stirling, 33 SW. of Cupar, 12 W. of Kinghorn, 3 from the sea, and 190 feet above its level. The government of it is lodged in a council of twenty-two. Malcolm Canmore usually resided in a castle on a peninsulated hill in the adjoining valley; near which a palace was afterwards built. The SW. wall of the palace remains, and tradition points out the chimney of the apartment where Charles I. was born. Adjoining to the palace, a house was built for Anne of Denmark, about 50 years ago inhabited, but recently demolished. A monastery

for Benedictine monks was founded by Malcolm Canmore, and completed by his son Alexander I. It was raised to the dignity of an abbey by King David, and richly endowed. Kirkaldy, Kinghorn, Burntisland, Musselburgh and Inveresk belonged to it. Edward I. of England wintered at Dunfermline; and the English soldiers almost entirely destroyed the abbey; sparing, however, the church, and a few cells for monks: But these were demolished at the Reformation in 1560. The church was some time the common cemetery of the Kings of Scotland. There Malcolm Canmore and his queen Margaret, with seven Scottish kings, were interred. The abbey was erected into a temporal lordship in 1593, and bestowed on Anne of Denmark, James VI.'s queen. At the Reformation, its revenues were—251*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* Scots; wheat, 28 chalders, 11 bolls, 1 firloft; bear, 102 chalders, 15 bolls, 2 firlots, 3 pecks; meal, 15 chalders; oats, 152 chalders, 2 firlots, 2 pecks; butter, 34 stone weight; lime, 19 chalders, 15 bolls; salt, 11 chalders, 2 bolls; capons, 374; hens, 746. From the church steeple there is a view of 14 different counties. The manufactures of diaper or table linen, have been carried on in this town to a considerable extent. In 1792, there were 1200 looms employed in this branch of trade; and of these above 800 belonged to the parish. The value of goods annually manufactured, for some time past, has been from 50,000*l.* to 60,000*l.* Sterling. Northward of the town, the country is hilly, bleak, and covered with heath; but abounds in limestone, ironstone and coal. Below the town, are the ruins of Roseyth castle, consisting of a large square tower, with some low buildings adjoining, on a rock at full tide surrounded by the Forth. It was anciently the seat of the Stuarts of Roseyth, or Duni-deer, and at present is the property of the Earl of Hopeton.

Inverkeithing, is an ancient, small, meanly built, royal borough, consisting of one street, on a declivity, with a harbour and commodious bay open to the south-east, 2½ miles from the North Ferry, in the road to Kinross. The

exports are coal and salt; the imports are chiefly wood, iron, slate, &c. The constitution of this borough has some singularities. The town council must not consist of fewer than 20 members; and the councillors continue in office during life and residence. The provost, 2 baillies, dean of guild and treasurer, are annually elected by the councillors and 5 deacons. With the boroughs of Queensferry, Stirling, Culross and Dunfermline, it sends a member to the British parliament. This town was formerly walled, contained a convent of Franciscans, and was a royal residence during the reign of David I. About a mile northward, on a rising ground, there is an upright stone, 8 or 10 feet high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and 1 thick, with some figures rudely cut upon it, now greatly defaced. It was the monument, perhaps, of some chieftain that had fallen in battle.

The *North Ferry* is a mean village, on the coast of the Frith, which is here 2 miles in breadth. Situate on the great road from Perth to Edinburgh, this passage is preferred to all others, especially in stormy weather. The conveyance is easy, and under excellent regulations. In this place, there was formerly a chapel, founded by Robert I.: its area has been converted into a burying ground.

To the eastward of North Ferry is Donibristle, a seat of the Earl of Moray, environed by gardens, enclosures and plantations. James Stewart, prior of St Andrews, was created Earl of Moray, February 10, 1562. Two miles and a half beyond this seat, is the village of Aberdour, where there was formerly a convent of Franciscan nuns; a field near the manse is called Sisterlands to this day. Opposite to this village, in the Frith, is the island of *Inchcolm*, by some writers called *Aemonia*, about half a mile long, and scarcely 150 paces where broadest. The eastern part is high, and surrounded by steep rocks; and slopes westward, where it is covered with grass. An abbey was founded here by Alexander I., about the year 1123, for canons regular of St Augustine, and liberally endowed by several benefactors.

Walter Bowmaker, abbot of this place, was one of the continuators of John Fordun's Scoti-chronicon. A considerable part of this abbey still remains. Its revenue, at the Reformation, was—money, 426*l.* Scots;—wheat, 2 chalders, 8 bolls, 1 firloft, 10 pecks;—bear, 8 chalders, 9 bolls;—meal, 14 chalders, 14 bolls;—oats, 11 chalders, 12 bolls. At the period now mentioned, Lord Doune was commendator of this abbey; and the whole of the property is still in the family of Moray.

Burntisland, is a small, indifferently built town, erected into a royal borough by James VI., on a rocky peninsula, at the foot of a steep hill, three miles west of Kinghorn. It is governed by 21 persons, under the denomination of guild-councillors, trades-councillors, and a provost. No manufacture or trade is carried on in this place, except ship-building. The harbour is commodious, easily entered, secure, and of considerable depth. On the SE. side of the harbour are some remains of a fort. This town gave the title of Lord to Sir James Wemyss, who married the heiress of the Earl of Wemyss.—To the eastward the beach is sandy, till it approaches the harbour of Pettycur; beyond which, basaltic rocks stretch along the shore to Kinghorn. On the hills north of Burntisland, are traces of ancient fortifications. About nine miles inland, near *Loch-Ore*, were lately vestiges of a square encampment, surrounded by several ramparts and ditches, now entirely defaced. Towards the extremity of that lake, are the ruins of a castle, built by Duncan de Lochore, in the year 1160. It consisted of a strong square tower, with many lower buildings, environed by a wall, with round towers, on the verge of the lake. For a considerable time it was possessed by the barons of Lochore, and then came to Sir Andrew Wardlaw of Torry, in whose family it remained till the time of King Charles I. After the Wardlaws, it came into the possession of Sir John Malcolm, whose descendant lately sold what remained of this barony. The lake is now drained. (see *Balingry* parish.)

Kinghorn is an irregularly and meanly built royal borough, partly situate on a steep declivity, bathed by the Frith of Forth, opposite to Leith, which is seven miles distant. United with Burntisland, Kirkcaldy and Dysart, it elects a member to serve in Parliament. The castle, no vestige of which remains, was a royal residence, till Robert II., giving his daughter in marriage to Sir John Lyon, granted this town in part of her portion. His representative, John Lord Glamis, was honoured by James VI. with the title of Earl of Kinghorn, July 1608, which was afterwards changed for that of Earl of Strathmore. A precipice westward of the town, is noted as the place where Alexander III. unfortunately lost his life, A.D. 1286. On a rock of the coast, a mile east of the town, are the ruins of Seafield castle, anciently a seat of the Moutrays, near which is a large cave.

Kirkcaldy, a royal borough and the seat of a presbytery, consists chiefly of one narrow street a mile in length, including its suburb, on a low sandy beach, three miles east of Kinghorn. The government of the borough is vested in 21 members; of whom 10 must be mariners, 8 merchants, and 3 craftsmen. The old council elect their successors; to whom, however, they do not resign their places, till they have voted along with them, and with the seven deacons of the incorporated trades, in the election of the magistrates, who consist of a provost, two baillies, a dean of guild, and a treasurer.—In 1334, David II. granted Kirkcaldy to the abbey of Dunfermline, in whose possession it continued till 1450, when the commendator and convent conveyed it to the baillies and community. At an early period, the trade and opulence of this place were considerable. In 1644, one hundred sail of ships belonged to this port; and betwixt that time and the Restoration, 94 ships belonging to Kirkcaldy, were either lost at sea, or captured by an enemy. After that period, the trade of Scotland was diverted into new channels; and Kirkcaldy was involved in the common fate,

In 1700, its shipping, upon which it had always depended, was reduced to two ferry boats and a coasting vessel of 50 tons burden. But, during the last century, its commerce and shipping again revived. Its prosperity, however, depends chiefly upon its manufactures of striped hollands, checks and ticks, a tannery, stocking frames, spinning of cotton, &c. It has a small dry harbour; and many vessels now belong to this port. This town is noted for being the birthplace of Michael Scot, the Friar Bacon of Scotland—Dr Drysdale a clergyman—Dr Adam Smith, author of an Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations—and several other learned men.—North-east of Kirkaldy, on a rising ground, are situate the house and village of Dunikeer, now called Pathhead; adjoining to which, on a rock overhanging the sea, are the ruins of the castle of Ravensheugh, once the seat of the Earls of Orkney. William the fourth Earl of this family, in 1470, resigned the earldom to James III., received the castle of Ravensheugh and lands adjacent, in recompense for his castle of Kirkwall, and ‘his haill right to the earldom of Orkney.’

Grange, about a mile westward from Kirkaldy, was the seat of Kirkaldy, a zealous partisan of Queen Mary, for whom he defended the castle of Edinburgh, and was put to an ignominious death by Morton the regent, A. D. 1573.—The elegant seat of Raith, stands on a rising ground, two miles NW. of the town, and is surrounded with plantations.

Dysart is a small royal borough, and sea port town, where shipbuilding is carried on, and abundance of coal and salt is exported. It consists of one principal street along the shore, with some lanes. In the beginning of the 16th century, it was erected into a borough; but its original charter is lost. The chapel, which belonged to a priory of Black Friars, was, some years ago, converted into a smith's forge.

Beyond Dysart, near the borough of Wester Wemyss, on a cliff about 30 feet above the level of the sea, is *Wemyss*

castle, in which Lord Darnley had his first interview with Mary Queen of Scots, A. D. 1565. The date of its construction is uncertain; but a part of the east wing is said to be nearly as old as *Macduff's* castle, in the vicinity of Easter Wemyss, two square towers whereof, and a considerable part of the surrounding wall, remain, on an eminence about 100 yards from the shore. Beyond Easter Wemyss, there are seven caves, all of which, excepting one, are about 100 yards from high water mark. Four of them, long ago, were fitted for pigeon houses. There are two at the bottom of the cliff, immediately under the ruins of Wemyss castle: One of them is called *Jonathan's Cave*, from a man who resided some time in it with his family: The entrance to the other is narrow; but the inside is spacious, with a well of excellent water. This cave is annually visited by young people, with lights, upon the first Monday of January O. S.; but the origin of this custom is not known. The seventh is called the *Court Cave*. — To the east of Wemyss Castle, there is another cave, 200 feet in length, 100 in breadth, and 30 in height, which was fitted up, 80 or 90 years ago, for a glass work; but the scheme failed.

Leven, a small village, is situate at the mouth of a river of the same name, 10 miles east from Kirkaldy, on a low sandy plain that stretches eastward several miles along the coast. It has no artificial harbour; but ships lye securely in the mouth of the river. In that neighbourhood, the Danes were defeated by the Scots under Constantine II.; and, in commemoration of this victory, a stone pillar was erected at *Doctan*, the sculpture on which is now defaced.

Kennoway, a few miles inland from Leven, is a small manufacturing town, of little note.

Largo, a mean village at the foot of a high hill, near the shore of a spacious bay, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. of Leven, and 8 W. of Pittenweem, is famous for being the birthplace of Alexander Selkirk, celebrated by De Foe, under the name of Robinson Crusoe, born A. D. 1670. Master of the ship Cinque-

ports, he was put on shore, A. D. 1703, on the island of Juan Fernandez, for mutiny. There he remained four years and four months, and was brought to England by Captain Woods Rogers. In a plain, about a mile west of the village, there are three upright stones, each measuring 6 yards above ground. There is no inscription or character upon them; but the tradition is, that they are grave stones of some Danish chiefs who had fallen in battle. Near those monuments is the ancient tower of Lundin, that forms a part of a modern building.

Largo-lax, a noted sea mark of a conical form, is upwards of 880 feet in height. In the parish of Largo, on the banks of the Keil, are the ruins of Balcruvie castle, once a place of considerable strength, belonging to a branch of the family of Crawford.

The coast from Largo to Fifeness, the eastern extremity of the county, is planted with small towns and villages, and the inland territory with handsome seats. Among the former are Ely, Pittenweem, the two Anstruthers, Kilrenny and Crail.

Ely is a mean village, noted only for its large, deep, safe and commodious harbour. At no great distance westward, and near Earl's ferry, is Kincaig rock, remarkable for its caverns. One of them, called Macduff's cave, penetrates into the rock about 200 feet, and forms a stupendous natural arch. It was formerly used as a place of retreat in times of danger. Here, according to tradition, Macduff, Earl of Fife, concealed himself after Macbeth's usurpation.

Pittenweem is a mean royal borough, with an indifferent harbour, 21 miles E. of Kirkcaldy, and 8 SW. of Crail. Here was formerly a house of canons regular of St Augustine, and a cell, dedicated to the mitred priory of St Andrews. The revenue of this house at the Reformation was—money, 41*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Scots; wheat, 4 chalders, 5 bolls; bear, 7 chalders, 2 bolls; meal, 4 chalders, 12 bolls, 2 firlots, 1½ peck; oats, 7 chalders, 2 bolls, 1 firlot, 3½ pecks;

peas, 1 chalder, 11 bolls; salt, 20 chalders. Half way between the beach and the abbey is a cave, consisting of two apartments. At the further end of the inner one is a well of excellent water. At the junction of the two apartments, there is a stone stair to a subterraneous passage that led to the abbey, where another stair landed in the dining hall. The passage between the stairs is blocked up. St Fillan was an abbot of Pittenweem, from which situation he retired, and died in the Highlands, A. D. 649.

Anstruther, Easter and Wester, are two inconsiderable boroughs, and fishing towns, separated from each other by a rivulet. In the former, some shipbuilding is carried on; and a custom-house is established. Towards the end of the 17th century, nearly one-third of the latter was destroyed by the sea. These two boroughs unite with Pittenweem, Kilrenny, and Crail, to send a member to the British Parliament. The harbour has a narrow entrance, and does not admit ships of burden.

Crail, formerly Caraille, was a place of some note as early as the ninth century. By a charter from Robert Bruce, it was erected into a royal borough; and, in the year 1517, the church was made collegiate. (see the *Parish*.) It is now a small, indifferently built town, consisting of two streets along the shore, 10 miles SE. of St Andrews. About the beginning of the 18th century, it was the rendezvous for the herding fishery in the Frith of Forth; but, since that period, this branch of trade has gradually declined, or been diverted into other channels. A priory once existed at Crail; but was suppressed before the Reformation. Upon the site of the castle where David I. died, a summer-house was erected.

Across the east point of Fife, there is a bulwark of stone, called Danesdyke, built, it is said, by the Danes, after their defeat near Leven. It is quite overgrown with grass, but can be distinctly traced. In that neighbourhood there is a

cave, where Constantine II. was put to death by the Danes, about the year 874. From Fifeness a ridge of rocks, called the Carr, runs out from it a considerable way, and renders doubling the Cape dangerous to seamen unacquainted with the coast.

Beside the villages already mentioned, this shire contains many others, among which are the following.—*Buckhaven*, on the south coast.—*Ceres*, 8 miles WSW. of St Andrews.—*Cellar-dykes*, near Easter Anstruther.—*Charlestown*, on the coast of the Forth.—*Collessie*, 6 miles W. of Cupar.—*Collinsburgh*, 5 miles from Pittenweem.—*St David's*, on the coast of the Forth.—*Ferry-port-on-Craig*, 11½ miles N. of St Andrews.—*Gallowtown*, near Pathhead.—*Kennoway*, 14 miles WSW. of St Andrews.—*Kilconquhar*, near the south coast.—*Kingsbarns*, 6¾ miles E. of St Andrews.—*Lesslie*, 3 miles W. of Markinch.—*Lethem*, 6 miles N. of the New inn.—*Leuchars*, 5½ miles N. of St Andrews.—*Limckilns*, SSW. of Dunfermline.—*Markinch*, near the Plasterer's inn.—*Newport*, 11 miles N. of St Andrews.—*Osnaburgh*, 3 miles E. of Cupar.—*Pathhead*, 1½ mile from Kirkcaldy.—*Pitlessie*, 4½ miles W. of Cupar.—*Strathmiglo*, 1½ mile W. of Auchtermuchty.—*Torryburn*, 4¾ miles from Dunfermline.

The noblemen and gentlemen's seats in this county are numerous. Some of the most distinguished are—*Airdit*, Anstruther, 4 miles E. of Cupar.—*Airdrie*, Anstruther.—*Balbirnie*, Balfour, near Markinch.—*Balcarras*, Lindsay, near Kilconquhar.—*Balcaskie*, Anstruther, near Pittenweem.—*Balchristie*, Christie, two miles from Largo.—*Balmuto*, Boswell, W. of Kirkcaldy.—*Birkhill*, Wedderburn, two miles W. of Balmerino.—*Blair*, Adam, S. of Kinross.—*Cambo*, Earl of Kellie, 7½ miles E. of St Andrews.—*Clatto*, Low, near Kemback.—*Cunnochie*, Paterson, 3½ miles W. of Cupar.—*Dalzell-lodge*, Dalzell, near Cupar.—*Donibristle*, Earl of Moray.—*Dunikeer*, Oswald, near Kirkcaldy.—*Duric*,

Christie, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N. of Leven.—*Dysart-house*, Lord Roslyn.—*Ely-house*, Anstruther, near Kilconquhar.—*Feddinch*, Lindsay, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW. of St Andrews.—*Fordel*, Henderson, 2 miles N. of Donibristle.—*Guilston*, Dewar, 3 miles N. of Largo.—*Hilton*, Deas, 2 miles from Cupar.—*Kemback-house*, 3 miles E. of Cupar.—*Largo-house*, Durham.—*Lathrisk*, Johnston, near Falkland.—*Leslie-house*, Earl of Rothes.—*Leuchars-castle*, Henderson, near Leuchars.—*Lochore*, Jobson.—*Lundin*, Erskine, W. of Largo.—*Melville-house*, Earl of Leven.—*Mount-Melville*, Whyte Melville, near St Andrews.—*Mount-Whanny*, Gillespie, 4 miles N. of Cupar.—*Mugdrum*, Hay, near Newburgh.—*Naughton*, Morrison, 1 mile SE. of Balnecrino. *Nuthill*, Sandilands, near Falkland.—*Priory*, Lindsay, 4 miles SW. of Cupar.—*Raith*, Ferguson, near Kirkaldy.—*Rankeillor*, Earl of Hopeton, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. of Cupar.—*Rossie*, Cheap.—*St Fort*, Stewart, near Woodhaven.—*Scotsraig*, Dalgleish, near Ferry-port-on-Craig.—*Smiddygreen*, Glass, between St Andrews and Kingsbarns.—*Strathlyrum*, Cheape, near St Andrews.—*Tarvet*, Rigg, near Cupar.—*Wemyss-castle*, Earl of Wemyss.—*Wemyss-hall*, Wemyss, near Ceres.—*Wormiston*, Lindsay, 1 mile N. of Crail.

The island of *May* belongs to this county, and lies in the mouth of the Frith of Forth, 7 miles SSE. from Anstruther. It is one mile long, and three-fourths of a mile broad; inhabited by one family; and yielding excellent pasture for sheep. On the east shore there are several landing-places; but on the west the rock is perpendicular, and of considerable height. This island anciently belonged to the monks of Reading in Yorkshire, for whom David I. founded here a monastery, which was first united to the abbey of St Andrews, and afterwards to that of Pittenweem. The Balfours of Monquhanie were some time in possession of this island; and after them, Allan Lamont, whose successors sold it to the Laird of Barn's uncle, who had there a house and accommodations for a family. Along with the rest of West-

barn's estate, it was purchased, upwards of a century ago, by the family of Scotstarvet.

FIFE is divided into four Ecclesiastical districts, or presbyteries, viz. St Andrews, containing 19 parishes; Cupar, 18; Kirkaldy, 15; and Dunfermline, 12: but three of the parishes are in the shire of Kinross, and one in that of Perth.

The names and situations of the parishes in this shire are as follow,

1. THE PRESBYTERY OF ST ANDREWS.

St Andrews, including St Leonard's and the city, is 10 miles from W. to E, and 2-4 in breadth; in 1811 containing 4692 inhabitants. The greater part of it is a fertile bank, or acclivity, S. and SW. of the city, consisting of all varieties of soil, viz. clay, loam, sand, &c. Westward, there is a low, uneven, sandy field, upwards of a mile square, anciently covered by the sea, now clothed with bent and patches of short grass. It is called the Links, and is well known to golfers. The shore N. and NE. of the city is lined with shelving rocks. The south boundary of the parish is a moorish tract, covered with heath and furze, but capable of improvement. There are no lakes nor rivers in the parish, and only one mineral spring, near the cave of Kinkel, and on the sea coast, a mile east from the city. In several places there are excellent quarries of freestone, and some indications of coal. The valued rent is 26,307*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots. The parish of St Andrews is a collegiate charge; both ministers officiating in one church. The parish of St Leonard's consists of a few districts in different quarters of the town and suburbs of St Andrews, together with two farms in the country, about four miles eastward of the town, all originally belonging to the priory, afterwards to the college, of St

Leonard's, and now to the United College of St Salvator and St Leonard's.

Anstruther Easter, sometime attached to Kilrenny, but erected into a separate charge in 1686, is situate on the south coast, between Kilrenny and Anstruther Wester, 14 miles from St Andrews by Crail; containing 1008 inhabitants. The country part of the parish is level, well cultivated and fruitful. The soil and mode of farming, resemble those in the neighbouring parishes. The valued rent is 345*l.* Scots.

Anstruther Wester, separated from Anstruther Easter by a rivulet, and bounded on the S. by the sea, is of an irregular form, consisting of about 540 acres of arable land, and containing 333 inhabitants. Near the sea shore, the soil is a black loam on light sand, mixed with shells, and fertile. In the higher grounds there is some light soil: but the greater proportion of it is a deep and stubborn clay. The valued rent is 145*l.* 10*s.* Scots. The harbour does not admit ships of burden.

Cameron, 4 miles SW. from St Andrews, was disjoined from it about two centuries ago. It is four miles from N. to S, and three from W. to E; containing 1005 inhabitants. The soil is various, but chiefly adapted to pasturage. A considerable part of it is enclosed, and partially improved. The situation is high, and much exposed to the E. and SE. sea breezes. The valued rent is 426*l.* Scots. There is plenty of limestone and coal.

Carnbee, is about 4 miles square; containing 1098 inhabitants. From the church, a ridge of high ground stretches westward nearly through the middle of the parish. In this ridge are several little hills, on some of which are large cairns of stones. Kellie Law is 810 feet above the level of the sea, and three miles inland, commanding an extensive prospect. Thence downward to the south coast, there is a tract of fertile and well cultivated land. Some fields are mixed with clay; some are loam; others are rich, black earth. The district N. of the ridge is fitter for pasture than for til-

lage. The valued rent is 10,202*l.* Scots. There are quarries of limestone and freestone, with plenty of coal. The general appearance of this parish is bleak and uncomfortable, being destitute of plantations. The church originally belonged to the abbacy of Dunfermline.

Crail, 10 miles SSE. from St. Andrews, in the E. corner of Fife, and bounded on the E. and S. by the Frith of Forth, is of an irregular form, 6 miles from W. to E. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth; containing 1600 inhabitants. The general appearance is flat and bare of trees. From the coast, the land, without any remarkable hill, gradually rises 20–80 feet above the sea. The soil is various, from a rich black loam to the poorest clay. A considerable proportion of the parish is unenclosed and indifferently improved. The valued rent is 13,657*l.* Scots. There is plenty of freestone, and some limestone; but no coal is wrought. The church, with the patronage and vicarage teinds, anciently belonged to the priory of Haddington. In 1517 it was erected into a collegiate church, with a provost, a sacrist, and several prebendaries. King James VI. disjoined this parish from the priory of Haddington, and erected it into an independent rectory. An old castle, in which king David I. sometimes resided, overlooked the harbour. The Danesdyke has been already mentioned.

Deninno, 4 miles S. from St. Andrews, is of an irregular form, 3 miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad; containing 294 inhabitants. Intersected by several streams, and almost surrounded by moors, it consists of 2280 acres, of which about 1000 are under tillage; the rest is natural and artificial pasture. Some tracts are of a light and black but tolerably fertile loam, on a bottom of gravel. A large proportion is a deep and stiff clay on a bed of white sand. The surface is uneven, not hilly; and the soil, in general, is wet and spongy. There is abundance of freestone; and coal appears to have been formerly wrought. Most of the farms are enclosed, and tolerably cultivated. The valued rent is 3000*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Scots. For the support of St Salvator's college and church, bishop Kennedy annexed thereto Deninno, and several other churches, the patronage of which, the principal and professors of that college still retain.

Ely, disjoined from Kilconquhar about the year 1610, is a small parish, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, and one mile in breadth, on the south coast, 16 miles from St Andrews by Crail. The whole is enclosed and well cultivated. In the village there is a commodious and safe harbour, of easy access: and in that neighbourhood is the Cave of Macduff, thane of Fife, a stupendous arch in the face of Kincaraig rocks, fronting the sea. The valued rent of this parish is 410*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots. The number of its inhabitants 886.

Ferry-port-on-Craig, is situate on the S. side of the Tay, opposite to Broughty castle. It is 4 miles from E. to W, and $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 mile in breadth; containing 2026 acres, and 1164 inhabitants. The soil is various, consisting of clay, strong and light loam, sand and links. The eastern district is flat, low, sandy and indifferently fertile; towards the W. there is an elevated and rocky ridge, covered with furze and short grass. Below that ridge, the bank of the river is steep and rocky; but east of the village, the shore is partly sandy, and partly sea gravel. The fields near the village are tolerably improved. The valued rent is 218*l.* Scots. This parish was separated from that of Leuchars, in the year 1606. There is a convenient and frequented passage over the Tay, from the village to Broughty castle.

Forgan, bounded on the N. by the Tay, 3 miles SE. of Dundee, and 9 NNW. of St Andrews, is 4 miles long and 2 broad; containing 898 inhabitants. A portion of it forms a strath from E. to W, gently rising on either side. The northern district is an elevated ridge, on the one hand declining to the rocky verge of the river; and on the other sloping gently southward to the strath. In the southern district some moors have been recently cultivated, and yield tolerable crops of corn and grass. The soil, for the most

part, is light, some of it is black, and some of a mixed nature; but well improved and productive. The valued rent is 5145*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots. There is abundance of whinstone, but no freestone nor coal. The mansion of St Fort is pleasantly situate on a rising ground, a mile W. from the church, and is surrounded with plantations. The church formerly belonged to the priory of St Andrews. The two Ferries of Woodhaven and Newport are both in this parish.

Kemback, 6 miles W. from St Andrews, is 4 miles from E. to W, and 1 in breadth; consisting of 1830 acres, of which 1500 are arable, and a portion of the remainder is planted. The number of inhabitants is 625. The surface on the W. of the burn of Kemback is nearly level, sloping gently from S. to N.; but eastward there are considerable elevations, some of which are abrupt and of difficult access. Almost all the varieties of soil are to be found here—clay, black loam, light sandy soil on a dry bottom, and gravel on a wet bed of clay. All these, except the last, are tolerably fertile and improved. The river Eden is the northern boundary of the parish. The valued rent is 2312*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots. For the support of St Salvator's college and church, Bishop Kennedy annexed Kemback to that establishment.

Kilconquhar, 16 miles S. from St Andrews by Crail, is 8 miles from N. to S, and 2½ in breadth; containing 2103 inhabitants. The surface is irregular, being flat for 1½ mile from the S. coast, then rising gently towards the N. 2 miles. After a small declivity, it ascends again northwards three quarters of a mile; beyond which the ground declines to the N. The soil in the southern district is light and sandy; the higher land fronting the S. is a deep black loam, and in some places a rich clay. In the northern parts, the soil is of an inferior quality; but the several districts have of late been considerably improved. The valued rent is 9546*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* Scots. There is abundance of coal, and some stone quarries. In the vicinity of the church, there is a beautiful lake, formerly called Redmire, about three quarters by one

quarter of a mile; containing several wooded islets, and skirted on the S. and W. by Elie house and its pleasure grounds. The church originally belonged to the nunnery of North Berwick. Balcarras, Kilconquhar, Newton, Lathallan, Kincaig, Grange, &c. are gentlemen's seats in this parish. The castle of Rires, situate on an eminence, and surrounded by a ditch, anciently belonged to the name of Wemyss.

Kilrenny lies on the S. coast, between Crail and Anstruther Easter, 13 miles from St Andrews; containing 1233 inhabitants. Almost circular, it is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in diameter. The ground rises gradually from the coast northward, and is well cultivated. The valued rent is 508*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots. The church formerly belonged to the abbey of Dryburgh. Near the SE. extremity of the parish, at the verge of sea-mark, is a cave in which figures of the cross have been cut; when it was perhaps the habitation of some solitary saint.

Kingsbarns, 6 miles E. from St Andrews, is upwards of 3 miles square; containing 860 inhabitants. The soil near the coast is light and sandy; the higher grounds are a deep, strong, black clay, well cultivated, especially in the neighbourhood of the village. The whole district formerly belonged to Crail; but was erected into a separate parish in 1631. The valued rent is 753*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots. Cambo house, a mile E. of the village, belonged of old to the Camboes of that ilk, afterwards to the Myrtons, and is now the seat of the Earl of Kelly.

Largo, 12 miles SSW. of St Andrews, on the S. coast, and opposite to a bay of the same name, is of an irregular figure and uneven surface, about 6 miles from SW. to NE, of an unequal breadth; containing 5469 acres, and 1973 inhabitants. The soil in the SW. part of the parish is light; the northern parts are black rich mould on a wet bottom, interspersed with tracts of light sand, and obdurate clay. Almost the whole of the parish is enclosed, and moderately improved. The valued rent is 781*l.* 10*s.* Scots. Lime-

stone, hard and freestone, marl and coal, are found in different places. The village of Largo, and a gentleman's residence, are pleasantly situate amid thriving plantations, at the bottom of the bay, and foot of Largo Law. The church originally belonged to the nunnery of North Berwick.

Leuchars, 6 miles NNW. of St Andrews; bounded on the S. by the Eden, and on the E. by St Andrews bay, is, in general, a level district of a very irregular figure, being 9 miles from W. to E, and in some places 3-5 in breadth; containing 1672 inhabitants. In this extensive parish, there is every variety of soil; a considerable proportion of it is enclosed; and many of the farms in the several estates are highly cultivated and improved. Earlshall, Pitcullo, Ardit, and other seats, are ornamented with plantations; and the moor N. of the village is planted with firs. A flat and sandy tract, called Tentsmuir, or Sheughy-dykes, in the eastern division of the parish, seems to have been, at a remote period, covered by the sea. It is now partially cultivated, and indifferently fertile; but it might be more profitable as a sheep walk and a rabbit warren. The valued rent is 10,541*l.* Scots. The high road from St Andrews to Dundee passes through this parish. The old castle of Leuchars was built on a forced bank of earth, on the verge of a swamp, and surrounded by a deep and broad moat, enclosing about 3 acres of ground. It must have been a place of strength, but now lies in ruins.

Newburn, 12 miles SSW. of St Andrews, betwixt the parishes of Largo and Kilconquhar, on the S. bounded by Largo bay, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from N. to S, and 2 in breadth; containing 428 inhabitants. The soil is fertile, enclosed and cultivated, except a portion of links, or sandy tract, on the border of the bay. The valued rent is 4531*l.* Scots. The church formerly belonged to the abbey of Dunfermline.

Pittenweem, 15 miles from St Andrews by Crail, betwixt St Monance and Anstruther, on the S. bounded by the Frith of Forth, is $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile from W. to E, and half a mile in

breadth; containing 1096 inhabitants. The surface is flat; the soil is black, loamy and fertile, partially enclosed, and well cultivated. The valued rent is 2452*l.* Scots. There is abundance of coal. Dr Douglas, bishop of Salisbury, was born in the town: and the great road along the coast passes through it.

St Monance, formerly named Abercrombie, betwixt Pitenweem and Elie, on the S. bounded by the Frith of Forth, is 1½ mile from N. to S, and 1 in breadth; containing 866 acres, and 849 inhabitants. From the sea beach the land rises gently for the space of a mile, and then declines towards the N. The soil is a light loam, arable and fertile. The sea shore is rocky, consisting of limestone and ironstone. There are few trees, but abundance of coal. The valued rent is 2693*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* Scots. The church was part of a priory of Blackfriars, founded by David II. It was a Gothic edifice, in the form of a cross, with a square steeple in the centre. By James V. it was annexed to the convent founded by bishop Wishart, near the West port of the North gate in St Andrews.

CUPAR PRESBYTERY.

Abdie, 7 miles W. from Cupar, betwixt Abernethy and Monimail, on the N. bounded by the Tay, is 6 miles from W. to E, and 2–2½ in breadth; containing 768 inhabitants. It is separated into three districts by other parishes, all of which originally formed one parish. The surface is uneven and hilly; but the quantity of arable land is considerable. No great progress has hitherto been made in the melioration of the soil; and there are many gentlemen's seats, either totally deserted, or inhabited by tenants. This parish is ill supplied with wood; the principal lake is that of Lindores, nearly a mile in length. There are several quarries of stone, where the rock is cut into pavement for the streets of London, and shipped at Newburgh. The valued rent is 7321*l.*

Scots. On the summits of Norman Law and Clatchart Crag, are vestiges of forts, or places of strength. The church originally belonged to the abbey of Lindores.

Auchtermuchty, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. of Cupar, is of an irregular figure, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from W. to E, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ from N. to S. The appearance is various. Towards the S. and SE. there is a low and flat tract, which might be easily inundated; but northwards are hilly grounds, and some thriving plantations. Near the town, the soil is light, black, and inclining to gravel; S. and SE. there is a mixture of clay and loam; NW. are enclosures of excellent pasture. About 3000 acres are well cultivated; and the waste grounds are planted. The valued rent is 580*l.* 10*s.* Scots; and the number of inhabitants is 2403. There is plenty of freestone in this parish.

Balmerino, 10 miles NNW. of St Andrews, and 6 N. of Cupar, stretches along the banks of the Tay, in two ridges of hills, and is 4 miles from W. to E, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 in breadth; containing 921 inhabitants. It consists of about 3000 acres, of which two-thirds are arable. The soil near the Tay is sharp and dry, on a bottom of gravel, but productive. In some places it is tilly and wettish on a bed of rock. The grounds have been recently much improved by draining, and the use of lime. The valued rent is 4085*l.* 10*s.* Scots. Along the banks of the river, there are extensive plantations of beech and oak.

Ceres, 3 miles SE. of Cupar, is 6 miles from W. to E, and 2–4 in breadth; containing about 8000 acres, and 2407 inhabitants. It is, in general, hilly; but almost all the hills are cultivated to the summit. The soil is of different qualities. In the NW. district it is light, inclining to sand, on freestone rock; but a deep cold earth on whinstone rock, limestone or clay, prevails. Near the village is a fine earth on gravel. There are two mooses, and several moors; also lineworks and coal. Improvements in agriculture have been carried on with spirit and success. The valued rent is 8359*l.* Scots. This parish was a rectory before the Reformation,

belonging to the provostry of Kirkheugh, a religious house at St Andrews. In the NW. district, on a ridge of hills, is Scotstarvet, a tower about 50 feet high and 24 feet square. Struthers, formerly a seat of the Earls of Crawford, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW. of the church and village. Craighall, now in ruins, was a seat of Sir Thomas Hope, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE. of Ceres. In the NE. corner of the parish, near the high road to St Andrews, is Magus moor, noted for the murder of Archbishop Sharp, in 1679.

Collessie, 6 miles W. from Cupar, and bounded on the S. by the Eden, is 7 miles from NW. to SE, and 2-4 in breadth; containing 954 inhabitants. The S. side of the parish, along the Eden, is flat, and, at a remote period, was probably covered with water. The NW. side is somewhat hilly. The arable tracts are fertile and much improved. Some thriving plantations afford shelter to Lathrisk and several other seats; and a number of small proprietors reside in the parish. The valued rent is 5815*l.* Scots. There are remains of two old castles, concerning which no authentic record exists. The one is called Maiden Castle; and the other is in a marshy tract, on the W. side of which is an earthen mound of a circular form.

Creich, 5 miles NNW. from Cupar, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from N. to S, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth; containing 403 inhabitants. The soil is thin and sharp, but considerably improved by the skill and industry of several farmers. The valued rent is 2758*l.* Scots. On a little hill near the church are vestiges of an encampment; and some traces of another on a higher hill westward. The highest hill in that ridge is Norman's Law, formerly mentioned. In the vicinity of the church, are the ruins of a castle, defended on one side by a morass, and on another by strong outworks. Here, it is said, Cardinal Beaton sometimes resided. The church originally belonged to the abbey of Lindores.

Culls, formerly called Quilkques, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW. of Cupar, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from N. to S, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth; containing 766

inhabitants. It consists of about 2100 acres, of which, perhaps, 800 are hill and moor, and 400 in plantations. The rest is under tillage, and properly cultivated. The general appearance is flat, declining to the north. A ridge of hills covered with grass and furzed heath, extends along the southern border from E. to W. The different kinds of soil are gravel, light black earth, and strong clay. In the lower parts, along the Eden, the soil is gravel inclining to heath. Some of the farms are enclosed. The valued rent is 2069*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots. There is abundance of freestone and limestone. The high road from Cupar to Kinghorn passes through the N. part of the parish. Walton hill has many remains of ditches and ramparts.

Cupar, the seat of a presbytery, 10 miles W. from St Andrews, and 9 from Newport on the Tay, is of an irregular figure, about 3 miles from W. to E, and 3-4 from N. to S; containing 4758 inhabitants. It is divided by the river Eden. The soil on the N. side of that river is black and deep, on a bottom of whinstone; on the S. side, it is cold and thin on a bed of till. A considerable proportion of the lands is enclosed and much improved; and the hills are cultivated to the top. The valued rent is 5331*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots. There is abundance of freestone: tumuli and cairns of stones are frequent. Near the town is Tarvet, an handsome seat, surrounded with thriving plantations. The church originally belonged to the Prior of St Andrews.

Dairsie, 3 miles E. from Cupar, is of an irregular figure, about 3 miles from W. to E, and 2-2½ from N. to S; containing 553 inhabitants. The lower part of the parish, which is gently rising ground fronting the S, and bounded by the Eden, is well enclosed and highly improved. It is a deep, rich and fertile soil. The higher grounds northward are a lighter soil, and cultivated to the summits of the hills. The highway from St Andrews to Cupar passes through this parish. The church was built by Archbishop Spottiswoode, when he was proprietor of Dairsie. In the old house, or

castle, near the church, it is said, he wrote his history. There are several whinstone quarries of easy access.

Dunbog, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW. of Cupar, is about 3 miles from NW. to SE, and $\frac{1}{2}$ –2 miles in breadth; containing 185 inhabitants. It lies low, between two hills; and has a large bog, or morass, at the W. end of it. Abdic on the W, and Monimail on the SE, are its boundaries. The greater part of the lands is arable, but a good deal of them is wet-tish, and indifferently improved. The valued rent is 3162*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots. The church was given by Alexander Cummin, Earl of Buchan to the abbey of Aberbrothick, in Alexander the Second's reign.

Falkland, 9 miles SW. of Cupar, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from W. to E, and 3 in breadth; containing 10,000 acres, and 2317 inhabitants. In the northern part of this parish, there is a flat tract $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile square, consisting of barren sand, gravel and moss. Thence, southward, the ground rises gently to the foot of the East Lomond, and is a deep loam considerably improved. The two hills called Lomonds are covered with grass, furze and some heath. On the S. side of those hills, the soil is spongy, wet, and partially cultivated. About one half of the parish is chiefly adapted to pasturage. On the East Lomond, there is plenty of limestone, sandstone, and moorstone. The valued rent is 5864*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* Scots.

Flisk, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW. of Cupar, and on the N. bounded by the Tay, is 4 miles from W. to E, and 1– $1\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth; containing 318 inhabitants. From the Tay, the ground gradually rises into a ridge of hills, of which Norman Law, partly in the parish of Creich, is the highest. There are some fertile tracts tolerably improved, but the greater proportion is fittest for pasture. Near the west boundary is Balinbriek castle in ruins, once the residence of the Rothes family. The valued rent is 9233*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* Scots.

Kettle, formerly called Kutul, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW. of Cupar, is 5–6 miles from W. to E, and 1–2 in breadth; containing 1960 inhabitants. Around the village the surface is level;

but southward it rises into a ridge of hills, partially cultivated, and ornamented with some plantations. Near the Eden which is the northern boundary, there is some clay soil; but southward, the soil is light and sandy, but well cultivated and fruitful. The valued rent is 6965*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* Scots. In the hilly tract, there is some excellent soil well improved. There is abundance of moorstone, freestone and limestone with some coal. On Banden hill, are some remains of a circumvallation and rampart; and about half a mile eastward, are ruins of the same kind on Down hill. There are several barrows, in which human bones have been found. The road from Cupar to Kinghorn passes through this parish. The church, which originally belonged to the priory of St Andrews, was situate at Lathrisk.

Kilmany, 4½ miles N. of Cupar, is 3–6 miles from W. to E, and 1–3 from N. to S; containing 781 inhabitants. This parish consists of 3969 Scots acres; and of these 3222 are arable. The greater part of it is confined by two ridges of hills, and is tolerably improved; but there is a good deal of waste land, and a few plantations. On the left bank of the rivulet that runs through the parish, the soil is a rich black loam; in other parts there is a strong clay. On the acclivities of the hills is a loam on a bottom of gravel; and a cold moor partially covered with furze. The valued rent is 5332*l.* 10*s.* Scots. The profits of this parish were granted by bishop Kennedy for the support of St Salvator's college and church in St Andrews.

Logie, 4 miles N. of Cupar, is 4 miles from NE. to SW, and 1½ in breadth; containing 369 inhabitants. This parish, in general, is hilly; but there are some level and tolerably fertile tracts. The valued rent is 2916*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots. In the NE. district, there is a mountain called Luckla-hill and the King's park, partly covered with heath. From its summit there is an extensive prospect.

Monimail, 3 miles W. of Cupar, is of a figure nearly oval, 4 miles from NW. to SE, and 2–4 in breadth; containing

1160 inhabitants. The lands are flat, except on the N. and E. where they are hilly. In the low grounds towards the Eden, the soil is thin and sandy mixed with gravel. Melville house, and Rankeillor, are sheltered by extensive plantations. In Melville park there is a square tower of uncertain date, but once the residence of Cardinal Beaton. The house of Fairnie, is said to have been one of Macduff's castles. The church was a mensal church of the archbishop of St Andrews. The valued rent of the parish is 7980*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots.

Moonzie, 2 miles NNW. of Cupar, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 miles from W. to E, and 1 in breadth; containing about 1500 acres, and 183 inhabitants. A considerable proportion of it is hilly; but the eastern district is low and flat. The soil, in general, is thin, but tolerably cultivated and fertile. The valued rent is 1789*l.* Scots. The church, situate in the SW. corner, belonged to the ministry of Scotland Well. Lords-Cairnie is a tower in ruins, near the middle of the parish.

Newburgh, 10 miles NW. of Cupar, is of an irregular figure, on the N. bounded by the Tay, separated by a ridge of hills from the parish of Abdie on the S, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from E. to W, and half a mile in breadth; containing 1951 inhabitants. The soil in the level tract, eastward of the town, where the abbey was situate, is clay. Westward from the town, it is light and gravelly. Where the ground rises southward, the soil is partly dry and loamy, partly wet and tilly, adapted to pasture; but some of the acclivities are cultivated and fertile. On a rising ground now planted with trees, west of the town, is a fragment of an ancient cross, the rude sculpture on which is almost defaced. Macduff's cross, a mile southward, has been already mentioned. The valued rent is 2174*l.* Scots. There is a small part of this parish, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile southward, within the bounds of the parish of Abdie. The arable part of Newburgh parish, though tolerably cultivated, does not yield grain sufficient for the maintenance of its inhabitants. In Newburgh, there was former-

ly a Chapel of Ease dedicated to St Catherine; but in 1635, this district was detached from Abdie, and erected into a separate parish.

Strathmiglo, 11 miles W. from Cupar, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, bounded on the N. by the Ochil hills; containing 1597 inhabitants. The Miglo, a small stream, afterwards called the Eden, runs through the village from W. to E. On the northern side of this rivulet, the soil is generally moist; but in the eastern part of the parish, it is deep, fertile, enclosed and tolerably cultivated. The seat of Pilour is sheltered by plantations; and northward, the hills are clothed with verdure. A bed of freestone stretches along the S. side of the Miglo, for the space of 3 miles, above which is a stratum of dry soil. The valued rent is 4457*l.* Scots. The church belonged to the bishops of Dunkeld.

DUNFERMLINE PRESBYTERY.

Aberdour, 6 miles SE. of Dunfermline, and bounded on the S. by the Frith of Forth, is 3 miles from N. to S. and 3 in breadth; containing about 5000 acres, and 1302 inhabitants. There is a small portion of this parish bounded by that of Kinghorn, and 3 miles NNW. of that burgh. Aberdour parish is divided by a ridge of hills stretching from E. to W. The northern district is cold and bleak, on a sour soil, and indifferently cultivated; but on the south side of the ridge the soil is kindly, enclosed and well cultivated. The valued rent is 7015*l.* 10*s.* Scots. There is abundance of limestone, freestone and coal. The steep and rugged coast from the eastern boundary, is covered with thriving plantations to the water's edge; and on the west, a white sandy bay is sheltered by trees. The church formerly belonged to the abbacy of Inchcolm. The old castle of Aberdour, shaded by trees, stands on the east bank of a rivulet.

Beath, 4 miles NE. of Dunfermline, is 4 miles in length and 3 in breadth; containing 268 inhabitants. The whole surface is rugged, uneven, partially enclosed, and indiffer-

ently cultivated. The valued rent is 3069*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* Scots. There is some coal, and plenty of stone for building. From the hill of Beath, in the SW. corner of the parish, is an extensive prospect. The church was formerly a Chapel of Ease to the parish church of Aberdour.

Carnock, 3 miles NW. of Dunfermline, is 2½ miles in length, and 2½ in breadth; containing 884 inhabitants. The surface towards the E. is level—has a gentle declivity to the S.—and on the N. and NE. is bounded by hills. The soil is partly black earth, partly clay on till, tolerably fertile, enclosed and cultivated. The valued rent is 2536*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* Scots. There are considerable plantations of wood on the lands of Clune and Pitdennies. Of coal and stone of various qualities there is abundance.

Dalgety, 4½ miles E. from Dunfermline, and on the S. bounded by the Frith of Forth, is of an irregular form, 5 miles from N. to S. and ½–1½ from W. to E.; containing 816 inhabitants. The soil, in some tracts, is a light dry loam; but the greater part is a deep, strong loam, mixed with clay, naturally wet, but tolerably fertile. There are few hills; but some places are covered with heath, and a few little hills with furze: there are also some mosses and swampy grounds. Perhaps one-sixth of the parish is unfit for tillage. The valued rent is 5394*l.* Scots. There is abundance of coal. The house of Donibristle was formerly the residence of the Abbot of St Combe, but has since been greatly enlarged and improved. The Earl of Dunfermline's seat formerly stood near the church, but little of it now remains. The church of old belonged to the abbacy of St Combe, or Inchcolm.

Dunfermline, the seat of a presbytery, is of an irregular form, 8 miles from N. to S, and 5 in breadth; containing 11,649 inhabitants. The district S. of the town slopes gently to the Forth; and its soil is a deep black loam, and well cultivated. Northward of the town the land rises, and the soil is poor, in some parts mossy and covered with heath:

in others it is planted. The valued rent is 21,951*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots. A great deal of the waste land has been drained, levelled, enclosed and improved; and on the unimproveable tracts are numerous thriving plantations. There is plenty of freestone, granite, limestone, ironstone and coal.

Inverkeithing, 3 miles SE. of Dunfermline, is of an irregular figure, about 3 miles square; containing 2400 inhabitants. The North-ferry hills form a peninsula, whence the western division of the parish extends $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the coast; and the northern division reaches inland upwards of 4 miles; each of these divisions not exceeding one-half or one mile in breadth. The Ferry hills excepted, the parish, in general, is flat or gently rising ground, most of which is strong clay soil well cultivated: but towards the northern border, the soil is cold, and part of it moor. Before the harbour, there is a large and safe bay, sheltered from all winds. The valued rent is 6866*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* Scots. On Letham hill, there are some large stones in a circular form, perhaps a druidical temple. At the North Ferry, a battery was erected on a point of land, and another opposite to it on the island of Inchgarvie, after the appearance of Paul Jones. In the village, are ruins of a chapel, which was endowed by King Robert I, and served by the monks of Dunfermline.

Saline, 4 miles NW. of Dunfermline, is 7 miles from W. to E, and 3-5 in breadth; containing 1072 inhabitants. The eastern division is hilly and marshy, and the western is level. The soil is thin, on a bottom of till; but some tracts are loam. There are large fields of moss, and many parts capable of great improvement, if they were drained and enclosed; but agriculture here has made little progress. There are two natural woods, and abundance of coal, lime, and ironstone. The valued rent is 4161*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots. In this parish are remains of two circular fortifications, and of two ancient towers.

Torryburn, 4 miles W. from Dunfermline, including the parishes of Torry and Crombie, lies on the western extre-

mity of Fife, 4 miles from W. to E, and $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth; extending from the confines of Dunfermline parish westward along the Forth; containing 1461 inhabitants. The soil is good, partially enclosed, and well cultivated. The valued rent is 2782*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots. There is plenty of coal and ironstone. Torry, Annfield, and other seats diversify and enrich the scene. In a plain, NE. of the village, is a flat, upright stone, about 8 feet high, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ broad; and there are others of a smaller size in that neighbourhood.

KIRKALDY PRESBYTERY.

Abbotshall, in the vicinity of Kirkaldy, is of an irregular form, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from W. to E, and 2–3 in breadth; containing 2879 inhabitants. Near the coast, and in the lower part of the parish, the soil is light and sandy; but as the ground rises northwards, the soil is deeper and stronger, till it approaches the northern skirts, where it is thin and cold. The lower district is well cultivated, and fruitful. There may be 3165 acres in the parish, of which 150 and upwards are planted. The valued rent is 3331*l.* Scots. The plantations near the elegant seat of Raith are extensive. *Abbotshall*, originally a part of the parsonage of Kirkaldy, was erected into a parish in 1649. To the south of Raith is the ruinous tower of Baluerie, which, for five centuries, belonged to families of the name of Scot. The most eminent person of this name was the celebrated Sir Michael Scot, who flourished towards the end of the 13th century.

Auchterderran, 5 miles NW. of Kirkaldy, is of an irregular form, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from W. to E. and 3 in breadth; containing 1138 inhabitants. Uneven, not hilly, part of the soil is clay, and part black earth. Some tracts are barren, others moist, and a few fertile. About one-fifth of the parish is in tillage, and tolerably cultivated. The pasture, including sown grass, comprehends four-fifths of the parish; and a considerable proportion of the whole is enclosed. The valued rent is 7437*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots. There is one lake, viz.

Lochgellie, 3 miles in circuit. Of coal, limestone, and freestone, there is great abundance. The water of Orr runs through the middle of this parish, from west to east.

Auchtertool, 4 miles W. from Kirkcaldy, is 3 miles from W. to E., and $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth; containing 501 inhabitants. It is of an irregular figure, and the surface is uneven, not hilly. Towards the W. end of the parish, the soil is sour, wet, and chiefly adapted to pasture. On the rising grounds it is light and thin, but deeper in the lower parts. A large proportion of the whole is enclosed, and indifferently cultivated. The valued rent is 3582*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots. Of about 1800 acres, of which this parish consists, 1240 are in pasture and sown grass. There is plenty of limestone and freestone. Camilla lake is about two miles in circuit; and in its vicinity are the ruins of Camilla house, formerly called Hallyards. The church originally belonged to the bishop of Dunkeld.

Balingry, 7 miles NNW. of Kirkcaldy, and 8 NNE. of Dunfermline, is of an irregular figure, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from N. to S., and $1-2$ in breadth; containing 269 inhabitants. The soil, in general, is reckoned good, though not strong. Not more than a fourth of it is in tillage; the rest is employed in pasturage. There is little planting, and little improvement, except on the estates of Lochore, Balingry, and Navity. There is, in many places, plenty of coal and limestone. The valued rent is 3477*l.* 10*s.* Scots. Lochore, whence the river Orr issues, is now drained. Near its eastern extremity, on an island, a tower or castle was built by Duncan de Lochore, in the reign of Malcolm III. Some remains of it are extant. A little westward, was a Roman encampment, 2020 feet in circumference. On the N. and W. sides there were three rows of ditches, and as many ramparts of earth; but the whole has been recently defaced and levelled.

Burntisland, 5 miles W. from Kirkcaldy, on the coast of the Frith of Forth, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from E. to W., and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in

breadth; containing 1934 inhabitants. The sea shore, on either side of the town, is bounded by steep and lofty hills, verdant to the summit. The cultivated tracts on the acclivities are fruitful; but the higher parts of the parish are chiefly adapted to sheep pasture. The valued rent is 5784*l.* 10*s.* Scots. There is abundance of freestone, limestone, and hardstone; but several attempts to find coal have failed. North-east of the town there is a high hill, called Dunearn, on whose summit is a flat piece of ground, surrounded by an immense number of loose stones, called Agricola's Camp. The hill itself is composed of stones of the basaltic kind, and there is a small lake on its top.

Dysart, 2 miles E. from Kirkaldy, is of an irregular form, 3-4 miles in length, and 1-3 in breadth, about 10 miles in circuit; containing 3054 acres, and 5506 inhabitants. The ground gradually rises from a rocky coast, above a mile northward, and then slopes to the river Orr. The soil is generally light, and near the coast it is well cultivated. In the NW. district, there is a tract of wet and stony land, not very productive. Freestone, limestone, coal and ironstone abound. The valued rent is 5321*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots. Pathhead, Galaton, and Borland, are populous and flourishing villages.

Kennoway, 7 miles S. of Cupar, is 3½ miles from N. to S, and 2-2½ from W. to E, on the S. bounded by the Leven; containing 1517 inhabitants. It lies on a bank descending from N. to S, commanding an extensive view of the Frith of Forth, and of the coast south of the Frith, from Dunbar to Edinburgh. The soil is light loam, for the most part enclosed, arable, and fertile. The valued rent is 4131*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots. There is a coarse soft freestone; but coal has not been wrought to advantage. The church formerly belonged to the Prior of St Andrews.

Kinghorn, 3 miles W. from Kirkaldy, along the coast of the Frith of Forth, is 2½ miles from N. to S, and 2-5 from W. to E, containing 2204 inhabitants. There are about

3050 arable acres, and 340 of waste hilly ground, or plantations. The surface is uneven, consisting of gentle undulations, highly cultivated, especially on either hand of the road betwixt the towns of Kinghorn and Kirkaldy. The soil, in general, is a rich black earth on a rotten rock. Along the coast, it is deep, strong, and exceedingly fertile. It is lighter as the ground rises northward. Beyond the highest part of the parish, the ground declines northward; and the soil becomes variable, inclining to clay, or thin and light on gravel. The valued rent is 12,742*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots.

Kinglassie, 5 miles N. of Kirkaldy, is 4 miles from W. to E, and 2 in breadth; containing 983 inhabitants. It consists of about 6000 acres, one-third of which is in tillage, and two thirds in pasturage and plantations. The surface is partly flat on the banks of the Lochty and Orr, two small streams, the former of which runs through this district from W. to E, and the latter forms its southern boundary. At a small distance from those rivulets, the ground has a regular ascent, and forms two ridges. The soil is partly light loam, and partly strong clay. The valued rent is 8272*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* Scots. There are many stone quarries and coal mines. The church formerly belonged to the abbey of Dunfermline.

Kirkaldy, the seat of a presbytery, extends from the town northward two miles, and is scarcely one in breadth; containing 3747 inhabitants. The ground rises gradually to the N.; forming a delightful bank of about 870 Scots acres, well cultivated and improved. Near the town the soil is light and dry; but further backward it is of an inferior quality. The valued rent is 11,459*l.* Scots. There is plenty of freestone, ironstone, and pit-coal. The mansion-house of Mr Oswald, in the upper part of the parish, has a commanding prospect, and is well sheltered with plantations.

Leslie, 9 miles N. of Kirkaldy, is 5 miles from E. to W, and 1-1½ in breadth; containing 1882 inhabitants. Originally called Fetkell, it is bounded on the S. by the Leven.

and rises gently from the banks of the river. The soil, in general, is good; and almost the whole is arable, and tolerably cultivated. The valued rent is 456*l.* Scots. Of whinstone, limestone and coal, there is abundance. Leslie-house, burnt in 1763 and repaired in 1767, and Balbirnie, are two elegant seats, surrounded with extensive plantations. In the SW. corner of the parish, the old castle of Strathendry lies in ruins. The church formerly belonged to the monastery of Inchcolm.

Markinch, 7 miles NNE. of Kirkaldy, is 4 miles from N. to S, and 2½ in breadth; containing 7000 acres, and 3981 inhabitants. It consists of four valleys lying from W. to E, separated by eminences called *Laws*, and approaching one another on the E. The northern ridge is in a line with the *Lomonds*. Part of the soil is strong clay and deep loam, and a larger proportion light and rich loam. There is a good deal of dry gravelly land; but still more of a wet soil, on a cold bottom of clay. Almost the whole is arable and improved, except a large moss in the NE. district, and some swampy ground that is planted. The river *Leven* runs through the parish from NW. to SE.; the road from *Kinghorn* to *Cupar* passes through it from N. to S.; and a road from *Kinross* to *Leven* divides it in the middle nearly. The valued rent is 10,171*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots. There is abundance of freestone and coal. *Balgonie* castle and other seats, are ornamented with thriving plantations. The church formerly belonged to the Prior of *St Andrews*.

Scoonie, 9 miles E. from Kirkaldy, in the form of a cone, is 4½ miles from N. to S, and 2½ at the base along the coast; containing 1726 inhabitants. From the *Frieth* the ground rises gradually to the N. boundary. The whole is arable, and most part of it enclosed. The S. and lower part, which comprehends two-thirds of the parish, is partly a dry, sharp soil, and partly a rich heavy loam, both of which are very productive. The north and higher part is a moist, black

soil, best adapted to pasturage. The river Leven bathes the S. boundary, and, at the village of the same name, loses itself in the Frith of Forth. The valued rent is 5452*l.* Scots. Dury is a handsome seat in this parish. There is plenty of coal. The church originally belonged to the priory of St Andrews.

Wemyss, 5½ miles E. from Kirkaldy, is 5 miles from E. to W. along the coast of the Frith, and 1-1½ in breadth; containing 3691 inhabitants. The ground from the sea shore gradually rises northwards. In some places the soil is a black loam; in others light and brown; and a small portion in the NW. corner is cold and wet. The whole is arable, a few acres excepted: and most of it is enclosed and well improved. In different places, there are considerable plantations, with abundance of freestone, ironstone, and coal. The valued rent is 5275*l.* 13s. 4d. Scots. There are several flourishing villages in this parish.

N. B. The valued rent of the parishes above mentioned, is extracted from the New Valuation in 1696.

FIFESHIRE—STATISTICAL TABLE.

Presbyteries.	Parishes.	Extent in Miles.		Population in		Ministers in 1818.	Stipends in 1755.	Patrons in 1818.
		Length.	Breadth.	1755.	1811.			
Kirkaldy	Abbotshall	2½	2	1348	2879	W. Anderson	£59 9	Ferguson of Raith.
	Auchterterran	4	3	1194	1128	An. Murray	75 5	Lord Balmuto.
	Auchtertool	3	1	389	501	David Guild	46 1	Earl of Moray.
	Balngry	3½	1½	464	269	Ja. Greig	—	Jobson of Lochore.
	Burntisland	2½	2	1390	1530	Ja. Wemyss	78 4	Crown.
	Dysart	3½	2	2367	5385	P. Brotherton	88 6	Earl of Roslyn.
	Kennoway	3½	2	1240	1466	Pat. Wright	66 5	Crown.
	Kinghorn	4	2½	2589	2204	Ad. Paterson	—	Earl of Strathmore.
	Kinglassie	4	2	998	983	J.M. Cunnyngbam	6	Countess of Rothes.
	Kirkaldy	—	2½	2296	3248	Jo. Marjine	90 11	Crown.
	Leslie	—	1	1130	1609	Ch. Greig	57 9	Countess of Rothes.
	Markinch	—	4	2188	3130	J. Siewright	82 15	Crown.
	Spoonie	—	4½	1528	1681	G. Brewster	62 3	Ditto.
Wemyss	—	5	3041	3264	J. Maciachlan	80 14	Town Council of Edin.	
Dunfermline	Aberdour	3	3	1198	1260	W. Bryce	61 16	Earl of Morton.
	Beath	4	3	631	568	Ja. Ferguson	66 5	Earl of Moray.
	Carnock	2½	2½	583	860	A. Thomson	62 12	Erskine of Carnock.
	Dalgety	5	1½	761	890	Jo. Scott	71 13	Earl of Moray.
	Dunfermline	8	5	8552	9980	All. M'Lean	76 4	Erskine of Carnock.
	Inverkeithing	3	3	1694	2328	A. Robertson	77 3	Crown.
	Saline	7	4½	1285	945	W. Fraser	56 15	Sir James Erskine.
	Torryburn	4	1½	1635	1072	Th. Miller	76 14	Crown.
	Abdie	6	2½	822	723	Lea. Miller	70 15	Erskine of Carnock.
	Auchtermuchty	2½	1½	1308	2060	Ja. Lister	65 6	Earl of Mansfield.
	Balmerino	4	2	565	921	A. Thompson	62 5	Moncrieff of Myers.
	Ceres	6	3	2540	3323	Jb. Orchtou	73 6	Crown.
	Collislie	6	3	989	930	Am. Walker	—	Lady M. Crawford.
Creith	2½	1½	375	405	A. Lawson	55 8	Johnston of Leathrisk.	
Cults	2½	1½	449	766	T. Gillespie	42 13	Grant of Congalton.	
Cupar	4	3	2192	4463	G. Campbell	83 6	United Col. of St Andrews. Crown.	

19. FORFARSHIRE.

FORFARSHIRE, or the county of Angus, is bounded on the north by the shires of Aberdeen and Kincardine, on the east by the German ocean, on the south by St Andrews bay and the Frith of Tay, on the west by Perthshire; lying between $56^{\circ} 27'$ and 57° N. latitude, and between $2^{\circ} 28'$ and $3^{\circ} 22'$ W. longitude from Greenwich, being 26–34 miles from north to south, and 23–30 from west to east; consisting of 832 square miles, or 532,480 English acres, of which 30,000 are perhaps covered with plantations, 5000 with natural wood, and 370,000 in cultivation. In 1811, it contained 56 parishes, 16,135 inhabited houses, 24,750 families, 48,151 males, 59,113 females, and 107,264 inhabitants. Its valued rent is 171,239*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* Scots; and, in 1811, its real rent was estimated at 261,000*l.* Sterling.

The northern part of this county, called the Braes of Angus, lies among the Grampians, and is a mountainous, heathy and barren tract, separated from the Braes of Marr by a ridge called Binchinnin hills. Some of those mountains are of considerable height, Catlaw, in the parish of Kingoldrum, being 2264 feet above the level of the sea. Through the middle of the southern division, the Sidla hills lie from west to east, and terminate in the promontory of Redhead. The districts on either side of this ridge are tolerably level, and abundantly fertile.

Rivers.—The *North Esk* is composed of three streams, viz. the Lee, the Mark, and the Tarf, which have their sources in the NW. parts of Lochlee parish, and unite at the castle of Invermark, a mile eastward of the church. Thence it flows eastward, augmented by several streams on the left hand, till it reaches the confines of Kincardineshire, along which its course is directed to the border of Strickathrow parish, where it receives the Westwater, a collection of a

thousand brooks issuing from the hills of Lethnot. Soon after it is increased by the Cruick, which originates in the upper part of the parish of Fern. Proceeding on the N. border of Logiepert, and forming the common boundary of Angus and Mearns, it loses itself in the German Ocean, four miles N. of Montrose.

The *South Esk* has its origin in the NW. part of the county, among the hills of Clova, near the confines of Aberdeenshire. Thence it glides down a populous valley SE. to Innerquharity, where it receives the Prosne and the Carity from the parishes of Kirriemuir and Lenthrathen. Turning eastward, it passes by Tannadice, and, joined by the Noran below Careston, it flows gently down a flat country, and falls into the sea below Montrose.

The course of the Isla has been already described.—(see *General Description of Scotland*, p. 5.)

The *Dighty*, a small stream, from Lundie lake, in the western part of the county, flows eastward through the valley of Strathmartine, and loses itself in the estuary of the Tay, a furlong west of Monyfieth.

The *Lunan* issues from a well near Forfar, traverses a chain of lakes, and, joined by the brook Finny from the parish of Dunnichen, runs eastward through a fruitful valley, to a bay of the same name, near the ruins of Redcastle, four miles S. from Montrose.

The most considerable *lakes* are those of Forfar, Rescobie, Balgavies and Lundie. About 50 years ago, the late Earl of Strathmore, by means of a drain, lowered the surface of the water in the loch of Forfar about 16 feet perpendicular height, and thereby obtained a considerable quantity of moss and marl. In 1790, Mr Dempster of Dunnichen having drained the loch of Restennet, discovered an immense mass of marl. By partially draining the loch of Lundie, a large quantity of the same kind of clay is rendered accessible.

Minerals.—No coal has been hitherto discovered; but there is abundance of freestone, slate and limestone. The three principal quarries of limestone are at Budden, in the

parish of Craig—at Logiepert—and at Strickathrow. Marl is found in many parts. A vein of lead runs through the parish of Lochlee, in a direction nearly east and west, near the north border of the county.

Soil, &c.—There are four radical soils, viz. the light and sandy—the black loam—the clay and the moss. From Dundee eastward, along the coast, the soil is light and sandy, with a mixture of clay. Among the Sidla hills it is cold and wet; but on their northern declivities abundantly fertile. In the beautifully diversified and delightful vale of Strathmore, a black loam prevails, and eastward improves into a rich clay, which is cultivated in a superior style. This valley, or strath, is watered by four rivers, and embellished with many handsome seats amidst extensive and thriving plantations. The Grampians, in general, are covered with moss and heath. Among these mountains and the Sidla hills, there are, perhaps, 40,000 acres which can never come under the dominion of the plough: about 17,000 more may be rendered arable, though not yet ploughed; and there may be 12,000 acres of plantations.—Robert Edward, minister of Murroes, A. D. 1678, published a superficial description of this county, accompanied by a map, afterwards inserted in Janson's atlas.—Ainslie's accurate map, in 4 sheets, was published in the year 1794.

Towns, &c.—*Dundee*, an ancient royal borough, the seat of a presbytery, and an irregularly built, flourishing town, in 1811 containing 29,616 inhabitants (including the parish), is situate at the foot of a steep hill, on the north bank of the Tay—6 miles above the mouth of that river—22 miles E. of Perth—13 N. of St Andrews—40 NNE. of Edinburgh—and 65½ SSW. of Aberdeen.—It is governed by a town council composed of 20 persons, including the magistrates, consisting of a provost and 4 bailies. The mode of election, which is annual, was so contrived as to place the formation of the new council entirely in the power of their predecessors, as is usual in Scottish boroughs; but some improvements have

been introduced by the last Convention of Burghs.—United with St Andrews, Cupar, Perth and Forfar, it sends a member to the British Parliament.—The market place is a spacious square, whence four principal streets branch out in different directions, besides two lately opened to the shore. The houses are built of stone 3 or 4 stories high; the streets are well paved; and the town is abundantly supplied with water. Some of the public buildings are handsome, viz. the Town house finished in 1743—the Trades-hall and Episcopal chapel, on opposite sides of the market place—and two churches recently erected.—The great church was built by David Earl of Huntington, towards the conclusion of the 12th century. According to tradition, it was demolished by Edward I.; and what had been repaired of it was also destroyed, in Edward VI.'s time, by the English, then in possession of Broughty Castle. The tower is a square Gothic structure, 156 feet in height.—The following religious houses were founded at different periods, but few vestiges of them remain;—a convent of nuns, who followed the rule of St Francis;—a house for Franciscans, founded by Dornagilla, daughter of Allan, lord of Galloway;—a convent of Dominicans, built by Andrew Abercrombie a burgess of the town;—and a house of Mathurin friars founded by James Lindsay, before the year 1392.—About 100 feet south of the Trades hall stood the castle, upon an eminence of hard basaltic whinstone, which has been lately quarried away; and a spacious street has been opened there to the harbour.—Besides the public grammar and English schools, an academy is established for mathematics, the French and Italian languages, and the polite arts, with an apparatus for natural and experimental philosophy.—The principal manufactures are, linen of various kinds, thread, cordage for shipping, leather, boots, shoes, soap, sugar and cast iron. The harbour is secure, and has been recently enlarged at great expense. The estuary of the Tay, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in breadth, forms a spacious road; but the mouth of the river is of dif-

ficult entrance. In 1656 there were only 10 vessels, carrying 590 tons, belonging to this town. In 1792 the number of vessels was 116, measuring 8550 tons. In the year 1808 163 ships, of 13,500 tons, belonged to this port. On the land side, Dundee was formerly protected by a wall and ditch, and was reckoned a place of strength. The castle was demolished by Sir William Wallace; the town itself was taken and burnt by Edward I.; again by Richard II.; and a third time by Edward VI. It suffered greatly during the usurpation of Cromwell. In 1651 it was besieged by General Monk, who, after a vigorous resistance, took it by assault, gave it up to plunder, and massacred the inhabitants. At that time it was full of all the rich furniture, the plate, and money of the kingdom, which had been sent thither as to a place of safety.—The environs consist of sloping banks, well cultivated, and ornamented with handsome villas.—On the north side of the town is the *Law*, a green hill, 525 feet in height. On its summit, which commands an extensive prospect, there are some vestiges of a fortification. On its south declivity is Dudhope, the ancient residence of the Scrymseours, afterwards the seat of the Viscount of Dundee, and now converted into barracks.—*Broughty* castle is situate four miles eastward, on a low rocky promontory, where the Tay is not a mile in breadth. This castle was taken by the English in 1547, and remained in their possession till the year 1550, when it was surrendered to the French under M. Dessé, by whom it was dismantled, together with the fort on the hill of Balgillo.—Four miles eastward, at the mouth of the river, two light-houses are maintained, for the direction of ships through the shoals and sand banks which indent the channel. The largest is a circular stone building, erected on a sandy beach; the other, a moveable wooden fabrick, is supported by rollers. When the two lights are seen in one, the pilot may securely navigate the river.

The country, extending along the coast between Dundee

and Arbroath, is tolerably level and fertile. Seven miles east of Dundee, and one from the coast, in the parish of Monyfieth, is the hill of *Laws*, whose flat and verdant summit is 133 yards long, and 63 broad, commanding an extensive prospect. Fragments of the outer wall, partially vitrified, and the foundations of several buildings, remain.—Near the village of Panbride, about 4 miles E. of Laws, there is a monument, called Camus's cross, erected to perpetuate the memory of the defeat of the Danes by the Scots army under Malcolm II. Panmure house is pleasantly situate on a rising ground, north of Panbride, and surrounded by plantations.

Aberbrothick, or Arbroath, is an ancient royal borough, the seat of a presbytery, and an indifferently built manufacturing town, situate on the sea coast, at the mouth of the rivulet Brothick, 17 miles E. from Dundee, and 12½ S. of Montrose. Its principal manufactures are sail-cloth, osnaburgs, and other brown linen. The harbour is artificial, and dry at low water, with a narrow entrance, defended by a battery erected in 1783. It is sheltered from the sea by a long pier; and at spring tides can admit vessels of 200 tons. Arbroath, in conjunction with Montrose, Brechin, Bervie, and Aberdeen, sends a representative to Parliament.—A magnificent abbey, now in ruins, was founded here, and richly endowed by William the Lyon, A. D. 1178, for Tironensian monks. The great gate fronts the north; in the area were the abbot's lodgings, built on strong vaults, three stories high; and at the NW. corner of the monastery is the wall of the regality prison, within which are two vaults, and over them some apartments. The church was 275 feet long, and 67 wide; and the transepts 165 by 27 feet, with three towers and a chapter house. Several parts of it have, of late, been repaired. The revenues of this abbey, at the Reformation, were—money, 2553*l.* 14*s.* Scots; wheat, 30 chalders, 3 bolls, 3 firlots, 2 pecks; bear, 143 chalders, 9 bolls, 2 pecks; meal, 196 chalders, 9 bolls,

2 firlots; oats, 27 chalders, 11 bolls; salmon, 3 last, 1 barrel; besides capons, poultry, grassums, and all other services and small duties; as also the valuation of Abernethy, Monyfieth, and Tannadice.—The last abbot, John Hamilton, second son to the Duke of Chatelherault, becoming a protestant, was created Marquis of Hamilton April 1609; and the abbey being erected into a temporal lordship, King James VI. granted the same to James his son. But, afterwards coming to the Earl of Dysart, Patrick Maule of Panmure purchased it, together with the right of patronage to 34 parishes. This estate and the patronages were forfeited to the Crown, in 1715.—In the neighbourhood is a mineral spring, frequented by persons affected with scrophula and stomachic disorders.—To the eastward of the town, there are some remarkable caves on the coast. One of them can be entered only at low water. The entry to another, called the Maiden Castle Cave, is about 231 feet long, and from 12 to 24 broad. Above it are traces of a fort 100 feet above the level of the sea; and on the land side are some remains of a fosse and rampart. There is another cave, the entrance to which is about 40 feet above the sea. It is 12 feet long, 10 broad, and 8 high. About a quarter of a mile westward of Auchmithy, there is a remarkable opening, called the *Gaylet Pot*, in an arable field, and 100 yards distant from the front of the rocks which hang over the sea. This pot, in the shape of an inverted urn, is 50 yards in diameter. The entry to it from the sea is 130 feet below the top of the rock; and the depth of the pot is 120 feet below the surface of the field. The opening from the sea is about 70 feet, and 40 broad. When the wind is easterly, the sea bursts in at the mouth of the pot with amazing impetuosity, and retreats with great violence and a loud noise. About half way between this place and Auchmithy, there is a large excavation in the rocks, in the form of a semicircle, and about 160 feet wide in the front towards the sea. In the middle of the entrance there is a pillar of rock, round which a boat with four

oars can sail, without striking on the rock. There was a chapel dedicated to St Ninian, on the sea side, between Auchmithy and Arbroath, where the coast begins to rise; but no vestige of it now exists.—About twelve miles south-east, on the *Bell rock*, a light house, with a revolving light, was erected in 1810.

The road, from Arbroath northward to Montrose, lies through a well cultivated country. On the right is *Redhead*, a noted promontory and sea mark, 45 fathoms in height; near which, on the south side of Lunan bay, are the ruins of Redcastle, anciently a royal hunting seat. The bay affords safe anchorage, except in easterly gales.

Montrose, in the oldest charters called Salork, afterwards Monrois and Manros, a name of uncertain etymology, is a considerable and well built royal borough, consisting chiefly of one broad and regular street, on a gentle eminence, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Arbroath, and $36\frac{1}{2}$ south of Aberdeen; in 1811 containing 8955 inhabitants. It is situate near the mouth of the South Esk, on a sandy peninsula formed by the German ocean, the river, and an inland bay. This borough is governed by a town-council of 19, including a provost and three baillies. The most considerable buildings are—the Old Town house, lately repaired as a prison—the New Town house, a neat low building—the parish church, handsomely finished—the Episcopal church in the links—and the lunatic hospital. The house in which the Marquis of Montrose was born is still to be seen. The houses, if not elegant, are well built; but, like the Flemish towns, have their gables turned towards the street. The principal manufactures are osnaburghs, sheeting, thread and sailcloth. The harbour is commodious, admitting vessels of large burden; and in the river below the town, there is safe anchorage. There is a dry and wet dock for building and repairing ships.—Above the town, the river expands into a spacious bay, or basin, nearly circular, and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in diameter. At low water it is nearly dry; but, at high water,

vessels of 50 or 60 tons burden, convey lime, coals, &c. to the upper end of it. The gently rising hills on either side of this bay, are highly cultivated, and adorned with handsome seats; and two miles west from the bottom of the bay, is Kinnaird castle, the most elegant modern edifice in the county. A sandy tract east of the town was anciently covered by the sea. A bridge, not many years ago, was built over the river, 700 feet long: 400 in the middle is of wood, and at each end 150 of stone. Another bridge, 300 feet long, entirely of stone, unites the island of Inchbrayock to the parish of Craig, which renders the communication complete. The expense of both bridges was 10,241*l.*

Brechin, formerly a walled town and a bishop's see, is a considerable royal borough, the seat of a presbytery, and a manufacturing town, consisting of an indifferently built street and some by-lanes, situate on a declivity bathed by the South Esk, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. of Montrose, $12\frac{1}{2}$ NE. of Forfar, $26\frac{1}{2}$ NNE. of Dundee, and $39\frac{1}{2}$ SW. of Aberdeen. The manufacture of linen and sail cloth is carried on here to a considerable extent. The bishoprick was founded about the year 1150 by David I. In 1562, the revenue of this see was—money, 410*l.* 5*s.* Scots; capons, $11\frac{1}{2}$ dozen; fowls, 16 doz. and 10; geese, 18; corn for horses, 1 chalders, 2 bolls; salmon, 3 barrels; money by teinds, 241*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; teind wheat, 11 bolls; bear, 14 chalders, 6 bolls; meal, 25 chalders, 5 bolls.—The western part of the cathedral now serves for the present church; the eastern part is ruinous. The round tower near the church, and similar to that at Abernethy, is of a very ancient, but uncertain date. It is 80 feet high, 8 feet diameter within, and 48 in circumference. It has no stair, and only two windows, or loop-holes; but there are four in the roof or octagonal spire, which is 23 feet high. Of the castle, that was bravely defended against Edward, no vestige remains; but on its site, an elegant modern edifice, the residence of the Hon. W. R. Maule of Panmure, stands on the brink of a per-

pendicular rock, overhanging the South Esk. Near the town, a great victory was obtained over the Danes by the chief of the family of Keith, who, having killed their general, was advanced to great honours by Malcolm II. ; and, in 1452, a battle was fought by the followers of Crawford and of Huntly, when the former were defeated. At Kethick, 2 miles NNE. of Brechin, are traces of a Roman encampment, the extent of which cannot now be known ; but in that neighbourhood, it is probable, the battle between Agricola and the Caledonians was fought. From the short account of Tacitus, the scene of that engagement must be determined by the following statement. 1. That the situation of the Caledonian army, on the declivity and summit of a portion of the Grampians, was such, that Agricola found it necessary to dislodge and disperse them, for the security of his acquisitions. 2. That the position of the Caledonians was on a moderate declivity, from the ridge to the bottom of a hill, and suited to exhibit a favourable show of their forces, as well as to receive with advantage the attack of the Romans. 3. That there was between their position and the front of the Roman entrenched camp, an interval of the lowest skirt of the hill, so far a level as to admit of the evolutions of their war chariots and horsemen. 4. That the Roman camp had been placed at such a distance, as, while it should admit of a short advance for the attack, was yet distant enough from the higher grounds occupied by the enemy, to be free from alarm and annoyance in the night. 5. That there are remains of the Roman vallum and ditch, fragments of arms, tumuli, cairns, &c. 6. That the battle was fought near a part of the Grampians, at no great distance from the sea shore, to which Agricola might retire, without danger of his communication being cut off from his ships. 7. That after the battle he descended into Horestia, which lay on the south side of the Esk.—Five miles NNW. of Brechin, there are two Pictish posts on two hills, a mile from each other, called *White* and *Brown Caterthun*. The

former is about 100 yards above the level of the strath. Its summit, being an oval area, 436 feet long and 200 broad, consisting of two acres nearly, is surrounded by a rampart of stone, beyond which is a ditch with an earthen breastwork. The entrance is by a gate on the east end; and, within the area, foundations of buildings may be traced. *Brown Caterthun*, not so elevated as the other, and of a circular form, is fortified with slight earthen entrenchments. With regard to the time when these strongholds were constructed, history and tradition are silent.

At the village of *Aberlemno*, a few miles eastward from Forfar, are several upright stones, adorned with emblematical figures, erected in commemoration of a victory over the Danes, who survived the battle of Panbride.—In that neighbourhood is Finhaven hill, on whose summit are vestiges of a fort 137 yards long, and 37 broad. There is no appearance of cement; but the wall seems to have undergone the action of fire. The height of the hill is about 500 yards above the river Esk. Near the fort there is a cavity, which some antiquaries have conjectured to be the crater of a volcano.

Forfar, the county town, a royal borough, the seat of a presbytery, and a place of considerable trade, chiefly consists of one irregularly and indifferently built street, situate between the foot of a hill and the border of a lake, near the centre of the county, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE. of Glamis, $12\frac{1}{2}$ SW. of Brechin, 16 N. of Dundee, and 72 NNE. of Edinburgh. Governed by a provost, 2 baillies, and 19 councillors annually self elected, it is connected with Dundee, Perth, Cupar and St Andrews, in the election of a member to serve in the British parliament. Osnaburgs and other brown linen to a considerable amount, and coarse shoes, are manufactured in this place. In the castle, long ago demolished, Malcolm Canmore held his parliament, A. D. 1057, after the recovery of his kingdom from the usurpation of Macbeth.—To the eastward of the town, on a heath, a battle

was fought by the Scots and Picts, in the year 831.—Beyond that heath, on a small island, was situate the priory of Restennet, the repository of charters, and other valuable papers, belonging to the abbey of Jedburgh. No account of the revenue of this priory, was transmitted to Government at the Reformation. Restennet lake, consisting of about 200 acres, and containing an inexhaustible quantity of marl, was lately drained.—In 1788, a survey was made for the purpose of constructing a navigable canal betwixt Forfar and Arbroath. It was found, that it would require 25 locks between Arbroath and Muirton fulling mill, an interval of 13 miles, 1 furlong and 2 chains. The perpendicular height above low water mark is 196 feet. But the plan was laid aside, as the state of the trade would not have defrayed the expense. It has been lately resumed with no better prospect of success.—At Carbuddo, 5 miles SSE. of Forfar, is a Roman camp, called *Haer-faulds*, 2280 by 1080 feet, defended by one rampart and ditch. Without the SE. angle, there is an enclosure of about 105 paces square. Thence a Roman way has been traced eight miles north to a camp in the parish of Oathlaw.

Kirriemuir is an irregularly built, flourishing, manufacturing town, situate on the sloping bank of a rivulet, and environed by rising grounds, 5 miles N. of Glamis, 13 W. of Brechin, and 16 N. of Dundee. It is a borough of barony, governed by a baillie appointed by Lord Douglas. Osna-burghs and other kinds of brown linen are manufactured to a considerable extent, in the town and its neighbourhood. A barren tract covered with heath, reaches 5 miles westward to the banks of the Isla.—In Oathlaw parish, 5 miles E. of Kirriemuir, are vestiges of a Roman camp called *Battle-dykes*, the mean length of which is 2970 feet, and its breadth 1850. Three sides of this camp, and part of the fourth, are almost entire, and 4 gates are distinct. After deducting the intervallum, this camp might contain 26,000 men. On the south side is a large tumulus, or cairn, of loose stones.

There are traces of a Roman way thence to Wardykes, another camp, near Kethick, and 9 miles E. of Oathlaw; but no vestige of a military road beyond Wardykes has been discovered.

Glammis is a small, tolerably built market town, at the foot of a hill; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. of Forfar, $6\frac{1}{2}$ E. of Meigle, and 11 N. of Dundee. In its neighbourhood a magnificent castle, and residence of the family of Strathmore, stands in a low site, on the bank of the river Dean. This castle originally consisted of two rectangular towers, longer than broad, with walls of 15 feet in thickness, and connected by a square projection. Great alterations and additions to this house were made by Patrick Earl of Strathmore, in the 17th century. The architect employed, it is said, was Inigo Jones. A part of this edifice was pulled down by the late Earl, who designed to rebuild it in a modern style; but death prevented the execution of his plan. The apartment is still shown where Malcolm II. expired. In his way down the Hunter-hill, and near the site of the present manse, he was wounded by a band of assassins, who fled with precipitation, and were drowned in the lake of Forfar; at each of which spots, a stone, adorned with emblematical characters, is erected to perpetuate the memory of the murder.—About a mile northward, at the village of Cossens, is a pillar, called *St Orland's* stone, on which symbolical characters are rudely delineated.—At the church of Eassie, two miles west of the town, an ancient stone, decorated with several figures representing a hunting match, is now placed upright in the wall of the churchyard; but concerning it, there is no tradition.—*Denoon-Law*, 3 miles SW. of Glammis, is a round hill, in the Sidla ridge, on whose summit the vestiges of a strong Pictish fortification may be traced. The outer wall, 340 yards in circumference, was built of stone without cement. There is one entrance from the north-west.—About midway between Glammis and Meigle, there is an oblong

square encampment, 100 yards long, and 60 broad, with a high rampart and deep ditch, formed by the English, in the reign of Edward I.

Cupar (see *Perthshire*). The Forfar division of this town contains about 260 inhabitants. The most noted mountains in the lower part of the county are those of Sidla and Kinpurnie. The former, in the parish of Auchterhouse, is 1406 feet, and the latter 1150 above the level of the sea at Panbride. On the summit of Kinpurnie hill, in the parish of Newtyle, the proprietor of Belmont Castle, not many years ago, built a square tower, whence there is an extensive and delightful prospect of Strathmore. These two hills lie 7-9 miles NNW. of Dundee.

Among the numerous seats in this county are the following.—*Airly Castle*, Earl of Airly, 5 miles N. of Meikle.—*Anniston*, Rait, 6 miles NE. of Arbroath.—*Auchterhouse Castle*, Earl of Airly, 6 miles NNW. of Dundee.—*Balgay*, 3 miles, and *Blackness*, 1 mile W. of Dundee.—*Careston*, Skene, 4 miles W. of Brechin.—*Charleton*, Carnegie, 2 miles N. of Montrose.—*Clova*, Earl of Airly.—*Craigie*, Guthrie, 3 miles E. of Dundee.—*Dun*, Erskine, 4 miles W. of Montrose.—*Dunnichen*, Dempster, 4 miles SE. of Forfar.—*Ethie House*, Earl of Northesk, 5 miles NE. of Arbroath.—*Fintry*, 4 miles E. of Dundee.—*Fotheringham*, 4 miles S. of Forfar.—*Glamis Castle*, Earl of Strathmore.—*Grange*, Ker, 6 miles E. of Dundee.—*Gray House*, Lord Gray, 4 miles W. of Dundee.—*Haliburton House*, Earl of Aboyne, 2½ miles SSE. of Cupar.—*Inverquharity*, 3 miles NNE. of Kirriemuir.—*Islabank*, Ogilvy, 2 miles NE. of Meikle.—*Kinblethmont*, Lindsay, 4 miles N. of Arbroath.—*Kincaldrum*, Bower, 4 miles S. of Forfar.—*Kinordie*, Lyel, 2 miles NW. of Kirriemuir.—*Langley Park*, Cruikshank, 3 miles NW. of Montrose.—*Lintrose*, Murray, 2 miles SW. of Cupar.—*Lower*, Carnegie, 3 miles S. of Forfar.—*Lundie*, Duncan, 3½ miles NW. of Dundee.—*Middleton*, Gardyne, 7 miles NNW. of Arbroath.—*Panmure*, W. R.

Maule, 7 miles W. of Arbroath.—*Ogle*, Lyon, 6 miles NE. of Kirriemuir.—*Rossie Castle*, Ross, 2 miles SW. of Montrose.—*Strathmartine House*, Laird, 5 miles N. of Dundee.—*Tealing*, Scrymseour, 5 miles N. of Dundee.

This shire comprehends the following parishes—

Aberlemno, in the presbytery of Forfar, and 5 miles NE. of that town, is 6 miles from W. to E, and 5 in breadth; containing 973 inhabitants. The surface is partly hilly, and partly level. Some of the hills are covered with heath. The hill of Finhaven, and the ancient monument at the village, have been already mentioned. The soil, in the low grounds, is deep, enclosed, and tolerably cultivated; in the higher parts, it is shallow and rocky. The South Esk forms the north boundary of the parish.

Airly, in the presbytery of Meigle, and 5 miles NNE, is an irregular parallelogram, 5 miles from W. to E, and 2-3½ in breadth; containing 4300 arable acres, 700 of waste and swampy ground, and 900 of plantations. The number of its inhabitants, in 1811, was 928. The surface is uneven, not hilly. The soil, in the northern district, is thin and sharp; in some parts wet, in others dry, but not very productive. In the middle and southern districts are several farms, enclosed and well cultivated. Near the south border, there is a field of moss and marl. The valued rent is about 2850*l.* Scots.

Arbirlot, in old writings named Aberelliot, in the presbytery of Arbroath, and 2 miles westward, is 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth; containing 1014 inhabitants. Most part of this parish consists of green hills, capable of cultivation. The coast, in general, is flat and sandy. The soil, inland, is a light rich loam, on a bottom of gravel; but some tracts of deep soil lie on a stratum of clay. In the hilly district, the soil is various: some of it is cold and wet—some moorish and spongy—some dry and gravelly.

Many fields, which formerly lay waste and uncultivated, are now improved, and fruitful. The water of Elliot has its source in the parish of Carmylie, and traverses Arbirlot from north to south. A mineral spring, half a mile from the village, has been used with success in scorbutic and rheumatic complaints. The value of the living, in 1790, was 85*l.* There are many cairns in this parish. The date of Kelly Castle is unknown.

Arbroath, the seat of a presbytery, 17 miles east from Dundee, is a narrow tract that reaches 3 miles NW. of the town; containing, inclusive of the town, 5280 inhabitants.

Auchterhouse, in the presbytery of Dundee, and 7 miles north of that town, is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from N. to S, and 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth; containing about 4160 acres, and 635 inhabitants. It is a gently sloping declivity southward from the Sidla hills. In many parts the soil is moorish, on a bed of sand and clay. The fields, in general, are enclosed, and highly cultivated. In the north-west district there is an extensive level of moss and marl. The valued rent is about 169*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* sterling. The road from Meikle to Dundee passes through this parish, and within a few yards of a seat of the family of Airly. On the summit of one of the Sidla hills, a mile north of the church, there are faint traces of an ancient fortress.

Alyth, in the presbytery of Meikle, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward, partly in the shire of Perth, on the north side of Strathmore, and on the south bounded by the river Isla, is 11 miles from N. to S, and 3-5 in breadth; containing 2563 inhabitants. The southern district, which gently slopes from the foot of the Grampians southward to the Isla, is four miles long, and three broad. The lower division of this district is enclosed, well cultivated and fertile, except some elevations of a moorish and gravelly soil. North of the village, a ridge of the Grampians extends from west to east, including Barry-hill, already mentioned. On the north side of this ridge there is an open, cultivated, and indifferently

fruitful tract; N. and NW. of which are upwards of 6000 acres of heath, or moor, called the *Forest of Alyth*. The valued rent is 8233*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* Scots. In this parish are several gentlemen's seats, viz. Banff, Balharry, Jordanstown, Halyards, &c. The church was a prebendary belonging to the Bishop of Dunkeld.

Barry, in the presbytery of Arbroath, and 8 miles westward, is 3½ miles from N. to S, and 3 in breadth, bounded on the south by the estuary of Tay; containing 1046 inhabitants. The soil of the lower division is a light sand, on which are two reflecting lights, one of which is stationary. The upper, or northern division of the parish is partly light loam, and partly gravel, with a few patches of black soil, enclosed and well cultivated. A high verdant bank, which seems once to have formed a steep shore of the adjacent bay, extends through the middle of the parish from west to east. There are many tumuli on the eastern border, where the Scots, under Malcolm II., defeated the invading Danes. The valued rent is 2255*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* Scots.

Brechin, the seat of a presbytery, 7½ miles west from Montrose, is of a very irregular figure, 7 miles from W. to E, and 3-5 in breadth; containing 5559 inhabitants. On the north side of the river the ground rises gradually; but, on the south side, its elevation is greater. The soil, in the former of these districts, is in general rich and well cultivated; but both banks of the river are rocky, and partially wooded. Westward from the bridge, there is a large plantation of pines on the south side; and another in the moor of Dubtown, a mile from Brechin. There is plenty of freestone in the parish. Some vestiges of an abbey, founded at an early period for Mathurine monks, are to be traced in the College-wynd, adjoining to the north-west end of the grammar school, and in the neighbouring gardens. The castle of Brechin, a seat of the honourable Mr Maule, stands on the steep bank of the river Esk.

Careston, anciently Caraldston, in the presbytery of Bre-

chin, and 4 miles westward, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from N. to S, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth; containing about 1500 acres, of which 200 are planted. The number of its inhabitants, in 1811, was 271. The whole district has a gentle slope from N. to S, is enclosed, and well cultivated. The soil is deep and fertile; partly on a gravelly bottom, and partly on a bed of red clay, or mortar. The south part of the parish is bathed by the South Esk and the Noran, which there unite. There is abundance of freestone. Of two artificial mounts in the parish, about 200 yards distant from each other, no plausible account has been given.

Carmylie, in the presbytery of Arbroath, and 6 miles NW, is 4 miles from S. to N, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth; containing 969 inhabitants. It is bleak and hilly, of a wet and spongy soil, fittest for pasture. There are some slate quarries, and flags for pavement. Previous to the Reformation, the church was a chapel, built by the proprietor of the estate of Carmylie, where the monks of Arbroath performed divine service.

Cortachie and Clova, in the presbytery of Forfar, contain 1465 inhabitants. The former of these parishes is 11 miles from N. to S, and 6 where broadest, but at the S. extremity it terminates in a point; the latter is 10 miles from E. to W, and 3-5 in breadth. Both are traversed by the South Esk, from its sources to its junction with the Prosen at Inverquharary; and on the west both are bounded by the parish of Kirriemuir. Situate in the midst of the Grampians, most part of this united parish is mountainous, heathy, and fit only for pasture. The hills in Cortachie are chiefly covered with heath; those in Clova are generally green, in some places steep and rocky, abounding in whinstone and mosses. The narrow valley, in which the Esk has its rapid course, is partially cultivated, and peopled with about 1500 inhabitants; but the soil is thin and poor, on a cold bottom. There is some natural wood, and one plantation of firs, near the south end of Cortachie parish.

Craig, originally *Inchbrayoick*, in the presbytery of Brechin, and separated from Montrose by the mouth of the South Esk, is 5 miles from E. to W, and two in breadth; containing 3308 Scots acres, and 1465 inhabitants. It gradually rises from the north boundary; and to the south and west is considerably elevated above the sea. Almost the whole of it is enclosed, arable, and well cultivated. The valued rent is 4275*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* Scots. There is abundance of limestone. The elegant mansion of Rossie, is surrounded with thriving plantations. There were, in this parish, two castles, viz. that of Black Jack on the sea shore, formerly the residence of the family of Duninald, and the castle of Craig; both of which have been demolished.

Cupar-Angus, in the presbytery of Meikle, and partly in Perthshire, 5½ miles west of Meikle, is 5 miles from west to east, and 1–2 in breadth; containing 2590 inhabitants. A bank of considerable height divides it longitudinally. On the north side are the level haughs of the Isla, of a strong clay soil, but liable to be inundated by the river, which forms the northern boundary of the parish. The bank on the south side slopes gently to a level tract, partly of a clay soil, and partly of sand and marsh. The declivities on either side of the bank are of a light, dry soil, enclosed and well cultivated. The valued rent is 2669*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* Scots. The abbey has been already mentioned. Donald Campbell, the last abbot, divided the abbey lands among five natural sons, assigning to them the following estates, viz. Balgirsho, Kethick, Denhead, Cronan and Arthurstone.

Dun, in the presbytery of Brechin, betwixt that town and Montrose, is 3½ miles from west to east, and 2½–3 in breadth; containing 680 inhabitants. It slopes gradually from north to south; and the fields along the South Esk are of a clay soil, and highly improved. The high road passes through this parish, which is ornamented by the house of Dun, and other handsome seats. In two tumuli, urns containing bones and ashes were found. The church was originally a chapel of the family of Dun.

Dundee, the seat of a presbytery, is 6 miles from west to east, and 1-3 in breadth; containing 29,616 inhabitants. (see *Town of Dundee*). The south boundary of the parish is the Tay, a part of whose coast is bold and rocky. A ridge of cultivated hills extends along the north side of the town, parallel to the river. The Law, a round hill in this ridge, is 525 feet above the level of the Tay. In the parish, there are about 3400 acres under culture, and 300 in plantations. The soil, in general, is light and poor, but highly cultivated and productive. The valued rent is 7874*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* Scots. There are some quarries of freestone, also whinstone on the rising grounds; but no limestone, or granite, has been found.

Dunnichen, in the presbytery of Forfar, 15 miles NE. from Dundee, and 9 NW. of Arbroath, is in the form of a cross, 3½ miles from east to west, and three where broadest; containing 3200 acres, and 1233 inhabitants. The surface is uneven, and in one place, called the hill of Dunnichen, rises 720 feet above the level of the sea. The soil, being poor and moorish, is indifferently fertile; but has been meliorated and much improved by the application of marl, an inexhaustible fund of which is in the neighbourhood. The mansion-house of Dunnichen is pleasantly situate on a bank fronting the south, and sheltered by thriving plantations. There are no antiquities in this parish, excepting a few tumuli, or barrows, which, when opened, are found to contain human bones, in rough stone coffins.

Eassie and Nevay united, in the presbytery of Meigle, and 5 miles eastward, is 4½ miles from NE. to SW, and 2½ in breadth; containing 676 inhabitants. It consists of about 4096 Scots acres, of which 2500 are cultivated, 530 in pasture, and 220 covered with plantations. The remainder is heathy and barren. The northern declivity of the Sidla hills, which composes a large proportion of both parishes, is of a thin soil on a bottom of mortar; but most of it is improved. The northern division of Nevay parish is a level

and marshy tract, being a continuation of the moss of Meigle. The fields around the church of Eassie are level and highly cultivated; between these and the river Dean, the northern boundary, there is a low tract of rich, strong clay. The turnpike road from Perth to Aberdeen passes through the parish of Eassie. The church of Nevay is now in ruins.

Edzel, in the presbytery of Brechin, and 6 miles northward, is about 11 miles from north to south, including the hilly tract, and 6 miles from east to west in the middle, where it is broadest; containing 1042 inhabitants. But the body and most populous part of the parish, is a peninsula, formed by two branches of the North Esk, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by one mile; whose soil is a light black earth, on a bottom of gravel, or sand. Beyond this, there is another district more hilly, 3 by $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, bounded by the Esk, and of a soil mixed with clay. The soil of the northern, or hilly district, is a mixture of sand and gravel, fit only for pasture where it is not covered with heath. A small portion of the parish is cultivated, or capable of improvement. There are some plantations of firs. The castle of Edzel, long a seat of the family of Lindsay, is now a ruin, belonging to Mr Maule of Panmure. In the glen of Edzel, there are two druidical temples.

Farnell, including almost the whole of Kinnaird parish annexed to it in 1787, in the presbytery of Brechin, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE. of that town, is 3 miles from west to east, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth; containing 582 inhabitants, bounded on the north by the South Esk. It consists of 2200 acres, of which 600 are a flat, rich, clay soil, enclosed and highly improved. The south and west parts of the parish being higher grounds, the soil is a black earth of an inferior quality. There is some waste ground, and about 400 acres planted with Scots firs. Kinnaird Castle is an elegant mansion, surrounded with plantations.

Fern, in the presbytery of Brechin, and 8 miles WNW, is 5 miles from south to north, and 2-3 in breadth, on the south bounded by the water of Noran; containing 419 in-

habitants. In the southern district, between the Cruik and the Noran, the soil is a light loam, with a favourable exposure. The hilly district is calculated for sheep pasture only. There are several thriving plantations of fir and hard wood. The valued rent is 2314*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* Scots.

Forfar, the seat of a presbytery, is 4–5 miles from north to south, and 3–4½ in breadth; containing 5652 inhabitants. The soil of the landward part of the parish is various. To the north and south of the town, it is thin and light, on a bottom of gravel. About the middle of the parish there is a humid clay. From the hill south of the town there is an extensive prospect. By the draining of three lakes, viz. those of Forfar, Restennet and Fithie, an inexhaustible quantity of moss and marl has been procured. On several estates, there are thriving plantations, with abundance of stone and slate quarries. The presbytery of Forfar was disjoined from that of Dundee, by an act of the provincial Synod, April 17, A. D. 1717.

Glamis, in the presbytery of Forfar, and 6 miles westward, is 8 miles from NE. to SW, and four in breadth; containing 1856 inhabitants. Two ridges of the Sidla hills extend from east to west, through the southern division of the parish; and between those ridges lies the vale, or glen, of Denoon, which is arable and tolerably fertile. The north side of the northern ridge is covered with plantations. The district north of the church is level; but the soil, in general, is light, on a bottom of clay, or gravel. Through this district, the river Dean flows from east to west. In the neighbourhood of the village, the fields are enclosed, cultivated, and productive. Glamis Castle is surrounded by thriving plantations. In the parish there is plenty of freestone and slate. The turnpike road from Perth to Aberdeen passes through the village.

Glenisla, in the presbytery of Meigle, and 9 miles northward, in the midst of the Grampians, consists of a glen, or valley, 18 miles from NW. to SE, and two in breadth; con-

taining 1209 inhabitants. It is watered by the Isla, from its sources downward to the confines of Alyth parish. The soil, in general, is light on gravel, indifferently cultivated; and the hills, on either hand, are covered with heath. In the lower part of the parish, the soil is a strong loam, and improveable; but little progress in agriculture has been made in any part of this bleak, cold, and unfruitful country.

Guthrie, in the presbytery of Arbroath, and seven miles NNW, is three miles from W. to E, and two in breadth; containing 556 inhabitants. It consists of two districts, six miles distant from each other. The northern district slopes gently from the hill of Guthrie to the S. and E, containing 1138 acres arable, and 370 of moor. The southern part contains 682 acres arable, 186 of moor, beside tracts of pasture, moss and wood. A considerable proportion of this parish is of a good soil, and well cultivated. In the southern district, called Kirkbuddo, there are upwards of 15 acres of moor, in which are traces of part of a Roman camp. The rest of it is in the parish of Inverarity, and called Haerfaulds, already mentioned. The castle of Guthrie, supposed to have been built by Sir Alexander Guthrie, who was slain at Flodden, was originally a place of great strength; the walls being 60 feet high, and 10 feet thick. Guthrie was a collegiate church, founded by Sir David Guthrie, for a provost and 8 prebendaries, in the reign of James III.

Inverarity, in the presbytery of Forfar, and four miles southward, is of an irregular figure, about 5 miles from E. to W, and 4 in breadth; containing 865 inhabitants. Bounded on the N. by the parishes of Forfar and Kinettles, it is partially enclosed, and indifferently cultivated. The valued rent is 2987*l.* Scots. There are several handsome seats, viz. Fotheringham, Kincaldrum, Invereghty and Lour, ornamented with plantations. The camp of Haerfaulds has just been mentioned.

Inverkeilor, anciently called Conghoillis, in the presbytery of Arbroath, and 6 miles northward, is of a very irreg-

gular figure, about 8 miles from W. to E, and 1-3 in breadth ; containing 1756 inhabitants. Bounded on the E. by the German ocean, it is tolerably level, except on the N. side, where the ground rises from the burn of Lunan, and forms a fertile bank, sloping to the south. The soil, in general, is dry and well cultivated. The Lunan runs partly through the parish, and partly along the N. boundary from W. to E. There are five miles of sea coast, of which the bay of Lunan is flat and sandy ; but southward, the coast is bold and rocky ; and near the promontory of Redhead, there is plenty of freestone. The valued rent is 635*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots. Kinblethmont, Grange, Boisack, Lawton, Annieston, Ethie, &c. are gentlemen's seats in this parish. Redcastle, in ruins, on an eminence near the mouth of the Lunan, is said to have been built by William the Lyon, and used as an hunting seat. A mile from Ethie house, near the sea, are remains of a religious house, called St Murdoch's Chapel ; and at a place called Chapeltown, are vestiges of the chapelry of Zuytefield. There are also traces of several Danish camps.

Kettins, presbytery of Meigle, 6 miles westward, and 1½ mile SE. of Cupar, is 3½ miles from W. to E, and 3-4 in breadth ; containing 1241 inhabitants. A considerable proportion of it is level, enclosed, and well cultivated ; but, in some places, the soil is thin, and in others wet, on a bottom of sand or clay, and not very productive. On the S. is the Sidla ridge, whose acclivities are planted or cultivated, and whose summit is covered with heath. The valued rent is 512*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* Scots. Halyburton and Lintrose are seats surrounded with thriving plantations. At Camp Muir, a mile SW. of the church, are outlines of a Roman camp. (see *Cupar*.) At Baldowrie is an upright stone 6 feet high, with some rude sculpture almost defaced.

Kingoldrum, in the presbytery of Meigle, 7½ miles northward, is 7 miles from N. to S, and 2½ from W. to E ; containing between 3000 and 4000 acres, and 537 inhabitants. The northern district is bleak and mountainous. Catlaw

hill is 2264 feet above the level of the sea. The low tracts of that district are of a thin and cold soil, indifferently cultivated; but, south of the church, the lands of Balfour and Baldovie are of a good soil, with a southern exposure, enclosed and highly improved. The valued rent is 3555*l.* Scots. There are several plantations of considerable extent. The castle of Balfour, now in ruins, was once the residence of Ogylvie of Balfour; and the church was originally a parsonage belonging to the abbey of Arbroath. On an eminence west of the church, are three druidical places of worship.

Kinnel, in the presbytery of Arbroath, and 6 miles northward, is 4 miles from W. to E, and 2½ in breadth; containing 697 inhabitants. Bounded on the S. by Inverkeilor, it consists of 2000 acres arable, and about 500 of moor. The soil is various; being partly of a wet clay, partly light and dry, and tolerably cultivated. The valued rent is 2700*l.* Scots. There are no mineral springs, nor lakes, nor woods, in this parish. In a mound of earth, several human bones of a large size were found; also an urn, containing burnt human bones.

Kinnettles, in the presbytery of Forfar, and 3½ miles south, is nearly triangular, each side being 3 miles in length nearly; containing 522 inhabitants. It consists of about 2065 acres arable, enclosed and well cultivated, 20 acres of moor, and 16 of plantations. From the bottom of the valley, the land rises to the S. and N. The soil is various; some of it being brown clay, some loam with a mixture of clay, and some almost sand. Farming is carried on with spirit and success. The plantations of Brigtown and Kinnettles, and their pleasure grounds, enliven and diversify the scene. There are several freestone quarries made use of for building houses and fences. The highway from Perth to Brechin passes through this parish.

Kirkden, also called *Idvie*, from a barony of that name, in the presbytery of Arbroath, and 8 miles NW, is 5 miles

from W. to E, and 1-2 in breadth; bounded on the NW. by Dunnichen parish, and containing 733 inhabitants. There are about 1200 acres of a dry, stony soil, and 900 of deep, dry land, on a bed of till. The remainder is a cold, wet clay, but has been improved by draining. A considerable proportion of the parish is enclosed; and the most approved mode of farming has been partially introduced. A small part of Dunnichen parish lies in the middle of this parish. An obelisk, with some rude figures upon it, stands in a plain, betwixt the Finny and the Lunan, to indicate the scene of a battle between the Scots and the Danes. The castle of Gardyne, built in 1568, is situate on the brink of a precipice, in the east end of the parish.

Kerriemuir, in the presbytery of Forfar, and 5 miles NW, is 6 miles from W. to E, and 5 in breadth; containing 4791 inhabitants. Glenprosen, which composes the Highland district, is about 12 miles in length, watered by the Prosen, and bounded by mountains covered with heath. The lowland district is partly level, and partly a fertile bank, sloping southward. The rest of the parish is diversified with hills, dales, rivers, woods and plains. Many of the higher grounds are now cultivated, or planted, or used for pasture. The soil is chiefly a black mould on a bed of mortar; in some places it is wet and spongy. Kinordy, and several other estates in this parish, have, recently, been much improved. The valued rent is 810*l.* 10*s.* Scots. There were several religious houses, or chapels, in the parish, besides the church.

Lentrathen, or *Glenrathen*, in the presbytery of Meigle, and 6 miles northward, is 10 miles from N. to S, and 4-5 in breadth; containing 958 inhabitants. Bounded on the W. by the river Isla, and traversed by the Melgum, this parish has a bleak and barren aspect; and scarcely one-fifth of it is arable. There are few enclosures, and few plantations; no town, no village of note, no mansion-house, no mines, no minerals, no natural curiosities, no trade, no inn-

keeper, no baker, no butcher, no writer, no surgeon, no apothecary. The northern district consists of hills and valleys; the former covered with heath, and the latter yielding scanty crops of grain, and tolerable pastures. In the southern district, there is a fertile and well cultivated bank, with a fine exposure. A quarter of a mile W. from the church, there is a circular lake, one mile in diameter; and beyond it are many tumuli and cairns.

Lethnot and Navar, united A. D. 1723, in the presbytery of Brechin, 6 miles NW, is 10 miles from W. to E, and 3-6 in breadth; containing 571 inhabitants. The West-water flows through the middle of it from W. to E, in a very circuitous course. The best cultivated, and most populous part of the parish, is a tract about 5 miles in length, and three-fourths of a mile in breadth, lying betwixt the hills of Menmuir and the foot of the Grampians. Several farms, of little estimation, are scattered among the hills NW. from the church of Lethnot. In some places the soil is a kind of clay; in some a rich loam on a bottom of till; and in others a haugh ground on a bed of sand. The valued rent is 1031*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* Scots. There are many mineral springs of a chalybeate quality, but no freestone nor rock marl.

Liff and Benvie, united in 1758, in the presbytery of Dundee, and 3½ miles NW. from that town, contains 2442 inhabitants. Liff formerly included the parishes of Invergowrie and Logie; the latter of which is annexed to the parish of Dundee, *quoad Sacra*. The form of Liff, Benvie and Invergowrie, is very irregular; being 3-3½ miles from W. to E, and 2-3 in breadth, deeply indented by other parishes. From the Tay, the southern boundary, the ground rises with an easy ascent northwards; except towards the SE, where the hill of Balgay is of a considerable height, partly cultivated and partly planted; on the south sloping suddenly to the Tay, and on the N. to a pleasant and populous valley. The northern district of the parish is a ridge

of moor, covered with thriving plantations, and declining northward to the valley of Dighty. That elevated ridge is composed of clay mixed with sand. The tract declining to the south is a black soil, approaching to loam or clay. A great proportion of the parish is highly cultivated. The valued rent is 6680*l.* Scots. The mansion house of Gray is pleasantly situate S. from the church. The Roman camp is now effaced; but the site of it is distinguished by the name of Cater Milley, probably quatuor millia; referring either to the number of troops, or to the distance of this encampment from some other station. (see also *Carse of Gowrie, PERTSHIRE*). In a field near Lundie house, a mile E. from the manse, was discovered, not many years ago, a subterraneous building, consisting of several apartments rudely constructed, the largest of which was 12 feet in length, 6 broad, and 5 in height. The walls and floor were of stone. The use of these apartments is unknown.

Lochlee, in the presbytery of Brechin, and 20 miles NNW, is 13 miles from E. to W, and 7-8 in breadth; traversed from W. to E. by several branches of the North Esk, and containing 521 inhabitants. It is composed of ridges of the Grampian mountains, which are steep, rocky and covered with heath. The glens, or valleys, that lie in different directions, are also heathy, a few arable patches excepted along the different branches of the river. The soil every where is thin and poor, on a bottom of gravel; and the quantity of grain produced is inconsiderable. The lake, at the east end of which the church stands, is 1 by $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. This parish is of difficult access; but who would encounter difficulties, where nothing can be found to excite curiosity, or gratify research?

Logie and Pert, united about the year 1615, in the presbytery of Brechin, and 5 miles NE, is 5 miles from W. to E, and 1-3 in breadth, on the north bounded by the North Esk; containing upwards of 3900 acres, and 938 inhabitants. The lower part of the parish lies along the bank of

the river; and the upper part is of considerable elevation. The soil of the former is a deep clay; that of the latter is partly a light loam, and partly moorish, on a bottom of clay. There are quarries of freestone and limestone, and thriving plantations in different parts; but few improvements in husbandry. The valued rent is 381*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* Scots. About a mile W. of the house of Craigo, are 3 remarkable tumuli, called the Three Laws of Logie, in which were deposited human skeletons in stone coffins, urns full of ashes, &c.; and not far from thence, on the border of Montrose parish, a fourth tumulus, called Leighton's Law.

Lunan, anciently called Inverlounan, in the presbytery of Arbroath, and 7 miles NNE, is 2 miles from W. to E, and 1½ in breadth, on the S. bounded by the river Lunan, and on the E. by the German ocean; containing 300 inhabitants. It consists of 973 acres arable, and 438 waste lands. From the river the ground rises towards the north, so that a considerable part of the parish has a fine southern exposure; and a large proportion of it lies on a rock of moorstone. The soil of the higher part is shallow; that of the lower part is deep and rich, enclosed and well cultivated. The sea shore, being a portion of Lunan bay, is sandy. The valued rent is 1510*l.* Scots. The post road from Arbroath to Montrose passes through this parish.

Lundie and *Foulis*, united about the year 1615, in the presbytery of Dundee, contain 791 inhabitants. The former, 8 miles N. from Dundee, and in the shire of Forfar, is 2½ miles from N. to S; consists of about 9258 acres, of which 2000 are arable, 110 in lakes, 119 meadow ground, and the remainder hill and pasture. On the N. it is bounded by a high ridge of the Sidla hills; partly cultivated, and partly covered with verdure. About a mile eastward of the church, there is a rising ground on which are the ruins of Lundie castle; and northward of that elevated tract there is a bank fronting the south: both these grounds are fertile.

and well cultivated. In the other parts of the parish, the soil is thin and indifferently fruitful; except in the vicinity of the church, where there is a level and tolerably fertile field. There are four lakes; the largest of which, N. of the church, is partially drained.—Foulis, 3 miles SSE. of Lundie, is of a triangular figure, 4 miles from W. to E, and 1-2 in breadth; containing 1200 acres arable, and 744 of hill pasture. The soil, in the lower part, is rich, enclosed, and well cultivated. A lake of 55 acres has been drained; and abundance of marl found there and in the loch of Lundie. The castle of Foulis is an ancient and ruinous fabric. The church, built A. D. 1142, in the time of the Crusades, is an elegant structure; and was made collegiate by Andrew the first Lord Gray, in the reign of James II.

Mains and Strathmartine, united 20 years ago, in the presbytery of Dundee, and 3-5 miles northward, are traversed from NW. to SE. by the river Dighty; and contain 1738 inhabitants. The Mains is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from E. to W, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. The soil, in general, is a deep mould on a bed of till, and is enclosed and well cultivated. A castle, built in 1311, on the brink of a rivulet, was long the residence of the Grahams of Fintry. The parish of Strathmartine, about two miles square, and of a southern exposure, is, for the most part, enclosed and considerably improved. Not many years ago, the rising ground S. of the Dighty, was covered with heath; but now it is cultivated and fruitful. The house of Strathmartine, near the middle of the parish, is surrounded with plantations. There is abundance of freestone and slate; and many mills and bleachfields along the river. In the N. end of Strathmartine, there is a large upright stone, called Martine's stone; and another at the west gate of the churchyard, with the figures of two serpents upon it. In the S. part of the parish, on Clatto moor, are traces of an ancient encampment. The valued rent of Mains is 1933*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots; and that of Strathmartine is 1180*l.*

Maryton, in the presbytery of Brechin, and 6 miles east-

ward, is about 2 miles square, on the N. and E. bound by the South Esk and the basin of Montrose; containing upwards of 2600 acres, and 473 inhabitants. Most of the lands are low, of a strong deep clay, and well cultivated. On the rising grounds the soil is a fine loam. There is a detached part of this parish, in the form of a crescent, 2 miles from W. to E, and 1 in breadth, lying between the parishes of Craig and Lunan, and on the E. bounded by Lunan bay. For some time past, improvements have been carried on in Maryton with spirit and success. Maryton Law is a small artificial eminence, on the summit of a hill, whence there is an extensive and beautiful prospect.

Menmuir, in the presbytery of Brechin, and 5 miles NW, is 6 miles from W. to E, and 3-4 in breadth; containing 915 inhabitants. The general appearance is flat, except the northern district, which is hilly and covered with heath. The level grounds are fertile. The soil is a sandy clay, in some places mixed with gravel. It is partially enclosed; and the improvements in agriculture are inconsiderable. There is neither lime nor marl in this parish, nor any fuel, except turf. The valued rent is 283*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* Sterling. Caterthun has been already mentioned.

Monifeth, in the presbytery of Dundee, and 6½ miles eastward, is 3½ miles from W. to E, and in some places 2½, in others 5½ in breadth; on the S. bounded by the estuary of Tay; containing about 3710 Scots acres, and 1728 inhabitants. The southern division is partly sandy, and partly a black loam; the NW. is moorish and barren. By the example and encouragement of one of its proprietors, a considerable proportion of the parish has been much improved. The valued rent is 457*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* Sterling. The seats of Grange and Fintry are surrounded with plantations. The hill of Laws, formerly mentioned, is in this parish.

Monikie, in the presbytery of Dundee, and 9 miles NE, is of an irregular figure, 5-6½ miles from E. to W, and 3-7

from N. to S; containing 1298 inhabitants. The face of the country is diversified by several large hills. The soil is various. The S. part of the parish is fertile and well cultivated. In the N. and NW, the soil is moister, and vegetation more slow: in those parts are some thriving plantations. The valued rent is 4608*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots.

Montrose, in the presbytery of Brechin, and 7½ miles eastward, is a parish bounded on the N. by the North Esk, on the S. by the South Esk, and on the E. by the German Ocean; being about 3 miles from N. to S, and 2½ in breadth; containing 8955 inhabitants, the town included. It consists of 3080 acres, of which 2000 are cultivated, 700 are wood, waste and marshes, and the remainder in pasture. A level and sandy tract extends along the coast. The general appearance is flat; but, towards the northern boundary, it rises to a hill of moderate height. The lower fields are fertile, and well cultivated; the upper grounds are of a thin and moorish soil, but much improved. The valued rent is 2200*l.* Scots. Charleton, Rosebank, Kinnebor, &c. are pleasantly situate, commanding a delightful prospect.

Muirhouse, or *Murroes*, in the presbytery of Dundee, and 5 miles NE, is 3 miles from W. to E, including a detached part of Dundee parish, and 3 from N. to S.; containing 652 inhabitants. A considerable proportion of it is good, level, and arable land. There is some moor, a moss, and a valuable marl pit. Since the use of lime and marl as manures, improvements in agriculture have been carried on with success. The valued rent is 2304*l.* Scots. Gagic, Balumbie, &c. are handsome seats in this parish.

Newtyle, in the presbytery of Meigle, and 2 miles southward, is of an irregular figure, 3 miles from W. to E, and 2½ in breadth; containing 780 inhabitants. It consists of about 1600 arable acres, and upwards of 800 of hills and morasses. The northern district, bounded on the south by the Sidla hills, and on the north by Meigle parish, is partly a clay soil, partly light earth, partly sand and gravel. It is

level, well cultivated, and populous. The southern district is a portion of the Sidla ridge, of a light soil. The acclivities of the hills are cultivated, and their summits covered with a short heath. In an opening of the hills, there is a large peat moss; and a mile east from the church, an inexhaustible quarry of excellent freestone. Near the church are the ruins of Hatton Castle, built by Laurence Lord Oliphant, in 1575. The turnpike road from Meigle south to Dundee passes through this parish; and a road along the foot of the Sidla hills from Glammis to Perth. These roads intersect one another at the village in which the church and manse are situate.

Oathlaw, anciently Finhaven, in the presbytery of Forfar, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE, is 6 miles from W. to E, and 1-2 in breadth; containing 355 inhabitants. Traversed by the South Esk, the general appearance of this parish is level. Some farms are well cultivated; in others there is great room for improvement. Finhaven Castle, and the camp of Battledykes, have been already noticed.

Panbride, in the presbytery of Arbroath, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles westward, is 5 miles from NW. to SE, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth; containing 1412 inhabitants. On the south it is bounded by the bay of St Andrews, whose shore is flat and rocky. Thence northward, there is a gentle acclivity to the extensive enclosures and plantations of Panmure. In some places the soil is light, in others inclining to clay; and, in general, indifferently fertile. There is one mineral spring, not much frequented. The high road from Dundee eastward to Arbroath passes through this parish.

Rescobie, in the presbytery of Forfar, and 4 miles eastward, of a very irregular form, being deeply indented by other parishes, is 8 miles in its greatest length from W. to E, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 in breadth; containing 920 inhabitants. It is intersected by a loch of the same name that abounds in marl. The soil is partly rich, and partly poor and barren; but a considerable proportion of the parish is cultivated: and there

are some thriving plantations. The valued rent is 2708*l.* Scots. On the top of Turinhill, there is a fort, or place of defence; and in the east end of the parish there is a chapel yard, or burying ground, but no tradition concerning a chapel.

Ruthven, in the parish of Meigle, and 3 miles northward, is 2½ miles from W. to E, and 2 in breadth; containing 240 inhabitants. It lies near the foot of the Grampians, and slopes gently to the south, traversed by the Isla, whose banks are bold, steep and wooded. There are about 1700 acres, of which 240 are planted with fir and hard wood, 68 covered with natural oak, 40 with heath, and 46 of moss: the rest is arable and fertile. The soil is a light mould on a bottom of gravel. There is abundance of freestone in this parish. *Islabank* is an elegant modern house, situate in a level tract, commanding an extensive prospect westward. The church was originally built by the Earl of Crawford for the accommodation of his tenants; and afterwards, this district was erected into a separate parish. Of an ancient square enclosure, called *Castledykes*, SW. from the church, and of two large granites standing erect in a different part of the parish, tradition gives no account.

Strickathrow, to which *Dunlappie* was united in 1618, in the presbytery of Brechin, and 4 miles northward, is 7 miles from NW. to SE, and 1-2 in breadth; containing 580 inhabitants. Traversed by the Cruik, and on the N. bounded by the Westwater, it is low in the middle, but rises towards either extremity. The soil on the S. is clay, in the middle black earth and gravel, in the N. partly clay and partly loam. It is partially enclosed, and tolerably cultivated. On either side the hills are covered with heath. The valued rent is 2614*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* Scots. There are thriving plantations near the seat of *Strickathrow*, and in different parts there is stone of various qualities. The church formerly belonged to the cathedral of Brechin. The great road from Brechin to Aberdeen passes through this parish.

Tainadice, in the presbytery of Forfar, and 5 miles NNE, in the form of a crescent, is 10 miles from W. to E, and 4–8 in breadth; containing 1510 inhabitants. The northern district is hilly, and covered with heath, except some valleys which yield good pastures. The lower district, bounded by the South Esk and the Noran, is of a soil more inclined to clay than to sand. There are few enclosures, and not above half of the parish is arable. The rest consists of mountains, moors and plantations. The valued rent is 4845*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* Scots. On the top of St Arnold's seat there is a large cairn. There are no remains of the castle of Queich, which stood on a rock overhanging the river, near the bridge of Sheal hill. It was formerly a seat of the Earls of Buchan.

Tealing, in the presbytery of Dundee, and 4 miles northward, extends 4½ miles from W. to E. along the south side of the Sidla hills, and 1–3 from N. to S.; containing about 3000 acres, and 779 inhabitants. The hills north of the church are covered with heath, and abound in moorstone, freestone, and some grey slate. The cultivated part, which is level, and slopes gently to the south, is of a light, gravelly soil, on a stratum of clay and gravel, fitter for pasture than tillage; but the soil has been much improved by irrigation. The church was built by Boniface, a missionary from Rome, about the year 690. On the farm of Priesttown, near the Glammis road, there was discovered, some years ago, an irregular subterraneous building of large flat stones, without cement, consisting of two or three apartments, not above five feet wide, covered with flags. A little west of the house of Tealing, was discovered a subterraneous passage, composed of large stones, four feet high, and as wide. On the farm of Balkemback, are remains of a druidical temple. The house of Tealing is sheltered by plantations.

St Vigeans, in the presbytery of Arbroath, and 1½ mile northward, is 8 miles from W. to E, and 2–4 in breadth; containing 4771 inhabitants. Bounded on the SE. by the German Ocean, it consists of about 9385 Scots acres, of

which 8355 are arable and partially enclosed, 780 of moor, and 250 planted. It is divided by the river Brothieck. In many parts the soil is a fine loam on clay, or coarse gravel; in others an insipid loam on clay; and, in a few places, a good soil on beds of stone. The best soil is in the eastern district; westward the ground rises gradually; the rest of the parish is tolerably cultivated and fruitful. About 180 yards east of the church, there is a remarkable echo, which repeats six or eight syllables; and three miles west from the church are traces of Castle Gregory, where, it is said, a king of that name resided. Several stone coffins have been dug up in this parish. The caves of Achmithy are elsewhere mentioned. (see *Arbroath*). On the top of Dickmount-law, there is a large cairn, covered with grass, from which there is an extensive prospect.

P. S. The following Table contains 56, or rather 55 parishes, (as Mains and Strathmartine were lately united.) Alyth and Cupar are partly in this county, and partly in Perthshire.

FORFARSHIRE—STATISTICAL TABLE.

Presbyteries.	Parishes.	Extent in Miles.		Inhabitants in		Ministers in 1818.	Stipends in 1755.	Patrons in 1818.
		Length	Breadth.	1755.	1811.			
Forfar	Aberluno	6	5	943	945	Ja. Mitchell	L. 68 12 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Crown, & Smith of Methven.
Meikle	Airy	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1012	1011	Ro. Aikman	67 6 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Earl of Strathmore.
—	Alyth	12	3	2680	2535	— Ramsay	71 19 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Crown.
Arbroath	Arbrihot	4	3	860	1055	Rich. Watson	62 6 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto.
—	Arbroath	—	—	2098	4945	Geo. Gleg	71 18 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto.
Dundee	Auchterhouse	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	600	655	W. Ramsay	71 8 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Earl of Airly.
—	Barris	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	689	836	David Synne	64 9 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Crown, & Lord Gray.
Arbroath	Bennie & Liff	3	3	1311	2124	Geo. Addison	113 18 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Crown.
Dundee	Brechin	3	5	3181	5105	Ja. Burns	97 12 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Crown.
Brechin	Careston	7	5	969	220	David Lyell	52 10 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Skene of Skeyne.
—	Carmylie	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	730	892	— Robertson	44 13 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Crown.
Arbroath	Conachy & Clova	4	3	1253	1328	—	55 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Earl of Airly.
Forfar	Craig	21	11	935	1528	Ja. Brewster	57 3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	N. College of St. Andrews.
Brechin	Cupar	5	3	1491	2416	W. Halket	66 5 0	Crown.
Meikle	Dun	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	657	651	Ja. Halket	47 10 0	Erskine of Dun.
Brechin	Dundee	6	3	12,477	26,084	A. McLauchlan	—	Town Council.
Dundee	Dunnichen	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	612	1049	Ja. Headrick	54 15 6	Crown.
Forfar	Eassay & Nevay	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	625	676	Ja. Miller	66 17 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	J. S. Mackenzie.
Meikle	Edzell	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	862	1012	And. Hutten	49 8 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Crown.
Brechin	Farnell	11	6	509	576	Ja. Wilcox	78 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto.
—	Fearn	3	2	500	418	David Harris	68 17 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto.
—	Forfar	5	2	2450	5165	W. Clagston	—	Town Council.
Forfar	Glamais	5	4	1780	1931	Ja. Lyon	78 3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Earl of Strathmore.
—	Glenisla	8	4	852	996	And. Burns	58 4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Crown.
Meikle	Guthrie	18	2	584	501	J. Bruce	40 10 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Guthrie of Guthrie.
Arbroath	Inverarity	3	2	996	890	W. Rankine	63 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fotheringham of Powrie.
Forfar	Inverkeillog	5	4	1286	1704	Al. Carnegie	73 3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Crown.
Arbroath	Kettins	8	2	1475	1207	D. Symers	60 13 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto.
Meikle	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—

FORFARSHIRE—STATISTICAL TABLE—continued.

Presbyteries.	Parishes.	Extent in Miles.		Inhabitants in		Ministers in 1818.	Stipends in 1755.	Patrons in 1818.
		Length.	Breadth.	1755.	1811.			
Meigle	Kingoldrum	7	2	780	557	W. Haldane	L. 61 15	Crown.
Arbroath	Kinnell	4	2½	761	697	Geo. Walker	63 16	Ditto.
Forfar	Kinnettes	3	3	616	522	Rob. Lunan	52 12	Ditto.
Arbroath	Kirkden	5	3	563	733	W. Milligan	52 11	Ditto.
Forfar	Kirriemuir	6	5	3409	4791	Th. Easton	64 12 10½	Lord Douglas, Earl of Airly.
Meigle	Lentrahen	10	4½	1165	938	Jo. Gourlay	51 13	Crown.
Brechin	Lethnot & Navar	10	4	635	511	Al. Symers	51 0	Ditto.
—	Lochlie	13	7½	686	521	Dav. Inglis	56 16	Crown, & N. Col. of St. And.
—	Logtie & Pert	5	2	686	906	Ja. Footo	54 15	Crown.
Arbroath	Lunan	4	1½	208	300	Jo. Gowans	56 5	Viscount Duncan.
Dundee	Lundlo	4	1½	—	380	Th. Rait	58 6	Crown, & Strathmartine.
—	Mains	5½	2½	709	1111	Fr. Nicol	55 18	Crown.
Brechin	Marytown	1½	3	633	473	And. Ferguson	68 6	Erskine of Balhall.
—	Menmuir	5	3	743	949	Jo. Waugh	64 2	Hon. William Maule.
Dundee	Monythe	5	3½	1421	1728	W. Johnstone	81 0	Crown.
—	Monkie	6	4	1345	1293	W. Maule	66 3	Ditto.
Brechin	Montrrose	3	3	4150	8955	Al. Molleson	56 16	Ditto.
Dundee	Muirhouse	5	3	623	652	Dav. Cannon	62 18	Hon. J. S. Mackenzie.
Meigle	Newtyle	3	3	913	780	R. Smith	58 6	Lord of Finhaven.
Forfar	Oathlaw	6	1½	435	355	L. Littlejohn	67 3	Crown.
Arbroath	Panbride	5	1½	1259	1412	Dav. Trail	60 4	Earl of Strathmore.
Forfar	Rescobie	8	2	798	920	W. Rogers	29 10	Crown.
Meigle	Ruthven	2	2	280	240	P. McLaren	56 11	Ditto & Strathmartine.
Dundee	Strathmartine	2	2	368	627	Fr. Nicol	57 0	Crown, & Earl of Kintore.
Brechin	Strickathrow	7	1½	529	380	Rob. Hannah	61 2	N. College of St. Andrews.
Forfar	Tannadice	10	5	1470	1510	Jo. Buiat	79 19	Crown.
Dundee	Tealing	4½	2	735	779	Ch. Adie	63 0	Ditto.
Arbroath	St Vigeans	8	3	1592	4771	Jo. Muir	—	—

20. PERTHSHIRE.

This county, one of the largest in Scotland, is of a circular form; on the north bounded by the shires of Inverness and Aberdeen; on the east by Forfarshire; on the south by the counties of Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan and Stirling; on the west by those of Argyle and Inverness; lying between $56^{\circ} 7'$ and $56^{\circ} 55'$ N. latitude, and between $3^{\circ} 6'$ and $4^{\circ} 47'$ W. longitude from Greenwich; 46—58 miles from north to south, and 48—68 from west to east; in 1811, containing 80 parishes, 26,404 inhabited houses, 29,998 families, 62,864 males, 71,059 females, and 133,923 inhabitants. It consists of 2538 square miles, or 1,624,320 English acres. Its valued rent is 339,892*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* Scots; and its real rent, in 1811, was estimated at 460,738*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* Sterling.

Mountains.—The north and north-west districts are covered with the Grampians. The following are the heights of the mountains, or other places in this county, which are most remarkable either on account of their elevation, or conspicuous on account of their situation and importance.—Belmont Lawn, 204 feet above the level of the sea—Castle Menzies, 292—Atholl house, 438—Barry hill, 688—Dunsinnan hill, 1024—Kingscat, 1180—Mount Blair, 2463—Farragon, 2547—Ben-gloc, 3397—Schechallian, 3564—Ben-more, 3870—Ben-Lawers, 4058.

Rivers.—The Tay, Isla, Erne and Forth, have been already described.

The *Teith*, or *Teath*, is composed of several streams which unite at the village of Callander. In its progress SE. it bathes the ancient chapels of Torry and Lanerick, the church of Kilmadock, and the Castle of Doune, whence it moves gently along the pleasure grounds of Blair Drummond and Ochertyre, and joins the Forth three miles NW. of Stirling.

The *Allan* rises at Gleneagles in the parish of Blackford, 11 miles from Dunblane. After a winding course SW. through a strath of the same name, it loses itself in the Forth near Stirling.

The *Almond* has its source at the upper end of a narrow glen in the Grampians, traverses the parishes of Monzie and Foulis, passes by Logiealmond, Methven and Redgorton, and falls into the Tay a mile above Perth.

The *Lyon* rises near the western border of the county, not far from the sources of the Urchay, flows eastward along the north base of Benlawers, and empties itself into the Tay below Kenmore.

The *Tummel*, issues from the eastern extremity of Loch Rannoch. In its rapid progress eastward, it forms a lake of the same name, containing an island in which are the ruins of a fort. Before its junction with the Garry, it forms a fine cascade amid the most picturesque scenery. Near that fall, in the face of a tremendous rock, there is a cave, where a party of the M'Gregors, during their proscription, were surprised and massacred.

The *Garry*, from a lake of the same name, descends in a NE. direction till it is joined by the rapid Bruar, 3 miles W. of Blair; proceeding eastward along a valley, it receives the Tilt below Atholl-house; and rushes impetuously through the Pass of Killiecrankie, at the foot of which it falls into the Tummel; and their united streams augment the Tay at Logierait.

The *Tilt*, a mountain torrent, descends from the hills NE. of Ben-gloe; runs SW. in a rocky channel, along the N. and W. bases of that mountain, forming several cascades, and exhibiting much picturesque scenery; and empties itself into the Garry.

The *Bran* rises in Glenquiech. In its progress eastward it forms a waterfall at the Rumbling Bridge, another at the Hermitage, and loses itself in the Tay, nearly opposite to Dunkeld.

The *Ericht* is composed of the Eardle and Shee or Blackwater, two small streams which originate in the NE. corner of the shire; runs southward by Craighall, where its banks are upwards of 100 feet in height; thence it continues its course by Blairgowrie; and at length falls into the Isla, two miles NNE. of Cupar.

. *Lakes.*—There are many lakes in this county, some of which are of great extent.

Loch Tay is 15 miles in length, *i. e.* from Kenmore at the north-east, to Killin at the south-west extremity, about one mile in breadth, and from 15 to 100 fathoms in depth. The banks on each side, diversified with villages, corn fields and plantations, gradually rise to lofty mountains. Near the east end of the lake, on a small island, are the ruins of a priory of canons regular of St Augustin, a cell of the abbey of Scone, founded by Alexander I.; and here, Sibylla his queen is buried.—*Loch Rannoch*, NW. of Schehallian, is 12 miles long, and one broad nearly. Its north border is partly barren, and partly covered with wood; but along the south shore, there is a margin of cultivated land bounded by natural wood; and a level tract at the east end of the lake is indifferently fertile.—*Loch Ericht*, on the NW. boundary of the county, lies from north to south nearly, a few miles distant from the west end of Loch Rannoch, into which its waters are discharged. Situate in a bleak and mountainous district, it is 14 miles long, and at an average three quarters of a mile in breadth.—*Loch Erne*, 4 miles west of the village of Comrie, is about 8 miles long and one broad. Its banks, for about 5 miles on both sides, are covered with natural oak wood. Near each end of it, there is a small island, on which the remains of a castle are visible.—*Loch-Catherine*, NE. of Loch-Lomond, and near the NW. extremity of Stirlingshire, is a considerable lake, remarkable for singularly picturesque scenery, often visited by persons of taste. (see *Callander*).—*Loch-Chon*, about 1½ mile long, and one broad, is one of the sources of the Forth.—*Ard*, is a

lake in the heart of a mountainous district, four miles from the foot of Ben-Lomond.—*Loch-Achray* lies between Loch-Catherine and Loch-Venachar.—*Loch-Voil*, is four miles long, and half a mile broad, among the braes of Balquhidder.—*Lubnaig*, on the NE. of Ben-Ledi, is of the same dimensions nearly with Loch-Voil.—*Monteath Loch*, is half a mile square.—Other lakes are Tummel—Garrie—Dochart—Lyon—Lows—Clunie, &c. some of which will be noticed in the sequel.

Woods.—The ancient forests have been entirely destroyed; but, of late, the spirit of planting has revived; and many districts in the northern parts have been covered with plantations, especially near Dunkeld, Blair, and Taymouth. The woods have been estimated as follows—plantations, 50,970 acres—natural woods, 118,930. In the year 1816, larches, planted 50 years ago at Dunkeld, were exported to London, for the purpose of building a frigate.

Mineralogy.—The minerals in this shire, in a political or economical point of view, are of little importance: notwithstanding, they are sufficient to excite the curiosity of those who delight in the study of the works of nature. At Culross, a detached corner of the county, coal has been wrought for ages. In many districts, both in the Highlands and Low Country, there is abundance of lime. At Culross there is plenty of ironstone; and slates of various qualities are found in many places. There are excellent blue slate quarries on the estate of Logiealmond, in Birnam hill, and at Newtyle near Dunkeld. Near Drummond Castle, and in the vicinity of Callander, there is plumpudding stone, which is composed of small stones of various colours, cemented by a brown substance of rock. This species of stone, with slate and limestone, extends, in three parallel lines, a mile from one another, in a NE. direction from Dumbartonshire—slate from Luss to Dunkeld—limestone from Buchanan to the parish of Comrie—and plumpudding stone from Gartmore to Crieff. The Milnfield quarry of freestone, called

Kingoody quarry, is one of the best in the county. In the parish of Tulliallan, a freestone quarry has been long in great repute. In the hills of Kinnoul and Dunsinnan are found agates. Granite, slate, freestone and limestone, abound in the Grampian mountains. A lead mine was, for some time, wrought near Tyndrum; and another in Glen-Lyon.—The most remarkable mineral waters are those of Pitcaithly and Dunblane, which will be noticed in the description of the districts wherein they lie.

Soil and Cultivation.—With regard to agriculture, this county may be considered as consisting of three divisions of unequal extent. 1. The Carse of Gowrie, between the Sidla hills and the Tay, is a level tract of rich clay, or alluvial soil, deposited in the course of ages, highly cultivated, and abundantly fruitful. 2. The next division is much more extensive, as it includes the remainder of the Lowland district, viz. a tract watered by the Forth, and resembling the Carse of Gowrie—a considerable proportion of Strathmore and Strathearn—with large moors in the higher grounds, which are gradually diminishing in size by agriculture and plantations. 3. The third, or Highland district, consists chiefly of mountains and glens, or valleys, containing little cultivatable soil.

Stobie's map of Perthshire, constructed from an actual survey, is both accurate and elegant. This county is commonly subdivided into six districts.

1. **ATHOLL**, Adhælis, an extensive and mountainous territory, interspersed with pleasant and wooded glens, watered by the Garry, the Tummel, and the Tay, which are augmented by many tributary streams, contains the following places of note.

Dunkeld, a small and indifferently built market town, and the seat of a presbytery, in a deep valley on the north bank of the majestic Tay, surrounded with high mountains and almost inaccessible rocks, covered with heath and wood; 15 miles N. of Perth. It was, at one time, the capital of an-

cient Caledonia. At an early period an abbey was founded here, in honour of St Columba, and was converted into a bishoprick by David I., who built the cathedral, A. D. 1130. The revenue of this see, at the Reformation, was—money, 150*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* Scots; wheat, 4 chalders; bear, 37 chalders, 6 bolls, 3 firlots, 3½ pecks; meal, 64 chalders, 12 bolls; 2 firlots, 3 pecks; oats, 28 chalders, 2 bolls. The choir of the cathedral, built by Bishop Sinclair in 1350, is now converted into the parish church. Here is a monument erected to the memory of Alexander Earl of Buchan and Badenoch, the third son of Robert II. From his sanguinary disposition, he was called “the wolf of Badenoch,” and died in 1394. The cathedral was demolished in 1559; and the monuments in 1689, by the garrison stationed there.—Near the abbey is the mansion of the Duke of Atholl, who has planted several thousand acres with forest trees, and greatly improved and ornamented that part of the country. The gardens of Atholl-house extend along the Tay, and command the most delightful and the most picturesque views. On the north and west the hills and crags are wooded to their summits.—On the opposite side of the river is Birnam hill, noted for its blue slate quarries, 10 miles NW. of Dunsinshan hill, which is on the south side of Strathmore. The lower part of Birnam hill was covered with wood in the time of Macbeth.—About two miles west of Dunkeld, on the small river Bran, there is a natural curiosity called the *Rumbling Bridge*, where the river precipitates itself over a rock into a deep and narrow chasm; and a mile lower down there is a cascade, with a hermitage on the top of a cliff.—An elegant bridge across the Tay has been lately constructed at the east end of the town.

From Dunkeld a military road passes northward to Killicrankie, Blair, Dalnacardoch, Dalwhinnie, and across Corryarick to Fort Augustus. Thence a branch extends along the south side of Loch Ness to Inverness; and another westward to Fort William. Whence it proceeds

southward through Glencoe to King's house—over the Black mountain to Tyndrum, or through Glenorchy to Inverary, &c. From Dalwhinnie a branch passes north-east to Inverness and Fort George.

The highway from Dunkeld to Blair in Atholl, lies through a pleasant valley, diversified with woods, cultivated fields, hamlets and seats; exhibiting a train of Highland scenery delightful beyond description. In this route, and 15 miles N. of Dunkeld, is the Pass of *Killicrankie*, half a mile in length, between two steep mountains. A road is cut out in the side of the mountain; and, below it, is a precipice of great height, at the foot of which the rapid Garry rushes over rugged rocks, in a darksome channel shaded with trees. At the north end of the pass, in a small field, a battle was fought, A. D. 1689, between the King's forces commanded by General Mackay, and the rebels under Viscount Dundee, who was killed in the moment of victory. A plain upright stone marks the spot where he fell.—At the village of Moulin, eastward from Killicrankie, are the remains of an ancient stone building of a square form, 80 by 76 feet, originally situate in a lake that has been drained. Some fragments of the walls, cemented with lime, are now standing. It is called the Old Castle of Moulin, and is said to have belonged to the Cummins, who were Earls of Atholl and Badenoch in the 14th century.

To the eastward of Moulin, in the parish of Kirkmichael, on an elevated heathy moor, there is a cairn of stones, 90 yards in circuit, and 25 feet in height. In the neighbourhood of this cairn, there is a number of smaller ones; and about a furlong westward, are distinct traces of two concentric circular fences of stone, the outer circle being 50 feet and the inner 32 feet diameter. There are also traces of six or more single circular enclosures of stone, from 32 to 36 feet diameter, at different distances, in the neighbourhood of the cairn. Two parallel stone fences extend from the E. side of the cairn,

nearly in a straight line southward, about 100 yards in length, and 32 in breadth between the fences. That these are relics of Druidism is highly probable. About a mile NE. of the above mentioned cairn, on a flat-topped eminence, stands a rocking stone, 51,075 cubical feet in solid contents. Sixty yards north of that stone, on a small eminence, are two concentric circles similar to those already described; and on another eminence 37 yards distant, there is another pair of concentric circles, with a single one adjoining to them on the east side. Beyond these, at 45 yards distance, there is a third pair of concentric circles, with their adjacent circle on the east side. Ninety yards further NE, there is a single circle, and, beside it, are two rectangular enclosures of 37 feet by 12; also a cairn 23 or 24 yards in circuit, and 12 feet in height. There are several small cairns in that neighbourhood. About 120 yards W. from the rocking stone, is a pair of concentric circles, with a single circle 7 feet diameter. All the pairs of concentric circles are of the same dimensions, viz. the inner 32 feet, and the outer 46 in diameter; and all of them have an opening on the south side. The single circles are 32–36 feet diameter, without any door or opening. There are similar ones in other parts of the parish, on the hills, and particularly between Strathardle and Glen-derby.

Blair, consisting of about ten inhabited houses, is situated on a rising ground, above the conflux of the Tilt and the Garry, 20 miles NNW. of Dunkeld. Between that village and the Garry, in a spacious plain, is an elegant seat of the Duke of Atholl. This castle, formerly a lofty edifice, was occupied by Montrose in 1644—stormed by Cromwell's forces in 1653—and besieged by the rebels in 1716. Since that period, it has been reduced in its height, and completely repaired. The extensive lawn on which it stands is 438 feet above the level of the sea at Panbride. Three miles west of Blair, on the river Bruar, there are several beautiful cascades, one of which is upwards of 100 feet in height. A

walk on each side of the river, has been formed along its steep and wooded banks,—from various stations in which, the stranger has an opportunity of contemplating the wild majesty which Nature here exhibits. This romantic valley is celebrated by all the tourists.

There are many monuments of antiquity in the united parishes of Blair and Strowan. South-east of Atholl house, on the east bank of the rapid Tilt, is Clagh-ghij-Aindreas, or cemetery of Andrew's disciple, where many bones have been found entire in coffins composed of flags.—To the southward of this stood Andersmass market, now held at Perth.—About a quarter of a mile higher, on the same bank of the Tilt, is one of those round castles, or towers, so frequent in that country; half a mile from which stands *Tom-a-vuir*, or 'the hill of the fort,' on a steep bank of the river.—Several miles eastward of the Tilt, in Strathgroy, are the ruins of two round castles, on the top of a ridge fortified with double, and in some places with treble, ditches.—A quarter of a mile west of these castles, and along the Garry, lies *Eelein-an-righ*, *i. e.* 'the King's island,' quite level; and below the castles are *Dail-ruinch*, or 'plain of the running horses,' and *Dail-an-asnuick*, 'the plain of horse races.' Half a mile above the castles, and near Clune-more, is a sacrificing cairn, 60 paces in circumference, having several flags on the top, which perhaps formed the altar; and near it are two obelisks, seemingly a part of a circle, or temple.—About a mile NW. of this cairn, on the banks of the Fender, stands *Tulchan*, a cairn larger than the former.—Several miles NNE. of *Tulchan*, on the north side of *Ben-gloe*, is the rivulet of *Lochaimn*, which flows from *Lochloch* towards the Tilt. Upon *Lochaimn* are vestiges of a house, where the Earl of Atholl entertained James V. and his attendants, and which he burnt to the ground as soon as the king left it.—At the north base of *Ben-gloe*, on the banks of the Tilt, a marble quarry has been recently discovered.—On the side of *Ben-gloe*, on a rising ground, are traces of a se-

micircular encampment, with a moss in the front.—To the eastward of that camp, along Glengairnag, are vestiges of a road, called Rod-na-banrinn, or the Queen's road.—On the summit of the rock of Fonn-a-vaic, is a large round castle.—In the NW. corner of Lochtummel, there is a small island, on which there was formerly a house with a garden; within half a mile of which is Grenich, or 'field of the sun,' where are remains of an extensive druidical work. To the north-west are many heaps of stones over graves of the dead.

A little above the church of Strowan, on the south-west bank of the Garry, is a small square eminence, partly artificial, surrounded by a fosse; and in the churchyard is an obelisk on which a cross is cut.

2. BRAIDALBIN, or Breadalbane, is an extensive and mountainous country, 30 miles from east to west, and at an average 14 in breadth; watered by the Lyon, the Tay, and other streams. It is divided into the following districts, viz. Glenfalloch, Strathbrand, and the upper part of Glenalmond; and is diversified with some sequestered valleys, as Glendochart, Glenlyon, Strathfillan, Glenloch, &c.

Strath-Tay is a moderately fertile, populous and agreeable valley, extending from the mean village of Logierait westward to the extremity of the lake; and is adorned with several seats and plantations, chiefly on the north side of the river. Above Logierait, is the remnant of a castle, defended on the accessible side by a deep ditch. Thence there is a prospect of three beautiful valleys, and two large rivers, viz. the Tay and Tummel, which unite below the village.—Nine miles westward, *Castle Menzies*, built in 1571, is situate at the foot of a steep, wooded hill, in a well cultivated plain, a mile from an handsome bridge over the Tay, constructed by General Wade in the year 1733. This bridge is 329 feet above the level of the sea.—*Moness*, a gentleman's residence, near the south end of Tay bridge, is noted for its fine cascades and romantic scenery, in a deep, wooded glen. 'No stranger,' says Pennant, 'must omit visiting Moness, it be-

ing an epitome of every thing that can be admired in the curiosity of waterfalls.'

Glen-Lyon is a narrow valley, watered by a river of the same name, and separated from Loch-Tay by Ben-lawers, a lofty mountain. It is narrow, but populous; there being 28 villages in the course of 28 miles. In the east end of this valley, near the village of *Fortingal*, is a field of almost 80 acres, surrounded by a single ditch and mound, conjectured to have been a Roman encampment. But it is not probable that the Romans ever had a station there, or penetrated so far northward through woods and numerous defiles. With difficulty they maintained their posts in the Low country: to have exposed themselves among almost inaccessible mountains, would have been certain destruction. The immense area of that supposed camp is also an objection to its being Roman; for it is well known that the Romans adapted the extent of their strongholds to the number of their forces. That two or three Roman coins have been found in different parts of that country, is not even a presumption that the Romans were there; for the Caledonians, in their frequent skirmishes with those invaders, were sometimes successful, and carried off to their fastnesses whatever spoils they found.—In the churchyard of *Fortingal*, are the remains of a yew tree, said to have been 52 feet in circumference.

Schehallian lies to the north of Kenmore, in $56^{\circ} 40' N.$ latitude. The attraction of this mountain, A. D. 1774, was found by Dr Maskelyne, astronomer royal, to be $5'' \frac{1}{2}$, and the mean density of the earth to be half that of the mountain. (see *Phil. Trans. Vol. LXV.*)

Rannoch, a level and indifferently fertile plain, lies between the NW. base of *Schehallian*, and the eastern extremity of Loch-Rannoch. This district is 27 miles long from east to west, and 6–12 miles in breadth, including an area of 180 square miles. It is chiefly a pastoral country, traversed by mountain streams, the chief of which are—the

Gaur, which connects Loch-Rannoch with Loch-Lyddoch—the Ericht, that unites a loch of this name with Loch-Rannoch—and the Tummel, which issues from Loch-Rannoch, and loses itself in the Garry, or rather, that receives the Garry, and soon after falls into the Tay. In the district of Rannoch, there are considerable quantities of natural wood on the borders of the lake, but little land in cultivation.

Kenmore is a small well built village, on a gentle eminence, at the ~~west~~ end of Loch-Tay, 23 miles NW. of Dunkeld. In its neighbourhood is *Taymouth-house*, originally called Balloch castle, built by Sir Colin Campbell, the sixth knight of Loch-Awe, who died in the year 1583; at different periods repaired and enlarged, and recently rebuilt in a magnificent style by the present proprietor. It is situate in a beautifully diversified lawn, between two lofty mountains, partially covered with forests. The walks are delightful—the avenue of lime trees, 450 yards in length, is much admired—and the rapid Tay, issuing out of the lake, enlivens the scene. From a fort, on the acclivity of the southern mountain, the beauties of this noble residence are seen to great advantage.

Killin, perhaps Cill-fhin, is a mean village, pleasantly situate at the west end of Loch-Tay, 16 miles W. of Kenmore, between the rivers Lochy and Dochart, and on three sides sheltered by mountains. This, if we may rely on tradition, is the burial-place of Fingal. On the north side of the lake there is a charming landscape, formed by the rugged heights of Finlarig, Ben-lawers, and a rocky ridge behind Finlarig.—Near the border of the lake are the ruins of *Finlarig-castle*, formerly the seat of the Campbells of Glenorchy, built between 1513 and 1523. The south side of Loch-Tay is extremely populous; but the opposite side is thinly inhabited, rugged, and indifferently fertile.

The road from Killin, westward to Tyndrum, lies through Glendochart and Strathfillan, two pleasant valleys, watered

by the Dochart, sometimes called the Tay. In Lochdochart, whose borders are wooded, there is an island, containing the ruins of a castle, one of the nine subject to the great knight of Loch-Awe. In *Strathfillan* are the remains of a chapel, where cures are supposed to be performed in cases of lunacy. After offering some rags on a cairn, the patient is plunged thrice in a pool, and then left fast bound a whole night in the chapel. If he is found loose next morning, it is deemed a propitious omen; if otherwise, the cure remains doubtful. *Tyndrum*, *i. e.* 'the house on the height,' is perhaps the most elevated habitation in the kingdom, 19 miles W. of Killin, 27 NE. of Inverary, and 88 NW. of Edinburgh, near the confines of Argyleshire. On the adjacent hill a lead mine has been wrought.

3. **MONTFATH**, the south-west division of the county, is about 28 miles from east to west, and 6–12 in breadth; traversed from NW. to SE. by the Teath, and on the south bounded by the Forth. A considerable part of it is tolerably level, but indifferently fertile. Along the bank of the winding Forth, from the bridge of Gartmore 18 miles eastward to the bridge of Allan, there is a flat tract of deep clay, partly covered with moss. This tract, containing marine fossils, and being only a few feet above the present level of the tide, is supposed to have been anciently an inlet of the sea. An extensive tract of moss, called the Warm moss, from the lowness of its situation, and Flanders moss, from its flat appearance, between Gartmore and the bridge of Drip, may be computed at 10,000 acres.

Dunblane is an ancient, but small and meanly built village, and the seat of a presbytery, in a valley, on the banks of the rapid Allan, 6 miles N. of Stirling, and 27½ W. of Perth. A bishoprick was founded here by King David, in 1142. The cathedral, situate on an eminence, was 216 feet long, and 76 broad. The height of the walls is 50 feet; and the spire, partly a modern structure, is 128. The choir is used as the place of public worship; but the church west-

ward is unroofed. The revenue of this sec, at the Reformation, was—money, 313*l.* Scots; wheat, 1 chalders; bear, 11 chalders, 11 bolls, 3 firlots, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck; meal, 50 chalders, 1 boll, 1 firlot, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pecks; oats, 9 chalders, 12 bolls. The bishop's palace is now converted into hay lofts, warehouses, and whisky shops. The library of Archbishop Leighton was bequeathed for the use of the clergy in that diocese, and has been enlarged by several benefactions. The environs, especially at the lower end of the town, are delightful. A mineral spring, lately discovered in the neighbourhood, is now frequented. To the eastward is Sheriffmuir, the scene of a bloody conflict between the king's forces and the rebel army, in 1715.

Four miles W. from Dunblane, in the road to Callander, is *Doune* Castle, the ancient seat of the family of Monteth, romantically situate on a peninsula at the junction of the Teath and Ardoch, SE. of the town, and surrounded with groves and verdant fields. It is a huge square building, whose walls are 40 feet high and 10 thick, enclosing an area 96 feet each way. Several of the apartments are magnificent; but the grandeur of these is effaced by the dismal prisons, or dungeons, it contains. King James V. granted to James Stewart, ancestor of the family of Moray, the custody of the castle of Doune for his life; and his son James, having obtained full possession of it, was created Lord Doune in 1581. Since that time, the castle has belonged to the Earl of Moray's family. Near Doune, there is a large cave in a mountain, called Uaighmore, which was formerly a retreat for thieves. The flourishing village of *Doune* consists of three streets, 40 feet above the level of the Teath. In its neighbourhood, an extensive cotton manufactory was, some years ago, erected by the Buchanans of Carston. The ancient monastery of St Madocus, now called Kilmadlock, where the late church stood, is quite demolished. To this monastery belonged six chapels, within the parish. The first stood on the south bank of the Teath,

at the end of the bridge—the second S.E. of the house of Row—the third on the west brink of the glen of Annat, on an eminence still called Kirkhill—the fourth at Lanerick, on the south bank of the Teath—the fifth on the same river at Torric—the sixth at Walton, a little east of Thornhill. About 8 miles westward there is a lake, called the Loch of Monteath, nearly 5 miles in circuit, containing two islands. In the largest, called *Inchmahomo*, are the ruins of a priory, founded perhaps by David I. for canons of Cambuskenneth. Its income, as reported to Government at the Reformation, was—money, 234*l.* Scots; bear, 7 chalders; meal, 59 chalders, 10 bolls, 1 firlot, 3½ pecks. A small portion of the wall, with one Gothic arch, remains. In the small island stood the dwellinghouse of the family of Graham, Earls of Monteath; and its ruins now occupy the whole surface.

Callander is a regularly built and thriving village, delightfully situate at the confluence of two streams, on the military road from Stirling to Fort-William. One of these streams issues from Lochveil, and the other from Loch-Catherine: when united, they assume the name of the *Teath*; the fall of which, through its whole course, is 150 feet. Near the village, there is a fortification on the top of the Dun, above Bochastle, environed by three tiers of ditches and mounds; and at some distance is another, surrounded by a single mound and ditch. At the manse are the remains of an old castle, which was built or repaired by Livingston, Earl of Linlithgow, A. D. 1596. Eastward from the village, on the south bank of the Teath, is an elegant seat of Sir John Macgregor Murray of Lanerick, surrounded by lawns and fine plantations.

Ten miles W. of Callander, the *Trossacks* exhibit a wildness and grandeur of scenery surpassing all description. They are accessible by a carriage road, along the south base of Ben-ledi, and two beautiful lakes. The entrance is an assemblage of fragments of rocks, and woods and hills, scattered in wild confusion. The access to Loch-Catherine is

through a pass of half a mile in length. On the south side of the lake, is the rock and den of the Ghost, which superstition conceived to be the habitation of supernatural beings. In sailing along the lake, many arms and inlets of it are perceived; and in walking along the north shore, the road is sometimes cut through the face of the solid rock, which rises 200 feet perpendicular above the lake, and sometimes passes along the foot of rugged and perpendicular cliffs; and, on the other side, after rain, numerous white streams rush with incredible velocity and noise into the lake. Both by land and water there are so many windings, heights, hollows, capes, glens and bays, that the prospect is continually changing as the traveller advances; and the scene is closed, by a view of the lake for several miles, and, at a distance, the prospect is bounded by the towering Alps of Aroquhar.

Aberfoyle, 28 miles N. of Glasgow, is a delightful vale 2 miles long and 1 broad, watered by the Forth, and bounded by mountains half way covered with luxuriant woods. On the north it is sheltered by a mountain presenting a precipice of many hundred feet in height. Northward to the Trossacks, there is a route across the mountains, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long. The soil at Aberfoyle and Callander is composed of the sediment carried down by the waters. The staple mineral is slate, and some copper ore has been found.

At *Ardoch*, in Strathallan, a fertile and populous valley, 6 miles NE. of Dunblane, on the road to Crieff, are vestiges of a Roman camp, 2800 feet in length, and 1950 in breadth. Its area is 3,773,507 superficial feet, which would contain 28,000 men. The four entries may still be traced. The prætorium, 420 by 375 feet, is entire. Besides this camp, which was fortified by nature and art, there are two encampments adjoining to it, containing above 250 acres of ground, defended by a single ditch and rampart. From Ardoch a Roman road led to a camp of observation, called Camp's castle, on the top of the moor of Orchill, the lines of which may still be traced.

Culross, a small royal borough, united with Stirling, &c. in sending a member to Parliament, consists of one street built on the declivity of a steep hill, and another along the shore, in a detached part of Perthshire, environed by the counties of Fife and Clackmannan, on the north bank of the Forth, 6 miles W. of Dunfermline. Here an elegant seat was built about the year 1590 by Edward Lord Kinloss. In the year 1217, Malcolm I. thane of Fife, founded a Cistercian abbey, on an elevated site, commanding an extensive prospect. The abbey church stood on the north side of it, and had a tower which was entire in 1789. Considerable ruins of the abbey are extant. The revenue of this house, at the Reformation, was—money 78*l.* 16*s.* 7½*d.* Scots; wheat 3 chalders, 3 bolls; bear, 15 chalders, 10 bolls, 2 firlots; oats, 13 chalders, 12 bolls, 3 firlots, 3½ pecks; salt, 1 chalders, 2 bolls; wedders, 10; lambs, 22; capons, 2 dozen; poultry, 28½ dozen; butter, 7½ stones; cheese, 79½ stones; and 8 trusses of straw.—Formerly the coal works of Culross were the most considerable in Scotland; and an act of parliament, A. D. 1663, ordained that the Culross chalders should be the standard measure for the kingdom.—Opposite to the shore are sunken rocks interspersed, which render the access for ships of burden difficult and incommodious. Westward, and near the Forth, is the site of Dunnemarle castle, anciently a fort of the Macduffs, thanes of Fife, where, according to tradition, Lady Macduff and her children were murdered by order of Macbeth.

4. STRATHERN principally consists of a fruitful valley 44 miles in length, bounded on the north by the Grampians, and on the south by the verdant Ochils, noted for sheep pastures. It is watered by the river Erne, or Earn, and diversified with well improved enclosures, thriving plantations, and handsome seats. The lower part of this strath, at a remote period covered by the sea, is now one continued plain in full cultivation; whilst the hills on either side are, in general, clothed with pastures, or with natural woods. The

upper part of the district is a mountainous tract abounding in beautiful scenery.

Crieff is a meanly built market town, on the left hand of the Erne, 17 miles W. of Perth, $20\frac{1}{2}$ N. of Stirling, and $55\frac{1}{2}$ NW. of Edinburgh. Built on a rising ground at the foot of the Grampians, it has a fine southern exposure, and commands an extensive prospect. A military road passes thence northward by Amulrie, crosses the Tay at Aberfeldie, and terminates in another great road at Dalnacardoch.—To the south of *Crieff* is Drummond Castle, the ancient seat of the Earl of Perth. In that neighbourhood, an extensive moss has undergone great improvement, by throwing it with spades into canals, which convey it to the Forth. The moss is now cleared off, and the area is cultivated and inhabited.—About 5 miles W. from *Crieff*, on the Erne, the village of *Comrie* is pleasantly situate. It is remarkable for having been the centre of many shocks of earthquakes of late years. Near that village, at the confluence of the Ruchil and Erne, on the plain of *Dcalgin-ross*, is a Roman camp, or rather two camps joined by a bank. One is 402 paces long, and 392 broad; the other is considerably diminished by the encroachment of the Ruchil. This was a station of part of *Agricola's* army, when the main body was posted at Ardoch and Inverpeffrey, 6 miles asunder. Here *Gordon* erroneously places the scene of *Agricola's* battle with *Galgacus*.—The camp at Inverpeffrey, or *Srageath*, is 9 miles E. of *Comrie*, on the bank of the Erne. The lines and ditches of it, except in a few places, are now levelled.—In the village of *Foulis*, about 4 miles E. of *Crieff*, there is a remarkable cross of one stone, 11 feet high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and 3 at the base. The west face is adorned with a cross in relief, embellished with flowers and fret work in the shaft; the opposite side is charged with historical reliefs. About a mile E. of the church of *Foulis*, are the remains of a fort or castle, the ancient seat of the Earl of *Strathearn*. There the first earl of that name resided in the reign of *Alexander I.* His

grandson Gilbert, in the year 1200, founded the monastery of Inchaffray, the ruins of which are contiguous to the south border of this parish.

Auchterarder, once a royal borough, now a mean village, and the seat of a presbytery, consists of one long street, in a barren tract, 14 miles W. of Perth, in the road to Stirling, from which it is distant 19 miles. On the north of this village, are the ruins of a castle, said to have been a hunting seat of Malcolm Kenmore.—At the foot of the Ochils are some indistinct traces of encampments.—In the parish of Blackford, W. of Auchterarder, are some remains of Kincardine castle, a Gothic building, which was the ordinary residence of the ancestors of the Duke of Montrose; and Tullibardine castle, formerly the seat of the Earls of that name, at the rebellion, in 1715, garrisoned by a party of Marr's army, and taken by the Duke of Argyle.

The district from Forteviot, eastward along the Erne to Abernethy, is chiefly a pale brown soil, being clay mixed with fresh water sediment, and particles of iron. In some places beds of gravel are deposited, and a considerable quantity of loam is interspersed.

Duplin is an elegant seat of the Earl of Kinnoull, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW. of Perth, on the bank of the Erne. Here the Scots were defeated by the English, in 1332. The most fertile and populous part of the strath extends eastward from Duplin to the mouth of the river.—Two miles SE. of Duplin is the village of *Pikeathly*, whose mineral waters are frequented, in summer, by persons afflicted with the scrophula, scurvy, gravel, &c. There are five distinct springs of the same quality, but of different degrees of strength. A wine gallon of each has been analyzed, and the following is the result of the investigation.

Names of the Waters.	East well.	West well.	Spout well.	Dum-barny well.	South park well.	
Atmospheric air, -	4	4	4	4	4	cub. inches.
Carbonic acid gas, -	3	8	6	5	5	ditto.
Carbonate of lime, -	5	5½	5	5½	5	grains.
Sulphate of lime, -	5½	5	9½	3	3	ditto.
Muriate of soda, -	100	92	82	57	44	ditto.
Muriate of lime, -	180	168	146	102	84	ditto.
Specific gravity of a gallon of each more than distilled water, }	216	198	172	124	198	grains.

Westward of Pitkeathly, on a rising ground, in a valley through which the rivulet May flows, there are some remains of an ancient fortification; and to the south, on an eminence bathed by the May, is a square encampment. On the summit of a conical hill, called Castle law, a mile and a half south of Forgan, are vestiges of buildings, which have been enclosed by a wall. (see *Forgandenny* parish).—In the parish of Dron, SE. of Pitkeathly, on the descent of a hill, is a large mass of whinstone, of an irregular figure, placed in a sloping direction. On gently pressing the higher end, it has a perceptible motion, vibrating in an arch of between one and two inches; and the vibration continues some time after the pressure is removed. The rocking stone of Balvaird, three miles eastward, mentioned by Buchanan, has lost its balance.

Abernethy, anciently the capital of the Picts, now a mean borough of barony, governed by two baillies and 15 councillors, on the south side of Erne mouth, is 8½ miles SE. of Perth, and 13½ W. of Cupar in Fife.—In this place is a round tower, similar to that at Brechin, 74 feet high, and 48 in circumference. The date of its erection, and the purpose for which it was constructed, have not been ascertained. Here, also, was a convent of Culdees, which, in 1272, was converted into a priory of canons regular. On the right bank of the Tay, 3 miles SE. of Perth, and almost opposite to Kinfauns, are the ruins of *Elcho* Castle, an ancient

seat, which gives the title of Lord Elcho to the eldest son of the Earl of Wemyss; and, a mile westward, are some remains of a religious house, founded by David Lindsay of Glensesk and his mother, on a spot of ground belonging to the abbey of Dunfermline.

5. The district of PERTH proper, lies to the eastward of Strathern. It stretches along the Tay on the east, from 2 miles below the town of Perth to within 4 miles of Dunkeld, a space of about 13 miles, and from the Tay, westward, 5–12 miles in breadth; containing about 112 square miles of a fertile, well cultivated, and populous country. A portion of Strathmore, belonging to this district, extends 18 miles E. from Perth, and 3 or 4 in breadth. The Stormont lies at the foot of the Grampian mountains, bounded on the west by the Tay, on the east and south by the Erich and Isla. To the northward lies the pastoral valley of Strathardle, which, at the upper end, diverges into the vales of Glen-hierachan and Glen-fermate, adapted chiefly to pasturage: and in that distant quarter is Glen-shee, a pleasant valley, surrounded by hills clothed with verdure or heath.

Perth is a royal borough, the seat of a presbytery, and a regularly built town; in 1811 containing 16,948 inhabitants; situate in a low plain, on the west bank of the Tay; on the south and north bounded by two delightful green meadows called *Inches*, each of which is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in circuit; 15 miles S. of Dunkeld, $40\frac{1}{2}$ N. of Edinburgh, 33–38 NE. of Stirling, and $21\frac{1}{2}$ W. of Dundee. It was a place of some note in the beginning of the 12th century, as appears from the foundation charter of Holyroodhouse. The kings of Scotland, before James II., were crowned at Scone, and resided at Perth as the metropolis of the kingdom. Fourteen national councils were held here between the years 1201 and 1459. The Parliaments and Courts of Justice were removed to Edinburgh; but Perth retained its priority till the year 1482.—After the battle of Falkirk, in 1298, Edward I. rebuilt the walls of this town, and made it the residence

of his deputies. In 1306 it was attacked by Robert Bruce, who, in 1311, burnt it, and levelled the fortifications. After the battle of Duplin, Baliol repaired and strengthened it. In the year 1339 it withstood a long siege against the Regent, and was taken by draining the ditch. The walls were repaired by James II. The Marquis of Montrose seized it after the battle of Tippermoor; and Cromwell made himself master of it in 1651. The Earl of Marr lay here a considerable time with his forces, in 1715. At present the town is without towers, ports, or walls. It formerly contained a castle near the termination of the Skinnergate—a convent of Carthusian monks, founded by James I., on the site of which the infirmary was built;—in 1562 its income was—in money, 509*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*; wheat, 24 chalders, 15 bolls; bear, 20 chalders; meal, 2 bolls; white oats, 12 chalders, 6 bolls; black oats, 12 chalders, 9 bolls, 3 firlots;—a monastery of Franciscans, by Lord Oliphant, in 1410;—a priory of Dominicans by Alexander II, in 1231;—and many chapels consecrated to particular saints. But those religious houses were entirely destroyed by our zealous reformers, May 1559, together with many curious writings and records, relating to the history and antiquities of our country. The church in which John Knox preached a sermon against idolatry, May 15, 1559, is now divided into three, named the east, middle, and west kirks. There are chapels for dissenting congregations in almost every part of the town.—Gowrie's house, the residence of the Earls of Gowrie, and the scene of a mysterious conspiracy, was situate on the SE. side of the town, at the east end of the South street. Some time ago it was converted into barracks for a detachment of the royal artillery; but that whole fabric is now demolished. The Monks' tower, of an oval figure, with a high roof, stood in the garden of Gowrie house, and was, perhaps, intended for a banqueting room, the wall being too thin for a place of defence. It was about 24 by 13 feet of inward measure.—An old bridge across the

Tay was destroyed in 1210; an elegant one, consisting of ten arches, was lately built at the north end of the town, for the sum of 26,000*l.* It is 906 feet in length, and 22 in breadth. There is a small harbour, or pier, for unloading ships, opposite to which are the ruins of a strong citadel called the Mount, built by Oliver Cromwell. The tide from the German ocean flows up the river two miles above the town. *Linen*, grain and salmon, are the principal articles of exportation.—In 1761, an academy was established, and several branches of science are taught with success. A Literary and Antiquarian society was founded Dec. 16, 1784; but none of its transactions has hitherto been published.—Four miles westward from Perth, is Hunting tower, or Ruthven castle, the ancient seat of the Gowrie family, and the scene of a transaction called the *Raid* of Ruthven, A. D. 1582. James VI., on his return from a hunting party in Atholl, was stopped by a number of his faithful peers, with an intent to rescue him from his worthless favourites; but, escaping from their protection, after having been ten months in their power, Arran regained the ascendancy over him. This castle consists of two ancient square towers, connected by buildings of later date; and now belongs to the Duke of Atholl. Most part of it lies in ruins.

On the east bank of the Tay, opposite to Perth, is the village of Kinnoull. It is a borough of barony, holding of the Earl of Kinnoull as superior.—At the junction of the Almond and Tay, a mile above Perth, there was a Roman station of a rectangular form, surrounded by a rampart and ditch. A part of the north rampart is 226 yards long, and part of the south 150. The other two sides are levelled. Urns, brick, lead, &c. have been found on the bank of the Almond, near the Roman road.

Scone, or *Scoon*, about a mile north of Perth, near the east bank of the Tay, is a village, noted for its palace, anciently the residence of the Scottish kings, the place of their

coronation, and the scene of many splendid actions. This palace was begun by the Earl of Gowrie, and, on his death, was given by James VI. to the family of Stormont. It had two courts, one of which contained a gallery 175 feet long, with a ceiling of timber. On the one side of it was painted the hunting of the stag; and on the other, the exercise of hawking, the hunting of the wild boar, &c. In a chamber called the Queen's room, was a bed of flowered crimson velvet, said to have been the work of Mary Queen of Scots, during her confinement in the castle of Lochleven. Not many years ago, the house was entirely demolished; and near its site a magnificent palace is built by the Earl of Mansfield.—An abbey was founded at Scone by Alexander I. for Augustin monks in 1114. The abbey enclosed at least 12 acres of ground. In the church was preserved the stone on which every Scottish King was crowned, till the year 1296, when Edward I. removed it to England; and it continues an appendage of royalty in Westminster hall. A mob from Dundee and Perth, impelled by resentment and the hope of plunder, destroyed this abbey in the year 1559. At that time, its revenue was—money, 1140*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* Scots; wheat, 16 chalders, 2 firlots; bear, 73 chalders, 13 bolls, 2 firlots, 2 pecks; meal, 62 chalders; oats, 18 chalders, 3 bolls; and one last of salmon.

From *Rome*, a village near Scone, a Roman road may be traced NE. to Whitefield, on the higher part of the ridge; and thence probably it extended eastward through Strathmore, by Cupar, Meigle, Kirriemuir to the vicinity of Brechin. A branch reached north from Whitefield to the station at Delvin.

Loncarty, a village four miles north of Perth, on the north bank of the Tay, is celebrated for a decisive victory obtained over the Danes, by means, it is fabled, of a gallant peasant afterwards surnamed Hay, in the reign of Kenneth III. The field of battle is now cultivated, and the tumuli, where human bones were found, are levelled; so that no in-

dication of an engagement remains. At this village, there is one of the most extensive bleaching grounds in Scotland.—Several miles westward, in the parish of Monedie, on the bank of the Almond; are vestiges of the habitation and grave of *Bessie Bell* and *Mary Gray*, two distinguished beauties, celebrated by a Scottish bard. They retired to that lonely place to secure themselves from the plague; but, visited by a young gentleman, they caught the infection and died.

Upon an eminence, at the conflux of the Tay and Isla, are the ruins of Kinclaven Castle, once the residence of the renowned William Wallace.

At *Delwin*, or Inchtuthel, 12 miles north of Perth, on a square area of 160 acres, steep on all sides, and elevated about 50 feet above the surrounding plain, are traces of a Roman station about 500 yards square—part of a redoubt near the eastern point of the area, on the top of a bank—a long line from east to west—and, on the western part of the hill, a strong semicircular fort fenced on the east side by five ramparts of earth, and as many ditches. In the area are several tumuli. This seems to have been one of the stations, or posts, which Agricola established at the foot of the Grampians; but not the place where he encamped before his engagement with Galgacus. Boetius says that the Picts had a town called *Tulina*, on this elevated tract, which they deserted and burnt on the approach of the Romans. Three miles eastward, in the moor of Meiklour, there is a wall of earth 24 feet thick, defended by a ditch on one side, 60 feet from the wall, and 2½ miles long, viz. from the ancient course of the Tay eastward to the Isla, enclosing a space in the form of a delta, bounded on the south and west by those rivers.

Clunie is a mean village, noted for the birth of the admirable Crichton, A. D. 1551, in a district called Stormont, or Stormount, 7 miles E. of Dunkeld, at the western extremity

of a lake of the same name. Crichton became a student in St Salvator's College, St Andrews, in the year 1570; obtained a degree of Master of Arts, visited Paris, Rome, Venice, and Mantua, where the Duke made choice of him for preceptor to his son, by whom he was assassinated in 1581. Near the church, and on the western shore of the lake, there is a large green mound of an elliptical form, about 190 yards at the base from north to south, and elevated 50 feet above the level of the lake. The area of the summit from N. to S. is 90, and its breadth 40 yards. On the south end of the summit stood the castle, concerning the antiquity of which no record exists. To the westward, on the flat grounds of the park of Laignwood, and on the north side of the burn of Lunan, are the ruins of another old castle, which appears to have been fortified on all sides by ditches filled with water. The tradition is, that Sinclair, bishop of Dunkeld, was the last person who resided here; and hence it is called Sinclair's Castle to this day. About 200 yards from the west shore of the lake, there is a flat circular island, partly artificial, containing about half an acre of soil, raised a few feet above the ordinary level of the lake. On this island a castle was built about the beginning of the 16th century, by the bishop of Dunkeld; and has been recently repaired by the Earl of Airly. The lake is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circuit, and in some places 84 feet in depth. On all sides the ground rises from the lake, and in several places is tolerably cultivated.

Blairgowrie is an inconsiderable market town, at the foot of the Grampians, near the west bank of the rapid Erich, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. of Cupar, 12 E. of Dunkeld, and 15 NNE. of Perth. Thence a military road passes northward through the mountains, by the Spittal of Glenshee, Castletown of Braemar, Lockbridge, Candemore inn, Grantown, and bridge of Dulsie to Fort-George, 107 miles. About three miles northward of Blairgowrie, at Craighall, one of the most romantic scenes in the county merits the notice of every traveller. Opposite to that seat, which is built on the verge of

a lofty rock, and on the west side of the *Ericht*, there are about 700 feet in length, and 220 in height, of perpendicular rock, as smooth as if formed by the tool of the workman; and, at the north end of it, there is a steep cleft of a rock called *Lady Lindsay's Castle*, of difficult access. Two miles below *Craighall*, is the *Keith*, a natural cascade improved by art.

Braemar Castle, 33 miles N. from *Blairgowrie*, was built by the *Earl of Marr*. But this nobleman having engaged in the rebellion of 1715, his estate was forfeited, and afterwards came into the possession of *Mr Farquharson of Invercauld*, by whom, in 1748, it was leased to Government for 99 years, and, since that time, has been used as a garrison.

Alyth is a small market town, on a steep acclivity, at the foot of the *Grampian mountains*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW. of *Meikle*. *Barry-hill*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE. of *Alyth*, and one of the *Grampians*, commands an extensive view of *Strathmore*, and of several remarkable hills in the *Sidla* ridge, viz. *Dunsinnan*, *Kinpurnie*, *Sidla hill*, *Finhaven*, &c. all of which seem to have been anciently used as watch towers, or places of defence. The hill of *Barry* is of an oval form; and its summit has been levelled into an area of 180 feet long, and 72-74 broad. Around this area a mound of earth was raised from 6 to 8 feet high, and 10-12 broad at top. On this mound a wall of freestone was built without cement. The foundation of the wall, composed of rough granite, remains, and is of the same breadth with the summit of the mound; so that *Gordon's* estimate of it is extremely erroneous. Among the ruins of the wall, there are several pieces of vitrified stone. The south and east sides of the fortress, where the hill gently slopes, are defended by a ditch 10 feet broad, and 12-16 below the foundation of the wall. A bridge was raised over the ditch 18 feet long, and 2 broad, except towards each end, where the breadth was increased. This bridge was composed of plumpudding stones, laid together without much art, and vitrified above, below, and on both sides; so that

the whole mass was thereby firmly cemented. On the upper part of the bridge, a stratum of gravel was laid to render the passage smooth and easy. This bridge I lately discovered, and examined with care. It is the only part of the fort intentionally vitrified. A few yards beyond the ditch there is an outer wall. The north and west sides of the hill are steep and inaccessible. The approach to the fort is from the north-east, along the verge of the precipice; and the entrance was secured by a bulwark of stone, the ruins of which are extant. The private passage to the bridge was from the south. About a quarter of a mile eastward, on the declivity of the hill, are some remains of another oval fort, of less extent than the preceding, and consisting of a strong wall and ditch.

The *Reeky-Linn*, a few miles N. of Barry-hill, is a cascade of the river Isla, 30 feet in height; three miles below which is Airly Castle, in Forfarshire, on an elevated peninsula formed by the rivers Melgun and Isla. This castle was demolished by the Marquis of Argyle, A. D. 1640, but has been recently repaired.

Meikle is a small manufacturing town, and the seat of a presbytery, situate on a rivulet of the same name, in the centre of Strathmore, near the eastern border of the county, $58\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE. of Edinburgh, 18 NE. of Perth, and 18 NNW. of Dundee. In the churchyard are several upright pillars, adorned with emblematical figures, and erected on the grave of Vanora, the wife of Arthur. On one stone are three small crosses, with several animals above and below. On another, is a cross adorned with various flowers, and the rude representations of fishes, beasts, and men on horseback. On a third, is an open chariot drawn by two horses, and some persons in it; behind, is a wild beast devouring a human form lying prostrate on the earth. On a fourth, is an animal resembling an elephant. On another are several figures, with the bodies of horses, and the head of a serpent; and on the reverse, is the figure of a woman attacked on all sides by

dogs, and other furious animals; above which are several persons on horseback, with hounds engaged in the chase; and in the compartment below is a centaur, and a serpent of enormous size fastened on the mouth of a bull.—At Caer-dean, a mile N. of Meigle, there is a vestige of an ancient encampment.—In the neighbourhood are several handsome seats, the most distinguished of which is *Belmont Castle*, built by the Right Honourable James Stuart Mackenzie, who was an encourager of arts and sciences, and a zealous promoter of the improvement of his country. In the enclosures of Belmont, there is a tumulus called *Belliduff*, which tradition will have to be the spot where Macbeth fought and fell.—Two miles S. of Belmont, at *Auchtertyre*, are traces of a camp formed by the followers of the Marquis of Montrose.

Cupar, a tolerably built market town, with little trade, is pleasantly situate in a plain, a mile S. of the river Isla, from which it is separated by a rising ground; $53\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. of Edinburgh, $12\frac{1}{2}$ NE. of Perth, $5\frac{1}{2}$ W. of Meigle, and 15 NW. of Dundee. The church and a small portion of the town, lie in the shire of Forfar. There are some remains of an abbey founded for Cistercian friars by Malcolm IV. in the middle of the 12th century. Its revenue, at the Reformation, amounted to—money, 1238*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* Scots; wheat, 7 chalders 13 bolls 1 firloft; bear, 75 chalders 10 bolls 3 firlots $\frac{1}{2}$ peck; meal, 73 chalders 4 bolls 3 firlots $3\frac{1}{2}$ pecks; oats, 25 chalders 4 bolls 2 firlots 2 pecks. It was situate near the centre of a Roman camp, whose double rampart and ditches on the east and south sides may still be traced, and whose area contained 24 Scots acres nearly.—A mile southward, at *Campmoor*, there is a vestige of another square camp, 1900 by 1220 feet.—About two miles NNE of Cupar, in an elevated field near *Cupargrange*, a repository of ashes was lately discovered. It was of a circular form, on either side fenced with a wall of moorstone, about five feet in height, and at bottom paved with coarse flags. There was an outer

and an inner circle of stones, distant from each other 9 feet. The diameter of the inner circle was 60 feet. The space between the walls was filled with ashes of wood, chiefly oak, and with fragments of bones. The top of the walls and ashes was two feet below the surface of the field. The entry was from the north-west, and 10 or 12 feet in breadth. Thence a path 6 feet broad, and paved with small stones, stretched eastward across the area to a large upright free-stone between the walls, supported by stones at the bottom. That stone was flat on the upper part, and two feet square.— Another repository, of the same kind and dimensions, was discovered at the distance of 300 paces. From the number of oak trees which were dug out of the ground in that neighbourhood, it would appear that this field was anciently a grove.

Dunsinnan hill lies in the Sidla ridge, 7 miles SSW. of Cupar. Detached from the neighbouring hills, it is of a conical form, 1024 feet above the level of the sea. Its summit is an oval area, 210 feet from east to west, and 130 in breadth, which Macbeth fortified with a strong rampart of stone, cemented with red mortar. Penetrating horizontally seven yards into the ruins of this rampart, I lately discovered a part of it as entire as when it was originally constructed. Founded on the rock, it is neatly built of large stones. If the rubbish on the outside were removed, this would be one of the most remarkable monuments of antiquity in Britain. At the foot of that wall there was a level walk of considerable breadth, and 231 yards in circuit, secured by a parapet and ditch. Having diligently explored the area of the fortress, now three feet below the surface, and cut a deep trench across it, I found no vestige of buildings in it; so the temporary houses were probably composed of wood. In one corner, great quantities of charcoal, bones of black cattle, sheep and hares, were dug up; but none of the human body. From the summit of this hill, there is a delightful prospect of Strathmore, the Lomond hills, Birnam hill,

and part of Strathern. The fortress was demolished in the year 1057.

6. The *Carse of Gowrie*, the most fertile and best cultivated district in Scotland, is bounded on the north by the Sidla hills, and on the south by the Frith of Tay; being 16 miles in length, and 3-4 in breadth; containing upwards of 18,000 acres of an extremely rich and fertile clay soil, similar to that which forms the Delta of Egypt. That all the low grounds were anciently a domain of the sea, appears to be highly probable. By an examination of the braes of Monnorgan and Powgavie, where the Tay has made the greatest encroachments, and where the banks are 19 or 20 feet perpendicular,—below several strata of clay mixed with sand, marine shells and vegetable roots 14 or 15 feet beneath the surface are found; also peat moss four feet deep, in which are many roots of large trees, and trunks and branches lying horizontally. Some of the roots have their trunks cut off six inches above the original surface. Immediately below the peat moss is blue clay without any mixture, and no vegetable roots or substances.—This extensive and populous plain has now the appearance of an immense garden, the annual rent of which, including salmon fishings, being upwards of 36,000*l.* Sterling. Divided into nine parishes, it contains several considerable villages, viz. Errol, Longforan, Inchtute and Balegarno, in each of which there are from 50 to 250 houses. The inhabitants of this district are chiefly employed in agriculture. Among the gentlemen's seats, are Castle Huntly, formerly Castle-Lyon, advantageously situate on a rocky eminence, commanding an extensive and finely diversified prospect;—Errol house, Megginch, Glendoick, Pitfour Castle, &c. Kinfauns, a seat of Lord Gray, stands on the acclivity of a hill, well sheltered by thriving plantations. In 1807, Lord Kinnaird laid the foundation of a magnificent mansion, which is now finished, on a spacious lawn bounded on the north by a wooded hill.—The banks, or braes, of the Carse, contain nearly 7000 acres of

a deep hazel-coloured loam, with a southern exposure. In the higher parts of the Sidla ridge, there may be 5000 acres of a sharp gravelly soil under cultivation. The remainder consists of indifferent pasturage, inaccessible to the plough, and partially covered with wood. The great road from Perth to Dundee passes through this district.

Among the numerous seats in this county are the following, viz.—*Abercairney*, Moray, near Foulis.—*Arthurstone*, Macnab, 2 miles from Meikle.—*Balgowan*, Lord Lyndock, 2½ miles from Methven.—*Balharry*, Smyth, 2 miles from Meikle.—*Ballendean*, Wedderburn, 2½ miles from Longforgan.—*Blackness*, Hunter, 1½ mile from Dundee.—*Belmont Castle*, Mackenzie, 1 mile from Meikle.—*Blair Castle*, Duke of Atholl.—*Blair Drummond*, Home Drummond.—*Cardross*, Erskine.—*Castle Huntly*, Paterson, 1 mile from Longforgan.—*Castle Menzies*, near Weem.—*Chunie*, Lord Airly, 5 miles from Dunkeld.—*Delvin*, Mackenzie, near Cuputh.—*Drimmie*, Lord Kinnaird, near Longforgan.—*Duncruib*, Lord Rollo, near Dunning.—*Drummond Castle*, family of Perth, near Crieff.—*Duneira*, Lord Melville, near Comrie.—*Dunkeld house*, Duke of Atholl.—*Dunsinnau house*, near Collace.—*Duplin Castle*, Earl of Kinnoull, 5 miles from Perth.—*Errol*, Allen, near Errol.—*Glendoick*, Cragie, 8 miles E. from Perth.—*Gleneagles*, Lord Duncan, 2 miles from Blackford.—*Gourdie*, Kinloch, near Cuputh.—*Gray house*, Lord Gray, 4 miles W. from Dundee.—*Islabank*, Ogilvie, 2½ miles from Meikle.—*Invermay*, Belshies, 6 miles SSW. from Perth.—*Kilgraston*, 1 mile from the bridge of Earn.—*Kinfauns Castle*, Lord Gray, 3 miles E. from Perth.—*Kinloch*, Kinloch, 2 miles from Meikle.—*Keir*, Stirling, 3½ miles from Doun.—*Lanrick*, Macgregor, 3 miles from Doun.—*Lintrose*, Murray, 2 miles from Cupar.—*St Martins*, M'Donald, 5½ miles from Perth.—*Meikleour*, near Cargill.—*Methven Castle*, Smyth, near Methven.—*Milnfield*, Miln, 1½ mile from Longforgan.—*Monzie*, Campbell, near Monzie.—*Moncrieff*, Moncrieff, near the bridge of

Earn.—*Marthly*, Stewart, 4 miles from Dunkeld.—*Ochertyre*, Murray, near Crieff.—*Scone palace*, Earl of Mansfield, 2 miles from Perth.—*Seggieden*, Hay, 3½ miles from Perth.—*Taymouth*, Earl of Breadalbane.

The shire of Perth is divided into the following parishes.

Aberdalgie, in the presbytery of Perth, and 3½ miles SSW, is 3½ miles from E. to W, and 2½ in breadth, on the S. bounded by the Earn; containing 512 inhabitants. It consists of 4051 acres, of which 2988 are arable, and 1062 are planted, besides 864 within Duplin parks, partly planted, and partly arable. The soil near the river is sandy; at a little distance it is light and sharp, with a proportion of clay. On the higher grounds there is a strong till. The several farms are enclosed and greatly improved. The valued rent is 3000*l.* Scots. Of freestone there is abundance. Duplin Castle is an elegant mansion surrounded with flourishing plantations. In this parish was the scene of a battle, fought, August 12, 1332, between Edward Baliol and the Scottish army commanded by the Earl of Mar.

Aberfolye, in the presbytery of Dunblane, and 17¼ miles westward, is 11 miles from E. to W. and 2-5 in breadth; containing 601 inhabitants. It consists of a narrow tract of country, on either side bounded by lofty hills and mountains. The bottom of the valley is occupied by a series of lakes, viz. Loch Catherine, Loch Con, Loch Ard, &c. which are sheltered by woods. The hills and lower eminences are wooded; and the higher regions are bare rock, or covered with heath. Some of the mountains are 3000 feet in height. The river Forth rises in the western extremity of the parish; and passing through the lakes, and augmented by many streams from the mountains, it forms a cataract at the lower end of Loch Ard, waters a beautiful and fertile valley, and descends through a narrow passage into the plain. The soil, composed of sediment deposited by streams from the hills, is light and early. There is a small proportion of arable

land, which is not much improved. The valued rent is 1960*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots. The hills are chiefly employed in the pasture of sheep. There are many valuable natural woods and plantations. Of limestone, granite and slate, there is abundance. Near the manse, on a rising ground, there is a druidical circle of stones.

Abernethy, in the presbytery of Perth, and 7 miles SE, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from W. to E. and 4 in breadth; containing 1513 inhabitants. The surface is uneven and hilly. In the vicinity of the Tay and the Earn, the soil is sand and clay, or a mixture of both. Thence southward to the foot of the Ochils, there are fields of clay or deep loam, and others of light loam mixed with sand, or till, on a bottom of gravel. Among the hills, the arable tracts are of a light mould. The lands, in general, are partially enclosed, and, since the year 1782, considerably improved. Some parts of the hills are planted. The valued rent is 7086*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* Scots. *Mugdrum* island, in the middle of the Tay, is nearly one mile in length. It contains 31 acres, of which 21 are cultivated.

Abernyte, in the presbytery of Dundee, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles westward, is 3 miles in length and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth; containing 262 inhabitants. The cultivated part is about 300 feet above the level of the Tay, and 3 miles N. of that river. The valley, where the church stands, is about half a mile in length; and its sides are a light, dry, fertile soil, on a bottom of gravel, and well cultivated. The ground northward, in the Sidla ridge, is a coarse and poor soil, on till or wet gravel. Towards the summits of the hills, the soil is thin, rocky, and covered with heath. The highest point northward, called Kingseat, overlooks Strathmore, and is 1238 feet above the level of the sea. The valued rent is 1126*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots.

Alyth, in the presbytery of Meigle, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward, is $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length and $3\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. It lies on the N. side of Strathmore, and on the S. is bounded by the river Isla. A ridge of the Grampians, extending from W.

to E, divides this parish into two districts. The southern district is about 4 miles long, and 3 broad. The lower part of it near the river, is fertile and well cultivated; the higher part, near the foot and on the acclivity of the Grampian ridge, is also fertile. On the north side of that ridge, there is an open district, of a tolerable soil, and partially improved. In the NW. division of the parish are 6000 acres of hills covered with heath, and called the Forest of Alyth, containing marshes and good pasture for sheep. At the NW. extremity of that division, there is a populous valley, at the foot of Mount Blair, watered by the Erich, and in the county of Angus. The church, in times of Episcopacy, belonged to the bishop of Dunkeld. (see also *Forfarshire*.)

Arngask, in the presbytery of Perth, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward, is nearly circular, and about three miles in diameter; containing 453 inhabitants. The surface is uneven and hilly. The soil on some hills is light and shallow; but some tracts are tolerably fertile, and the hills yield excellent pasture. Several moors are covered with heath. There is little meadow ground; few farms are enclosed; and a small proportion of the parish is in tillage, and indifferently cultivated. The valued rent is 1033*l.* 15*s.* Scots. Three counties, viz. Perth, Fife and Kinross, meet in this parish; and it is traversed by the highway from Perth to Queensferry. The church, situate on the summit of a hill, was originally a chapel for the accommodation of the family of Balvaird.

Auchterarder, the seat of a presbytery, 13 miles SW. of Perth, is of an irregular form, 5 miles from E. to W. and 3-4 in breadth; containing 2357 inhabitants. The greater part of it is a flat country, bounded on the N. by the Earn; and it includes a portion of the Ochils, which afford good pasture for sheep. Almost the whole of the low district is of a light, dry soil, and arable, but not much improved. The valued rent is 5284*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* Scots. There is abundance of hard and durable stone and grey slate; but the

plantations are of no great extent. North of the village are remains of a Popish chapel; and at the foot of the Ochils are vestiges of an encampment. At what period Aberuthven was united to this parish, I know not.

Auchtergaven, in the presbytery of Dunkeld, and 5 miles southward, is 8 miles from east to west, and 2-4 in breadth; containing 2557 inhabitants. It consists of about 12,000 Scots acres; but a great proportion of it is waste and uncultivated. Several mosses have been recently drained and converted into arable land, and handsome farm houses have been built; but large tracts of light soil are still unimproved. The valued rent is 4599*l.* 16*s.* Scots. An elegant church has been lately built on a rising ground near the highway from Perth to Dunkeld. This parish includes that of Logiebride.

Balquhiddy, in the presbytery of Dunblane, and 19 miles NW, is 14-18 miles from SE. to NW. and 5-9 in breadth; containing 1353 inhabitants. It is a highland country, for the most part consisting of high and steep hills, partly green, and partly covered with heath. The soil on the declivities is deep and dry, producing excellent pasture for black cattle and sheep. Some parts of the hilly ground are swampy. The low tract, containing several lakes, is narrow, and its soil is sand and clay. In the NE. and W. ends of the parish, the hills are immense masses of rock. Benmoir is 3870 feet above the level of the sea; and Benvoirlich about 3300. The extent of the arable and meadow land bears a small proportion to that of the hills. Of limestone there is abundance. The military road from Stirling to Fort William passes through this parish 10 miles.

Bendochy, in the presbytery of Meigle, 6½ miles WSW, and 1½ N. of Cupar in Angus, is of an irregular figure, 5 miles from west to east, and 1½ in breadth; containing 748 inhabitants. Two detached districts lie in valleys among the Grampians, 7 or 8 miles north of the parish church, and compose a fourth of the parish. The lower division con-

sists partly of rich and level tracts, bounded on the south by the Isla, and partly of a ridge extending from west to east, of a red clay soil. Some of the farms are of a rich black earth, and highly cultivated. Most of the lands are enclosed. The division east of the Ericht, is partly level, of a clay soil, and partly rising ground, with a south exposure, unenclosed, but arable, and in some parts fertile: but near the summit of this front of the Grampians, the soil is a coarse red clay. A portion of the detached districts is indifferently cultivated; but they chiefly consist of hills covered with heath. The valued rent is 6045*l.* 14*s.* Scots. The church was the parish church of Cupar before the abolition of Popery. Not many years ago, there was a druidical circle, on an eminence three quarters of a mile north of the church.

Blackford, in the presbytery of Auchterarder, and three miles SW, is about 9 miles in length, and 4–5 in breadth; containing 1666 inhabitants. The most southerly district of this parish is occupied by a ridge of the Ochil hills, partly cultivated, and partly sheep pasture. A low and arable tract is watered by the Allan; north of which the ground rises into a group of sandy and gravelly hills and hollows; and further northward is a large moor covered with heath. The soil, in general, is thin on a bottom of gravel; in some places it is a cold, wet clay, on moss or sand. The valued rent is 5363*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots. There are few improvements in agriculture. Of hard stone, fit for millstones and building, there is abundance; also blue whin scattered above and below the surface. In this parish, there were several chapels, and circles of stones. Near Gleneagles are traces of a small camp, on an eminence, probably an out-post to Ardoch. Of the castles of Kincardine and Tullibardine, there are some ruins.

Blair-Athol, in the presbytery of Dunkeld, and 20 miles northward, is, including Strowan, 30 miles in length, and 18 in breadth; containing 2515 inhabitants. This united

parish consists of hills, mountains and valleys. In the glens and valleys, the soil is thin and light, watered by torrents and rivulets. Among the mountains is Ben-Glo, 3397 feet above the level of the sea. There are many lochs; and three considerable rivers, viz. the Tilt, the Garry, and the Tummel. Besides numerous natural woods, there are, in the neighbourhood of Blair, extensive plantations. Of about 130,000 Scots acres, there are not 4000 under tillage. The valued rent is 4231*l.* 12*s.* Scots. The monuments of antiquity in this parish have been already mentioned.

Blaingowrie, in the presbytery of Meigle, and 8 miles westward, is of an irregular figure, and intersected by other parishes. The connected part of it is 6–7 miles from N. to S, and 2 in breadth; the whole containing 1965 inhabitants. It is divided into two districts by a branch of the Grampian mountains. The south district is about 4 miles long and 2 broad, including an extensive moor covered with plantations. The north district, which comprehends the detached parts, is uneven and hilly. The soil is various. Along the river Isla, which forms the south boundary, the soil is a deep rich loam, well cultivated. Northward in this district, some tracts are a stiff loam on a wet till bottom; others are light dry earth on gravel. There are upwards of 1000 acres planted; and not a third part of the parish is arable. The upper, or detached part, consists of unfruitful lands, and of hills covered with heath. The valued rent is 5515*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* Scots. The Ericht runs along the eastern boundary, 9 miles from N. to S. There are several druidical temples and large cairns. Of whinstone and moorstone there is a-bundance. The military road from Perth to Fort-George passes through the village, where the church is situate; also the road from Dunkeld to Kirriemuir.

Callander, in the presbytery of Dunblane, and 11 miles NW, is 22 miles from W. to E, and 6–15 in breadth; containing 2042 inhabitants. In shape it resembles a lady's fan half spread. The west and north districts are moun-

tainous: around the village of Callander there is a beautiful, fertile, and populous valley. The soil, in general, is a light gravel. The arable land is for the most part enclosed, and considerably improved. The valued rent is 327*sl.* 10*s.* Scots. Several streams from the mountains meet at Callander, and form the main branch of the Forth. The Trossacks, 10 miles W. from the church, and already described, are visited by every man of taste. Some of the mountains are of great height: Ben-le-di is 3009 feet above the level of the sea. There is plenty of limestone, slates, plumpuddingstone, &c. The plantations are extensive. On the farm of Achinlaich, there is a circular rampart on a rising ground, surrounded by a single ditch and mound of earth; whether formed by the natives, or Danes, is unknown. Other antiquities in this parish are of little note. It is traversed by the great military road from Stirling to Fort-William.

Caputh, in the presbytery of Dunkeld, and 5 miles SE, is 13 miles from NW. to SE, and 1-6½ in breadth; containing 2333 inhabitants. The soil on the higher grounds is mostly a cold, wet clay; on the banks of the Tay and Isla there is a light loam. The north and west parts are hilly, containing excellent slate quarries. The higher tracts are covered with heath; the lower with furze; and some are clothed with natural woods, or planted with forest trees. In the NW. are three lakes, viz. Craiglusk, Lows, and Butterston, connected by the burn of Lunan. The arable lands are considerably improved. The valued rent is 934*9l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* Scots. There are several distinct unconnected portions belonging to this parish. Balholmie, locally situate in the parish of Cargill; West and Middle Gormack, in Kinloch; East and West Logie, Cairns, Chappelton, Meadows, and Crofty, in Clunie; Craigtown of Dalrulzian, in Kirkmichael;—all in Perthshire: South Bandirran, in Collace; Babeuchly, in Auchterhouse; Broughty castle and fishings, and a small piece of ground at Mylnfield, near Dundee;

and Fofarty in Kinnetles;—all in Forfarshire. A mile and a half NW. of the church is a druidical circle. Cairnmuir, the largest cairn, is 456 feet in circumference at the base, and 18 feet high; half a mile SW. of it is another, 357 feet round, and 14 in height; and at the same distance, and in a line with these two, there is another of less dimensions. The road between Cupar and Dunkeld passes through this parish.

Cargill, in the presbytery of Dunkeld, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE. from that town, 9 NE. of Perth, and 5 W. of Cupar, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from E. to W, and 3 in breadth; containing 1521 inhabitants. The surface is diversified by ascents and descents, by wood and water. The north boundary is the Isla and the Tay. Thence the ground rises gradually to the south, for the space of a mile; and thereafter preserves a level to the Sidla ridge, which is the south boundary. Most part of this parish is arable, except some plantations of firs. The soil is various. Near the rivers it is a wet clay; in the higher ground, it inclines to a rock marl, cold and unproductive; but, towards the hills, the soil is a light gravel, well cultivated and fruitful. The valued rent is 5640*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* Scots. There is no slate, but abundance of freestone, limestone, and rock marl. In several places are druidical temples. Near the confluence of the Isla and Tay, and opposite to the ruins of Kinclaven castle, are vestiges of an encampment, or Roman station, now called the Castlehill; on one side defended by the banks of the Tay, and by strong entrenchments on all other sides where it was accessible. But this camp is in the parish of Caputh.—In a field near the village of Cargill is a religious monument, consisting of upright stones, whereon are carved the moon and stars.—On the top of a high rock above the linn of Campsey, are the ruins of a religious house, dependent on the abbey of Cupar. The linn is a rugged basaltic dike of stone which crosses the Tay, and forms a cascade of no great height. Stobhall, a seat of the family of Perth, is an old fabric, built

at different times, on the banks of the Tay. A Roman road from Bertha along the high grounds in this parish, The turnpike road from Perth to Cupar passes through the south district; and northward there is another turnpike from Perth to the bridge of Isla, near Kinclaven.

Clunie, in the presbytery of Dunkeld, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward, is of an irregular figure, 9 miles from NW. to SE, and 2-4 in breadth; containing 1060 inhabitants. It consists of about 8000 acres, of which 2600 are arable; and a considerable proportion of these is well improved. The surface is uneven, the lowest parts being 150, and the highest 1800 feet, above the level of the sea. The mountains are cold, rocky and heathy, fit only for sheep and goats. Contiguous to the mountains are tracts of barren moors covered with heath and bent. Towards the middle of the parish, the soil is light, sandy and stoney, producing heath, furze and brushwood. In the low grounds and valleys, the soil is a well pulverized mixture, and, when properly cultivated, is abundantly fertile. Ben-achally, in the NW. district, is the highest mountain, and commands an extensive prospect. At the north base of it is a lake, one by half a mile; four miles SE. of which is the loch of Clunie, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circuit, and in some places 84 feet in depth. The valued rent is 3750*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Scots. In several places are thriving plantations. There is plenty of whinstone, a species of hard red grit, limestone, and peat. At the east end of the hill of Gourdie, and two miles northward of Inchtuthill, there is a curious piece of antiquity, called *Steeds' Stalls*, consisting of eight mounds and eight corresponding trenches, all of equal lengths, alternate and parallel; and at the south end of every trench there is a circular concave. There are vestiges of several chapels and cemeteries in the parish.

Collace, in the presb. tery of Perth, and 7 miles NE, is 8 miles in length and 2 in breadth; containing 663 inhabitants. The northern district, rising gradually southward

to the hills, is a light, black loam, and partly sand, on a bottom of till. The south division is a portion of the Sidla ridge, the declivities of which are cultivated. The north district is enclosed and well improved. The valued rent is 977*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* Scots. Of freestone there is abundance. Dunsinnan-house is pleasantly situate, and sheltered by plantations. Dunsinnan-hill has been already described.

Comrie, including the parish of Tullichatel, in the presbytery of Auchterarder, and 14 miles NW, is 13-16 miles in length, and 10 in breadth; containing 2689 inhabitants. Of a very irregular form, it consists of a strath and four glens. The soil of the low grounds is light, gravelly, and full of small stones. In the glens, it is deeper and swampy. The hills, which compose the greater part of the parish, are chiefly sheep farms; and elsewhere, there is little improvement, except at Dumira, which was the delightful seat of the late Lord Melville. Loch Erne, 4 miles west of the village of Comrie, is 8 miles long and 1 broad. Most of its banks are covered with natural wood. The highest hill is Benvorlich, 3300 feet above the level of the sea. In this parish are several valuable oak woods and plantations. The valued rent is 4133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots. There are limestone and slate in various parts. The only antiquities are—druidical circles, and two Roman camps, one of which is 402 by 392 paces. Some shocks of earthquakes have been felt in the neighbourhood of the village.

Crieff, in the presbytery of Auchterarder, 7½ miles NNW, 18 miles W. of Perth, and 20 N. of Stirling, contains 3300 inhabitants. The Highland division is chiefly the long strath of Glenalmond. The Lowland district is 4 miles from NW. to SE, and 3 in breadth. The west and south sides of the parish are of a light, sandy, and gravelly soil. The vicinity of the town is a rich loam. The eastern district is till, or a stiff red clay on rock of a durable quality; but westward, under a sandy soil there is excellent freestone. About two-thirds of the parish, exclusive of the Highland

division, are enclosed and tolerably cultivated. The valued rent is 4136*l.* 14*s.* Scots. There may be 300 acres planted.

Culross, in the presbytery of Dunfermline, and 6½ miles W, is 4 miles from E. to W, and 4 in breadth; containing 1611 inhabitants. It consists of about 8145 acres, of which nearly one-third to the north and west is marsh and moor, and about 800 acres are in thriving plantations. The NE. district is of a poor soil, but arable. Towards the middle and south part of the parish, the soil is a rich clay, or dark loam, partially improved. About 3300 acres are arable; upwards of 1200 in thriving plantations; and 100 in natural wood. From the shore of the Forth, the land rises to a considerable height; then it declines till near the middle of the parish, where it again rises to the same height as before; forming two inclined planes, lying from east to west, in the form of a book when opened. The valued rent is 3430*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* Scots. There is abundance of freestone; and, in former times, coal mines were wrought to a great extent. There are some remains of the monastery on a rising ground near the town; and of two oval Danish camps, one in the north-west quarter near Burrowan, the other further south in the moor of Culross. About a mile eastward are traces of the camp of King Duncan: and, betwixt these, is the field of a battle fought about the middle of the 11th century. At the east end of the town there is some vestige of a chapel, called St Mungo's Chapel, of which the tradition is, that it was built on or near the place where St Mungo, or Kentigern, was born.

Cupar in Angus, in the presbytery of Meigle, 5 miles westward, is 5 miles from E. to W, and 1½–2 in breadth; containing 2590 inhabitants. It is divided longitudinally, by a bank of a light but fertile soil, well enclosed and cultivated; on the north side of which are upwards of 600 acres of clay soil, along the banks of the Isla, frequently inundated. The level tract on the south side of the bank is a mixture of sand and clay. The valued rent is 6039*l.*

13s. 10d. Scots. The Roman camp and abbey were formerly mentioned. The turnpike road from Perth to Aberdeen passes through the town.

Dron, in the presbytery of Perth, and 6 miles SE, is 3-4 miles from E. to W, and 2 in breadth; containing 489 inhabitants. The south district is in a sloping position, along the north base of the Ochil hills. The soil on the hills is shallow, interspersed with rock; and large tracts are unfit for cultivation, and adapted to pasture only. In the lower division, the soil consists of clay, till and loam, well cultivated. The valued rent is 3346*l.* 13s. 4d. Scots. There is some freestone, and limestone of inferior quality. There were formerly in this parish two small chapels. On the south descent of the hill opposite to the church, there is a rocking stone, 10 by 7 feet, in a sloping direction. The road from Queensferry to Perth passes through this parish.

Dull, in the presbytery of Dunkeld, and 16½ miles NW, is of an irregular form, 20 miles from N. to S, and 12 in breadth; containing 4329 inhabitants. It is divided into five districts. 1. Appin; 2. Grandtully, 6 miles from the church; 3. Amulrie, 12 miles from Appin; 4. Fincastle, 15 miles from Appin; and, 5. Foss, 8 miles from the church. The soil of Appin, in general, is thin and gravelish; but, when properly cultivated, it is very productive. The soil in the other districts is various, and not much improved. The mountains are covered with heath. There are 15 lakes. The Tay and the Tumble are the only considerable rivers. The valued rent is 4898*l.* 1s. 8d. Scots. Besides druidical circles, there are many watch towers and old castles, of which there are 15 in the glen of Fincastle. The highway from Stirling to Inverness passes through this parish.

Dunbarny, in the presbytery of Perth, and 2½ miles southward, is four miles long and three broad; containing 1037 inhabitants. Intersected by the Earn, it is bounded on the south by the Ochil hills, and on the north by the hill of Mordun, or Moncrieff. There is a variety of soil, viz. clay,

till, loam, and light sand. The flat and rising grounds are adorned with hedge rows, avenues, and plantations; and diversified with gentlemen's seats. The valued rent is 4320*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* Scots. The mineral waters of Pitkeathly were formerly mentioned. The bridge of Earn is in this parish.

Dunblane, the seat of a presbytery, 6 miles N. of Stirling, is 9 miles in length and 5 in breadth; containing 2733 inhabitants. There is much moorland covered with heath and swamps; but a considerable proportion is arable, and indifferently improved. The grounds, in general, decline from the surrounding hills to the river Allan, that gives the name of Strathallan to a tract of land along this river. The western district is watered by the Ardoch. The valued rent is 7578*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots. The great military road to the North passes through nearly the length of this parish.

Dunkeld and *Dowally*, united, a presbytery seat, 54 miles N. of Edinburgh, and 15½ N. of Perth, is 7 miles in length, and 2 in breadth; containing 1360 inhabitants. The parish of *Dunkeld* includes only what was formerly within the boundaries of the city; and *Dowally* was originally in the parish of *Caputh*. Though it is now considered as united to *Dunkeld*, there is no evidence of any formal annexation having taken place. It is situate to the NW. of *Dunkeld*; and stretches 6 miles along the bank of the *Tay*, from which it rises into steep and barren mountains. It consists of about 1200 acres arable, 1000 in pasture and meadow, 260 oak wood, 9000 heath and hill pasture. The rocky hills of *Kingseat* and *Craggybarns*, covered with trees, are on the south boundary of *Dowally*. The soil of the haughs is light and sandy; on the brow of the hill it is deeper, with a mixture of clay. A large tract of moor fronting the west, has been converted into an extensive farm, now highly cultivated, and ornamented with an elegant farm house and offices. The valued rent of *Dowally* is 1390*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* Scots. The road that leads to *Atholl* has been cut with great labour and expense along the bottom of *Kingseat*; and bridges are thrown across the deep ravines.

Little Dunkeld, to which the parish of *Laganalachie* was annexed about a century before the Restoration, lies in the presbytery of *Dunkeld*; containing 2982 inhabitants. Its form is that of an irregular triangle, whose S. and N. boundaries are about 16 miles in length; the western limit stretching from the *Tay* on the N, to *Amulries* at the SW. corner. It may be divided into three districts: 1. That of *Murthly*, whose soil, for the most part, is light and free, diversified with enclosed and well cultivated fields, moors and plantations. The hill of *Birnam*, and a beautiful vale betwixt its base and the *Tay*, are in this district. 2. A tract extending from *Invar*, along the *Tay* about 10 miles, to *Grandtully*. The valley along the right bank of the river is sand, mixed with loam, and indifferently cultivated; but the skirts of the mountains are covered with woods, lawns, gentlemen's seats, and cottages. 3. The remaining district is a valley, stretching nine miles westward, from *Invar* to *Amulrie*, and called *Strathbran*, of a reddish clay and loam. It is partially cultivated; and the summits of the hills, on either side, are covered with heath. The whole parish consists of about 31,000 acres, of which 23,600 are commons, hills and moors; and 4000 arable. There are few enclosures, and little improvement, except in the vicinity of gentlemen's seats. There are extensive natural woods and thriving plantations. The valued rent is 4805*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* Scots. Two falls on the *Bran*, the one called the *Rumbling Bridge*, and the other at the *Hermitage*, attract the notice of every traveller. Of freestone and excellent blue slate there is abundance.

Dunning, in the presbytery of *Auchterarder*, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east, is 6 miles long, and 4–5 broad; containing 1723 inhabitants. The higher and moorland parts, in the *Ochil* hills, are excellent sheep walks. In many parts the soil is dry and thin, incumbent on whinstone. The lower and arable parts have been considerably improved. The valued rent is 7356*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* Scots. *Duncruib*, the residence of Lord *Rollo*, is

in this parish. About a mile west from the town, Montrose defeated the Covenanters, with great slaughter, on September 13, 1644.

Errol, in the presbytery of Perth, 8 miles ESE, is 5½ miles in length, and 2-3 in breadth; containing 2686 inhabitants. It consists of gentle elevations and depressions, on the south bounded by the Tay. The whole of the parish, amounting to 7000 acres, is arable, enclosed, and highly improved. The low lands are strong clay; the rising ground is a rich black earth; and the western district inclines to a brown sand. The valued rent is 16,982*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* Scots. The church, the village, and a gentleman's seat, occupy the highest ground, whence there is an extensive view of the Carse of Gowrie. The high way from Perth to Dundee passes through this parish.

Forgandenny, in the presbytery of Perth, 5 miles SSW, is 5 miles long, and 2 broad; containing 939 inhabitants. Consisting of about 8000 Scots acres, it may be divided into the upper and lower districts. The latter, though it rises gradually to the foot of the hills, is rather a champaign country, partly of a sandy soil, and partly black earth and clay. The former, being a portion of the Ochil hills, consists of reddish clay, black earth, and sand. The hills are covered with grass, heath and furze. The meadows along the Earn are of a sandy soil. The low grounds, for the most part, are enclosed, and well cultivated. The valued rent is 4943*l.* 10*s.* Scots. There is plenty of whinstone and ironstone, with a species of limestone. There are two mineral springs; one on the estate of Rossie, and another on that of Lord Ruthven. Near the village of Ardargie there is a square encampment, each side of which is about 90 yards in length. On one side it is defended by a deep hollow, and on the other three sides by trenches. Above a mile south from Forgan, on the summit of a hill, are the remains of a fortress, called *Castle-law*, 500 yards in circuit, and environed by a stone wall, with several outworks. Within the

area of this castle, a sort of half tower was, some time ago, erected, commanding an extensive prospect. On the west border of the low grounds, are remains of an ancient fortification, protected partly by nature, and partly by a stone wall, a portion of which is yet discoverable under the moss.

Forteviot, in the presbytery of Perth, and 7 miles SSW, is 8 miles long, and 2 broad; containing 835 inhabitants. It is traversed by the Earn, and includes a portion of the Ochil hills. There is a separate district, called Hilltown, or Mailler. The lands are partially enclosed, and not much improved. The valued rent is 563*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots. The church was anciently attached to the abbey of Cambuskenneth, and afterwards given to the united college of St Andrews. Halychill, an eminence near the church, was the site of a royal residence of the Pictish, and afterwards of the Scottish kings. Many charters of Malcolm Canmore are dated from this place, which is now reduced by the encroachments of the May. Invermay, an agreeable residence, is pleasantly situate on the banks of the May, in this parish.

Fortingal, in the presbytery of Dunkeld, 24 miles NW, including the parish of Kilchonan, is situate among the Grampians, 37 miles in length, and 18 in breadth; containing 3236 inhabitants. It consists of the districts of Fortingal, Glenlyon, and Rannoch, beside a district south of Taybridge. The first district, watered by the river Lyon, and well inhabited, is a fertile bottom, of a light, dry and gravelish soil, 5 miles in length, bounded by hills covered with heath. The second is a narrow glen, 25 miles long, in which the Lyon runs with considerable velocity. The soil of this glen is the same with that of the former; and on either side the lofty mountains are green in the lower parts. The third district is 21 miles in length from the neighbourhood of Tummel bridge, where it begins, and about one mile in breadth. The soil is a mixture of moss and clay. The arable tracts are indifferently cultivated. The valued

rent is 3827*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots. There are many large woods of birch and fir in this country. The highest mountain is Schechallian, 3609 feet above the level of the sea. Many circular forts, 30–50 feet in diameter, and five in height, built with immense stones, are in view of one another, and extend, it is said, from Dunkeld to Glenorchy, perhaps further.

Fossaway, to which Tulliebole in Kinross-shire was annexed in 1614, in the presbytery of Auchterarder, 10 miles SE, and 6 W. from Kinross, is 3½ miles in length and 2 in breadth; containing 1340 inhabitants. It lies partly among the Ochil hills, and partly on lower ground. The northern district is one continued range of hills, from 600 to 1100 feet in height, yielding good pasture. The south division, including Tulliebole is lower, and for the most part arable. The soil is various, being gravel, clay and till. Of 30,000 acres, 6000 are moss, woods, water and rocks. A considerable proportion is enclosed; and in several places are thriving plantations. Some modern improvements in husbandry have been introduced. The valued rent is 2907*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* Scots. The minerals are ironstone, coal, and some limestone. The Dovan is the only river of note that runs through this parish. Its *Antiquities* are, the Palace Brac, formerly the family seat of the Earls of Tullibardine at Blairengone; Car Leith, where are ruins of a circular fort 24 feet diameter, on a rising ground; Hall yard, an oblong square containing an acre nearly, raised above the surface, and surrounded by a ditch, within which stood a building; Monksgrave, where a monk from Culross was murdered by one of the Tullibardine family. On the lands of Aldie are ruins of a circular building 24 feet diameter. There are some vague traditions concerning Gallows Know, Trooper's Dub, and Reformation Clogg. The Devil's Miln, Rumbling Bridge, and Cauldron Linn, have been already mentioned.

Foullis Wester, in the presbytery of Auchterarder, and §

miles northward, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length and 3-4 in breadth containing 1615 inhabitants. A high ridge from E. to W. divides this parish into two equal parts. The lands on the S. side, consisting of clay or till, are the most valuable and best cultivated. The N. district, is intersected by the Almond, on both sides of which the hills, or moors, contain tracts of black moss. The valued rent is 850*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* Scots. A small proportion of the parish is enclosed. Of blue slate, grey slate, freestone, and stone for pavement, there is abundance. A mile E. of the church, on the verge of a ravine, are vestiges of a fort, or castle, a seat of the Earl of Strathern. The road from Perth to Crieff passes through this parish.

Gask, in the presbytery of Auchterarder, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N., is 2-4 miles long and 2 broad; containing 433 inhabitants. A Roman causeway, composed of rough stones closely laid together, runs through the middle of the parish; and the ground on each side slopes into fertile fields, tolerably cultivated, and on the S. bounded by the Earn. The northern declivity is diversified with corn lands, pastures and plantations. The valued rent is 2297*l.* 10*s.* Scots. There is plenty of freestone and grey slate. A Roman camp may be traced on the S, and another on the N. of the causeway. The one could have contained 500 men, and the other half that number.

Glendovan, in the presbytery of Auchterarder, 6 miles southward, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from SW. to NE, and 2-4 in breadth; containing 170 inhabitants. Intersected by the Dovon from W. to E, and lying in the middle of the Ochil hills, it is best adapted to pasture. The soil of the low ground is light, inclining to gravel. There are about 200 acres in tillage, and indifferently cultivated. The valued rent is 1333*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* Scots.

Inchturr, to which Rossie was annexed in 1670, in the presbytery of Dundee, 8 miles W, is 4 miles from N. to S, and 2-3 in breadth; containing 954 inhabitants. It is tra-

versed by the post road from Perth to Dundee, and on the S. bounded by the Tay. There are about 3000 arable acres of a strong clay soil highly cultivated. The valued rent is 3391*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* Scots. A magnificent mansion was lately built by Lord Kinnaird, on the slope of the Sidla ridge, and sheltered by thriving plantations: and in its neighbourhood is Balindcan, a handsome seat.

Kenmore, in the presbytery of Dunkeld, 24 miles NNW, is 16–18 miles from E. to W. with little interruption, and 7 from S. to N; containing 3624 inhabitants. Glenlochay is a detached district at the W. end of Loch Tay; and a small portion of Glenquaich, lies to the south of the parish, and is separated from it by a ridge of hills 5 miles in breadth. The valleys yield good crops of grass; the higher grounds are a light and mossy soil; the hills are covered with coarse grass, bent and heath. The acclivity of the mountain on the S. side of Loch Tay is thickly planted with cottages. No improvements have been made in agriculture. Ben lawers, on the N. side of the lake, is 4058 feet above the level of the sea. The valued rent is 4364*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* Scots. Loch Tay, and Ballochcastle or Taymouth, were formerly noticed. In various parts are druidical temples.

Killin, in the presbytery of Dunkeld, and 40 miles NNW, is 28 miles in length, and 6–8 in breadth; containing 2160 inhabitants. It extends 8 miles along the S. side of Loch Tay, and westward about 20 miles through Glendochart and Strathfillan. A portion of Glendochy NW. of the church, is parallel to Glendochart, but separated from it by a ridge of mountains. The soil, in general, is light and dry, on a bottom of gravel; but a considerable proportion of it is wet and marshy. The arable lands are kept in constant tillage, and indifferently cultivated. The bottoms of the valleys are level and well watered. The valued rent is 4115*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots. The upper parts of the hills are covered with heath; and of these, the highest is Benmore, being 3870 above the level of the sea. There is plenty of limestone and of woods, natural and planted.

Kilmadock, or Doune, in the presbytery of Dunblane, and 4 miles W, is of an irregular form, about 8 miles long and 4 broad; containing 3131 inhabitants. There is variety of soil, coarse clay, till, loam, sand. Several ridges of elevated ground are partially covered with heath, moor and moss. The fields on the side of the Forth, and some other tracts, are low and rich clay, well cultivated. Thence the land rises to a considerable height, where the soil is cold and barren. In the vicinity of the village of Doune, there is a rich till, very productive. A small proportion of the parish is enclosed; but there are few plantations, or natural woods. The valued rent is 9163*l.* 14*s.* Scots. In the improvement of several small districts, considerable skill and industry have been displayed. The parish is watered by the Doune, the Teith, the Ardoch, the Kelty, and other streams of little note. The great roads from Edinburgh to Fort William, and from Glasgow to Perth, cross each other at Doune.

Kilnspindie, in the presbytery of Perth, and 6½ miles E, is, including Rait, 5 miles from NW. to SE, and 3½ in breadth; containing 762 inhabitants. Most part of it, in the Sidla ridge, is hilly, barren, and covered with short heath; but the acclivities of the hills fronting the south, are of a dry, sharp soil, and well cultivated. The soil of the south district, in the Carse, is clay and moss. Upwards of 2000 acres are in tillage. The valued rent is 6392*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots. A small proportion of the parish is enclosed.

Kincardine, in the presbytery of Dunblane, and 5 miles SW, is of a triangular form; containing 2419 inhabitants. From the confluence of the Teith and Forth to the SW. extremity, is 10 miles; and from the same point to the NW. corner, is 12. The extent of the west boundary is 7 miles. There are about 6000 acres in the parish, partly carse and partly dryfield. The former consists of about 4000 acres, one half of which is a rich, blue clay, and the rest moss. The latter, consisting of 2000 acres along the Teith, is of a light loam, and gently rises from the Carse on the one side,

and from the Teith on the other. One half of the parish is enclosed. The valued rent is 4784*l.* 17*s.* Scots. There are extensive and thriving plantations. In the Carse there are no stones of any kind, but many thin beds of oysters and other shells, at different depths. The mosses of Kincardine and Flanders in this parish, cover about 2000 acres.

Kinclaven, in the presbytery of Dunkeld, and 8 miles ESE, is 4½ miles long, and 2½ broad; containing 1066 inhabitants. The soil, in general, is light and sharp. The moorlands and higher grounds contain a small proportion of mossy earth. In several parts there is a rich black loam; and all the lands are accessible to the plough. Some tracts are tolerably improved, and one half of the parish is enclosed; but there are many acres of moor and waste land. Some natural woods and thriving plantations diversify the scene. The valued rent is 4002*l.* Scots.

Kinfauns, in the presbytery of Perth, and 4 miles eastward, is 5 miles along the north bank of the Tay, and 2-3 in breadth; containing 621 inhabitants. It consists of 3780 acres, of which 2520 are arable, and the rest in plantations. The surface is diversified with level and rising grounds, wood and water. The lands on the bank of the river are flat, fertile, and well improved. At some distance from the Tay, a ridge of hills extends from west to east. The soil is various. Near the river is a strong clay; and, towards the hills, a black mould. The uncultivated parts are planted. The valued rent is 5938*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots. The house of Kinfauns is pleasantly situate on the slope of a hill, fronting the south, and sheltered by woods. The road from Perth to Dundee passes through this parish.

Kinloch, in the presbytery of Dunkeld, and 9 miles east, is 9 miles from NW. to SE, and 1-1½ in breadth; containing 340 inhabitants. There is a variety of soil—sand and loam. The ground rises northward into hills, partly arable, and partly covered with heath. There are three lakes, in two of which shell marl is found. The agricultural improve-

ments are inconsiderable. The valued rent is 1705*l.* 10*s.* Scots. In the north district, there is an extensive moss; and several plantations on the estates of Marlee and Glassclune. There is one druidical temple on the road from Blairgowrie to Dunkeld; and a number of tumuli, called the Haer Cairns, in a moor, where a battle was fought.

Kinnaird, in the presbytery of Dundee, and 8 miles west, is 2 miles from E. to W, by 3 in breadth; containing 445 inhabitants. A small proportion of it is in the Carse of Gowrie, at the foot of the Sidla ridge of hills; the bulk of it is on the south acclivity of that ridge. The soil of the carse land is clay and black earth; that of the higher ground is light, and tolerably fertile; but the highest parts yield little else than heath, bent, and some pasture. There are about 1000 acres arable, and partially improved. The valued rent is 3144*l.* 10*s.* Scots.

Kinnoull, in the presbytery of Perth, and three-fourths of a mile east, is 4½ miles long, and 1 broad; containing 2431 inhabitants. Separated from Perth by the Tay, it rises gradually from the river; and the acclivity is diversified with fruitful patches, rocks, trees, and villas. The detached districts are Inchyra, Balthayock, Murray's hall, and Balbeggie, within the bounds of neighbouring parishes. Near the river the soil is clay; in some places it is light and gravelly; in others a good loam, on a bottom of till. The summits of the hills are covered with plantations. There are upwards of 2200 acres arable and in pasture: the remainder is planted with forest trees. A considerable proportion is enclosed and well improved. The valued rent is 4775*l.* 18*s.* Scots. The hill of Kinnoull, in which agates are sometimes found, is 632 feet above the Tay. The church was formerly a rectory belonging to the monastery of Cambuskenneth.

Kippen, in the presbytery of Dunblane, 12 miles WSW, and partly in Stirlingshire, is 8 miles in length, and 2-3 in breadth; containing 1893 inhabitants. The Carse, consisting of about 1200 acres, is a rich, enclosed, and well culti-

vated tract, on the south side of the Forth, between this river and the rising grounds. These are called the dryfield, and consist of about 5000 acres of arable and pasture land, and upwards of 1500 acres of moor. Most of the arable lands are enclosed, and partially improved. The valued rent is 205*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* Scots. Towards the summit and south declivity of the rising ground, there is a moor abounding in freestone, that runs through the whole length of the parish. The soil on the south side is lighter than that on the north. In different places there is moss of 300 or 400 acres; and, when it is cleared away, oaks of a great size are still found on the subjacent clay and earth. On the roots of the oaks, marks of a hatchet have been traced. The road from Stirling to Dunbarton lies through this parish.

Kirkmichael, in the presbytery of Dunkeld, and 11½ miles north, is 18 miles from N. to S, and 6–7 in breadth; containing 1460 inhabitants. The surface is uneven, bleak and hilly. There are some pleasant straths, well inhabited, but little improved. The soil in Strathardle is thin and dry, on a bed of gravel. In the higher grounds it is wet and spongy. Most of the parish is adapted for pasture. The valued rent is 410*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots. Mount Blair is the highest hill in the parish, being 2463 feet above the level of the sea. Some Druidical monuments have been already described.

Lecropt, in the presbytery of Dunblane, 2½ miles south, and partly in Stirlingshire, is 4 miles from E. to W, and 2–3 in breadth; containing 2000 acres, and 508 inhabitants. One half of the parish is a rich clay; the other half is till, or loam on a till bottom: and both are enclosed and well cultivated. In the clay soil there is not a single stone, or pebble. The valued rent is 1536*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots. There is some natural wood. The church was a chapel annexed to the bishoprick of Dunkeld. At Kier, there was one of the forts constructed by the Caledonians to watch the troops on the Roman wall.

Lethendy, in the presbytery of Dunkeld, and 6 miles east, is 5 miles from W. to E, and 1-2 in breadth; containing 349 inhabitants. From the burn of Lunan, the eastern boundary, the ground rises westward the whole length of the parish, except near the western point, where it suddenly declines about half a mile. The western district is black mould, inclining to red clay; but, towards the east, the soil is darker and wet. The fields, in general, have a southern exposure, and are well cultivated and improved. The valued rent is 1260*l.* 12*s.* Scots. There are about 60 acres of natural wood in the highest district, which embellish this part of the country. This parish and Kinloch were recently united.

Logie, in the presbytery of Dunblane, 4 miles SE, and 2 from Stirling, is 4 miles in length, and 2-3 in breadth; containing 2227 inhabitants. This parish lies in three shires, viz. in those of Perth, Stirling, and Clackmannan. One half of the soil is strong clay, well cultivated; the other half is hilly ground, fit for pasture. The valued rent is 1917*l.* 10*s.* Scots. The abbey of Cambuskemeth, formerly mentioned, is in this parish. There are some appearances of silver and copper mines.

Logierait, in the presbytery of Dunkeld, and 8 miles NNW, is 8 miles in length, and 4 in breadth; containing 3001 inhabitants. The tracts watered by the Tay and the Tummel, are separated by a lofty ridge of rugged hills, whose summits are covered with heath, and partially wooded. Much of the rising ground which confines the valleys is cultivated, but not improved. About 3000 acres are arable; several thousands are waste; and 800 are planted. There is a detached district in Rannoch, at 30 miles distance. The valued rent is 5628*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* Scots. In the lower part of the course of the Tummel, there is a fine cascade; and, about a mile upward, in a sequestered vale, an elegant seat was lately built, surrounded by plantations, and visited by every stranger of taste. There are several remains of Druidical temples, and

of a Popish chapel; and a Roman urn was found 8 miles from the church.

Longforgan, in the presbytery of Dundee, and 6 miles west, is 7 miles from N. to S, and three in breadth; containing about 7000 acres, and 1809 inhabitants. On the south it is bounded by the Tay; and intersected by the great road between Perth and Dundee. The surface is irregular. The southern, or lower district, is level, of a rich clay soil, and highly cultivated. The middle is elevated, forming a fertile bank fronting the south. The northern district is hilly, of a thin soil in many parts. A great proportion of the parish is enclosed. North of the town, there are extensive plantations. Freestone and shell marl are the only minerals. Castle Huntly, on an eminence, commands an extensive prospect.

Madderty, in the presbytery of Auchterarder, and 6 miles north, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and two broad; containing 702 inhabitants. The soil, in most places, is a stiff clay. It is partially enclosed, and not much improved. The valued rent is 3472*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* Scots. A part of the Roman road from Ardoch to Perth, passes through the southern extremity of the parish. Six furlongs from the church, the abbey of Inch-effray was founded by Gilbert Earl of Strathearn. The few remains of it, and 6 or 7 acres in its vicinity, belong to the Earl of Kinnoull, who, in consequence of this small possession, is patron of a considerable number of parishes, which were formerly attached to the abbey.

St Madoes, in the presbytery of Perth, and 6 miles SE, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, and one broad; containing 312 inhabitants. It lies in the west end of the Carse of Gowrie, and is bounded on the S. and SW. by the Tay. It is rather flat, with a gentle ascent from the river northwards. The soil on the level tract is a strong clay, and on the higher grounds a rich loam. The whole of it is well cultivated, and very productive. The turnpike road between Perth and Dundee passes through this parish. The valued rent is 1269*l.* Scots.

St. Martins, to which Cambusmichael was annexed upwards of a century ago, in the presbytery of Perth, and 4–5 miles E, is 4 miles long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad; containing 1076 inhabitants. The surface is uneven, not hilly. The soil, in general, is a black mould on a bottom of till. Most of it is enclosed, and improved. The moorish tracts are planted with Scots firs. It contains freestone, limestone, and rock marl. The valued rent is 3268*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* Scots. The turnpike road from Perth to Cupar passes through this parish.

Meigle, the seat of a presbytery, 17 miles east of Perth, and 13 north of Dundee, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from east to west, and 1–2 in breadth; containing 923 inhabitants. Intersected by the road from Perth to Forfar, it is bounded on the south by a morass lately drained, and on the north by the rivers Dean and Isla. A ridge of well cultivated land extends from the west to the east end of this parish. On that ridge the elegant mansion of Belmont is situate. The soil, in general, is a rich black loam on a bottom of clay. The valued rent is 4661*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* Scots. Placed in the centre of Strathmore, equidistant from the Grampian mountains and the Sidla hills, this parish is distinguished no less by the beauty of its situation than the fertility of the soil: and it is embellished by three handsome seats, viz. Kinloch, Potento and Drumkilbo. Meigle was a mensal church belonging to the see of Dunkeld, and some time the bishop's residence. The monument in the churchyard has been already described.

Methven, in the presbytery of Perth, and 6 miles west, is 6 miles from west to east, and 3–4 in breadth; containing 2653 inhabitants. The surface is diversified by rising grounds and hollows. In general, it slopes from north to south, where it terminates in a narrow plain, the west part of which is a morass. There is a variety of soil, clay, loam and gravel. On the north side of the parish, there are about 800 acres of poor soil. On the north and east it is bounded by the Almond, whose banks are rocky, and partially wooded. Several districts are considerably improved. The valued rent is 6400*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* Scots. This parish is noted for the defeat

of Robert Bruce by the English, in 1306; and for the sepulture of Bessy Bell and Mary Gray. The original church was a provostry, founded in 1433, by Walter Stewart Earl of Athol.

Monedie, in the presbytery of Perth, and 6 miles NNW. is 4 miles long and 3 broad; containing 1080 inhabitants. It consists of rising grounds which lie from north to south, but no hills. The soil, in the flat tracts, is partly loam and partly gravel. On the acclivities there is a rich loam on a bed of clay. In some parts, a cold, wet, tilly clay prevails. The various soils have, of late, been much improved; but there is a considerable proportion of moor covered with heath. The valued rent is 2000*l.* Scots. There are several Druidical circles of stones, and vestiges of ancient battles.

Monivaird, anciently Moieghvard, and *Strowan*, united, in the presbytery of Auchterarder, and 9 miles NNW, of the form of a triangle, is 8 miles from north to south, and 5½ in breadth; containing 1123 inhabitants. The general appearance is romantic, being partly hilly, partly mountainous, and partly level. Most of the arable land, of a light and gravelly soil, is better fitted to produce grass than corn; but what is called *infield*, is abundantly productive. A great proportion of the parish is incapable of being cultivated. The valued rent is 2843*l.* 2*s.* Scots. There are considerable plantations of natural wood. The highest mountain is Benchonzie, 2922 feet above the level of the sea. On its summit, about 20 acres are covered with a species of moss. The hills, for the most part, are rocky, and covered with heath, but yield sheep pasture. Near the eastern extremity of the parish, are two Druidical temples, and many barrows, or cairns.

Monzie, in the presbytery of Auchterarder, and 11 miles north, is 8–12 miles from south to north, and 7 in breadth; containing 1102 inhabitants. It is a mountainous territory, in the form of a cross, watered by the Almond, and other smaller streams, on the south side of the Grampians. The habitable part consists of two valleys, divided by a ridge of

hills. The soil, in general, is light and shallow; in some places inclining to gravel, in others to moss and clay. By far the greatest proportion consists of hills and sheep farms. The hills are partly green, and partly covered with heath; their lower parts are cultivated, and tolerably productive. The valued rent is 2336*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots. Not above one-third of the parish is arable. In several districts, there are large and thriving plantations, especially around the mansion-houses of Monzie and Cultoquhey; and Glenalmond abounds in romantic scenery. Two miles east of the church, there are traces of a camp 180 by 80 paces, on a high ground, opposite to the only passage through the hills for 40 miles. Near it are many cairns. Two miles northward, on the hill of Dummore, there is a strong fort, inaccessible on all sides but one. It is 30 paces in breadth within the inner wall, and 180 round the fort. Each wall is 20 feet thick, and 20 feet distant from the other; and 30 paces from the outer wall to the trench. The walls are built with stones, but no cement. Two miles east of this fort, there is another twice as large. It is surrounded by two walls; the inner is 240 paces round. There are many other relics of antiquity. The tomb of Ossian is often visited.

Moulin, in the presbytery of Dunkeld, and 10½ miles north, contains 1869 inhabitants. It is divided into the Athol and Strathardle districts. The former lies on the banks of the Garry and the Tummel; the latter includes Glenbriarachan and Glenfernat. These districts, nearly parallel to each other, are separated by a hill four miles over. The district of Strathardle is 7 miles from NW. to SE, and 6½ in breadth; the Athol district is 7 miles from NW. to SE, and 4-6 in breadth. The greater part of this parish consists of mountains covered with heath. Some arable land is gently sloping, partially enclosed, and not much improved. In Athol the soil is tolerably deep and fertile, especially in the vicinity of the village of Moulin. In Strathardle the soil is light and shallow. There are some natural

woods, and thriving plantations; with abundance of limestone and whinstone. The valued rent is 4026*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* Scots. Several Druidical temples, and small circular buildings called Pictish forts, may still be traced. Near the village of Moulin, is the ruin of a building, that appears to have been nearly a square of 80 by 76 feet, with a round turret at every corner. It stood in a small lake which has been drained. Respecting this fort, or castle, tradition is silent. The battle of Killicrankie was fought in this parish.

Muckart, formerly *Mucard*, in the presbytery of Auchterarder, and 9 miles south, is of a triangular form, 5 miles from east to west, and 2-2½ in breadth; containing 540 inhabitants. It consists of about 4500 acres, of which 3000 are arable, and 1500 hill ground, fit for pasture. It extends along the foot and acclivities of the Sidha ridge, and is but partially improved. The hills are green, and yield excellent pasture for sheep. The Dovan passes through the SE. and NE. ends of the parish. The valued rent is 2161*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots. Coal and limestone in different parts are found. The Rumbling bridge, Cauldron linn, &c. have been already described.

Muthil, in the presbytery of Auchterarder, and 5½ miles NW, is 8-9 miles in length, and 6-9 in breadth; containing 3090 inhabitants. The surface is diversified with hill and dale. A considerable proportion of the SW. district is covered with heath and moss. The haughs on the banks of the Earn and Allan, are a light loam on a bottom of sand. The higher grounds are a cold and wet soil on till, indifferently improved. Of wood and water there is abundance. The valued rent is 7784*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* Scots. The military road from Stirling, by Crieff, to Inverness, passes through this parish. Besides the two Roman camps at Straeath and Ardoch, formerly mentioned, there are remains of Druidical temples. The castle of Drummond, in ruins, was the ancient seat of the family of Perth. It was built in 1490, and demolished in 1689.

Perth, the seat of a presbytery, in the form of a semi-circle, of which the Tay is the diameter, is about 4 miles from N. to S, and 1-3 in breadth. The soil is partly loam, and partly clay, highly cultivated. Malcolm Canmore gave to the abbey of Dunfermline the church and parsonage tithes of the town and parish. At the Reformation, the properties of the abbeys and other religious houses reverted to the Crown. Soon after the year 1600, the right to the tithes of Perth were given up by James VI.'s queen, and the town-council became patrons of the parish. The valued rent is 5778*l.* 10*s.* Scots.

Port, in the presbytery of Dunblane, and 12 miles W, is 7 miles long and 6 broad; containing 1659 inhabitants. The northern district consists chiefly of rocks, and mountains covered with heath. The southern parts, being more level, are moss, meadow, dryfield and carse grounds. The moss is extensive. The Loch of Monteith, 5 miles in circuit, contains two small islands. A considerable proportion of the parish is enclosed, but indifferently cultivated. The valued rent is 5471*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots.

Ratray, in the presbytery of Dunkeld, and 11 miles E, is 4 miles from N. to S, and 2 in breadth; containing 912 inhabitants; on the W. and S, bounded by the Ericht. A detached Highland district lies 7 miles NNW. The greater part of the parish has a southern exposure, on the acclivity of the Grampian ridge, of a sharp and dry soil on a bottom of gravel. The higher grounds are partly arable, and partly pasture. The lower tract, near the river, is of a light soil on gravel, and well cultivated. The valued rent is 2575*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* Scots. South-east of the church, on a rising ground, are vestiges of a large building, formerly the residence of the family of Ratray. The grand and romantic scenery at Craighall has been already described.

Redgorton, in the presbytery of Perth, and 4 miles NNW, is 4-6 miles in length, and 2-3 in breadth; containing 2216 inhabitants. The lower district, somewhat hilly, extends

along the Almond and Tay. Near the rivers the surface is flat. The soil, in general, is light; in some places there is a mixture of black earth and clay. There are about 2439 acres arable, well cultivated, and tolerably productive. The valued rent is 237*l.* 6s. 3d. Scots. The scene of the battle of Loncarty is now converted into extensive bleaching grounds, where many tumuli, or barrows, are scattered on the fields. Formerly, there were three chapels depending on the abbey of Scone. Considerable plantations are in a thriving state. Remains of several Druidical places of worship may be traced. Near the mouth of the Almond are vestiges of a wooden bridge, anciently thrown over the Tay.

Rynd, in the presbytery of Perth, and 4 miles SE, is 3-4 miles in length, and 1 in breadth; containing 393 inhabitants. It is nearly oblong, at the junction of the Earn and the Tay. The soil in the flat peninsula is a deep clay, fertile and well cultivated. On the rising ground the soil is light. Most of the parish is enclosed. In the hilly district, about 30 acres of waste land are covered with heath and furze. Elcho castle, formerly mentioned, was once a place of strength, and gives the title of Lord Elcho to the eldest son of the Earl of Wemyss. The valued rent of Rynd is 338*l.* 13s. 4d. Scots.

Scone, in the presbytery of Perth, and 1½ mile N, is 3½ miles from N. to S, and 3 in breadth; containing 1953 inhabitants. Of an irregular form, on the west bounded by the Tay, it consists of about 4600 Scots acres, of which 3000 are well cultivated, and 700 covered with plantations. From the river the ground gradually rises eastward; but there are no hills of any note. The soil in some places is strong clay, in others good loam, and in not a few it is light, inclining to gravel. There are many quarries of excellent stone. The valued rent is 457*l.* 4s. 2d. Scots. On a rising ground, a magnificent mansion was lately built by the Earl of Mansfield. Near the E. border of the parish are two Druidical circles.

Tibbermuir, or *Tippermuir*, in the presbytery of Perth, and 3 miles W, is 6 miles from E. to W, and 1-3 in breadth; containing 1587 inhabitants. The surface, though not hilly, is considerably diversified. Westward there is a gentle slope from S. to N; and towards the E. the fields are raised above the *Almond*. This parish consists of about 4670 acres, of which near 200 are planted, 96 form a part of an extensive moss, 100 are covered with heath, and the remainder is arable. On the banks of the river, the soil is a sandy loam; and eastward it is clay. The higher ground is light and thin, on a bottom of gravel. The western district is a cold till, tolerably fertile, and much improved. The fields, in general, are enclosed. The valued rent is 5338*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* Scots. *Huntingtower*, formerly *Ruthven* castle, was a seat of the *Gowrie* family. Near the church, there is an entrenchment, called the *Ward*, concerning which there is no tradition. In the plain of *Tibbermuir*, the *Marquis of Montrose* gained a signal victory over the *Covenanters*. At *Tillilum*, in the E. end of the parish, there was once a convent of *Carmelites*. An extensive bleachfield and printfield were, many years ago, established in that district.

Trinity Gask, composed of three parishes, viz. *Wester Gask*, *Kinkel* and *Chapel Hill*, in the presbytery of *Auchterarder*, and 3 miles N, stretches from E. to W. on both sides of the *Earn*, being 4 miles in length, and 1-2 in breadth; containing 740 inhabitants. The ground on the S. bank is level and frequently inundated. A great proportion of the parish is arable, and of late much improved; but there is still a good deal of moorish land. The valued rent is 4498*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots. There is some natural wood, with thriving plantations. A Roman road occupies the highest ground from E. to W.

Tulliallan, in the presbytery of *Dunblane*, and 9½ miles SE, is of an irregular figure, 4 miles from S. to N, and 1-3 in breadth; containing 3194 inhabitants. It consists of 2760 acres, partly sloping to the S. and W, and partly to the N.

and NE. There is variety of soil, clay, rich loam, dryfield and sand; all lying on a bed of till, or rock; for the most part enclosed, and well improved. On the SW. it is bounded by the Forth. The valued rent is 2589*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* Scots. There are excellent quarries of freestone, with considerable plantations.—Kincardine is a well built village, on the banks of the Forth; and its harbour, or road-stead, was formerly much frequented, when its collieries, salt works and distilleries were carried on. The castle of Tulliallan, now in ruins, belonged to the Blackadders, who were knights baronets.

Weem, in the presbytery of Dunkeld, and 25 miles NW, is 3½ miles long and 2 broad; containing 1372 inhabitants. It is intermixed with several adjoining parishes; portions of it lying along the Tay, the Lyon, the Lochay and the Doch-art. The soil is various, resembling that in the parishes of Dull, Kenmore, Fortingal, and Killin. Ben-Lawers, the highest mountain, is upwards of 4050 feet above the level of the sea. The valued rent is 1613*l.* 10*s.* Scots. Of limestone there is abundance. The plain near the church, where Castle Menzies is pleasantly situate, is of a light soil, and well cultivated. Behind the castle is a lofty hill, whose south front is shaded with plantations. The district northward consists of rocks, and mountains covered with heath. Within half a mile of the castle, there is an elegant bridge over the Tay.

PERTHSHIRE—STATISTICAL TABLE.

Presbyteries.	Parishes.	Extent in Miles.		Inhabitants in		Ministers in 1818.	Stipends in 1755.	Patrons in 1818.
		Length.	Breadth.	1755.	1811.			
Perth	Aberdalgie	3	2½	320	512	W. Garvie	—	Crown & Earl of Kinnoull.
Dunblane	Aberfoyle	11	3½	895	601	P. Graham	L.55 18 4	Duke of Montrose.
Perth	Abernethy	4	4	1490	1513	D. Duncan	62 6 8	Earl of Mansfield.
Dundee	Abernyte	3	2	258	271	Jn. Wilson	—	Crown.
Meigle	Alyth	12	3	2680	3023	— Ramsay	71 19 10½	Ditto.
Perth	Arngask	3	3	736	380	W. Lang	54 14 5¼	Low of Fordel.
Presby Seat	Auchterarder	3	3½	1194	2042	Ch. Stewart	73 13 4	Earl of Kinnoull.
Dunkeld	Auchtergaven	5	3½	1677	2557	W. Chalmers	64 7 0½	Crown.
Dunblane	Balquhider	8	3½	1593	1377	Al. M'Gregor	43 10 0	Sir J. M. M'Gregor.
Meigle	Bendochy	14	8	1293	748	P. Barty	63 6 8	Crown.
Auchterarder	Blackford	6	1½	1681	1520	Jn. Clark	67 11 1¼	Moray of Abercainrey.
Dunkeld	Blair-Athol	8	6	3257	2515	Jn. Stewart	59 9 9½	Duke of Athol.
Meigle	Blairgowrie	30	18	1596	1914	Jn. Johnson	71 1 8	Coln. M'Pherson & Lindsay.
Dunblane.	Callander	7	4	2282	2042	F. Robertson	48 6 8	Crown.
Dunkeld	Caputh	24	12	2048	2097	W. Innerarity	55 13 2½	Ditto.
—	Cargill	13	4	1897	1785	M. Stirling	50 18 9½	Ditto.
—	Clunie	6	3	905	1060	W. M'Ritchie	62 4 5¼	D. of Athol & E. of Airly.
Perth	Collaco	9	3	499	563	J. Rogers	41 18 2¼	Crown.
Auchterarder	Comrie	13	9½	2546	2689	F. M'Isaac	64 8 10	Do. & Earl of Kinnoull.
—	Crief	4	3	1414	2876	W. Leding	73 12 11	Mrs D. Burrel.
Sanfermline	Culross	4	4	1695	1611	W. M'Alpine	86 2 7¼	Sir Robert Preston.
Meigle	Cupar in Angus	5	1½	1491	2290	Jn. Halliday	66 5 0	Crown.
Perth	Drca	3	2	598	428	Al. Laidlaw	70 18 0½	Ditto.
Dunkeld	Dull	20	12	4897	4055	Ar. Menzies	63 15 4½	Ditto.
Perth	Dunbarney	4	3	1066	1037	Jn. Beaton	82 17 5¼	Town Council of Edin.
Presby Seat	Dunblane	9	6	2719	2733	Jn. Grierson	71 6 8	Crown.

PERTHSHIRE—STATISTICAL TABLE—continued.

Presbyteries.	Parishes.	Extent in Miles.		Inhabitants in		Ministers in 1818.	Skipends in 1755.	Patrons in 1818.
		Length.	Breadth.	1755.	1811.			
Presb' Seat	Dunkeld	6	2	1298	1360	Al. Niven	L.66 19 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Duke of Athol.
Dunkeld	Little Dunkeld	16	10	2919	2982	Al. Irvine	60 6 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Crown.
Auchterarder	Dunning	6	5	1491	1723	—	60 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Earl of Kinnoull.
Perth	Errol	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	2229	2686	Dev. Dow	109 5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Allen of Errol.
—	Forgandenny	5	3	1295	902	Jo. Willison	—	Crown.
—	Forteviot	8	3	1164	835	W. Henderson	62 6 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ St. Salvador's College and Belches of Invermay.
Dunkeld	Fortingal	37	17	3859	3256	R. M'Donald	64 8 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	D. of Athol & Sir N. Menzies.
Auchterarder	Fossaway	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1765	1340	Geo. Graham	62 8 4	Graham of Kinross.
—	Foulis	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1706	1614	Al. Maxton	61 18 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Moray of Abercarnay.
—	Gask	3	2	450	433	R. J. Robertson	53 19 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Crown.
—	Glendovan	6	4	220	149	Jo. Brown	31 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto.
Dundee	Inchture	4	3	893	949	Al. Davie	86 2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto.
Dunkeld	Kenmore	17	7	3067	3346	Col. M'Vean	55 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Earl of Breadalbane.
—	Killin	28	7	1968	2160	H. M'Dougal	54 17 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto.
Dunblane	Kilmadock	6	3	2730	3044	P. Murray	—	Mrs D. Burrel.
Perth	Kilspindie	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	828	762	G. Whitson	63 19 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Robertson of Kilspindie.
Dunblane	Kincardine	10	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1250	2419	Al. Gray	70 15 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mrs D. Burrel.
Dunkeld	Kinclaven	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	993	1066	R. S. Walker	63 17 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Richardson of Pitfour.
Perth	Kinfauns	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	639	646	R. Gordon	—	Earl of Mansfield.
Dunkeld	Kinloch	9	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	331	340	Lau. Butter	49 7 1	Crown.
Dundee	Kinnaird	3	2	290	455	Dev. Spence	—	Ditto.
Perth	Kinnoull	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1163	1927	Lew. Dundar	72 15 0	Earl of Kinnoull.
Dunblane	Kippen	8	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1799	1893	W. Anderson	66 18 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Erskine of Cardross.
Dunkeld	Kirkmichael	17	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2689	1568	All. Stewart	57 4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bartholomew of Invercauld.
Dunblane	Leccroft	3	3	577	508	Jo. Muir	59 10 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Stirling of Keir.

PERTHSHIRE—STATISTICAL TABLE—continued.

Presbyteries.	Parishes.	Extent in Miles.		Inhabitants in		Ministers in 1818.	Sipends in 1755.	Patrons in 1818.	
		Length.	Breadth.	1755.	1811.				
Dunkeld	Lethendy	5	1½	346	349	Ja. Kinloch	L.50	3	1
Dunblane	Logie	4	2½	1985	2327	Rob. Clason	66	3	102
Dunkeld	Leggerait	9	4	2447	3001	Th. Menzies	55	18	14
Dundee	Longforgan	7	3½	1283	1809	Ad. Cairns	82	12	3½
Auchterarder	Mauderly	5½	2	796	650	J. E. Touch	62	8	4
Perth	St Maloes	1	1	189	295	T. Kennedy	57	1	4
—	St Martins	4	2½	1083	1136	W. Constable	—	—	—
Presb' Seat	Meikle	4½	1½	1000	946	J. Mitchell	68	6	4½
Perth	McIvven	6	3½	1790	2073	J. Dove	—	—	—
—	Mongie	4	3	1492	1157	Ja. Somerville	70	2	11½
Auchterarder	Monivard	8	6	1460	1023	Col. Baxter	53	6	14
—	Monzie	10	7	1192	1157	Sam. Cameron	48	15	4½
Dunkeld	Moulin	7	7	2109	1908	Dav. Duff	61	18	10½
Auchterarder	Muckart	5	2½	535	538	And. Gibson	46	8	10½
—	Muthil	9	2	2902	3090	Ja. Bussel	72	7	4½
Presb' Seat	Perth	4	2	—	—	—	85	18	10½
Dunblane	Port	7	5	1865	1659	Will. Stirling	60	7	5½
Dunkeld	Rattray	4	2	751	880	Will. Herdman	49	12	5½
Perth	Redgorton	5	2	1074	2009	Will. Lisson	57	12	9½
—	Rynd	4	1	498	403	J. Traquair	59	8	6½
—	Scose	3	3	889	1670	Will. Aitken	73	6	8
—	Tibbermuir	6	2	988	1306	T. Taylor	62	4	2
Auchterarder	Trinity Gaik	3	3	913	769	Ja. Burgh	68	3	10½
Dunblane	Tulliallan	4	4	1321	2800	Dav. Simpson	63	9	0½
Dunkeld	Wester	5½	2	1286	1372	Ja. M'Diarmid	55	11	1½

Note.—As the civil and ecclesiastical divisions of Scotland do not correspond, it happens not unfrequently that a parish belongs to different counties; and hence it becomes difficult to say under which it ought to be described. Thus *Alyth* and *Cupar-Angus* are partly situate in Forfarshire, and partly in Perthshire; and they have therefore, to facilitate reference, been mentioned under both. In other cases, it has been thought sufficient to describe a parish under the county where the greater part of it, or the church, is situate, referring to this in the notice taken of it in the other county.

END OF VOLUME FIRST.

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