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*Robert Stevenson -*

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# GAZETTEER

OF

# SCOTLAND.

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BY

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## INTRODUCTION.

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THE minuteness and variety of detail which will be found in the *GAZETTEER* of SCOTLAND, removes the necessity of giving any lengthened general description; and perhaps there is little statistical information relating peculiarly to Scotland, which may not be gathered from some of the copious articles contained in the body of the work. There are yet some details bearing reference to the whole country, which cannot be separated into individual parts, and others which, although essential to the proper elucidation of the state of portions of the country, can only be properly appreciated in combination. We deem it, therefore, requisite to give a succinct account of those general matters which either could not be introduced in particular articles, or which require to be exhibited in connexion.

Scotland is popularly that part of the island of Great Britain which lies to the north of the river Tweed, though this river forms a very small portion of its boundary with England. The line of boundary is only partly physical; to the west it consists of the Solway Firth, and throughout its extent pursues successively the course of the Esk, the Liddel, and the Kershope Water; and running along the southern declivity of the Cheviot Hills, in some parts in an indefinite and ideal line, it joins the Tweed near Birgham. On every side except the south-east, Scotland is bounded by the sea; on the north by the great North Sea; on the east by the German Ocean; on the west by the Atlantic; and on the south by the Irish Sea. The mainland of Scotland extends from the Mull of Galloway in  $54^{\circ} 38'$  to Far-Out-Head, in  $59^{\circ} 36'$  north lat., a distance of 275 miles; but the longest interval between any two parallels of lat. is between the former point and Dunnet-Head, 234 miles; the greatest breadth is from Buchan-ness to Ardnamurchan Point, 160 miles; the least is from the Firth of Dornoch to Loch Broom, 36 miles: but the form of this part of the island is so irregular, and it is so indented by arms of the sea, that its breadth is exceedingly various.

*Coasts.*—From Berwick-upon-Tweed, the south-east angle, the shore bends to the north-west, terminating in the Firth of Forth, which penetrates

inland to a considerable extent. Fife-ness, or the promontory of Fife, jutting out into the sea, forms the division between the Firth of Forth and the Firth of Tay. From the mouth of the Tay to Buchanness the coast stretches in a waving direction to the north-east. It then tends to the north, running into a large triangular bay, the south side of which, extending upwards of eighty miles inland, is termed the Moray firth; its northern side is indented by the firths of Cromarty and Dornoch. From the latter firth the shore winds to the north-east, till terminated by Duncansby-head; from this, the most north-easterly point of Scotland, the coast proceeds to the promontory of Dunnet-head, and thence in a south-west direction to Thurso-bay. It then again tends to the north-west as far as Strathy-head, where it changes to a south-west direction, being indented by two arms of the sea, Loch Tongue and Loch Eribole. Stretching north-west to Far-out-head, and again south-west to Durness bay, it thence proceeds north-west to Cape Wrath, the most north-westerly point. The northern coasts are generally bold and dangerous—jutting out into formidable rocky headlands, while the Pentland firth, which divides the mainland from the Orkneys, is narrow and tempestuous. From Cape Wrath the coast turns to the south; it seems in its whole extent torn and shattered by the fury of the waves, and everywhere indented by large lochs, and the sea studded by innumerable islands, appearing as if detached from the mainland by some convulsion of nature. About thirty or forty miles west from the coast, a range of islands called the Long island stretches above 100 miles from north to south. Near the coast is the isle of Skye, and to the south the isle of Mull. Still farther south lie the great isles of Islay and Jura and many others. Near the sound of Mull the great navigable firth called Loch Linnhe extends north-east to Fort William, approaching within fifty miles of the Moray firth. South of this loch, the long and narrow peninsula of Cantire terminates in the Mull, which is only about twenty miles distant from Ireland. Between the Mull of Cantire and the coast of Ayrshire, is the great entrance into the firth of Clyde, in which are situated the islands of Arran, Bute, &c. This estuary divides at the isle of Bute into two openings, the first, Loch-Fyne, penetrating inland into Argyleshire, and the second, the firth of Clyde, extending easterly to within thirty miles of the firth of Forth. From the Firth of Clyde the shore proceeds south to the Mull of Galloway, and thence in an easterly direction to the Solway firth.

*Surface.*—The distinguishing characteristic of the surface of Scotland is variety. The country is mountainous to the extent of two-thirds; and even of the remaining third there is little that can be denominated level land, except the alluvial tracts along the courses of the greater rivers. Scotland is naturally divided into Highlands and Lowlands. The Highland mountains are separated from the middle and low district by a tolerably distinct line traced along the declivities of the Grampians; commencing at the Mull of Cantire the boundary is the sea, and successively the Clyde to Dumbarton. Hence it may be conceived to proceed by Callander, Crieff, Dunkeld, and Blairgowrie, and along the great plain of Strathmore, till it is lost near Stonehaven. The boundaries of another natural division into three parts are likewise distinctly marked. The first or northern is cut off from the middle or central division by the chain of lakes occupying the Glenmore-nan-

albin, or "Great glen of Caledonia," stretching from Loch Linnhe to the Moray firth, now connected together by the Caledonian canal. The middle division is separated from the southern by the firths of Forth and Clyde, now united by the Great canal.

In the northern division little is to be seen but a vast congeries of lofty mountains; these hills are bordered however on the north-east and east coasts by level tracts of considerable fertility—this physically low country, though politically included in the Highland district, forms a tract ranging from Inverness, along the sea-shore as far south as Aberdeen or Stonehaven, where it terminates for a short space to be again renewed on a broader scale. The tract, indeed, which commencing by an eastern margin, extends hence to the Lammermoor range southwards, and then crosses westward to Glasgow, may be esteemed the proper lowland tract of Scotland, though even this affords little continuous plain country, being everywhere interspersed with or interrupted by ridges.

Of the two distinct tracts of mountain land or high country, the north-western forms the district of the Highlands above traced out and minutely described under this title in the alphabetical arrangement. The southern comprises the great pastoral district or dales, the former seat of those borderers who resembled the Highlanders in their predatory habits, and maintained an almost perpetual warfare with England. Its boundary is less distinctly marked than the northern, but generally it may be conceived to commence on the east with the Lammermoor ridge, and passing along the Pentlands, Tinto, &c., to terminate near Creetown in Galloway; it thus leaves a considerable tract of irregular low country to the westward.

The particular physical properties of the subdivisions of these great districts as well as their agricultural and statistical condition, are sufficiently described in the body of this work; it remains only to show connectedly their relative proportions to each other, and the extent of the whole country.

The following table, constructed from Arrowsmith's large map of Scotland by Mr. Jardine and Sir George Mackenzie, enables us to present the nearest approximation to the truth on this point which has yet appeared, and considering the care taken, and the scientific character of these gentlemen, perhaps as close an approach to it as the data will allow.

To this table we have added the annual value of houses and lands, (including mines, fisheries &c.) as assessed for the property tax in 1815, collected from the county returns, published in the parliamentary paper, "Results of the Census of 1831," just printed, and also a column from Sir J. Sinclair's General Report, showing what proportion of the annual value in 1811 was derived from houses, the rest being land, mines, fisheries, &c.

The term water in the table is understood to indicate only the fresh water of considerable lochs, that of rivers, salt water, and firths not being included.

We need scarcely add that the actual superficies of any country, more especially of such a hilly country as Scotland, must considerably exceed the result obtained by a mode of measurement which proceeds on the supposition that the whole is a flat plain surface. The surface presented by a hill must evidently always exceed the superficies of the area on which it stands.

TABLE I.

Counties.		English Square Miles.	English Acres.	Scottish Acres.	Annual Value of Houses and Lands in 1815.	Proportion which Houses formed of the whole in 1811 per cent.
Aberdeen	-	1,934	1,238,080	981,580	£325,218	22
Argyle	{ Mainland,	2,212	1,415,898	1,122,559	227,493	2½
		785	502,816	398,645		
		32	20,554	16,395		
Ayr	-	1,042	666,886	528,724	409,983	6
Banff	-	632	404,864	320,986	88,942	6
Berwick	-	478	306,258	242,805	245,379	3½
Bute	-	153	98,547	78,131	22,541	11
Caithness	{ Land,	737	172,196	374,360	35,469	
		6	4,128	3,273		
Cromarty	{ Land,	258	162,451	123,795		
		8	5,485	4,848		
Clackmannan	-	52	33,632	26,664	37,978	8
Dumfries	-	1,271	813,696	645,118	295,621	9
Dumbarton	{ Land,	246	157,549	124,909	71,587	6
		32	20,826	16,511		
Edinburgh	-	387	247,894	196,635	770,875	59
Elgin	-	472	302,093	239,507	73,288	4
Fife	-	521	333,722	263,593	405,770	10
Forfar	-	977	625,901	496,230	361,241	20
Haddington	-	290	186,214	147,635	251,126	3½
Inverness	{ Mainland,	2,726	1,745,056	1,383,524	185,565	4½
		1,035	662,400	525,167		
		83	53,626	42,496		
Kincardine	-	400	256,582	203,425	94,861	5½
Kinross	{ Land,	83	53,752	42,536	25,805	4
		77	49,325	39,106		
Kirkcudbright	-	814	521,286	413,289	213,308	7
Lanark	-	993	635,910	504,166	686,531	49
Linlithgow	-	134	85,933	68,130	97,597	6
Nairn	-	196	125,856	99,782	14,902	2
Orkney	{ Land,	313	200,800	159,199	20,938	18
		9	5,856	4,643		
Shetland Islands	-	516	330,637	262,137		
Peebles	-	347	222,144	176,121	64,182	4
Perth	{ Land,	2,830	1,811,392	1,436,116	555,532	7½
		33	21,491	17,039		
Renfrew	-	232	148,794	117,967	265,534	46
Ross	{ Mainland,	2,033	1,301,747	1,032,057	121,557	3
		561	359,149	284,742		
		39	25,229	20,002		
Roxburgh	-	725	464,518	368,282	254,180	4½
Selkirk	-	265	170,182	134,925	43,584	2
Stirling	-	532	340,691	270,108	218,761	12
Sutherland	{ Land,	1,865	1,193,939	946,585	33,878	1
		37	24,230	19,210		
Wigton	-	442	283,379	224,670	143,425	3
Total	{ Land,	29,510	18,888,894	14,957,406		
		360	230,758	183,523		
Total	-	29,871	19,119,652	15,140,929	£6,652,655	19

\* In this table fractional parts of a mile are omitted



As the numerous mountains, rivers, lakes, and other natural objects, as well as canals and antiquities, are fully described in their proper places, it would be idle repetition here to give a mere enumeration of names or a meagre description. It may be sufficient to present in the following Tables the extent of country from which the principal rivers derive their waters, and the superficial extent of the great lakes.

TABLE II.

THE PRINCIPAL RIVERS, AND THE EXTENT OF COUNTRY DRAINED BY THEM.

	sq. miles				sq. miles
Tay	-	-	*2396	Ness	850
Tweed	-	-	1870	Forth	840
Spey	-	-	1300	Lochy	530
Clyde	-	-	1200	Nith	504
Dee	-	-	900	Findhorn	500

TABLE III.

THE SUPERFICIAL EXTENT OF THE MOST CELEBRATED SCOTTISH LAKES.

		sq. miles				sq. miles
Loch Lomond	-	-	45	Loch Tay	-	20
Loch Awe	-	-	30	Loch Arkaig	-	18
Loch Ness	-	-	30	Loch Shiel	-	16
Loch Shin	-	-	25	Loch Lochy	-	15
Loch Maree	-	-	24	Loch Laggan	-	12

## GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

*Granite.* The most extensive tract of this rock in Scotland, is that which forms the great mountain groupe Cairngorm and Ben Avon, with the neighbouring mountains on both sides of the Dee; ramifying into Perthshire and Inverness-shire. Smaller tracts of granite are the following. One to the south of Banff; one approaching near to the eastern coast of Sutherland and extending to a considerable distance in the interior of that county; two patches near Stromness in Orkney; several small patches in the Shetland Isles; one in Kintail in Ross-shire; one on the western promontory of Mull; one including the base of Ben Nevis and the moor of Rannoch; one near Comrie; one in the north of Arran, and one in Galloway, forming the Criffel and Cairnmoor range.

*Gneiss,* with the other primary rocks, as mica slate, quartz rock, clay-slate, chlorite slate, and primary limestone, occupies a tract of country which embraces in it all the granite north of the Firth of Clyde and south of the Pentland Firth. This large portion may be called the gneiss field, as that mineral is by far the most predominant, and is the material of which most of the high mountains are composed. The south east boundary of this great field may be represented by a line slightly incurvated with its convexity northward, passing from the Island of Bute to near Stonehaven. All north of this line may be reckoned the district of gneiss, excepting a portion along the western shores of Ross and Sutherland, a portion along the north-east and the east shore of Caithness, Sutherland, and Ross, and a small portion

\* These rivers are arranged in the order of the extent of country from which they derive their waters, and not in the order of their relative size or importance.

on both sides of the Moray Firth. The Islands Coll, Tiree, Rona, and Iona, nearly all Long-Island, and the south-east part of Skye are also of gneiss.

*Primary Limestone* has been wrought as marble at Assynt in Sutherland, and in the islands of Skye and Tiree. It also occurs in the Shetland isles; in Badenoch, and in Glen Tilt.

*Mica Slate* and *Clay Slate* abound in many parts of the primitive formation, the latter having been wrought as roofing slate at Easdale, Callander, near Loch Lomond, Comrie, Dunkeld, Blairgowrie, and near Banff.

The *Old Red Sandstone* appears in Bute, Arran, Foula, the Mainland of Shetland, various of the Orkneys, on the west coast of Sutherland, and Caithness, the north-east and east parts of Caithness, the east coasts of Sutherland, Ross, Cromarty, and Inverness, terminating at the mouth of the Spey.

To the west of Dunnet, in Caithness, the red sandstone passes into strong layers of grey argillaceous slate, so plain and smooth as not to require hewing on the surface.

The most extensive tract of red sandstone in Scotland, is that which is extended across the whole island, from Stonehaven to the Firth of Clyde. It is separated on its north-west side from the gneiss district, by an intervening narrow stripe of primary schistus, and its southern margin is formed partly by the northern shore of the Firth of Tay, thence by the trap rocks near to the southern coast of Fife, thence it passes near to Stirling, thence in a south-westerly direction, passing to the north of Glasgow, crossing the Clyde to where it joins trap rocks, near Greenock. In many parts of this tract stones for building are wrought, but in most cases they are found to be inferior in beauty and durability to the sandstone of the coal formation. In Angus-shire, red sandstone is largely wrought for paving. Like other sandstones, it imbibes water, and from its slaty structure, exfoils by freezing.

On the south of the Forth, a tract of red sandstone stretches along the shore, from near Dunbar to the margin of Berwickshire, passing westward along the Lammermoor ridge, and extending in breadth to the westward, where it enters the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire.

The most southerly tract of red sandstone commences north of Berwick, embraces the lower positions of the Tweed and the Tiviot, winding into England by the south of the Cheviot Hills, and re-entering Scotland where it occupies a large space of the basin of the Solway Firth. There seems to be reasons for believing that the red sandstone of the south of Scotland is of the superior rocks.

The transition rocks have been described as those occupying nearly the whole of the hilly part of the south of Scotland, which consists of greywacke, greywacke-slate, and clay-slate, with masses of whinstone, granite, felspar, flint-slate, &c. interspersed. This tract extends all across the island, from St. Abb's Head to Portpatrick, and is irregular in breadth, as from New Cumnock to the upper part of the Nith, from Middleton to the eastern extremity of the Cheviot Hills, and from Cockburnspath to near Eyemouth.

The great coal field is of the floetz formation, and includes the southern part of Fife, a large proportion of the three Lothians, the Lower Ward of Lanarkshire, with most of the Middle Ward, a great proportion of Renfrewshire, and of Ayrshire. In calling this part of the country the coal field, it

is not meant that workable coal is found in every part of it, but that the strata of the whole is such as usually accompanies beds of coal. Besides the large field just noticed, there are smaller detached beds of coal, as at Brora in Sutherland, Campbelltown in Argyleshire, and near Sanquhar in Dumfriesshire.

*Porphyry* occurs in Glencoe. It forms the summit of Ben Nevis, and varieties of it appear associated with trap rocks, in various situations.

*Trap.* Rocks of this class are so frequent and so widely diffused, that an enumeration of all the known localities would be too tedious. The following are thought sufficient in this place. It occurs in the islands of Papa-*Stour* in Shetland, *St. Kilda*, *Skye*, *Canna*, *Eigg*, *Rum*, *Muck*, *Mull*, *Arran*, *Cumbray*, and *Ailsa*. On the main land at *Ardnamurchan*, *Morven*, the *Sidlaw Range*, near *Perth*, in the *Ochills*, *Campsie Hill*, the northern shores of *Fife*, *Cullelo Hills* and westward to *Stirling*, *North Berwick Law*, *Inchkeith*, *Arthur's Seat*, *Braid Hills*, in the *Pentland Hills*, on both sides of the *Clyde* west of *Glasgow*, and continuously by *Greenock*, through part of *Renfrewshire* to *Ayrshire*.

Without the aid of a geological map, it may be impossible to convey an adequate view of the distribution of the rocks of Scotland, nor do our limits permit us to point out the subjects that have furnished the materials for many interesting speculations on the theory of the earth.

The mineralogy of a country so diversified in its materials and structure as Scotland, cannot be generally treated in a work like the present. It is therefore thought expedient merely to point out the localities in which some of the valuable and useful metallic ores occur.

*Copper Ore*, at *Blair Logie*, *Airthrie* and at *Fetlar* in *Orkney*.

*Antimony*, at *Langholm*.

*Silver*, has been wrought at *Alva* in *Stirlingshire*, and at *Leadhills* in *Lanarkshire*.

*Lead*, (the sulphuret,) at *Leadhills*, at *Wanlockhead* in *Dumfriesshire*, *Strontian* in *Argyleshire*, *Dollar* in *Clackmannanshire*, *Belleville* in *Invernesshire*, and *Leadlaw* in *Peebleshire*.

*Cobalt*, at *Alva* in *Stirlingshire*.

*Arsenic*, in the *Ochill hills* in *Clackmannanshire*.

*Clay-Ironstone*, abounds in many parts, particularly in the coalfield. It is smelted at *Carron*, at *Calder* near *Airdrie*, at *Shotts*, at *Wilsontown*, at the *Clyde iron-works*, at *Muirkirk*, and at *Glenbuck*.

*Climate.* Situated in the midst of a great ocean and in a high northern latitude, Scotland has naturally an extremely variable climate. The cold in winter, however, from its insular situation, is not so intense as in similar latitudes on the Continent, and the same cause moderates the summer heat. The annual average temperature may be estimated at from  $44^{\circ}$  to  $47^{\circ}$  of Fahrenheit, the ordinary greatest range of the thermometer is from  $84^{\circ}$  to  $8^{\circ}$ , and the greatest extremes which have ever been observed were  $92^{\circ}$  and  $3^{\circ}$  below zero.

The general annual quantity of rain is from 30 to 31 inches. On an average of 12 years it has been estimated that it rained or snowed on the west coast 205 days, leaving 160 fair, and on the east coast that it rained or snowed 130 days, leaving 230 fair.

The winds are very variable both in force and direction, and in the more elevated districts this is greatly heightened by the intervention of lofty mountains with their adjacent glens and valleys.

*Soil, &c.*—The nature of the soil of Scotland is exceedingly varied, but generally inferior to that of England. There are, however, even in the most mountainous districts, many valleys or straths which are highly productive; and in the three Lothians, Berwickshire, Fifeshire, the carses of Stirling, Falkirk, and Gowrie, in Clydesdale, Strathearn, and Strathmore, the province of Moray, Easter Ross, &c. &c., are tracts of land equal to any in the island.

A great proportion of the soil is uncultivated, and much even of the cultivated portion, notwithstanding the immense improvements in agriculture, is still comparatively unproductive.

The following tables on this subject were digested by Sir John Sinclair from his Statistical Account.

TABLE IV.

## PROPORTION OF CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED SOIL.

	Eng. Acres.
Number of acres fully or partially cultivated	5,043,450
Acres uncultivated, including woods and plantations	13,900,550
Total extent of Scotland in English acres	18,944,000

## EXTENT OF WOODS AND PLANTATIONS.

	Eng. Acres.
Extent of Plantations	412,226
Extent of Natural Woods	501,469
Total	913,695

## NATURE OF THE PRODUCTIVE SOILS.

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

Extensive tracts of waste lands, particularly in the interior, have been of late years planted with wood, and many smaller plantations, clothe the more cultivated parts of the country. The Scottish fir, larch, and other pines are the most common trees, while the ash, elm, plane, beech, oak, and other forest trees flourish and grow to a great size. The forests which, in former ages, everywhere covered the country, have nearly disappeared, leaving, however, in situations inaccessible to either land or water carriage, remains extending sometimes to 30 or 40 miles in length.

The domestic animals are the same as those of England, with some varieties in the breeds. The wild animals and birds are also nearly similar. Game fowls are abundant both in the extensive heathy districts and in the low country.



The coasts abound in various sorts of fish, the rivers in salmon, trout, &c. while the lakes afford pike, perch, eels, &c. Shell-fish are plentiful and in great variety.

## COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

The vast extension of the commerce and manufactures of Scotland since the period of the Union, and the rapidity of this increase within a comparatively recent period, are too well known to call for a lengthened description.

In 1755, when this rapid increase commenced, the imports amounted to L.465,411, and the exports to L.535,576. The following table of the official value of imports and exports, exhibits the great increase which has since taken place.

TABLE V.

*Official Value of the Exports from, and Imports into Scotland, from 1790 to 1825.*

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Years.	Exports.	Imports.
1790	£1,688,337	£1,235,405	1808	£2,152,683	£2,816,342
1791	1,981,630	1,269,520	1809	3,264,069	4,365,093
1792	1,761,657	1,230,884	1810	3,671,158	4,740,239
1793	1,431,842	1,023,399	1811	2,427,917	3,895,656
1794	1,443,895	1,084,811	1812	2,775,183	6,115,738
1795	1,268,520	976,791	1813	3,182,223	7,829,995
1796	1,724,610	1,322, 23	1814	3,757,058	8,185,657
1797	1,493,084	1,217,121	1815	3,447,853	8,997,709
1798	1,903,727	1,669,197	1816	2,539,231	6,683,652
1799	2,353,590	1,926,630	1817	3,426,753	7,753,548
1800	2,212,790	2,346,069	1818	4,130,360	6,770,033
1801	2,579,944	2,844,502	1819	3,240,347	5,871,124
1802	2,912,213	2,602,858	1820	3,275,307	5,895,778
1803	2,497,732	2,053,222	1821	4,086,507	6,113,351
1804	2,611,942	2,252,309	1822	3,743,172	6,405,590
1805	3,010,978	2,564,867	1823	3,910,252	5,711,668
1806	3,033,968	2,716,614	1824	4,356,261	5,899,431
1807	3,039,157	2,736,838	1825	4,994,304	5,842,296

*Shipping.*—The coasting trade to the south is carried on from Leith and other eastern ports, the Baltic and northern trade; as well as the whale-fishery from Dundee, Aberdeen, Leith, Kirkaldy, &c. &c.; while Glasgow, through Greenock and Port-Glasgow, is the great emporium of commerce with the West Indies. So late as 1656, the vessels belonging to Scotland from 300 to 250 tons burden, amounted only to 137, carrying 5,736 tons. A parliamentary paper published in 1828, gives the following account of the number of vessels with their tonnage registered in Scotland.

TABLE VI.

*Number of Ships, with their Tonnage, Registered in Scotland.*

PORTS.	Number of ships above 100 tons.	Number of ships below 100 tons.	Total amount of registered tonnage.
Aberdeen -	202	134	46,587
Anstruther -	9	87	4,130
Banff - -	4	138	6,431
Bo'ness - -	22	99	8,740
Campbeltown -	5	64	3,088
Dumfries - -	17	158	12,283
Dundee - -	105	99	24,227
Glasgow - -	111	113	36,220
Grangemouth -	83	127	24,635
Greenock - -	105	320	37,786
Inverness - -	12	69	5,092
Irvine - - -	60	77	14,230
Kirkaldy - -	46	58	11,540
Kirkwall - -	3	56	3,247
Leith - - -	95	162	26,107
Lerwick - - -	1	77	2,622
Montrose - -	64	106	15,778
Perth - - -	9	48	4,116
Port-Glasgow -	19	31	7,155
Stornoway - -	7	65	3,133
Stranraer - -	-	42	1,448
Thurso - - -	4	30	2,241
Total - - -	983	2160	300,836

The number of British ships which entered the ports of Scotland during 1825, was 1,468, carrying 2,144,680 tons, and 123,120 men; and the number of foreign ships during the same period was 6,967, carrying 958,950 tons, and 520,630 men.

*Corn Trade.*—The quantity of corn shipped at all the ports of Scotland (including Berwick) in the four years ending October 1827, was 2,353,000 quarters, or averaging 588,000 quarters, per annum. The quantity landed at all the ports was 3,448,000, or 862,000 quarters per annum. Scotland was recently, therefore, an importing country to the extent of probably one fifteenth of her whole consumption (exclusive of foreign grain.) The meal and flour exported and imported nearly balanced each other. The three principal kinds of grain stood thus:

*Imported and exported annually, coastwise, at all the ports of Scotland:—*

	Barley. qrs.	Oats. qrs.	Wheat. qrs.
Imported -	305,000	380,000	102,000
Exported -	185,000	199,000	159,000

About four-fifths of the oats imported were from Ireland, and three-fourths of the barley from England.

*Consumption of Malt and Spirits.*—In the year ending 5th April 1829, there were 3,711,412 bushels of malt manufactured in Scotland, and in the

same year the quantity of strong beer brewed amounted to 84,902 barrels, and of table beer to 179,660 barrels. In 1708, the quantity of spirits distilled was only 50,844 gallons; in 1791 it amounted to 1,696,000 gallons; in the year ending 5th January 1828, there were 4,752,199 gallons paid duty for home consumption, and in the year ending January 1831, the malt drawback was allowed on 6,021,556 imperial gallons, there were 149,849 gallons of malt spirits exported to England.

*Manufactures.*—This branch has been so repeatedly noticed under the descriptions of the towns where the particular branches of manufactures are carried on, that we do not require to enter into any detail.

*Revenue.*—The revenue of Scotland at the period of the Union, was L.110,694. The increase in the amount of taxes levied has fully kept pace with the increasing prosperity of the country, both in the absolute amount and in its relative proportion to England. The whole revenue of Scotland in 1788, was L.1,099,148; in 1813 it amounted to L.4,204,097; and in 1831, to L.3,525,114, 10s. 4d. One-fourteenth part of the revenue of the empire, including Ireland, was thus drawn from Scotland; at the time of the Union its quota was one-thirty-sixth part of the revenue of Britain.

*Constitution.*—Little need be said of the political institutions of the country. These are now almost universally admitted to require alteration; and as it is likely that those now existing will soon be matters of history, it is deemed unnecessary to enter into a description of them.

Scotland now sends 45 members to Parliament, 30 elected by what are called freeholders of counties, and 15 by delegates of the self-elected town-councils of clusters of burghs.

*Education.*—The facility of obtaining education in Scotland, and its consequent almost universal diffusion, at least in the Lowlands, is everywhere known and appreciated; this is owing to the establishment by law of at least one school in every parish for the purpose of teaching the ordinary or elementary branches. The emoluments of the schoolmaster are derived from an annual salary—free house and garden provided by the heritors or landed proprietors, and moderate school fees.

It is to be regretted that the remuneration afforded to this useful and laborious class of men is not what the liberality displayed in such an admirable institution, would warrant us to expect. In many instances the illiberality or blundering of a recent act in limiting the schoolmaster's accommodation to very small dimensions, is rigidly acted on, and frequently the salary and school-fees together do not elevate the teacher, except in occupation, much above the condition of a peasant.

Besides the parochial institutions, burgh and private schools, or subscription academies, in almost every district, furnish the means of acquiring the elements of classical education, modern languages, mathematics, &c. The universities have been sufficiently noticed in the body of the work.

*Sunday Schools* everywhere established by private benevolence, are admirable assistants to the parish schools. In the Highlands much has recently been effected by the schools of the Society for the support of Gaelic Schools, and those under the patronage of the General Assembly.

*Religious Establishments.*—Mention has so frequently been made of the various orders of monastic institutions which at one time prevailed, that it is necessary to furnish the reader with some account of them. Our limits, however, do not permit us to describe them at any length.

All the churches formerly belonged either to *Regulars* or *Seculars*; the *Regulars* lived, slept and took their food under the same roof. They were either canons, monks or friars; and their houses were called abbacies, priories or convents. The *Seculars* lived separately in their cloisters, or in private houses, near to their churches. They were governed by a dean or provost.

The *Canons-Regular of St. Augustine* were first established at Scone in the year 1114, at the desire of King Alexander I. They had 28 monasteries in Scotland.

The order of *St. Anthony* had only one monastery, at Leith. Their houses were called hospitals, and their governors *Preceptors*.

The *Red Friars*, who are likewise called *Trinity Friars* or *Mathurines*, were established by St. John of Malta, and Felix de Valois.

Their houses were named hospitals or ministries, and their superiors ministers, [*Ministri*.] Their substance or rents were divided into three parts, one of which was reserved for redeeming Christian slaves from amongst the infidels.

The *Praemonstratenses* were so named from their principal monastery, "Praemonstratum," in the diocese of Laon in France. This order is also called *Candidus ordo*, because their garb is entirely white. There were of this order six monasteries in Scotland.

The *Benedictines*, or *Black Monks*.—ST. BENEDICT, or BENNET, founder of this order, was the first who brought the monastical life to be esteemed in the west. His followers were sometimes called Benedictines, from the proper name of their founder, and sometimes Black Monks, from the colour of their habit.

The *Tyronenses*.—These monks had their name from their first abbey, called Tyronium, [*Tyron*,] in the diocese of Chartres. They likewise followed the rule of St. Bennet, and had six monasteries in Scotland.

The *Cluniacenes*.—The *Cluniacenes* were so called from the abbacy of Cluny in Burgundy. The monks of this institution had four monasteries in this kingdom.

The *Cisterrians* or *Bernardines*. The *Cisterrians* were a religious order, begun by Robert abbot of Molesme, in the diocese of Langres in France, in the year 1098. They were called *Monachi Albi*, White Monks, to distinguish them from the Benedictines, whose habit was entirely black; whereas the Cisterrians wore a black cowl and scapular, and all their other clothes were white. They were named Cisterrians from their chief house and first monastery, Cisterrium in Burgundy, and Bernardines, from St. Bernard, who founded above 160 monasteries of this order. They had thirteen monasteries in this country.

*Monks of Vallis Caulium*.—The monks of this order of *Valliscaulium*, *Vallis-olerum*, or *Val-des-chaux*, are named from the first priory of that congregation, which was founded by Virard, in the diocese of Langres, in Burgundy, in 1193. They were a Reform of the Cisterrians, and followed the rule of St. Bennet. They were obliged to live an austere and solitary life, none but the prior and procurator being allowed to go out of the cloisters for any reason whatsoever. They were brought to Scotland by William Malvoisin, [*de malo vicino*,] bishop of St. Andrews, in the year 1230, and had three monasteries.

The *Carthusians*.—These monks were established by Bruno, a doctor of



Paris, in 1086, in the wild mountains of Grenoble in France. They came into Scotland in the year 1429. They had only one establishment among us, near Perth, called "Monasterium Vallis Virtutis," which James I. founded after his captivity in England.

The *Gilbertines*.—The order was established by one Gilbert, who was born in the reign of William the Conqueror. Having received holy orders, he spent all his substance and patrimony on the poor and in actions of piety, and took a particular care of distressed girls, who were ashamed to make known to the world their poverty and condition. The nuns observed a constant silence in the cloister, and were not admitted to their novitiate till they were fifteen years of age, and could not be professed unless they had perfectly by heart the psalms, hymns, and antiphona, that were sung during divine service.

The *Templars*.—There were likewise among us two orders of religious knights, one of which was the *Templars*, or *Red Friars*, established at Jerusalem, in the year 1118. Baldwin II. king of Jerusalem, gave them a dwelling near the temple of that city, from which they were called Templars; their office and vow being to defend the temple and city of Jerusalem, to entertain Christian strangers and pilgrims charitably, and guard them safely through the Holy Land. There was one general prior that had the government of this Order in Scotland and in England. They came into Scotland in the reign of King David I.

The *Knights of St. John of Jerusalem*.—The *Johannites*, or *Knights of Jerusalem*, had their first beginning from certain devout merchants of the city of Melphi in the kingdom of Naples, who, trading to the Holy Land, obtained of the Calif of Egypt a permission to build a church and monastery at Jerusalem, for the reception of the pilgrims that came to visit the Holy Land, and paid yearly a tribute upon that account. Afterwards they built a church in honour of the Virgin Mary, and another consecrated to the memory of Mary Magdalene, the one being for men and the other for women, who were received there with great demonstrations of charity. When this city was taken by Godfrey of Bouillon, Gerard of Martiques, a native of Provence in France, built there a larger church, with an hospital for the sick and for pilgrims, in the year 1104, in honour of St. John, where he placed these knights, who took their names from that hospital.

The same cross with that of the Templars was likewise ordered to be put upon all houses that were feued out by these knights.\*

The *Dominicans*, or *Black Friars*.—The Mendicants were distinguished from the monks, in that these last were confined to their cloisters, whereas the others were allowed to preach, and beg their subsistence abroad; and were distinguished from one another by the colour of their habit.

The first of these was the Dominicans, or Black Friars, called also *Fratres Prædicatores*, because of their frequent preaching.

The *Franciscans*, or *Grey Friars*.—The second order of the Mendicants are the *Franciscans*, so called from their patriarch St. Francis, a merchant of Assise in Italy. They were also called Minorites (*Fratres minores*) or Grey Friars, from their habit. They were established by that saint in

\* The superiority of the greater part of the extensive possessions of the Knights Templars and the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem in Scotland, is now vested in John B. Gracie, Esq. W.S. who is possessed of much curious information regarding these religious orders, of which we regret that our limits will not permit us to avail ourselves.

the year 1206. Their superiors are called wardens, (*Custodes.*) They came into Scotland in the year 1219, and had eight convents.

The *Observantines*.—The Observantines had nine convents in this kingdom. These friars possessed nothing, the places on which their houses stood only excepted. They were allowed to go constantly about with wallets or pocks on their shoulders, to beg their subsistence from well-disposed people; from which they were called Mendicants; and from their wearing clothes, Grey-Friars, their habit being a grey gown, with a cowl, and a rope about their middle. They went bare-footed. They had nine convents in Scotland.

The *Carmelites, or White Friars*.—The third order of the Begging-Friars was the *Carmelites*, who had their beginning and name from Mount Carmel in Syria. St. Lewis, king of France, returning from Asia, brought along with him some of this Order, and bestowed upon them a dwelling-place at the end of Paris, where the Celestines are now established. They were called *White-Friars*, from their outward garments. They came into this kingdom in the reign of Alexander III., and had nine convents.

The *Collegiate Churches*.—Besides these regulars, we had several Colleges erected for secular canons. They were called *Præposituræ*, or *Collegiate Churches*, and were governed by a dean or provost, who had all jurisdiction over them.

These churches consisted of prebendaries, (*Præbendarii*,) or canons, (*Canonici*,) where they had their several degrees or stalls, and sat for singing more orderly the canonical hours, and, with their dean, or provost, made up the chapter. They were commonly erected out of several parish churches united for that effect, or out of the chaplainries that were founded under the roof of their churches.

*Presbyterian Church*.—In 1560 all these establishments, with the whole Roman Catholic hierarchy, were swept away, and various successive acts of the Scottish parliament and the General Assembly, through various vicissitudes, established the present form of Presbyterian Church Government. This form precludes all pre-eminence of order, all ministers being equal in rank and power. Scotland is divided into 917 parishes, each of which has one minister, or in some few instances in towns two. The pastor is assisted in parochial duties by elders selected from among the most religious and discreet of the parishioners—they, with the minister, form the *Kirk-session*, which court has cognizance in matters of ecclesiastical discipline.

From this court there is an appeal to the Presbytery, which is composed of the ministers of an indefinite number of contiguous parishes, and a ruling elder from every kirk-session.

*Presbyteries* are impowered to grant licence to preach to candidates for the pastoral office, but preachers are not ordained until they obtain a living. Presbyteries also judge their own members, but an appeal lies from their judgments to the Synodal Court in whose bounds they are situated.

*Synods* are composed of several Presbyteries; they review the proceedings of presbyteries, but their decisions are again reviewed by the *General Assembly*, the highest Ecclesiastical Court, from which there is no appeal. The Assembly meets annually, and is composed of 200 ministers, 89 elders, representing Presbyteries, 67 representing Royal Burghs, and 5 representatives of Universities, in all, 361. It has power to make laws concerning the discipline and government of the church.

There are in Scotland 917 parish churches, and 972 ministers. Each of them is entitled to a house, offices, and a portion of glebe-land, averaging about L.40 a-year, and an income from the tithes of the parish, or, in case of deficiency from that source, made up from the Exchequer to L.150 a-year; some have considerably more, but their stipends, with the glebe and manse, probably average from L.260 to L.300 a-year.

There are 63 Chapels of Ease connected with the Establishment, and 70 Chapels, erected and paid by Government, in remote districts of the Highlands: of the various bodies of Dissenters, by far the greater number adhere to the doctrines and discipline of the Church of Scotland,—though, in most cases, more rigidly enforced: The principal cause of dissent from the church is the practice of lay or Crown patronage, and there are various grounds of difference among themselves.

The other bodies of Independents, Baptists, Episcopalians, Catholics, &c. dissent on various grounds peculiar to each.

The number of congregations, of all denominations respectively, stands thus:—

Parish Churches	-	-	-	-	-	Con.
						917
Chapels of Ease	-	-	-	-	-	63
Parliamentary Churches in Highlands and Islands	-	-	-	-	-	40
Chapels in the Highlands, &c. depending upon Royal Bounty	-	-	-	-	-	30
Depending on the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge	-	-	-	-	-	7
United Associate Synod of the Secession Church	-	-	-	-	-	305
Associate Synod of Original Seceders	-	-	-	-	-	32
Original Burgher Associate Synod	-	-	-	-	-	47
Synod of Relief	-	-	-	-	-	92
Reformed Presbyterian Synod	-	-	-	-	-	33
Episcopalians	-	-	-	-	-	74
Independents, or Congregational Union	-	-	-	-	-	82
Roman Catholics	-	-	-	-	-	47
Other Sects uncertain, but probably not exceeding	-	-	-	-	-	80

The incomes of the dissenting clergy are wholly derived from their congregations,—they average probably from L.120 to L.130 a-year, including the yearly value of a house and garden. In many cases, however, the income is considerably larger.

The management of the poor, is vested in the ministers and elders of the parish. The funds for supplying their necessities are derived from collections at the church doors, voluntary contributions and legacies. Where these are inadequate, the deficiency is supplied by an assessment laid on by the heritors and kirk-session. Assistance is in general only given to the aged and feeble, and averages probably 5s. a month to each individual relieved.

The Courts of Law and Justice, with many other national institutions, will be found minutely described in the article EDINBURGH.

*Population.*—The population has been for upwards of a century at least gradually augmenting. The number estimated by Dr. Webster, in 1755, was 1,265,380; it has now increased to 2,365,807.

On the following page will be found a comparative table of the population of the counties of Scotland in 1801, 1811, 1821, 1831; with the rate of increase per cent. in the last thirty years. A detailed alphabetical list of the parishes, with the returns of 1831, will be found in the Appendix.



## POPULATION OF THE COUNTIES OF SCOTLAND IN

1801, 1811, 1821, AND 1831,

WITH THE RATE OF INCREASE PER CENT

SHIRES.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.			Increase in 30 years. per cent.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	
Aberdeen	123,082	135,075	155,387	82,852	95,069	177,651	44
Argyle	71,859	85,585	97,316	50,059	51,366	101,425	42
Ayr	81,306	103,954	127,561	69,717	75,338	145,055	72
Banff	35,807	36,668	43,561	22,743	25,861	45,604	37
Berwick	30,621	30,779	33,385	16,239	17,809	34,048	13
Bute	11,791	12,033	13,797	6,495	7,656	14,151	20
Caitness	22,609	23,419	30,238	16,359	18,170	34,529	52
Clackmannau	10,858	12,010	13,263	7,095	7,634	14,729	36
Dumbarton	20,710	24,189	27,317	16,321	16,890	33,211	60
Dumfries	54,597	62,960	70,878	34,829	38,941	73,770	35
Edinburgh	122,954	148,607	191,514	99,911	119,681	219,592	78½
Elgin or Moray	26,705	28,108	31,162	15,779	18,452	34,231	24
Fife	93,743	101,272	114,556	60,780	68,059	128,839	27
Forfar	99,127	107,264	113,430	65,093	74,513	139,606	40
Haddington	29,986	31,164	35,127	17,397	18,748	36,145	20
Inverness	74,292	78,336	90,157	44,510	50,287	94,797	28
Kincardine	26,349	27,439	29,118	15,016	16,415	31,431	20
Kinross	6,725	7,245	7,762	4,519	4,553	9,072	35
Kirkcubright	29,211	33,684	38,903	18,969	21,621	40,590	39
Lanark	146,699	191,752	244,387	150,229	166,590	316,819	116
Linlithgow	17,844	19,451	22,685	10,995	12,296	23,291	31
Nairn	8,257	8,251	9,006	4,307	5,047	9,354	13
Orkney and Shetland	46,824	46,153	53,124	26,594	31,645	58,239	25
Peebles	8,735	9,935	10,046	5,342	5,236	10,578	20
Perth	126,366	135,093	139,050	68,565	74,329	142,894	12
Renfrew	78,056	92,596	12,175	61,154	72,289	133,443	71
Ross and Cromarty	55,343	68,853	68,828	34,927	39,893	74,820	35
Roxburgh	33,682	37,230	40,892	20,761	22,902	43,663	30
Selkirk	5,070	5,889	6,637	3,394	3,439	6,833	36
Stirling	50,825	58,174	65,376	35,283	37,338	72,621	42
Sutherland	23,117	23,629	23,840	12,090	13,428	25,518	10
Wigton	22,918	26,891	33,240	17,078	19,180	36,258	58
Totals	1,599,068	1,805,688	2,093,456	1,115,132	1,250,675	2,365,807	47½

The average rate of increase at each of the above periods was, in 1811, 14; 1821, 16; and 1831, 13 per cent.



# GAZETTEER OF SCOTLAND.

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**ABBEY ST. BATHAN'S**, a parish in the north of Berwickshire, stretching into the Lammermoor hills, from six to seven miles in length, and from south to north about three miles. Most of it is of a mountainous heathy character; but around the church-town there is a beautiful little valley, through which the river Whittader winds its course, and which contains a neat little seat of the Earl of Wemyss, called *the Retreat*. The only objects of general interest in the parish, are the few remains of the religious structure which gave its name to the district. This was a nunnery dedicated to St. Bathan, which was founded by one of the countesses of March, in the twelfth century. The inmates were of the order of Bernardines, called Cisterians, from the name of the chief monastery at Cisterium in France. The precincts of this sacred institution are now arable land.—Population in 1821, 150.\*

**ABBEY**, (The) a name often used in old Scottish history, and still common in vulgar parlance, for the palace of Holyrood, which was built within the precincts of such a religious structure.

**ABBEY**, (The) a village in the parish of Logie, Clackmannanshire, on the north bank of the Forth, nearly a mile north-east of Stirling, taking its name from its proximity to the Abbey of Cambuskenneth.

**ABBEY**, (The) a village two miles east of Haddington, so called from a monastic establishment which formerly existed in its neighbourhood.

**ABBOTRUE**, formerly a distinct parish in Roxburghshire, now divided between the parishes of Hobkirk and Southdean.

**ABBOTSFORD**, the seat of Sir Walter

Scott, Bart. in the county of Roxburgh, standing on a slip of level ground at the foot of an overhanging bank on the south, or more properly speaking, the east bank of the Tweed, which here makes a bend towards the north. It is a house of very extraordinary proportions, making an approach to the irregular manor-houses of England. It is surrounded by some tracts of flourishing plantations, and overlooks a beautiful haugh on the opposite bank of the river. The house and its woods have been entirely the creation of the late illustrious proprietor; and the name is altogether new, as the previous title of the place, when covered by a small and mean farm-stead, was Cartley Hole. The external walls of Abbotsford, and those of the adjoining garden, have been enriched with many antique carved stones, procured from various old churches, castles, and mansion-houses in the course of their demolition or decay. The interior consists mostly of very small and comfortable apartments, which are likewise enriched with innumerable curiosities. The painting of these apartments, particularly of the library and vestibule, is in such exceedingly fine taste as to be worthy of notice; it was, we understand, the work of an ingenious artist, Mr. D. R. Hay of Edinburgh. Abbotsford is thirty-four and a half miles south from Edinburgh, and fifty-nine north from Carlisle, being situated on the cross road between Selkirk and Melrose, and only about two miles from the village of Galashiels.

**ABBOT'S HALL**, a parish in the county of Fife, to the west of the parish of Kirkaldy, and like it, stretching along the coast of the Firth of Forth. It derives its name, as has been said, from an abbot of Dunfermline hav-

\* For the population returns of 1831, see Appendix.

ing once resided on the spot. In extent it is only about two miles each way. It is one of three parishes on the coast of Fife through which the town of Kirkaldy stretches its endless length. The village is populous, and the inhabitants are mostly tradesmen. Manufactures of different kinds have been successfully carried on here for many years. The land has been much improved by Mr. Ferguson of Raith, who is the sole proprietor.—Population in 1821, 3267.

**ABB'S HEAD, or ST. ABB'S HEAD,** a foreland jutting out into the German ocean, in the parish of Coldingham, and county of Berwick, about sixteen miles N.W. of Berwick, and the same distance S.E. of Dunbar, lat. 55° 56' N. long. 1° 56' W. It consists of two tall hills, which are divided from the rest of the promontory by a cut so deep, as to have caused the common people to say, that the Picts had attempted and nearly accomplished an entire separation from the main land. On the western hill there is an observatory, useful in the preventive service; and on the eastern there are shown the remains of a monastery and church, which were, it is understood, dedicated to Ebba, a pious abbess, and sister of one of the kings of Northumberland, from whom the name of Abb is derived; but as there are a number of conflicting traditions existing on this point, and hardly any documentary evidence, little can be written on it satisfactorily. Of the ruin, hardly any part is now discernible above the sod; and were it not for the somewhat more luxuriant vegetation which indicates the burial-ground, the eye might fail to perceive that any thing of the kind had ever been there. When this monastery existed, its situation, on the brink of a precipice, at least three hundred feet above the level of the sea, must have been extremely romantic. On the other hand, its appearance from the sea could not be less so. There is an old rhyme regarding the building of this and other two churches of the same district of country, which, childish as it is, may bring music to some ears.

St. Abb, St. Helen, and St. Eey,  
They a' built kirks which to be nearest to the sea:  
St. Abb's upon the nabs,  
St. Helen's on the lee;  
St. Ann's upon Dunbar sands,  
Stands nearest to the sea.

The idea of three female saints competing for the distinction of which should build a church nearest to the sea, is curious enough; but it

has probably arisen in the public mind from the extraordinary circumstance of three churches on that tract of coast all being built in so strange a situation. St. Helen's lies between Cockburnspath and St. Abb's Head, and still shows a good deal of building above ground.

**ABDIE,** a parish in the county of Fife, lying among the Ochil hills, and scattered into three separate parts. It lies between Abernethy and Monimail, on the south of the river Tay. The parish is bare of wood, has no rivers, but is well watered by lochs, the chief of which is the lake of Lindores, about a mile in length, and of irregular breadth. This piece of water is well stored with fish, and, being surrounded by some romantic scenery, it is a beautiful object in the view of the country. There exist a number of decayed mansion-houses in the parish. The highest hills are Clutchart-crag and Norman's Law, on the tops of which traces of fortifications are still visible.—Population in 1821, 834.

**ABERBROTHWICK.** See **AREROATH.**

**ABERCORN,** a parish situated on the south bank of the Forth, in the county of Linlithgow, bounded on the west by the parish of Linlithgow, and the east by Dalmeny. The country here is rich, arable, and well wooded. The Marquis of Abercorn takes his title from an estate in the parish. The house and estate of Binns, the property of the family of the Dalryells, whose ancestor, Sir Thomas Dalryell, was commander of the forces in Scotland, and distinguished for his fidelity to Charles I. are also in this parish. The monastery of Abercorn was one of the most ancient in Scotland, and is noticed by Bede. The remains of Roman forts exist along the coast from Cra-mond for the defence of the south shore against the incursions of Caledonians from the opposite side. The castle of Abercorn, now utterly destroyed, was originally a Roman station. It was latterly a seat of the family of Douglas, and was dismantled in 1455. A battle took place in the parish of Abercorn, between the forces of James III. and the insurgent chiefs, previous to his last fatal encounter with them at Sauchie, where he was slain. The parish is now distinguished by the princely mansion and pleasure-grounds of Hopetoun House, the seat of the Earls of Hopetoun. It occupies a pleasant situation on the brow of an eminence fronting the Forth, three miles from Queensferry and twelve from Edinburgh. Some

very fine woods surround it. When George IV. visited Scotland he paid a visit to this splendid residence, where he was hospitably entertained, and from whence he was conducted to the place of his embarkation.—Population in 1821, 1044.

ABERDALGY, a parish in the county of Perth, (now united with that of Duplin) washed on the south by the Earn, which here affords excellent fishing. The parish abounds in freestone. Much of the land is under plantations. Duplin castle, a seat of the Earl of Kinnoul, is in the united parish. The greater part of this splendid edifice, which contained a most extensive collection of books of all ages, and a good gallery of paintings, was burnt down, September 1827. It has since been rebuilt in a style of great magnificence.—Population in 1821, 490.

ABERARGIE, a village in the parish of Abernethy, Perthshire, a mile west of Abernethy.

ABERDEENSHIRE, a large and important county in the north-east part of Scotland, having the Moray Firth to the north, the German Ocean to the east, the shires of Banff and Inverness on the west, and those of Perth, Forfar, and Kincardine on the south. Towards the sea, the country is level and fertile; but a great part of the county lies amidst the wildernesses of the central Highlands. Its extreme length inland is 85 miles; and its breadth, at the broadest, 40 miles. It is estimated that it comprises 1950 square miles. Popularly, it is divided into four chief districts, to wit, Marr, Formartin, Garioch, and Buchan. If we divide the county into two parts, by a line from the mouth of the Don along its course to the mountains on the north-eastern boundary, the more inland and smaller half may be taken as comprehending Marr. This district is again divided into three smaller portions. The most inland part, where the county becomes narrow, is designated *Brae-Mar*; *Mar-Propor*, or *Mid-Mar*, is the middle division; and *Cro-Mar*, or *Lower Mar*, is that portion next the sea, in which stands the city of Aberdeen. Marr altogether is the most barren part of the county. Its upper parts are wild, rugged, and mountainous, and in the lower a savage bleakness often prevails in spite of the great exertions made by the inhabitants to reclaim the land from its desert character. That part of the county east of the Don, or the larger half, comprehends the other divisions.

The division called Formartin extends along the coast from the Don to the Ythan, and is bounded on the coast by a ridge of low hills near Old Meldrum, which separates it from Garioch. In this district there are no hills, but many rising knolls. Near the Don, it is of the same stony and barren nature as Marr, and is much intersected with mossy bogs; but on approaching the Ythan it becomes more uniform, and consists of an excellent clayey soil, everywhere capable of a high degree of improvement. Garioch is a continuation inland of Formartin, and chiefly consists of one extensive vale, bounded on every side by a range of hills of moderate height, beginning near Old Meldrum, and extending westward twenty miles. This vale is in general from eight to ten miles in breadth, and is interspersed with little knolls, some of which have a beautiful and picturesque appearance. The vale is, in general, good arable land, of a sharp loamy soil; and being sheltered by the surrounding hills, it has a warm and comfortable appearance. At the head of Garioch is the inferior district of the vale or strath of the bogie, called Strathbogie, equally beautiful, cultivated, and wooded. The last great division is that of Buchan, which is the peninsular part of Aberdeenshire, and consists of all that part of the county east of the Ythan. A small part of it belongs to Banffshire. It is in general level; the only rising ground of any note being the hill of Mormond; but on the whole is bleak and comfortless. It abounds in extensive wastes, destitute of trees or living inclosures, and is only cultivated in some places, though supposed to be of a fertile nature, and susceptible of great improvement. Recently it has been considerably altered for the better. Anciently this extensive domain was the property of the Earls of Buchan, on whose attainder in 1320, King Robert Bruce partitioned the land among his adherents. Subsequently the title was revived in the Erskine family, but without a restoration of the lauds, and the present Earl has very little property in that quarter. The sea-coast of the county is very bold and rocky. The general appearance of this part of Scotland, though with many pleasing exceptions, is rather bleak and uninviting, on account of the deficiency of wood round the hamlets, the imperfect culture of the fields, and the too frequent marshy appearance of the low grounds. Here however, as every where else in Scotland, improvements in agri-



culture are progressing, a circumstance not only productive of wealth and comfort to the community, but of a superior climate. The chief rivers of Aberdeenshire are, the Dee, the Don, the Ythan, the Ugie, and the Deveron; but, though comparatively large, they are too rapid to admit of navigation to any great extent. Their great value depends on the immense quantity and fineness of their salmon. The sea-coast also abounds in fish of great variety and richness, and the river and sea-fishing together, form a great source of wealth to the inhabitants. Aberdeenshire is also famous for the abundance and excellence of its stone, adapted for house and bridge-building. There are several quarries of granite, from whence are exported to London and elsewhere not less than 12,000 tons annually. Of limestone there is also abundance; but from the general absence of coal it is next to useless, except in a few places. In the minerals of a peculiar nature, it is not deficient; but such are of no importance in the aggregate. In the recesses of the country, there is abundance of natural pines of stupendous height, fit for masts of the largest size; yet, from the scantiness and rapidity of the rivers, and the badness of the roads, they remain in a great measure useless. The country possesses a few excellent mineral waters, the principal one at Peterhead. The manufacture of linens, woollens, and stockings, occupies a large share of attention. The shire comprises three royal burghs, Aberdeen, Kintore, and Inverury, with some other towns, such as Peterhead, Frazerburgh, Huntly, Turriff, and Old Meldrum. It contains eighty-five parishes. By the latest county roll Aberdeenshire has a hundred and ninety freeholders, who send a member to parliament. A very great proportion of the landholders reside permanently or occasionally on their estates, and countenance by their presence many beneficial improvements. The rearing of plantations and fences, the introduction of better breeds of cattle, and better modes of agriculture, have for some time engaged their attention, to the infinite improvement of the district. In these objects the county has been, and soon will be more particularly, assisted by the patronage of the Highland Society, and other associations of a similar kind. Small farms are gradually giving way, much to the bettering of the condition of the peasantry. The people of this district of country are

generally persevering in their industry, and open to improvement. On the sea-coasts they have a distinct difference of physiognomical appearance from other inhabitants of Scotland, and attest by this, as well as by their peculiar dialect, that they are the descendants of those races of men which originally came from the northern regions of Europe, and fixed themselves down in this part of Scotland. In natural quickness and sagacity, the people of Aberdeenshire are scarcely equalled. To say of a man, indeed, that he is *Aberdeenawa*, that is from the district of Aberdeenshire, is held in Scotland to be the same thing as to say that he is more acute and ingenious than the rest of his countrymen. In the eyes of such Englishmen as know this country commercially, Aberdeenshire is describable as *Scotland double refined*. Habits of industry prevail here among the lower orders to an amazing extent. Man, woman, and child—every one works in Aberdeenshire. On the sea-coast, for instance, while it is the man's duty to work the boat, and catch the fish, it is the woman's to bring the fish ashore, carry them to the market, and afterwards to prepare the bait and lines for the next adventure. And even while carrying their heavy baskets upon their backs these poor women will be found employing their hands in knitting stockings, or some other light species of digital labour. Perhaps this is all referable to the early rise of manufactures in this part of Scotland, or, more particularly, to the employment afforded for the last century and a half to the women of the lower orders by those merchants of Aberdeen who deal in hosiery. A taste for literary and scientific pursuits is at present only in the course of dissemination. Aberdeenshire, as well as the adjacent districts, differs in its religious statistics from counties more to the south. Presbyterian dissenting communions have few of their body in this part of Scotland. From the reign of Charles I. to the present day there has been a strong leaning towards episcopacy; and, what is singular in Scotland, this has been the case not only with the higher orders, but with a great number of the lower classes. In this quarter therefore religious dissent assumes the character of a large and respectable episcopal communion. In the diocese of Aberdeen, which extends only a little beyond the county, there are upwards of twenty episcopal chapels, under a bishop resident at Aberdeen. Withi





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**ABERDEEN**  
from the West

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these few years the Roman Catholics of Aberdeenshire have been increasing in consequence. At Blair's, on Dee side, a few miles above Aberdeen, there is an important eleemosynary institution for the education of young persons in this faith; and it is remarked that the greater proportion of Scottish Roman Catholic priests are natives of the district.

The chief seats of nobility and gentry in Aberdeenshire are *Ellon Castle*, Hon. W. Gordon; *Huntly Lodge*, Duke of Gordon; *Slains Castle*, Earl of Errol; *Keith Hall*, Earl of Kintore; *Aboyne Castle*, Earl of Aboyne; *Mar Lodge*, Earl of Fife; *Philorth House*, Lord Saltoun; *Castle Forbes*, Lord Forbes; *Monymusk*, Grant, Bart.; *Fintray House*, Forbes, Bart.; *Fyvie Castle*, General Gordon; *Pitfour*, Ferguson; *Craig*, Gordon; *Cluny*, Gordon; *Strichen*, Frazer; *Cairness*, Gordon; *Mormond*; *Invercauld*: *Logie Elphinstone*; *Leith Hall*; *Freefield*; *Abergeldie*; *Skene House*; *Straloch*; *Halton*; *Clova*; *Gordon Lodge*; *Castle Frazer*; *Craigston*; *Newton*; *Ratray*; *Adan*; *Seton*; *Drum*; *Pittodrie*; *Meldrum*; *Parkhill*; *Pitcaple*; *Kennay*; *Foveran House*, &c.

Table of Heights in Aberdeenshire.

	Feet above the sea.		Feet above the sea.
Fouldland	800	Firmouth	2500
Mormond	810	Lochnagar	3800
Benoehie	1420	Ben Aven	3920
Correen	1500	Benaburd	3940
Fare	1793	Macdui	4300
Noath	1830	Braeriach	4304
Buck	2377		

Population of Aberdeenshire in 1821, males 72,383; females 83,004; total 155,387.

ABERDEEN, the capital of the above county, to which it gives its name, and a city which is considered the third in point of importance in Scotland, lies on a slightly elevated ground on the north bank of the river Dee, near its efflux into the sea, and about a mile and a half from the mouth of the Don. It is situated in lat. 57° 9' 0" north, and long. 2° 8' 20" west; 127 miles nearly north from Edinburgh, and 115½ south-east by east of Inverness. The name is understood to be derived from a Gaelic compound, signifying a town situated on a space of ground between two rivers. Anciently the name was Aberdon or Aberdoen, and the natives are still known by the

title of Aberdonians. The town was known to the Romans in the seventh and last campaign of Agricola, about the year 84. The earliest notice of its local situation is in the geographical work of Claudius Ptolomeus, where it is distinguished by the name of Devana. This is corroborated by Richard of Cirencester. The lower parts were built first, and the houses subsequently spread along the rising ground of the Broadgate and Gallowgate. If we are to believe Hector Boece, not the best authority, although he long enjoyed an ecclesiastical dignity in Aberdeen, the town was honoured with something like burghal privileges by King Gregory, who reigned in the ninth century. But if the town was really honoured with the countenance of this monarch, it is certain that the favours he bestowed on it could be nothing approaching in character to such immunities, for even in England there was no such thing known till after the Conquest. It was not till the reign of William the Lion, and probably about the year 1179, that Aberdeen became a royal burgh. As this was the first Scottish monarch that granted burghal privileges, Aberdeen must be understood as one of the most ancient institutions of the kind in the country. Alexander II. built a palace in Aberdeen, in which he occasionally resided; which shows that the place was of some importance in the early part of the succeeding century. This sovereign gave the town a variety of privileges, and among the rest the right of holding fairs every Sunday. Our surprise at such a circumstance is lessened by the remembrance, that in the reign of William the Lion, a convocation of clergy, held at Perth, ordained that the Sabbath should commence on Saturday at noon. Alexander III. also resided here, and gave the burgh additional privileges. In 1244, Aberdeen was one of eight towns in Scotland which were burnt by accidental fires within the period of twelve months. From this disaster it soon recovered. At this period and in later times the town was guarded by gates at the opening of the streets and alleys, and by a castle, the inhabitants were remarkable for their bravery. In the wars following the death of Alexander III., the castle was seized and occupied by the troops of Edward of England. Wallace attempted its reduction, but failed, and some time afterwards, on his unhappy execution, one of his quarters was exhibited here. The citizens as-

sisted Bruce in 1308, and having aided in vanquishing the English betwixt Old Meldrum and Inverury, they returned and put the garrison to the sword. For these and other services Robert Bruce gave some valuable privileges to the town, and donations of land and a right of fishing. A charter which he gave them in 1319 is the basis of the present burghal privileges. In Edward's expedition to the north, a band of his forces landed at Dunnotar, and being opposed by the Aberdonians, a battle ensued in which the latter were defeated, and their town sacked and burnt. Likeas in the former case of conflagration, the town soon recovered this calamity, and grew in importance. At this era it carried on a considerable trade with England, Holland, Flanders, and Brabant. Its export was chiefly dried fish and salmon packed in barrels. It traded also in corn and bacon. It is a curious fact, that in 1299, Edward I. partly victualled the army with which he intended to subdue Sir William Wallace, with fish imported into England from Aberdeen. Fifty years before this, Aberdeen was known in Norway as a commercial port. In the fourteenth century the dialect spoken in the town was a singular mixture of Gaelic, Saxon, Danish, British, and French, and it was not till a subsequent epoch that the English language assumed a complete superiority. It is probably from this circumstance that the present disagreeable *patois* prevails, wherein there is a continual substitution of the letter *e* for *o*. The prevalence of French at the time of Edward's invasion is attested by a circumstance connected with the motto of the city arms, which is "Bon Accord." This was given by Robert Bruce in commemoration of a deed performed by the citizens in his cause, the destruction, to wit, of the whole English that garrisoned their town in one night, on which occasion *Bon Accord* was the watchword. At the battle of Harlaw, eighteen miles from the town, in 1411, the citizens are known to have fought so bravely as to turn the fate of the day against Donald of the Isles. The wealth of Aberdeen at this precise period is indicated by its being one of the four burghs, Dundee, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, and Perth, which became security for the ransom of King James I. to England. From the days of the Bruce to the times of James VI., almost every Scottish king visited or resided for a

short time in Aberdeen. In 1448 James II. visited it in a ceremonious manner, when he was presented on his entrance into the town with a "propine," consisting of two tuns of Gascony wine, six lights of three stones of wax, and six pounds of sweetmeats. James IV. repeatedly visited it, and on one occasion, his queen, Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., entered it in a grand cavalcade, when she too received a handsome "propine." In the reigns of James I. II. and III., Aberdeen was the seat of a royal mint at which were coined silver groats. James V. also visited Aberdeen. In 1530 the town was spoiled by a great body of Forbesses under Lord Forbes, who had been enraged on account of the magistrates refusing to give him an annual present of a tun of wine, in requital for his preservation of the fishings. His adherents were repelled with slaughter. In 1547 the town contributed its complement of men to repel the invasion of the English under the Duke of Somerset. The men took with them a piece of cannon called the "great falcone." Nearly all perished at Pinkey. Aberdeen, and the shire of which it is the capital, were slow in receiving the reformed mode of faith, a circumstance to be partly attributed to the kindliness of feeling which generally subsisted between the clergy and laity of the town for some time prior to the convulsions of the Reformation. The churchmen of Aberdeen were distinguished in history for their public spirit in carrying through local improvements, and for public virtue in general. Few names in the Scottish annals will match with those of Elphinstone and Dunbar, who were successively bishops of that see. It appears that the clergy were great patrons of amusements, and countenanced them with their presence. In particular, they encouraged that species of dramatic representations so well described in the tale of "the Abbot," by the author of Waverley, under the title of the Abbot of Unreason. They constituted two mock priests, called the Prior and Abbot of Bon Accord, under whose sanction all the diversions went forward. In 1440 they played for the first time the drama of *Halyblude* at the Windmillhill, and then and on all similar occasions the whole inhabitants turned out to witness the spectacle, dressed in their finest garments. The magistrates so far encouraged these plays as to ordain that they should take



place on the first Sunday of May and the Tuesday after Easter. On these two great occasions the festivities in the town were carried to a great height. Whether from these causes or otherwise, Aberdeen became a town noted for the convivial character of its citizens, as well as for their taste in dress. It is recorded that at no time did they indulge to such an extent in carousing, as at baptisms. So far was this carried, that at last, in 1623, the magistracy passed a law allowing only "four gossips and four cummers" to meet on baptismal occasions. Two years afterwards, they passed another law prohibiting any one from compelling his guest to drink more than he chose, under the penalty of £40 Scots for every offence. It is highly probable that these habits had been primarily engrafted by the Romish clergy, who not only superintended the people in a clerical capacity, but actually lived among them. Each corporation in the town had its patron saint and its altar in the church, and the officiating priest of each lived with his constituents alternately from day to day. On the outbreaking of the reformation, Aberdeen was invaded by bands of wild reformers, whom the magistrates had the address to turn aside from their destructive intentions, so far as to restrain them to the unroofing of some monastic buildings. The magistrates next seized, for the common good of the burgh, all the valuable plate, vestments, and ornaments of the church and chapels. The list of the articles so secured is still preserved, and, among other things, the following appear: The eucharist of silver, weighing 4 lb. 2 oz.; the chalices of our Lady of South Isle, of St. Peter, of St. John, of our Lady of the Bridge of Dee, of St. Duthac, of St. Nicholas, of St. Clement, of the Rood, and of the Hospital; two pairs of censers, four cruets, a little ship, the cross with silver crucifixes, two silver crowns of our Lady, and her Son, tunics of flowered velvet, caps of gold friezed with red velvet, a red damask frontal of the high altar, a white veil of lincn, cushions, eighteen brazen chandeliers, two chandeliers for the great altar, with the sacrament chandelier, the great chandelier with the images and three cats, a laver of brass, &c. Queen Mary visited the town in 1562, in the course of an expedition for quelling disturbances in the north. The execution of Sir John Gordon, who had been made prisoner, excited a great commotion in Aberdeen. He

was put to death in Castle Street, by a maiden or guillotine, part of which is still preserved in the town's armoury. The Queen at this time lodged in the house of the Earl Marischal, on the south side of the street; and it is said that she was forced to the window to behold the execution, by Murray, who had been mainly instrumental in bringing the unfortunate gentleman to the scaffold. On the falling of the axe she covered her face with her handkerchief, to conceal her emotion, and burst away from those who surrounded her. James VI. frequently visited Aberdeen before the year 1600. At the coronation of Charles I. the burgh sent delegates to attend the ceremony at Edinburgh, and the town indulged in loyal festivities on the occasion. During the commotions excited in Scotland by the famous covenant of 1638, Aberdeen kept itself very much aloof from the popular mania. On the commissioners from "the Tables" appearing amongst them to induce an acceptance of the covenant, they declined doing so with a decided firmness, for which they were afterwards thanked by Charles I. As a reward for the loyalty of the burgh, the unfortunate king confirmed and greatly extended its privileges, and even entertained some thoughts of making it the capital of Scotland. We find the Marquis of Montrose, at this period, describing Aberdeen as being a kind of *little London*, from its high commercial character, and the wealth of its citizens. In 1647, a dreadful pestilence broke out in Aberdeen, which was attended with a grievous famine. About 1600 persons died in one year, and it appears, by one of the town accounts, that the burgh was charged for 37,000 turfs to cover their graves. Printing was first established in Aberdeen so late as 1621, under the patronage of Bishop Patrick Forbes, a warm friend of learning, and one of the greatest theologians which Scotland ever produced. The first almanacks ever printed in Scotland were published at Aberdeen, by a printer named John Forbes. He began them in 1677, under the title of a "New Prognosticator, calculated for North Britain." He sold 50,000 copies every year, and the price of each was only a *plack*, or the third part of a penny sterling. His success induced the publication of pirated editions at Edinburgh; but this was put down by the Court of Session, and for many years the town had a complete monopoly in the sale

of almanacks. Till this day, the common penny almanacks, printed at Edinburgh and other places, and hawked through the streets, receive the title of Aberdeen Almanacks, from this early monopoly. From the middle of the 17th century, Aberdeen does not figure in Scottish history; but since that period it has gone on steadily improving its condition, and extending its manufactures and commerce. The first newspaper set on foot north of the Forth was the Aberdeen Journal, established 1748. Its first commencement was in 1746, (the first number containing an account of the battle of Culloden); but it was not regularly published till two years afterwards. The proprietor was Mr. James Chalmers, son of the professor of Divinity in Marischal College. Though only a weekly print, the Aberdeen Journal is understood, from the number of its advertisements, to be the most lucrative newspaper now in Scotland. There is another paper of established character, the Aberdeen Chronicle, which is also published weekly. A third newspaper was begun in 1829, under the title of the Aberdeen Observer. A branch of the Bank of Scotland was established at Aberdeen, about the end of the seventeenth century, immediately after that national institution commenced, but was soon withdrawn from want of success; (the money was returned to Edinburgh on horses' backs.) In 1752, a bank was established in a quiet way, by the citizens of Aberdeen; but it was also soon given up for want of business. A branch of a Glasgow bank was then tried with success; and in 1766, another native establishment was attempted, under the name of the Aberdeen Banking Company. This was successful, as the times were now more propitious. It is now a highly flourishing concern. Another bank was set on foot in 1788, under the title of the Commercial Banking Company, which is also a prosperous concern. It is a curious particular in the history of Aberdeen, that it had a grammar school so very early as 1418, which is unusual antiquity for such an institution in Scotland. What is still more wonderful, a school for teaching music existed in Aberdeen from a period antecedent to 1475, until 1758. Such circumstances say more for the old-established prosperity and intelligence of the town, than many of greater apparent importance. In 1667, a regular post was first established between

Aberdeen and Edinburgh, under the patronage of the magistracy. It went thrice a-week, and the postage of a single letter was two shillings, and for a double one four shillings. Government soon after engrossed all the posts. In the age just past, Aberdeen, like almost every other town in Scotland, has made an immense advance in all that can give dignity or opulence to a city. Its ancient tortuous and mean entrances have given way to broad and magnificent streets; public buildings have been reconstructed in a style little inferior to those of Edinburgh; and enormous sums have been expended in improving the harbour by docks, quays, and piers. What adds not a little to the external dignity of the city, is the stone of which both the public and private buildings are composed—a hard species of granite, which, smoothed by the chisel, glitters in the sun, and conveys ideas at once of beauty and durability. Much of this stone, which is the exclusive produce of the district, is now exported. In travelling from the south, Aberdeen is approached either by an old stone bridge across the Dee, one mile above the town, or by a new suspension bridge further down the river, opposite the town. The old bridge of Dee was first erected in 1530 by Bishop Dunbar, and rebuilt in its present shape in 1718-22. It was, in 1640, the scene of a bloody skirmish between the northern cavaliers and the southern covenanters, hence called the Battle of the Bridge of Dee. At one period it was provided with a chapel at the north end dedicated to Our Lady, in which travellers might stop and offer up their petitions for a blessing on their journey, or thanks for their safe return. This chapel was ransacked at the Reformation. The new bridge across the Dee is a beautiful structure, suspended by chain work, and gives a road across to the town from the south. It has just been opened, and along with the roads of approach is expected to cost L.8000, a sum chiefly made up by subscriptions from the town, the heritors, and the incorporated trades. The bridge is of one arch and supports a carriage way. From these bridges, the entrance to the city is by a grand way, called Union Street, which, though upwards of a mile in length, has been nearly all built since the conclusion of the French revolutionary war. This street is one of the handsomest, and certainly the most regular for its size, in the kingdom. It contains many fine shops, a

hotel of the first order, and several public buildings. A ravine (with a rivulet at the bottom) which intersects this street, is crossed by a bridge of one arch, 130 feet in span, with the amazingly slight rise of 29 feet; which may, from these circumstances, be described as decidedly the most surprising architectural curiosity of the kind in the world; the only thing approaching to it being the arch of the Ponty-Pridd in Wales, which is 140 feet in span, with a rise of 35: in every respect, as we are informed by an intelligent traveller, the bridge which crosses the *Den burn* at Aberdeen is superior to the celebrated Rialto at Venice. The central and most important part of the town, "the place where merchants most do congregate," is Castle Street, a fine oblong square, or *place*, as the French would call it, so styled from a fort built by Oliver Cromwell in its neighbourhood, which is now the site of a barracks. Castle Street, having at all times been the market-place and cynosure of Aberdeen, has an appearance of antique dignity highly pleasing. It is adorned by a market-cross near the western extremity, which cannot be too highly admired, whether as an architectural object or as an antiquarian wonder. It is a hexagonal edifice, with a pillar springing from the centre. In a cornice around the upper part of the building, are twelve compartments for figures cut in relief. Ten of these contain the portraits of Scottish monarchs: the last of the series being James VII. in whose time, (1686,) the building was completed. It will surprise any one who sees this fine object to know, that it was once removed by the magistrates as a nuisance, and only afterwards restored by another set of civic dignitaries, who happened to have a better taste. In the centre of the north side of Castle Street are situated the town-house and court-house, the latter a new structure, built and fitted up within in the finest style, being chiefly used by the Justiciary judges of Scotland in holding here one of their circuit courts. The prison connected with this court-house is the best in Scotland north of Edinburgh. It used in former times to be popularly called the *Mids' o' Mar*, an allegorical phrase equivalent to the "Heart o' Mid-Lothian," Mar being the district in which Aberdeen is situated. The town-house is surmounted by a tower, from which springs a conspicuous spire. In this building is the town-armoury, which, among

other curiosities, contains the banner borne by the citizens at Harlaw. King Street, a new way, almost as magnificent and spacious as Union Street, and which is rapidly filling up with chaste and elegant buildings, leads off from Castle Street to the north. To the south is another street descending towards the harbour. Besides these, a fine old street, which was formerly the next best in Aberdeen to the market-place, and therefore named, *par excellence*, Broad Street, (though the appellation seems now a little mal-a-propos), leads off to the north. Almost all the other streets are of a meaner or more antique character, and not worthy of particular notice. Lord Byron, previous to his tenth year, resided with his mother in Broad Street; the house is the second to the south of the entry to the Marischal College, and it was the second flat which the youthful poet occupied. The more amiable bard Dr. Beattie, lived a considerable time, and died in a *self-contained* house, behind one of these antique streets. Among modern public structures, the new County Buildings are entitled to the first attention. This is properly one edifice, though from custom honoured with a plural designation. It projects upon Union Street, is built of beautiful granite, and, in shape and size, very much resembles the Royal Institution at Edinburgh. The internal decoration is exceedingly splendid. This building was erected, in 1820, at the expense of the counties of Aberdeen and Banff, and is used for the public assemblies and festive meetings of the nobility and gentry of these two shires. It comprises a spacious hall-room, a tea-room, and other apartments. It cost L.11,500. On the same line of street, but not so near the carriageway, is a large modern building, in the castellated style, which is used as a Bridewell; about a mile to the north-west, in the outskirts of the town, is a Lunatic Asylum. In St. Nicholas Street is an elegant building erected by the Commissioners of Police for a cistern, to accommodate the inhabitants of this part of the town with water. Up to the year 1828, Aberdeen constituted only one parish, which bore the name of St. Nicholas, from the ancient town-church of that title. The excessive population at length rendering it necessary to break up this system, the Court of Trinds sanctioned its partition into six parochial divisions, which are called the East parish, the West parish, the North parish, the South



parish, the Greyfriars' parish, and St. Clement's parish, each of which comprises a certain portion of the town. In consequence of this arrangement two new churches have been built, one in King Street, of passing elegance and surmounted by a spire 154 feet high, the other in Belmont Street, of little inferior appearance, with four ornamented buttresses, the pinnacles of which are 110 feet above the ground. These beautiful structures were from designs by Mr. John Smith, architect, Aberdeen, and are composed of the usual granite. The former, which can hold 1600 persons, may be described as a perfect pattern of all that a presbyterian church, erected in a wealthy town, ought to be. The original church of St. Nicholas, who was the patron saint of the city, was an ancient Gothic structure, and was remodelled into its present condition about the middle of the last century. Within this structure may be yet seen the monument of Sir Henry Davidson, "the provest of braif Aberdene," who fell leading on his band of stalwart citizens at the battle of Harlaw, in 1411. Besides the places of worship belonging to the establishment, including chapels of ease, one of which is Gaelic, there are three chapels belonging to the United Secession church, one to the Original Seceders, one to the Relief body, three to the Congregational Union; besides several others. There are two chapels belonging to the Episcopal church of Scotland, in one of which officiates the Right Rev. Dr. Skinner, the bishop of the diocese, and a Roman Catholic chapel. There is also a congregation which uses the liturgy and services of the Episcopal church, but is under no bishop. The chapel of Bishop Skinner is a handsome Gothic structure in King Street. The town is the seat of a presbytery and synod. The annual fast days of the kirk in Aberdeen, are the Wednesdays before the first Sundays of April and September. A notice of the universities of Aberdeen may here be appropriately introduced. Of these there have hitherto been two, one designated King's College, and the other Marischal College. King's College is situated in the contiguous parish of Old Machar, and locally belongs to Old Aberdeen; but it is considered more consistent with a proper view of the educational institutions of Aberdeen to bring it here into notice. King's College was the third institution of the kind erected in Scotland. It was set on foot at the instance of Bi-

shop Elphinstone, who incited James IV. to apply for a bull from the Pope, to carry it into execution; such then being the etiquette in erecting universities. In the year 1494, Pope Alexander VI. issued a bull agreeable to the application, instituting a university, or *studium generale et universitas studii generalis*, for theology, canon and civil laws, medicine, the liberal arts, and every other lawful faculty. The grand moving cause of the erection of this institution, was the earnest desire of King James to introduce civilization into the northern part of his dominions. In his letter to the Pope, he gives a most deplorable account of the barbarous state of the north, stating "that the inhabitants were ignorant of letters, and almost uncivilized; that there were no persons to be found fit to preach the word of God to the people, or to administer the sacraments of the church; and, besides, that the country was so intersected with mountains and arms of the sea, or distant from the universities already erected, (at St. Andrews and Glasgow), and the roads so dangerous, that the youth had not access to the benefit of education in these seminaries. But," adds the king "the city of Old Aberdeen is situated at a moderate distance from the highland country, and northern islands; enjoys an excellent temperature of air, abundance of provisions, and the conveniency of habitation, and of every thing necessary for human life." In allusion to these representations, the bull states, that notwithstanding there were already two universities in Scotland, a third could in no sense be injurious, as "science has this distinguishing quality, that the diffusion of it tends not to diminish, but increase the general mass." Those who accuse the Catholic religion of an inherent conspiracy against the increase of knowledge, would do well to consider this remarkable sentiment, which is in the genuine language of an actual pope. The bull, according to custom, constituted the bishops of the diocese chancellors of the university, and empowered Bishop Elphinstone forthwith to commence a proper edifice for the new college. At first the university was dedicated to St. Mary, whose name it bore, but subsequently it received the title it still possesses. The college buildings, afterwards to be noticed in their proper place, were begun in 1506. The constitution of the University of Paris was the model of that of King's College. It is needless

to recount the different steps taken by the learned chancellor and James to make the new university complete in all its educational arrangements. Both paid particular attention to the obligation of a study of the laws. Bishop Elphinstone himself was considered at the time one of the most erudite scientific lawyers in Europe, and he has left vast compilations which are still preserved in the library of the university. He instituted two professorships in that honourable faculty, and it is understood that he was mainly instrumental, at a period somewhat earlier, in urging the king to pass that remarkable law, which has been for ages considered one of the most curious acts of the Scottish parliament, by which it is "statute and ordained throu all the realme, that all burrowes and freeholders, that are of substance, put their eldest sonnes and aires to the schules, fra they be six or nine yeires of age, and till remaine at the grammar schules quhile they be competantlie founded, and have perfite Latine, and thereafter to remaine three yeirs at the schules of arts and jure, swa that they have knowledge and understanding of the lawes: Throu the quhilks justice may remaine universally throu all the realme; swa that they that are schireffs or judges ordinaries under the king's hienesse, may have knowledge to doe justice, that the puir people suld have na neede to seek our soveraine Lordis auditour for ilk small injurie: and what barroun or freeholder of substance that holdes not his sonne at the schules, as said is, havand na lauchfull essoinzie [or excuse], bot failzies herein fra knowledge may be gotten thereof, he sall pay to the king the summe of twentie pound." Bishop Elphinstone and James jointly endowed the university in a very liberal manner. The revenues and tithes of various hospitals and parishes were bestowed upon it. The bishop purchased twenty-four acres of land for gardens and sites of houses for the professors, and at his death in 1514, he bequeathed to it L.10,000 Scots. What Bishop Elphinstone left unfinished was carried forward by Bishop Gavin Dunbar, who, during the thirteen years he filled the see, expended nearly his whole revenue in pious and charitable uses. From this period the university became the most flourishing college in Scotland. It was dignified by the best professors, and placed under an excellent jurisdiction. Hector Boece, the eminent bio-

grapher and historian, was its first Principal. At the Reformation, many of its functionaries were expelled, and in 1578, it received a new charter of foundation from parliament. But King's College did no good after the Reformation. Up to 1619, it was an object of general spoliation. Its principals sold the ornaments, alienated the revenues, feued off the manes and glebes, and enriched themselves at the expense of the corporation. With the revival, however, of the episcopal system, came good times once more, to the educational institutions. By dint of incredible exertions, Bishop Forbes recovered part of the revenues and other college property, and restored various professorships which had been given up, from the penury of the age or the greed of the principals. He indeed restored the university to its original condition, under the deduction of offices rendered useless by the Reformation. It is strange to find the history of this university confer so much lustre on systems which are now supposed to be attended with so much evil. If any thing could make such systems tolerable, the patriotic and enlightened conduct of Bishops Elphinstone, Dunbar, and Forbes must have done it. About the year 1620, a professorship of divinity was added to the number of functionaries, and the office was afterwards filled by Dr. Forbes, son of the bishop. The institution continued to flourish in its remodelled condition, till the period of confusion consequent on the subscription of the national covenant. Several members were expelled for refusing to sign this new bond of faith, and among these were Dr. Leslie, principal, and Dr. Forbes, both of whom rendered themselves famous by maintaining a controversy with Henderson, and other commissioners, and on whose learning and loyalty Lord Clarendon has bestowed a deserved encomium. The expulsion of Dr. Forbes was attended with circumstances of peculiar hardship. He had purchased a house in Old Aberdeen for himself and his successors in office; and as no clause had been inserted in the deed, reserving the use of it for his lifetime, he was obliged to relinquish his own house in favour of a successor, with whose sentiments he was at variance. The new professors, appointed at the instance of the covenanters, were in their turn ejected by Cromwell, five of whose colonels, Desborough, Fenwick, Moseley, Owen

and Smith, were sent by Monk, to visit and reform the colleges. These military commissioners expelled the principal and several professors; not for want of learning or diligence, but for want of conformity to the standard of theological opinion then in fashion with the army. In other respects they treated the college not unkindly. They, on the contrary, assisted by subscription the erection of a building for the accommodation of the students. On the restoration of monarchy in 1660, the bishops of Aberdeen resumed all their original authority, as chancellors, and reformed the disorders created during the interregnum. Under the mild and intelligent superintendence of Bishop Scougal, the state of the university seems to have been uncommonly prosperous, and the offices were filled with men well qualified for their stations. In 1716, because of a suspicion that some of the members were disaffected to government, the college was visited by a royal commission, and the principal and three professors were removed. In 1753 the plan of discipline and education was altered, at the instance of the celebrated Dr. Reid. The students were obliged to board in the college, and be subjected to a very rigorous discipline. In a short time this was abandoned, in consequence of the diminution of the number of students, and since that period they may live where they choose. King's College has a great number of bursaries in the gift of the corporation and private individuals. They are of incalculable benefit to young men in the north of Scotland, who, but for their cheering influence, would never have received a classic education. Since the final abolition of episcopacy in 1689, there have been lay chancellors in this as well as in every other Scottish college. These functionaries are usually noblemen, who in no instance interfere to correct abuses or to regulate the modes of education; and the consequence of this deficiency is now apparent in the necessity for a rigorous inquisition into the state of the colleges. Besides a chancellor and rector of this description, King's College has a principal and professor of divinity, civil law, medicine, oriental languages, humanity, Greek, natural philosophy, mathematics, and moral philosophy. It is chiefly known as a preparatory school for young men intended for the church, or inferior legal pursuits. It possesses a large and valuable library, which is enriched by a copy of every book published

in the empire, entered at Stationers' Hall. Marischal College has a joint interest in the library. This latter institution, which more properly belongs to Aberdeen, is of comparatively modern erection. It was founded and endowed in 1593, by George Keith, fifth Earl Marischal, the nobleman who was sent to Denmark by James VI., and there espoused the princess Anne in the name of his majesty. The Earl conveyed to the principals and masters of his new college, the houses, garden, church, &c., which had belonged to the Franciscan or Grey Friars, lying on the east side of the Broadgate of Aberdeen; also the lands, tenements and feu-duties, formerly belonging to the Dominican or Black Friars, and the Carmelites or White Friars of Aberdeen, whose convents were respectively situated in the streets called the School-hill and Green, but demolished about the period of the reformation. The property of the Franciscans being in an entire state, was constituted the college buildings. The original members consisted of a principal, three masters in philosophy and languages, six bursars, a steward and cook, which was a meagre establishment compared with that of King's. The foundation was confirmed by parliament in 1593, and afterwards in 1661. This college, in a like manner, has a number of bursaries, which are generally more valuable than those of King's. Dr. Gilbert Burnet, bishop of Salisbury, was educated at the Marischal college, in remembrance of which he bequeathed the sum of 20,000 merks, as a fund for the education of four bursars in philosophy, and two in divinity; the patronage of them belongs to the family of Burnet of Leys, of which he was a cadet. Four bursaries in philosophy of L.15 sterling each, and four in divinity of L.25 each, were also endowed in 1723, by the Rev. Gilbert Ramsay, rector of Christ Church, island of Barbadoes, the patronage of which is vested in the family of Ramsay of Balmain. There are upwards of fifty bursaries altogether, ten or twelve of which become vacant every session. The functionaries of this college, are at present, a chancellor, rector, dean of faculty, and principal, with professors of divinity, moral philosophy and logic, natural philosophy, civil and natural history, Greek, mathematics, medicine, oriental languages, chemistry, humanity, and Scots law. There are lecturers to both colleges in anatomy and physiology, surgery,



materia medica, medicine and midwifery. In point of popular respectability, this institution occupies a higher station than King's. The buildings of Marischal College are arranged round a square court, which is accessible by a portal opening from the east side of Broad Street. Upon the top of the west wing there has been elevated an observatory which contains some valuable instruments. In the principal hall, which is adorned with portraits, (some of them by the famous Jamieson,) there is an extensive museum of curiosities, comprising, among other things, an excellent mummy. Considering the extent of the arrangements for educating young men at these universities, they are not well attended. The average number is at present only about 600 annually. The crown is superior of both, having acquired the patronage of Marischal's by the forfeiture of that noble family in 1716. It has been long contemplated to unite the two under one roof. A very satisfactory union was established by Charles I. in 1641, when he granted the revenues of the see of Aberdeen to the united college, which he designated the Caroline University. This junction was confirmed by Cromwell in 1654. Unfortunately the general rescissory act of Charles II., and the act restoring episcopacy, operated to abolish the union, and at the same time to take away the revenue of the see. Since this disjunction different attempts have been made to have the two kindred bodies again united, but without effect. The chief objection raised against the proposal has in general been with regard to the *locus*, or seat of the university, whether it shall be in New or Old Aberdeen. The students of the Marischal College may likewise live where they choose. Red gowns are worn by the students at both places, the same as at Glasgow. Among the most remarkable alumni of this college, may be mentioned, Dr. Arthur Johnstone; Bishop Burnet, already mentioned; Dr. Arbuthnot, the friend of Pope and Swift; Colin Maclaurin; Dr. Campbell; Dr. Beattie; Dr. Gerard; and the late Dr. Reid of Glasgow. At the time when Dr. Johnson visited Aberdeen, he found, as in Edinburgh, a constellation of men in possession of the chairs, almost all of whom had distinguished themselves by their publications. Aberdeen is in no way remarkable for having been the birth-place of men distinguished in the annals of their country. The only

two men of notoriety it has produced, are George Jamieson, a portrait-painter of eminence, who flourished at the beginning of the seventeenth century, and James Gregory, professor of mathematics in the university of Edinburgh, inventor of the reflecting telescope, and the great-grandfather of the celebrated Dr. Gregory, professor of medicine. Jamieson went abroad at an early age to study under Rubens, with whom he made great progress. He returned to Scotland in 1620, and was immediately noticed by the court and aristocracy, and his style was admired all over the kingdom. By a published list of his works, it appears that he painted nearly a hundred portraits of the most remarkable personages of the time. He painted a full length portrait of James VI, and two of Charles I. It is said that he won the favour of the latter monarch, who, on one occasion, while he was sitting for his portrait, ordered him to keep on his hat. Owing to this circumstance, or perhaps in imitation of Rubens his master, he is represented, in all the pictures of himself, with his hat on. Many of Jamieson's portraits are still to be found in the collections of Scottish nobility, especially the extensive gallery at Taymouth. Aberdeen gives the title of Earl to a branch of the noble family of Gordon, which was distinguished for its extreme loyalty to the crown in the seventeenth century. Sir George Gordon of Haddo, the first cadet, was a warm adherent of Charles I, and for holding out his castle of Haddo, in 1644, against the parliamentary army, was taken prisoner, condemned, and executed at Edinburgh. During his imprisonment, he was confined in a strong upper dungeon in the fabric of St. Giles' Cathedral at Edinburgh, now remodelled, and the particular place of worship connected with his prison was long called *Haddo's Hole*. Sir John, his eldest son, received the baronetage and estates after the restoration. On his death he was succeeded by his brother George, who was by Charles II, in 1682, made a Lord of Session, president of the privy council, afterwards chancellor of Scotland, and created Earl of Aberdeen. The trade and manufactures of Aberdeen next require attention. The first indication of manufactures was about the end of the sixteenth century, when a Fleming was permitted to settle and exercise his occupation of a manufacturer of programs, worsted, and stam-

ings, on condition of taking an apprentice of the town to be taught the profession. In the seventeenth century, the manufacturing of woollen goods became very prevalent. The chief articles made for exportation were stockings and mits, which were knit mostly by women in the town and neighbouring country, and woollen plaiden, of which article alone, in 1651, there were 73,358 ells made and sent abroad. These goods were generally sent to Dantzic, and Campvere in Holland. This woollen manufacture, from the introduction of machinery, has altered its character, and extended its influence. By a late computation, the manufacture and sale of woollen goods of different kinds, gave a direct support to twenty thousand individuals in the county of Aberdeen. Linen manufactures were introduced by a company in 1749, and very soon became considerable. There are now some very large establishments for the manufacture of sail-cloths, brown linens, Osnaburgs, threads, tapes, &c. Cotton-spinning has also been introduced with good effect. The making of ropes and twine engages likewise a good number of hands. Three paper manufactories belong to persons in and about the town, and there is the same number of iron foundries; besides these there is a variety of manufactories of miscellaneous goods, among which may be noticed the article of quills, which have been long prepared, and exported to a considerable extent, by the very respectable house of Duncan and Son. The tanning of leather is likewise carried on in the town. There are several distilleries, and a considerable number of breweries. An idea of the extensiveness of these concerns may be obtained from the fact, that they employ twenty-six steam engines, the aggregate horse power of which is 515, requiring a daily consumpt of 250 bolls of coal. It is calculated that the value of the goods exported from Aberdeen annually, coastwise and to foreign ports, is not less than L.1,200,000, while the imports are valued at L.600,000. The custom-house duties on imports amount to upwards of L.20,000. The harbour revenue for the past year, (1829-30), was L.12,347. The port now trades with Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Prussia, Germany, and Holland in the north, and with Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar in the south of Europe, and with America and the West Indies. There are six ship-building yards, from which

some very fine vessels are launched yearly. The number of vessels of different kinds belonging to the port is 217, having a united burden of 30,395 tons. The port has now a regular communication with London, Edinburgh, and Inverness, by means of steam yachts, a species of conveyance which has done more to lay open the north-east shore of Scotland to improvements from the south, than any institution, however great. The Duke of Wellington steamer, belonging to Aberdeen, is esteemed the finest sailing vessel of the kind that belongs to the seas around Britain. Aberdeen has long been famous for its conveyance to London by means of the vessels called Smacks, which at one time were so cheap, that it was possible to travel from Edinburgh to Aberdeen, and thence to London, at less expense than if a voyage had been made directly from Leith. About a dozen coaches leave Aberdeen daily for Edinburgh, Inverness, and other places, besides the regular mail coaches. The fishing trade of Aberdeen is very extensive, and consists of the three branches of whale fishing, white fishing, and salmon fishing. About a dozen of vessels are employed in that first mentioned. Great quantities of white fish are caught on the coast, and brought to the market daily. Salmon fishing is the most lucrative to the proprietors, and is of long standing. The average number of barrels of salmon caught in the Dee is from 800 to 1200, and in the Don 800 to 1000. In 1794, which was a good year, the Dee produced 1890½ barrels of 4 cwt. each, and the Don 1667 barrels. The annual rent of the Dee fishings from the bridge downwards, is computed at about L.8000, and that of the Don from the cruives downwards, L.2700. The fishing season lasts from December to September. The salmon are packed in ice in a very ingenious manner, and exported to London and other places. A good deal of popular celebrity attaches to Aberdeen on account of its half-dried haddocks, which are used at breakfasts and suppers, and have a peculiarly fine flavour. They are occasionally exported by the coaches to Edinburgh, but it is remarked that they are apt to lose their flavour by the way. The port of Aberdeen is particularly well situated for commerce with the north of Europe. Originally the harbour was merely a shallow creek formed by the efflux of the Dee, but improve-



ments made upon it in the 16th, 17th, 18th, and the present century have made it quite accessible and safe. On the north side of the entrance a magnificent solid stone pier projects into the sea, to the distance of 1206 feet; and to protect the harbour from swells, a remarkably fine breakwater has been laid down, extending about 800 feet from the land on the opposite side, and which lies partly across the entrance. The cost of the pier and other improvements was upwards of L.140,000. On the south side of the interior of the harbour, there is an excellent quay upwards of 900 feet in length. Betwixt the harbour and the town stands the fishing and sea-port village of Futtie or *Foot-dee*, which is a suburb under the jurisdiction of the city magistracy, and is connected with the city by an ascending street. The improvements which have been instituted in and about the harbour in 1830, and which are not yet finished, are very extensive. A wet dock is now forming of one thousand yards in length, which will be completed in 1831, and have one of the finest quays in Scotland. A canal was finished in 1808, connecting the harbour with a point on the river Don, at Inverury, a distance of  $18\frac{1}{4}$  miles. It has an ascent of 168 feet, which is surmounted by 17 locks. The total expense of this undertaking was about L.44,000. Hitherto it has returned no adequate profit to the share-holders, but has been of infinite benefit to the country through which it passes. A very sensible improvement has indeed been effected on the face of the country through its means. The burgal constitution of Aberdeen has undergone various alterations since its first establishment. The original magistracy consisted of an alderman, four bailies, and a common council chosen by the inhabitants. In after-times this arrangement gave way before the gradual and perfect introduction of a self-electing system, and latterly the bench of burgal magistrates was precisely of the same wretched kind, which continues to disgrace the greater part of Scottish towns. Owing to the evil management of a number of expensive undertakings, the corporation of the town became bankrupt in 1815, at which time, but not till then, the magistrates declared that there was a necessity for immediate reform in the constitution. Till the year 1826, the city revenues were gathered and dispensed by a trustee, for behoof of creditors. They are now increasing very fast; for one article,

the shore-dues of 1829 exceeded those of 1828 by L.700. The credit of the burgh may now be considered as good as that of any other in the kingdom. In 1830, its revenues produced a surplus of no less than L.2500, being a greater sum than the entire revenue thirty years before. Aberdeen joins with Arbroath, Brechin, Bervie, and Montrose, in sending a member to parliament; which is manifestly too narrow a representation, when its population and high commercial character are considered. The town magistracy consists of a provost, four bailies, a dean of guild, and treasurer, with a council of seven deacons of the incorporated trades, and the old system of election still continues. The town is watched, lighted and cleaned, by a city police, similar to that of Edinburgh, which is conducted in a satisfactory manner by commissioners. Gas light was introduced some years ago, and after being applied to all the streets and most of the shops, is now about to be used for the illumination of the city clocks during the night. Recently the town has been greatly benefited by the introduction of water in a greater profusion than formerly, from the Dee, whereby service pipes have been led into the different dwellings. Recently three branches of the Post Office have been established in different quarters, in and about the town, for the convenience of the inhabitants. Aberdeen is distinguished for the excellence and variety of its public institutions of a useful, a pious, and humane tendency. The trades have an hospital for decayed members. A poor-house is supported by its own funds, contributions from the town and kirk-sessions, and voluntary donations. Lady Drum's Hospital is a charity founded by a gentlewoman of the district, for unmarried women. Gordon's Hospital founded 1733, by an eminent miser, is governed by a chartered company, has a good revenue, and supports and educates about seventy boys.\* The Aberdeen Infirmary is a large building at the west end of the town. It was established in 1742, and is maintained by subscriptions, collections, and donations. It relieves about 900 patients annually. The Lunatic Asylum, already alluded to, was built by subscription, and has been of great benefit to the district. There is also a private lunatic asylum, a public dispensary, and a vaccine

\* The increased revenue and recent donations have enabled the directors to complete the original plan of the building, which will be a handsome structure, and afford accommodation for from 400 to 600 boys.

institution. The Bridewell of Aberdeen was erected at an expense of L.10,000, and the barracks are spacious and elegant, and competent to accommodate 600 men. The grammar school of Aberdeen is a neat modern building, situated on the school hill. As already mentioned, the city has possessed an institution under this title since 1418, an era only eight years posterior to the foundation of St. Andrews' University, and upwards of a century earlier than the establishment of any seminary of its own kind in Scotland, that of Edinburgh not excepted. Besides this institution, which enjoys a high and merited reputation, there is one more modern, styled the Academy, and there are other public and private schools of all kinds, and some good charity schools. There is a variety of institutions for the relief of the indigent, and the sick. Of religious societies, for aiding the diffusion of the bible and works of piety, as well as for sending missionaries abroad, including branches, there are at least twenty-five. Of friendly societies and mason lodges, there are about twelve. There are several respectable literary societies, and some good reading and news rooms. Of public associations there are the Honourable, or County Club, for the purpose of promoting social intercourse and aiding the distressed; the Golf Club; the United Meeting of the counties of Aberdeen, Forfar, Banff, and Kincardine; agricultural associations; the Northern United Service Club, &c. From the extent of county business of a legal nature, there is a considerable number of writers practising before the local courts. These professional gentlemen are known by the title of *Advocates*, which is not enjoyed by attorneys in any other town. They have been possessed of this title about two hundred and sixty years; and it is unknown how they acquired it. They were incorporated by royal charter in 1774. The corporation has a good library. From what has been said relative to Aberdeen, it will be comprehended that the town is in a very prosperous condition. So great and so varied, indeed, are the improvements now going forward, that it would be with some difficulty they could be sufficiently made known in the present compendious work. Besides these alterations in progress, there are others contemplated, which will be both highly useful and ornamental to the city. One of the chief ornamental erections yet to be raised is a very splendid façade or screen to

the church-yard of St. Nicholas, in the line of Union Street. In the centre will be an elegant gateway and pediment with a row of pillars on each side, extending altogether 159 feet. It is to be wholly built of granite. In the middle of the walk of the church-yard, opposite the gateway, is to be erected, of fine red granite, an obelisk fifty-two feet in height, to the memory of the late John Forbes, Esq. of New. The designs are by Mr. John Smith, architect, and are highly creditable to his talents and taste. The improvements made on the town of Aberdeen are not greater and more surprising than the very great change which has been made for the better on the country around. From being a bleak waste fifty years ago, the soil is now productive, and the surface put under the finest state of cultivation, either for yielding farm produce or garden stuffs. Within these few years the value of lands in the vicinity of Aberdeen has risen very considerably. Being the capital of an extensive district in the north of Scotland, and on that account the centre of attraction to a large population of landed gentry, the society to be met with in Aberdeen is of a refined and superior description, and only second to what is found in the metropolis. Balls, musical assemblies, masquerades, and races, the significant tokens of an opulent and polished people, are of frequent occurrence. The town has a very neat and commodious small theatre in Marischal Street, (erected at an expense of upwards of L.3000,) in which dramatic representations are regularly performed, and in which London *stars* sometimes show themselves. In political sentiment the Aberdonians have been ever famed for a warm-hearted loyalty, even while such a feeling was not the most profitable or safe. In modern times their allegiance has been transferred with undimmed lustre, from the house of Stuart to the family of Brunswick, with this creditable reservation, that they will by no means be silent under any encroachment on their privileges, or be dead to necessary alterations on their political institutions. Few towns in Scotland have made a firmer stand for the reform of abuses in their parliamentary and municipal connexions than Aberdeen, and none can be more worthy of reaping the first fruits of a general and local renovation.\* In 1821

\* It is a circumstance not altogether to be overlooked in summing up the elegancies of this city, that its local history has been published in a style of splendour un-

the population of Aberdeen with its suburbs amounted to 26,484 persons. Including a population of 18,312 in the parish of Old Machar, (comprehending the city of Old Aberdeen) the total amount of inhabitants was 44,796.

ABERDEEN, (OLD) a small town in Aberdeenshire, lying at the short distance of a mile to the north of the above city of Aberdeen, and situated on an eminence on the south bank of the river Don. The parish of which it is the capital is called *Old Machar*, having been originally a Deanery of St. Machar, but erected, at the reformation, into a separate parish. It lies in the peninsula betwixt the Dee and the Don, where they join the ocean. Its length may be seven or eight miles, and its greatest breadth four. The parish rises in a gentle slope from the sea, and is beautifully diversified by rising grounds. The windings of the Dee and the Don, the manufactories and the woods on the banks of the latter, interspersed with a number of gentlemen's seats and villas, together with the various prospects of the sea, give a pleasant variety to the general appearance of this parish. Great improvements in agriculture, at an enormous expense, have been instituted. The town of Old Aberdeen, in the present day, is a poor, dull, and miserable place, subsisting chiefly by its college, and a few trifling manufactures. It was formerly, however, the seat of the bishop of Aberdeen. The cathedral seat was removed thither, in 1137, from Mortlach in Banffshire; and at the same period Old Aberdeen was created a burgh of barony; its charter was renewed and confirmed by George I, by which a power of electing magistrates was conferred on the burghesses. The magistrates are now, a provost, three bailies, a treasurer, and council, with the deacons of six incorporated trades. The principal curiosity in the neighbourhood is the old bridge over the river Don, a spacious Gothic arch, stretching from the rock on one side to the rock on the other, and the only building of the kind in Scotland, if not in Britain. This curious structure, which is pointed at top, exactly like a Gothic window, is generally supposed to have been built by Bishop Cheyne, in the reign

of Robert Bruce, but is more credibly stated by Mr. Kennedy, in his *Annals of Aberdeen*, to have been erected by Robert Bruce himself. In old writings it is called the bridge of *Polgoun*, which may be an ancient spelling of its modern title of *Balgownie*. Formerly, as in the case of the bridge of Dee, a chapel was attached to it, which was endowed with a small fund for its support. The bridge is of uncommonly stout architecture, sixty-seven feet in span, and thirty-four and a half feet above the river. Under the title of the Brig o' Balgownie, which arises from the vicinage of a little village so called, it is celebrated by Lord Byron, who gives the following popular stanza regarding it:—

Brig o' Balgownie, though wight be your wa;  
Wi' a wife's ae son, and a meare's ae foal,  
Down ye shall fa'.

This prediction is now set in a great measure at nought, by the formation of a new cut of road, and the erection of a new bridge, to the east; by which travellers from Aberdeen to the northward are diverted from the "auld brig;" though, we understand, it is still to be kept up as a curiosity. This new bridge consists of five arches, all built of fine Aberdeen granite, and is a remarkably fine and commodious structure. It has been raised chiefly by the assistance of a fund established in the reign of James VI. by Sir Alexander Hay, one of the principal clerks of the Court of Session, for the support of the old bridge, and which, from the small sum of L.2, 5s. 8d., had latterly amounted, by means of judicious and honest management, to L.200,000. Such a singular instance of what may be accomplished by the careful curatory of small endowments, is well worthy of attention. There is a Trades' Hospital in Old Aberdeen, for the support of twelve poor men, founded by Bishop Dunbar in 1532. Old Aberdeen is honoured in the possession of the very magnificent stately fabric of King's College, noticed in the foregoing article, and the remains of the cathedral of the diocese. The college buildings occupy an agreeable site, apart from the town, and consist of a large quadrangular suite of erections, with a court in the centre. The buildings were raised at different times, and possess an antique striking appearance. So far as we recollect, they are the only instance of a secular building of date prior to the Reformation, still in use in Scotland. Besides every accom-

examined in Scotland: to Mr. Kennedy's *Annals of Aberdeen*, one of the most lucid and accurate topographical narratives with which we are acquainted, we have to acknowledge great obligations in the composition of the above article.



modation for classes, there is a chapel at the south-west corner with a lofty square tower, terminated at the top with an imperial crown. This ancient chapel is fitted up within in the finest old taste, and is really an object worthy of inspection. Contiguous to the college is a handsome range of houses for the residence of the professors. King's College, has been recently very much repaired, and rendered next to new in appearance, by a facing of fresh stone in the front. The cathedral, which was founded in 1357 by Bishop Alexander Kinninmonth, and took eighty years in building, is still pretty entire—owing, probably, to the comparative exemption of this province from the fury of the reformers. The nave, probably all that ever was built, is now used as the parish church. It possesses a noble western window, over which rise two sharp-pointed steeples, while above the choir of the building there is a very massive and dignified tower. Within, the decorations are still wonderfully entire. The ceiling is composed of oak, cut into forty-eight compartments, each displaying, in strong colours, which were recently renewed, the armorial bearings of some eminent person, whose name is given below in the Latin language, and in the old Gothic character. The coats are arranged in three columns, the first containing kings, the second ecclesiastical dignitaries, and the third noble laymen. The whole has an effect no less beautiful than interesting, though the original cost is said to have been only L.8 Scots. This old cathedral contains some very fine monuments. Near the door is that of Dr. Patrick Scougal, the father of Henry Scougal, a clergyman of the episcopal period of the Scottish church, who wrote the excellent treatise, called “the Life of God in the Soul of Man,” the first religious work, not of a controversial nature, published in Scotland. On another is the strange inscription, “They say—what say they? let thaim say!” probably the self-dictated epitaph of some eccentric wag of the fourteenth century. Around the church is the public burying-ground of the parish.—Population of the town and parish in 1821, 18,312.

ABERDOUR, a parish in Aberdeenshire, extending about six miles along the coast of the Moray Firth, and taking its name from the streamlet which falls into the sea in its bounds. The shore is here bold, and is so generally precipitous, that there are only three places where

boats can land, and the rocks have been excavated by the sea into innumerable caves, one of which is ninety feet long by twenty-two feet broad. On a promontory stand the ruins of Dundargue castle, which was besieged by Andrew Murray, regent of Scotland, 1336, when it was unsuccessfully held out by Henry de Beaumont, the English Earl of Buchan, during the captivity of King David Bruce. There are two mill-stone quarries in the parish. It has a fishing village of a few hundred inhabitants.—Population in 1821, 1495.

ABERDOUR, a parish in the county of Fife, overlooking a fine bend of the Firth of Forth, and bounded on the east by Kinghorn and Burntisland. The word Aberdour is from the Gaelic, and signifies the mouth of the water Dour, a small rivulet which is here emptied into the Forth. Formerly the grounds here were bleak, and the writer in the Statistical Account of Scotland speaks despondingly of the soil and climate. Now, the appearance of the ground, which consists of irregular slopes, stretching up from the water, is totally changed, and the scenery may vie in beauty and richness with any on the sea-coast. The lands are well wooded with thriving plantations, most of which have been begun by Mr. Stuart of Dunearn. The laurel shrubberies, around this gentleman's house of Hillside, are so extensive as to be quite a local wonder. The village of Aberdour, lying a few hundred yards from the coast, is now a pleasant summer resort of the citizens of Edinburgh and their families, there being good bathing-ground here, and the exposure being sunny and warm. The chief cause, however, of its popularity as a retreat for bathers, is the ready access which is obtained to it by steam-vessels and other means of conveyance from the opposite shore. The parish formerly belonged to the monastery of Inchcolm;—see INCHCOLM. Close to the village stands the old castle of Aberdour, the property of the Earl of Morton, which was burnt down by accident, upwards of a century ago. *The Carle or Gudeman of Aberdour* is a popular title of this nobleman, and as such is to be found in the ancient dredging songs of the fishermen of the Firth of Forth,—see *Lawrie and Symington's Collection of Songs*, 1792.—Population in 1821, 1489.

ABERFELDIE, a village in the county of Perth and parish of Dull, situated on the banks of the Tay, about six miles and a half

north east from Kenmore, and sixteen and a-half from Dunkeld. Aberfeldie is best known as the centre of one of the most beautiful scenes on the Tay, and for its proximity to the romantic falls of Moness. It stands on the great Highland road, seventy-four miles from Edinburgh.

ABERFOYLE, a parish and the name of a celebrated pass or long valley between the Highlands and Lowlands in the lower part of Perthshire: in length eleven miles, and in breadth five. The duke of Montrose is nearly sole proprietor, and the land is chiefly pastoral. It is bounded on the north by Callander, on the east by Port of Monteith, on the south by Kippin and Buchanan, and on the western extremity by Buchanan. This is esteemed among the most lovely and picturesque valleys in Scotland. The great attraction of the district is the continued series of lakes and water-courses along its bottom. As far as the village or clachan of Aberfoyle, which is the scene of some fictitious adventures in the novel of Rob Roy, the pass is not very interesting; but some wild and pleasing scenes are also found in the neighbourhood of the Duchray, a river falling into the Forth or Avon-dhu, (the Black river) as it is here called, from its dark colour. At the head of the valley lies Loch Ard, a bright and placid basin, imbedded in surrounding woods, over which rises the graceful form of Benlomond. The best view of it is obtained from a wooded promontory, jutting out into the water, and scarcely leaving room to the road which passes onwards to the westward, and which was possibly meant as the scene of the skirmish described in Rob Roy, in which Helen Macgregor makes her first appearance. The character of Loch Chon, including its miniature associate Loch Dhu, is utterly distinct from that of Loch Ard, and though small it is a very picturesque lake—rocky and wild, with bold and steep boundaries. On the banks of the lakes the soil is early and fertile. The hills afford excellent sheep pasture; and many of them are covered with oak of great value. The rocks are chiefly composed of micaceous granite, and, besides limestone and coarse marble, there is some good slate. The country here abounds in rare plants suited for the researches of the botanist.—Population in 1821, 730.

ABERLADY, a parish in the county of Haddington, lying on the south coast of the

mouth of the Firth of Forth, bounded on the south by Gladsmuir and Haddington, and on the east by Dirleton and Haddington. The beach is here so eligible as a place for the disembarkation of an invading host, that at the time when Britain was threatened with an invasion by France during the last war, serious fears were entertained in all the southern districts of Scotland, lest Bonaparte should have thought proper to select it as one of his chief points of attack. In the parish there are four baronies—namely, Aberlady, Gosford, Ballancrief and Luffness. When David I. erected the bishoprick of Dunkeld, he bestowed upon it the chief land of the parish, over which the bishops obtained a regality, and till within these few years, on that account, the parish of Aberlady was considered within the commissariat of Dunkeld. Gavin Douglas, the well known bishop of Dunkeld, who died 1522, granted Aberlady with the estate of Kilspindie, on which was a fortalice, now erased, to his only brother Archibald Douglas. James VI. erected the land into a temporal barony. The village of Aberlady is of considerable size, and is a clean but dull-looking place. It lies at the head of a long flat sandy beach, several miles in breadth, and about a mile west of Gulane links. The beautiful enclosed grounds of the Earl of Wemyss stretch for about two miles west from Aberlady, along the shore of the Forth. Within them stand the old and new house of Gosford, seats of that nobleman. The modern edifice is a large structure facing the sea, and can be seen from great distances along the shores of the Firth of Forth. It is most unfortunately built of wet sea stones, which no art can ever dry, and is therefore totally uninhabitable. The second flat consists of a suite of three large rooms, in which there is a most valuable collection of rare paintings, mostly by Italian and Flemish artists. They are exposed in a very liberal manner to visitors. In the old baronial mansion, a little to the south, there are also some good pictures. A little stream called the Peffer runs into the sea from this parish, about a quarter of a mile below the village of Aberlady, but there is no harbourage for shipping. The soil is sandy, light, and early.—Population in 1821, 1033.

ABERLEMNO, a parish in Forfarshire, lying on the banks of the south Esk, where it is joined by the rivulet called the Lemno, and



about twelve miles from the sea coast. It is six miles long, and five broad, and is of a triangular shape, bounded on the north by Carreston and Tannadice, on the north-west by Oathlaw, and on the east by Brechin. The land is undulating and fertile, but is occasionally subjected to inundation by the south Esk. There are two antique obelisks in the parish, erected to commemorate the total defeat of the Danes, which occurred near this place. They are about nine feet in height, and are covered with hieroglyphics, chiefly consisting of the figures of birds and beasts, with double circles connected by straight lines, but carrying no meaning to the present generation. One is situated in the *old* road from Brechin to Forfar, and the other stands in the parish churchyard.—Population in 1821, 1040.

ABERLOUR, a parish in the county of Banff, on the south bank of the Spey, and at the mouth of a small burn called the Lour, about twelve miles in length, from east to west, and from two to five in breadth. The soil is fertile. The hill of Belrinnes, elevated 2747 feet above the level of the sea, stands in the centre of the parish. Besides the Spey, the parish is watered by the Fiddich and many small streamlets, all of which yield good trout and eel fishing. The village of Aberlour is the seat of a presbytery.—Population in 1821, 1059.

ABERNETHY, a parish lying partly in the county of Fife and partly in Perthshire. It is bounded by the river Earn on the north, on the east by Newburgh and Abdie, on the south by Auchtermuchty and Strathmiglo, and extends about six miles in length and breadth. The village of Abernethy is situated near the confluence of the Earn with the Tay, about seven miles from Perth. This place is connected with the early history of Scotland. Its name is derived from *Obair Neachtain*, signifying in Gaelic, the work of Nectan or Nectan, who was a Pictish king, A. C. 456, and constituted this town the capital of his dominions. He founded a church dedicated to St. Bridget. The town subsequently was created an archiepiscopal see, but, on the Picts being subjugated by Kenneth II. king of Scots, he removed the episcopate to St. Andrews, 840. After this the cathedral became a collegiate church, and an university for the education of youth, in the possession of the Culdees, that class of Christians who were in the island prior to

the assumption of universal power by the bishop of Rome. The glory of Abernethy is altogether gone. The whole of its ecclesiastical structures, once so eminent, are now utterly obliterated, and a single round tower of about seventy-five feet in height, and forty-eight in circumference, built of solid hewn stone, only remains as an evidence of the Pictish reign. It stands in an angle of the churchyard, and serves the purpose of a steeple for a clock and bell to the adjacent plain modern church. On the side of the tower, has been attached during the times of religious severity, an iron collar and chain ready for the pillorying of persons convicted by the kirk-session of infractions of church rules. Abernethy is a burgh of barony, and occupies a pleasant site on the south verge of the beautiful flat vale of Strathearn, where it is bounded by the range of hills from Fife, on the road betwixt Newburgh and the Bridge of Earn. It consists mostly of thatched houses, and is more irregular and dirty than any other inland town in this part of Scotland. It is supported chiefly by weaving linen goods.—Population in 1821, 1701.

ABERNETHY and KINCHARDINE are two parishes united under the first of these names, in the counties of Moray and Inverness. Abernethy here signifies on the mouth of the Nethy. The word Kinchardine imports the head of friends. The parish is about fifteen miles in length, nearly twelve in breadth, and is about thirty miles from the sea at Inverness. It is bounded on the north by Duthil and Invercullin, on the east by Kirkmichael, and is separated on the south from Braemar, by the hill called Cairngorm. Part of the parish lies low on the banks of the Spey, which here seems smooth and deep, and is dangerous in cases of high floods. There are a few lochs in the parish, the principal of which is Loch Aven, from whence the river of that name issues, containing plenty of trout, though of a poor dry quality. In the valley of Glenmore there are two lochs, one of which is called the Green loch, full of small fat green trouts. The parish is now remarkably full of wood, the property of Sir J. Grant and the Duke of Gordon, and great quantities have been cut down and floated down the Spey to Garmouth. This wood is considered the oldest and the best in Scotland. The hills here possess inexhaustible stores of

freestone and granite. For a description of Cairngorm, see CAIRNGORM. The village of Abernethy is the seat of a presbytery.—Population in 1821, 1968.

**ABERNYTE**, a parish in the county of Perth, of an irregular shape, three miles long, and two broad; bounded on the north and east by Long Forgan, south by Inchtute, and west by Kinmaird. The parish village lies in a valley, and the adjacent braes are of a light dry soil; on the tops of the hills the ground is rocky and wild. There is a remarkable ravine in the parish leading to the Carse of Gowrie, terminated at the head by a fall of water ten feet in height. On the edge of the ravine King Edgar built a castle, which gives the name King's Seat to the place. It has long since been levelled with the ground, and a farm house is built on its site. From this height an extensive view may be had southwards as far as the Firth of Forth. Population in 1821, 269. Abernyte would seem to have formerly been a convivial sort of place—witness the popular rhyme:

Grace and peace cam by Collace,  
And by the doors o' Dron;  
But the caup and stoup o' Abernyte  
Mak mony a merry man.

**ABERTARFF**, a parish now united to that of Boleskine, in Inverness-shire. See **BOLESKINE**.

**ABHER**, a river in the parish of Loggie Easter, in the counties of Ross and Cromarty.

**ABINGTON**, a village in Lanarkshire, in the parish of Crawfordjohn

**ABOYNE**, a parish in Aberdeenshire, composed of the joint parishes of Aboyne and Glentanar. The church is thirty miles south-west of Aberdeen, and nearly the same distance north-west from Brechin. The parish lies on both sides of the river Dee, and it is bounded on the south-west by the parish of Lochlee and the braes of Angus. The low grounds are under cultivation, and the upper parts of the parish are covered by the woods of Lord Aboyne. The forest of Glentanar is extensive, and yields some excellent large oak timber. The parish is celebrated for its goat whey, which is used by persons afflicted by consumptions,—see **CHARLESTOWN**. There are some high hills in the parish which can be seen from a great distance. The parish is watered by the Feuch, the Tanar, and the Allachy, which, when heavy rains have fallen

among the hills, come down impetuously, and sometimes cause great damage. The earldom of Aboyne was created by Charles II. 16CC, and bestowed on a member of the noble house of Gordon, to wit, Charles, third son of George, Marquis of Huntly, in recompense for his services and loyalty during the civil war and usurpation.—Population in 1821, 1051.

**ACHRAY LOCH**, a little and very beautiful lake which connects Loch Vennacher with Loch Katrine, and receives the waters of that Loch.

**ACHILTY LOCH**, a lake in the county of Ross and parish of Contin, about a mile in length, and in some places very deep. Notwithstanding that this loch is supplied with a continued accession of water, it has no visible outlet, but is imagined, correctly we believe, to have a subterranean channel communicating with the river Rosay, from which it lies somewhat less than a mile. It has an artificial island made for safety, with the ruins of a house and garden upon it, the access to which is by a draw-bridge.

**ACHAISTAL CASTLE**, a ruin in the county of Caithness, and parish of Lathron. There is a curious tradition mentioned, illustrative of its demolition. It was built and possessed by John Beg, third son of one of the Earls of Sutherland, and a courageous man. In the time in which he lived the country was infested by roving bands of freebooters, and a party having once come to Achaistal Castle, insisted that the founder and possessor should pay a certain sum in the name of black mail or tribute, otherwise they would plunder his house and carry away his cattle. John Beg seemed very passive on receiving the order, and entertained them very sumptuously, until he got them all intoxicated, and fast asleep, by strong ale mixed with the juice of nightshade, when he ordered them to be conveyed to the upper apartments of his castle. He then removed his family and furniture, and put them on board a vessel at the water-mouth of Berrydale; and having collected a great quantity of straw and brushwood into the lower part of his house, he set it on fire, which, in a short time, destroyed the robbers, and consumed all the castle excepting a part of the walls. After this exploit, John Beg returned with his family to Sutherland.

**ACHANCROSS CASTLE**, a ruin situated on a strong natural position in the pa-

rish of Kirkpatrick Juxta, county of Dumfries.

**ACHRAKIN**, (*Loch*) an inlet of the sea, on the west coast of Ross-shire.

**ACHUAR**, one of the smallest of the islands of the Hebrides, lying south from Islay.

**ACKERGILL TOWER**, a strong keep or castle, once the residence of the Earls Mareschal, built near the sea, in the parish of Wick, and county of Caithness.

**AD**, a river in the county of Argyle, rising in a marsh at the west extremity of the parish of Glassary. In its course through the moorlands it is joined by several rivulets, and becomes a great body of water by the time it emerges upon the low grounds. In its windings and curves it exhibits a beautiful object through the whole strath, but it is occasionally very destructive by overflowing its banks in rainy seasons. It discharges itself at Crinan, on the west coast of Argyleshire, and it abounds with sea and moor trouts, salmon, flounder and eel.

**AE**, a small river in the county of Dumfries, which rises at the foot of the Queensberry hill, runs south for some miles to Kirkmahoe, then bending in its course eastward, joins the Kinnel at Esby, which falls into the Annan.

**ÆBUDÆ**, or **ÆMODÆ**. See **HEBRIDES**.

**AFFULA**, a small island of the Hebrides, at the mouth of Lochbroom.

**AFTON**, a small river in Ayrshire, a tributary stream of the Nith, into which it falls near New Cumnock. It gives a name to a barony, and is celebrated in a song by Burns.

**AIGASH**, a small island formed by the dividing of the river Beauly in Inverness-shire, of an oval figure, and about a mile and a-half in circumference. It is principally formed of hard whinstone, rising in a sloping manner about a hundred feet above the level of the water, and is beautifully covered with natural oak, birch, alder, and hazel. The view of the sloping sides of islet, with the surrounding rocks, and a fall of water, near the east end thereof, is remarkably fine and picturesque. An extensive wood saw-mill is erected on the island.

**AILS A**, or **AILS A CRAIG**, an insulated rock in the Firth of Clyde, opposite to the centre of the bending coast of Ayrshire,

from which it is distant fifteen miles; two miles in circumference, and rising sheer out of the water to the height of a thousand feet. This rock causes Staffa, and other similar rocky islets, to sink into insignificance beside it. To compare great things with small, it resembles a boy's top inverted, or a heaped measure of grain, the upper part rising into an obtuse cone. For about four hundred feet from the base it is clifty and precipitous, and on the western side from south to north it is columnar and magnificent in structure. It is only at some parts there is any shore on which a landing can be effected, and the summit can only be reached with great difficulty. At the base north of the highest cliff, in a recess between two promontories, there is a cave twelve feet in width, thirty in height, and about fifty in depth, exhibiting a dark gloomy entrance, which considerably enhances the effect of the general picture. It can only be scaled on the side next the Ayrshire coast. The conical top is covered with a most luxuriant crop of heath, grass, and other plants, which feed an enormous number of goats and rabbits. The growth and extent of these vegetables, we are told by Macculloch, a recent intelligent traveller, excite the astonishment of the naturalist. In one place the nettles form an impenetrable forest six feet in height, and all the other plants also grow to a gigantic size. The two chief flowers, says he, are the *Lychnis dioica* and the *Silene amæna*; and the profusion and intermixture of their crimson and white blossoms, with their extraordinary size, and the solid continuous patches in which they grow, render one stage of the ascent like a brilliant garden. Two sparkling and beautiful springs are found at a considerable height, not far indeed beneath the summit; one of them forming a small marshy plain covered with plants of the *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, of the most gigantic dimensions, the leaves being as large as tea-saucers. It is impossible to account for such a profusion otherwise than by attributing it to the quantity of dung deposited by the fowls. On a long terrace or shoulder of the rock, at the height of two hundred feet from the base, stands a deserted square tower or castellated house, still very perfect as a ruin. The three stories of which it consists, contain each but one apartment, vaulted at the top, and in the lowest there is still an oven. Pen-nant alludes to the ruins of a chapel on Ailsa,



but of these there is now no appearance, and by whom this castle was built or inhabited, no one can explain, but it was probably an eremitical cell dependent on the adjacent monastic institution at Lamblash in Arran. There are however a number of conjectures regarding it. All around on the precipitous sides Ailsa is constantly covered with vast numbers of solan geese, puffins, and gannets, which flutter about and produce an incessant deafening noise. It is rented from the Earl of Cassilis at L.30 *per annum*, which is paid by the feathers of the fowls and the rabbit skins. Naturalists and Botanists would find a visit to Ailsa of value in increasing their knowledge of the vegetable world.

**AIRD POINT**, the most northerly extremity of Skye.

**AIRD**, (The) a district in Inverness-shire.

**AIRD**, (The) a peninsula, joined by the isthmus of Stornoway to the island of Lewis on its east side.

**AIRDRIE**, a town in Lanarkshire, in the parish of New Monkland, on the great, or middle road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, at the distance of thirty-two miles from the former, and ten and three-fourths from the latter. It occupies a rising ground with its principal slope to the west. The rise of Airdrie has been very rapid, and it is one of the most flourishing inland towns in Scotland. About a century ago it consisted of little more than a solitary farm-house, and it now numbers about 6000 inhabitants; thus coming into importance more like an American city than any thing usually witnessed in this country. It consists of one long street, through which the public road passes, with several branching and side streets, and bye lanes. It is built on a regular plan, and has many excellent houses, among which is a capacious good inn. The town owes its origin to the proximity of various iron works and collieries. The Monkland canal touches it, and receives the produce of the pits and iron-mines by means of rail-ways. The Calder iron-works alone employ a great number of the inhabitants. The weaving of cotton goods for the Glasgow manufacturers also engages the attention of a considerable portion of the people. The distillation of spirits is likewise a staple trade in Airdrie. The increase of the town led to its erection into an independent burgh of barcay in the year 1821, and it is now governed by a regular

bench of magistrates, consisting of a provost, three bailies, and twelve councillors, with a treasurer and town-clerk. The streets have also been improved, by being lighted with gas. Several fairs are held annually, and there is a market for grain every Thursday. Besides the traffic carried on by means of the canal, which communicates with that of the Forth and Clyde, there is an incessant intercourse with Glasgow and Edinburgh by coaches and other vehicles. A branch of the National Bank has been sometime settled. Besides a chapel of ease, there are three meeting-houses of presbyterian dissenters, and a baptist chapel. The parish church stands about a mile and a half to the north of the town. There are several useful beneficiary institutions in Airdrie, and the population is generally of an intelligent and industrious character. In the neighbourhood are many neat modern villas, and at a short distance to the west is Airdrie House, standing within some fine pleasure grounds.

**AIRD'S MOSS**, a large dismal morass, extending several miles in every direction, betwixt Cumnock, Mauchline, and Muirkirk, in Ayrshire, and interesting as being the scene of a skirmish between a party of covenanters and a detachment of dragoons, 1686, in which Richard Cameron, the preacher, from whom the sect of Cameronians take their title, and some other men were slain. On the spot where this skirmish took place, about a quarter of a mile from the public road, between Cumnock and Muirkirk, lies a large flat stone, inscribed to the memory of the unfortunate victims of persecution, and bearing many pious sentences besides. It was erected by some adherents of the sect in the early part of the last century, and was of course, one of those desert monuments on which the genius of *Old Mortality* was so long exercised. The people call it *Cameron's Stone*, and pilgrimages are occasionally made to the spot.

**AIRD LINN**, a deep fall of water in the Shinnel, a small stream in Dumfries-shire.

**AIRLY**, a parish in Forfarshire, in length between five and six miles, and from three to four in breadth, bounded on the west by Alyth, situated in the vale of Strathmore, and partly among the Grampian mountains. The greater part of the parish is cultivated and of a rich appearance. On a promontory at the confluence of the Isla and Mclgam stands the Castle of Airly, the residence of the Earls of Air-



ly. It is an elegant modern mansion, and stands on the site of the ancient castle of the family, which was destroyed in 1640 by the Marquis of Argyll: the "Bornie House of Airlie," of Scottish song. It was a strong and secure fortress, elevated 100 feet at its base from the rivers. The serpentine windings of the streams, the trees and shrubs starting from the brows of the steep rocks, and lining the sides of the deep dens, with other natural beauties, render this spot one of the most picturesque and romantic in the country. The ruin of the castle of Balrie in Strathmore still stands, which, along with the neighbouring estate, was the property of the last Viscount Fenton, whose eldest daughter married into the family of Strathmore. The earldom of Airlie was created by Charles I. 1639, and bestowed on James, eighth Lord Ogilvy, who was descended from the house of Angus, and left a family which was distinguished for its adherence to the cause of royalty. The title was attained, 1746, in the person of David, Earl of Airlie, who joined the insurrection under Prince Charles, and escaped to France after the battle of Culloden; but restored, or rather re-acknowledged, 1826, in the person of David Ogilvy, son of Walter Ogilvy of Airlie.—Population in 1821, 981.

AIRTH, a parish in Stirlingshire, about six miles in length, and fully more than two in breadth, lying on the south banks of the Forth, bounded on the west by St. Ninians, and on the south by Bothkenner and Larbert. In its exposure to the Forth it possesses much beauty. The hills of Airth (which signifies *high*) and Dunmore rise out of the parish, both of which are beautiful and well wooded. On the Dunmore property great improvements have been made, and in particular a large tract of valuable land has been cleared of moss or peat, which formerly covered up the fertile soil. In the parish there are three ancient towers, one at Airth, another at Dunmore, and a third at Powfouls. That at Airth is of a very early date, and is called Wallace's tower. According to Blind Harry, that hero came privily into the tower, slew the captain and 100 men, and relieved his uncle, who was a prisoner in it. The tower is still in tolerable preservation. There are two excellent ferries here across the Forth, (which is from half a mile to a mile broad,) at which there are boats for the transport of cattle, carriages, &c. to Alloa and

other places on the Fife side. The village of Airth, situated on the Forth, nearly opposite to Kennet Pans, eight miles east from Stirling, and five north-east from Falkirk, is decayed, but it possesses a handsome new church, which, when seen from the Forth, half hid amidst the surrounding trees, presents a scene of much rural beauty. A few small vessels belong to the port, and salmon-fishing is carried on with success.—Population in 1821, 1900.

AIRTHRIE, a noted watering-place, situate about two miles north-west of Stirling. Within these few years it has become celebrated for a spring of very strong mineral water, which is resorted to by persons having complaints in the stomach and bowels. The water-drinkers reside either at Stirling, or at the pretty little village of Bridge of Allan, from which the well is distant only about a quarter of a mile.

AITHSTING, a parish in the mainland of Shetland, to which the parish of Sandsting has been united. It lies near the centre of the island, is hilly, and only calculated for pasture land. It is about nine miles long and six broad.—Population in 1821, 1884.

ALBANY, ALBAIN, or ALEYN, an ancient name for Scotland, and which is still used by the Highlanders as the designation of their peculiar district. *Bread-albane*, a district of Perthshire, is supposed to be so designated from its being the highest part of Albyn, or Scotland; and the long strath in which the Caledonian Canal has been formed, is called by the natives *Glen Mhor nan Albyn*, the Great Glen of Scotland. Some old authors inform us that Albion was the first name by which the whole island was known, being so called from the white appearance of the cliffs near Dover; and it does not seem improbable that some such word as this was really in use, as the name of the country, among the aboriginal Celts, and by them carried into the north, as they latterly became confined to that district. It is certain that the word Scotland was transferred from Ireland to this country, by the wandering tribe of Scots, who emigrated from the one country to the other in the sixth century, and latterly became the lords of the soil; a process exactly the same as that by which the Angles or Saxons fixed their name upon England. Albany, though a word applicable to no distinct place, has been long used as a ducal title in the royal family. Robert, a

younger son of Robert II. was the first who bore it. It became extinct in Murdoch Duke of Albany, his son, who was beheaded by his cousin James I. James II. revived the title in favour of his second son Alexander, who was destined to cause so much disturbance to the government of his brother, James III. It became again extinct in the son of that prince, who was governor of Scotland in the minority of James V. Since the union of the crowns, it has always been borne by the king's second son, along with the title of York. The unfortunate Prince Charles Stuart, for a long time during the latter part of his life, used the title of Count d'Albany as an *incognito*.

ALDCLUID, or ALDCLUTH, an ancient title of the castle of Dumbarton, the capital of the British kingdom of Strath Clyde, and supposed to be the Balclutha of Ossian.

ALDIE, a baronial residence and estate in the parish of Fossaway and county of Perth, the property of Lady Keith. Before the abolition of the heritable jurisdiction, a man was hanged here for the slight offence of stealing a *caup fu' corn*, and when brought to the gallows, is said to have uttered a malediction upon the family, to the effect that the estate of Aldie should never be inherited by a male heir for nineteen generations; which has already so far taken effect, the present proprietrix being the daughter of an heiress, who was the granddaughter and successor of another heiress, and being herself the mother of daughters only.

ALE, a stream in Roxburghshire, flowing from Alemoor Loch, in Selkirkshire, and holding an easterly direction, falls into the Tiviot, a little below Ancrum. The proper name is Aln, and Ancrum is a composition of *Aln* and *crum*, signifying the crook of the Aln. The Tiviot abounds with trout of the best quality.

ALE, a small river in Berwickshire, rising in the parish of Coldingham, and after running in an easterly direction for some miles, joins the Eye, fully more than a mile above Eymouth.

ALEMOOR LOCH, a small lake situated in the northern quarter of the parish of Robertson, Selkirkshire, nearly two miles in circumference, and abounding in perch and pike.

ALEXANDRIA, a small village situated on the west bank of the Leven in the county of Dumbarton, from which it is distant four miles, inhabited principally by workmen engaged at the neighbouring printfields.

ALFORD, a parish in Aberdeenshire, lying on the right bank of the Don river, extending about seven miles in length by from two to three in breadth; bounded by Tough and Keig on the east, Cushnie and Leochel on the south and partly on the west, and Forbes and Tullynessle on the north. In popular phraseology it is occasionally called a country. The district, which is now partly planted on the banks of the Don, is flattish, varied by gentle swells and eminences, which in the upper parts rise to a great height. Agriculture is still in a low state, and the soil is rather light and loamy. The only native fuel is peat, and coal has to be brought from Aberdean, a distance of about thirty miles; various ancient curiosities have been dug out of the mosses and lands in this parish. It was in this district in which was fought the battle of Alford, July 2, 1645, by the Marquis of Montrose, who defeated General Baillie, one of the generals of the covenanters, but sustained an irreparable loss in the death of Lord Gordon, eldest son of the Marquis of Huntly, who fell by a random shot, in the pursuit, near a stone on the field of battle, which is still pointed out by the country people. About 80 years since, some men, in casting peats, dug up the body of a man on horseback, and in the armour of the age of Charles I, who must have been drowned in the rout which succeeded this engagement; and formerly the country people occasionally found balls, pieces of money and other articles, significant of the turmoil which had at one time occurred. On the top of a low hill called Carneveran there is a cairn of 120 yards in circumference and of proportionable height. There were other cairns at one time in the parish. Besides the Don, there are other and smaller streams watering the parish. Patrick Forbes, bishop of Aberdeen from 1652 to 1680, and one of the greatest divines that Scotland ever produced, though little known in his own country, was the son of the presbyterian incumbent of this parish. The village of Alford is the seat of a presbytery. Population in 1821, 826.

ALFRAIG, a district in Ross-shire.

ALGRISTON HEAD, a jutting point of land on the west coast of Ross-shire.

ALINE, (LOCH) a small and beautiful lake in the district of Morven, Argyllshire, on the sound of Mull. The celebrated Jenny

Cameron, in her latter days, resided on a spot of ground at the head of this lake, her cottage being built principally of twisted osiers or wicker-work, neatly wainscotted on the inside.

**ALLACHY**, a small river in the parish of Aboyne, Aberdeenshire, which falls into the Tanar, and along with it is poured into the Dee, about a mile above Aboyne.

**ALLAN**, a beautiful little river rising at Gleneagles, parish of Blackford, in Perthshire, and a tributary of the Forth, into which it flows about two miles above Stirling, after having been joined by some other streamlets. The valley of this stream is called Strathallan, and gives the title of Viscount to a branch of the family of Drummond. Near the bottom of the vale is the ancient episcopal city of Dumblane, with its accompaniments of bold black rock, partially covered with thick and varied foliage, and the frequent mills placed on its banks. The river at this part of its course presents a variety of highly romantic and picturesque scenery, worthy of the admiration of the tourist on his way to the Trosachs and the Highland lakes. Allan water is famed in Scottish song. The name, like that of many Scottish as well as English streams, signifies *river* in the Celtic or original language of the country. It possesses fine trout.

**ALLAN, (BRIDGE OF)** a small village on the banks of the above stream, three miles north-west of Stirling, and partly in the parish of Logie. This is one of the most beautiful rustic villages in Britain. It is every thing which a village ought to be, soft, sunny and warm,—a confusion of straw-roofed cottages and rich massy trees; possessed of a bridge and a mill, together with kail yards, bce-skeps, colleys, callants, old inns with entertainment for men and horse, carts with their poles pointing up to the sky, venerable dames in druggie, knitting their stockings in the sun, and young ones in gingham and dimity, tripping along with milk pails on their heads. Besides all these characteristics as a village, the Bridge of Allan boasts of a row of neat little villas, for the temporary accommodation of a number of fashionables who flock to it in summer, on account of the neighbouring mineral well at Airthrie.

**ALLAN or ELWAN**, a streamlet rising in the northern boundary of the parish of Melrose, Roxburghshire, and which falls into the

Tweed at a short distance above the chain bridge at Melrose. On the banks of this little river, are to be found the ruins of an old border tower, called Hilslack, supposed to be that described under the name of Glendearg in the Monastery, as also a recess or *dean*, corresponding with the residence ascribed to the Fair Maid of Avenel in the same novel, and which is still supposed to be under supernatural domination. The rains here occasionally wash down curious little stones from the *saur* or broken ground on the face of the hill, which, being shaped in a thousand various, but apparently systematic forms, are thought by the country people to be the manufacture of a subterraneous race of fairies.

**ALLANDER**, a burn in the parish of New Kilpatrick, which, after turning several mills, runs into the Kelvin above the aqueduct bridge which spans that stream.

**ALLANTON**, a village in the county of Berwick, parish of Edrom, situated at the confluence of the Whittader and the Blackader, five miles east from Dunse, and one south of Chirnside.

**ALLOA**, a parish in Clackmannanshire, on the north bank of the Firth of Forth, with a town of the same name. The parish of Tullybody has been united to it, and they are jointly four miles in length and two in breadth, bounded on the north by Alva, on the east by Clackmannan, on the south by the Forth, and on the west by the Devon and parish of Logie. The greater part consists of braes descending to the edge of the water, and the crops produced are good. It is intersected by the burn of Alloa. This parish has produced some eminent men of the family of Mar, also Generals Sir Ralph and Sir Robert Abercrombie; the celebrated James Fordyce, author of sermons to young women, was at one time minister of the parish.

**ALLOA**, the capital of the above parish, lies on a flat at the bottom of a gentle declivity, close on the Forth, at the spot where it ceases to be a river and becomes a firth. The water is, nevertheless, deep enough for six miles above this spot to admit of vessels of seventy tons. The quay stretches along the bank, and large vessels or steam-boats can thus lie close up to the thoroughfare, much to the convenience of passengers, and the more worthy of appreciation, as this is the only port on the Firth at



which such can be done with perfect ease at any tide. Of late years the trade of Alloa has greatly increased. It now sends out great numbers of vessels to the Baltic, and Holland, besides having a considerable coasting trade. Like most of the small towns on the Forth, it flourishes partly on the ruin which is taking place in the Leith trade, on account of the enormous dues levied at that port. One of the chief articles of export is coal, which is found in the parish in large fields, and of an excellent quality. By railways from the pits it is cheaply and easily brought to the vessels lying for its reception. There are two yards for ship-building, and a dry dock, fit for the repairing of vessels of four hundred tons burden. In the town there are five breweries carrying on an extensive trade, besides a large glass or crystal-work, together with a brick and tile manufactory. There is also a number of cotton and linen weavers, who work for the Glasgow manufacturers, and for home consumers. The ale made here has been long famous, but it cannot compete with that made at Edinburgh. The glass-work established by the exertions of a joint stock company, formed during the mania for these dangerous institutions in 1825, produces every article in the fine and bottle glass line, of a quality equal to the goods of Newcastle; but the establishment has been a decided failure, so far as the yielding of profits to shareholders is concerned. At present the shares are held at a loss, and many of the proprietors would be glad to part with them at any price, however low. The streets of Alloa are very irregular, though generally clean. Around the town, but especially on the rising ground behind it, there are some neat, if not elegant, country houses, enclosed in little gardens and shrubberies, with a pleasant exposure to the south, and commanding a fine view of the rich lands of the carse of Stirling on the opposite shore. The church of Alloa, standing on the rising ground, is a handsome modern structure, in the Gothic taste, which has lately become so prevalent, and it is adorned by a fine steeple. The inhabitants, we believe, were chiefly indebted to the late John Francis, Earl of Mar, for this ornament to their town. Alloa is twenty-seven miles from Edinburgh and about seven and a half from Stirling by land. It was a town of note as early as the reign of Robert I, but it has no burghal privileges. It is governed by a

baron bailie. The justice of peace and sheriff courts of the shire are held here; the county town (Clackmannan) having long been *out of a court-house*, and too poor to build one. The town has a good market on Wednesday and Saturday; and has cattle fairs on the second Wednesday in February, May, August, and November. The town has a public assembly-room, some religious associations, and a good subscription library. There are three meeting-houses of presbyterian dissenters, and one Episcopal chapel of old establishment. The fast-day of the kirk is generally the Thursday before the second Sunday of June, and the first or second Sunday of November. One of the chief ornaments to the environs of Alloa, is Alloa House, the ancient seat of the Mar family, and the theme of a fine Scottish air. The modern and principal part of this edifice was destroyed by accidental fire about thirty years ago; but there still remains a tall slender tower of the thirteenth century, ninety feet in height, which, as it was the first erection on this spot, seems to have been destined also to be the last. Standing in desertion and solitude in the midst of a fine secluded park, this lofty remnant of a former age is an object of uncommon interest to the traveller, especially if he be Scotchman enough to appreciate the historical associations connected with it. This property, with the town, came into the family of Lord Erskine, (which has since inherited the peerage of Mar,) in the year 1365, that nobleman having received it in exchange from David II, for the estate of Strathgartney, in Perthshire. The Lord Erskine of the time of James V. becoming one of the guardians of the infant Queen Mary, it is probable that memorable personage spent part of her early years here. It is certain that, when reigning in Scotland, she cultivated the closest friendship with the family. This tower was the first house she visited after having been delivered of her son James. On that occasion she spent two nights in it, along with Darnley, to whom she was for the time reconciled by means of the French ambassador. Her son, being committed by her to the Earl of Mar, was occasionally brought to live here, during his boyhood, though his more general residence was the royal castle of Stirling, of which Lord Mar was hereditary keeper. The subsequent Earl of Mar standing in the same relation to Prince Henry, son of King James, that amiable



and most accomplished youth also spent a considerable part of his time, during boyhood, in Alloa tower, occupying, perhaps, the same cradle, and using the same implements for his childish games. A cradle, of rude but massive construction, formed to rock upon semicircular curves, together with a baby's chair of equal homeliness of appearance, were long shown in Alloa House, as the cradle and chair of the infant *Solomon*. There was also a golf said to have belonged to Prince Henry. The former of these curiosities, and almost all the family pictures, are now in the possession of Lady Frances Erskine, Brunswick Place, Edinburgh, daughter of the venerable earl above mentioned. The family of Mar, which had thus the custody of three generations of the royal family in childhood, and which, during that period, gave one regent to Scotland, and various high officers of state, was much injured in fortune during the civil war. Hence the difficulties which are supposed to have caused John, the tenth Earl, to take a prominent part in the insurrection of 1715. During the course of that national convulsion, Alloa House was frequently threatened with fire by the royal army, which occupied all this part of the country. This unfortunate nobleman, during his subsequent exile, was able to enrich his paternal house with a very great curiosity, to wit, a picture of Mary Queen of Scots, on copper, which had been gifted by that unfortunate sovereign at her execution to one of her maids of honour, was carried by her abroad, and finally placed at her request above her tomb in the cathedral of Antwerp. The Earl obtained this most interesting object—it is not remembered by what means—and sent it home to Alloa House. It was believed in its time to be the *only genuine original of Queen Mary existing in her own country*. Unfortunately, it was destroyed in the fire of Alloa House, being too unwieldy to be removed in time from its place. Lady Frances Erskine possesses a miniature copy. The park surrounding this ancient castle, which must have so frequently been the scene of royal sports, and all kinds of courtly exercises, is about forty acres in extent, and adorned by beautiful copses. In the parish of Alloa, in the carse or valley of the Devon, lies the estate of Tullibody, which is a barony, along with a small village of the same name. The union of the parishes of Tullibody and Alloa took

place about the beginning of the Reformation, at which time it is related that the church of the former place was unroofed on a very remarkable occasion. In 1559, when Monsieur d'Oysel commanded the French troops on the coast of Fife, they were alarmed by the arrival of the English fleet sent to succour the Reformers by Elizabeth, and they thought of nothing but a hasty retreat. This was in the month of January, and, unfortunately for them, at the breaking up of a great storm of snow, by which the rivers pouring down into the Firth were swollen so as to be unfordable. Kirkaldy of Grange, attentive to these circumstances, marched with great expedition, and broke down the bridge which then spanned the Devon, to prevent the retreat of the French, who, coming up, and finding themselves thus obstructed, saw no other means of escape, but to take the whole roof bodily off the parish kirk, and lay it carefully down, to supply the place of the bridge. This they accomplished successfully, afterwards marching over quite safe, and continuing their retreat to Stirling. The church continued in a dismantled condition upwards of two hundred years, when it was again covered in by George Abercrombie Esq. of Tullibody, and is now the burying aisle of the family. In the north-east corner of the parish of Alloa is Shaw Park, a seat of the Earl of Mansfield, ornamented with thriving plantations, and commanding an extensive prospect.—Population of the parish of Alloa in 1821, 5577.

ALLOWAY, once an independent parish in the district of Kyle, Ayrshire, now joined to Ayr, and a barony. The walls of the parish kirk, roofless and in ruins, now only stand a monument of its former separate condition, and as the scene of the poem of Tam o' Shanter. The bell of the kirk still hangs at one end; an attempt of the magistrates of Ayr to remove it having been frustrated by the physical opposition of the peasantry, who very properly refused to allow this relic of the sacred edifice to be torn down. The kirk is situated a little way from the bridge over the river Doon, on the road leading from Maybole to Ayr. On an eminence between the kirk and the bridge, a monument has recently been erected by public subscription to the memory of the illustrious man whose name is so inseparably associated with the localities of the district. It is a costly edifice of pure white

stone, in the shape of a Grecian temple, and surrounded by a little plot of flowers. In the interior, a portrait of the poet and other curiosities are exhibited to strangers. The style of the building is ornate and elegant in the extreme, having been erected after a design by the ingenious Hamilton of Edinburgh. The title of Lord Alloway was assumed by David Cathcart, a late distinguished member of the College of Justice.

**ALMOND** or **AMOND**, a small river in the county of Mid-Lothian, and, for a certain length, its boundary with Linlithgowshire. It rises in the high grounds of Lanarkshire, and pursuing a north-easterly course, falls into the sea at Cramond. At its mouth it appears like a little loch or arm of the sea, running up the bottom of a woody ravine, and for about a furlong is navigable by boats and small sloops.

**ALMOND** or **AMON**, a river in Perthshire, rising in the upper part of a glen in the Grampians, in the parish of Kenmore. It traverses the parishes of Monzie and Foulis; and proceeding between Logie Almond and Redgorton, falls into the Tay two miles above Perth, after a course of eighteen miles. It is remarkable for fine white trouts; its banks are bold and rocky, and exhibit much picturesque scenery. It has many waterfalls, at a number of which mills for different purposes have been erected, and there are several bleachfields on its banks. The vale through which it in some parts flows in a serpentine course is known by the name of Glen Almond.

**ALMORNESS**, a promontory on the coast of Galloway.

**ALNESS**, a parish in Ross-shire, stretching along a river, formerly called Avern, and now known by the name of the Water of Ness, to a promontory called Alness Point, in the firth of Cromarty. The literal signification of the name is "the brook of the headland." From this point to its opposite extremities in the upper country, the parish is twelve miles long, and in some places is nearly four broad. The lower parts are alone arable. The higher part of the parish consists of straths and glens, and adjoining these straths are two beautiful fresh water lochs, which abound in trout, and discharge themselves into the vallies. There is a very rich ore of iron in the parish, and a vein of silver has also been discovered. —Population in 1821, 1270.

**ALSH (LOCH)**, the twin loch with loch Duich in Inverness-shire, at the head of the gut which separates Sky from the mainland.

**ALSTAY**, a small port on the north side of Loch Ness.

**ALSVIG**, a small island of the Hebrides, on the north-west coast of Sky, nearly two miles in circumference, and very fertile.

**ALTAVIG** or **ALTIVAIG ISLANDS**, several islets on the coast of Sky, flat and uninteresting. An old traveller mentions that there was once a chapel on the larger Altavig, dedicated to St. Turos, but if ever there were such a building it is now altogether removed.

**ALTMORE**, a rapid stream rising beside the hill of Altmore, county of Banff, and running from north to south, falls into the Isla.

**ALVA**, a parish, a barony, and a village, in the beautiful vale of Devon. The parish belongs politically to Stirlingshire, though locally detached from that county, and surrounded on all sides by Clackmannan. It is bounded on the east by Tillicoultry, and by Alloa on the south. The lands of Alva extend over a portion of the Ochil Hills, and the remaining grounds lie in the valley at their foot, watered by the Devon. The length from east to west is only two miles and a half, and from north to south four miles. The village of the parish is seven miles north-east of Stirling, and stands at the foot of the Ochils, from whence there issues a rivulet which turns several mills and adds to the beauty of the place. The parish affords excellent pasture, and is in some places well cultivated. The hills abound with precious ores, and there are fields of coal in the vicinity. The Ochils here are divided into three separate hills, called the Wood-hill, Middle-hill, and West-hill of Alva. On the brow of the east rises a high and perpendicular rock, which has obtained the name of Craig Leith, and was once famous for its breed of falcons, which were, at one time, generally devoted to the use of the King of Scotland. In a hollow near this, the snow frequently lies far into the summer; the people give it the picturesque name of *Lady Alva's Web*. The house of Alva, the residence of a respectable branch of the family of Johnstone, stands on an eminence, projecting from the base of the Woodhill about 220 feet above the bed of the Devon, and 1400 feet below the apex of the mountain. From the top a most extensive

view is had of the whole course of the Firth of Forth, the coast of Fife, and East-Lothian.—Population in 1821, 1150.

ALVAH, a parish and barony in the county of Banff, bounded on the north by Banff, on the south-west by Marnoch, on the south by Forglen, on the south-east by Turiff, and on the east and north-east by King Edward and Gümrie. In length it extends about four miles, and in breadth it varies from two to six. The river Deveron interseets the parish, and after many beautiful windings through a very fertile valley, leaves it about two miles from the sea. The grounds here are fertile, and they have been much embellished by the Earl of Fife, who is proprietor. Population in 1821, 1079.

ALVES, a parish in the county of Elgin, about five miles in length, and the same in breadth, bounded on the north by the Murray Firth, on the east by Duffus, Spynie, and Elgin, and on the west by Kinloss. The face of the country is of an agreeable appearance and generally flat; and the soil is distinguished for its fertility.—Population in 1821, 947.

ALVIE a parish, mostly pastoral, in the district of Badenoch, Inverness-shire. The principal inhabited divisions lie along the rivers Spey and Feshie, and are computed at fourteen miles in length, by about three in breadth. Including the hills, the length is upwards of twenty miles. The parish is bounded on the south by the Grampians, and on the west by Kingussie. There is a little lake in Alvie, which may be considered a jewel in this barren country.—Population in 1821, 961.

ALYTH, a parish in the counties of Perth and Forfar, but belonging principally to the former, situated on the north side of Strathmore, bounded by Ruthven and Airly on the east, and the water of Isla on the south. The parish is divided into two considerable districts by the hills of Alyth, Loyal, and Barry. The southern district lying in the strath, is about four miles long and three broad, and this, as well as the tract of lands toward the hills, is fertile and verdant. The town of Alyth, which is pleasantly situated at the foot of one of the hills on a little river of the same name, is a burgh of barony, in virtue of a charter of James III. The inhabitants are chiefly supported by weaving linens. It lies fifteen miles north of Dundee, and twelve west of Forfar. It has a weekly market on Tuesday, and several annual

fairs. Besides the parish church, there are an episcopal chapel, and two meeting-houses.—Population in 1821, 2387.

AMISFIELD CASTLE, a tall slender square tower at the back of a more modern mansion, about half a mile to the right of the road from Edinburgh to Dumfries, and five miles from the latter town. This house derives considerable interest from its being the seat of the ancient family of Charteris, which is understood to have been founded in this country by Longueville, *the Red Rever*, a French pirate, who was taken by Sir William Wallace, on a voyage of that hero to France, and afterwards became one of the chief assertors of Scottish liberty.—See “BLIND HARRY.” The family is said to have first been located at Kinfauns, in Perthshire, now the property of Lord Gray, but to have afterwards removed hither, where it has since continued, down to the present time. Various members of this family have distinguished themselves in high official situations in Scotland. It gave a victim to the *Maiden*, in the time of the civil war. The celebrated and too much defamed *Colonel Charteris*, was another scion of the family. Through his daughter, the noble family of Wemyss acquired its name of Charteris, together with immense wealth. King James is said to have visited the old tower of Amisfield, on his return to England in 1617, and to have exclaimed, on first observing its tall and formidable appearance, that the man that built it, though externally and habitually honest, “must have been a thief in his heart.” The house is surrounded by a grove of fine old trees, inhabited by an ancient colony of rooks. In the garden is a singularly large holly, fashioned in such a way by the art of the gardener, that a large family could sit at tea amidst its branches. In the neighbourhood of the house, also, is a Roman camp.

ANCRUM, a parish in Roxburghshire, on the north bank of the Tiviot, along which it stretches about five miles, by a breadth of four, and intersected by the Ale water. On the opposite side of the Tiviot is the parish of Jedburgh. The modern parish of Anerum comprehends the abrogated parish of Langnewton, which was attached to its northern side at the end of the seventeenth century. The old burying-ground of Langnewton church is still used. *Ancrum* is an abbreviation of *Aln-crum*, the ancient name of the village, which it derived



from its local situation in a *bend* of the river *Ale*, now called *Aic*. The parish of Ancrum was anciently a possession of the bishops of Glasgow, who, it appears by their charters and ordinances, frequently resided here, as a delightful retreat in the midst of sylvan scenery, and in near neighbourhood with the abbeys of Jedburgh and Melrose. The small village of Ancrum is pleasantly situated on the west bank of the *Ale*, on the road which proceeds along the left bank of the *Tivot*. In 1549, it was sacked by the English, under the conduct of the Earl of Rutland. Some years earlier, the parish was subjected to the horrors of a sanguinary battle between the Scotch and English. Henry VIII. having sent his two influential leaders, Evers and Latoun, into the *Merse* and *Tivotdale*, with 5000 men, to destroy the country, in revenge of the rejection of his offers to marry his son Edward to the young Queen of Scots, they were met by the forces under the Regent Arran, chiefly composed of border clans. The conflict took place on the brow or edge of a rising ground in the parish of Ancrum, on the 14th December, 1544. The English were completely routed with dreadful slaughter, and the loss of a thousand prisoners. Tradition mentions, that a young Scottish woman, called Lilliard, followed her lover into the battle; and that when she saw him fall, she rushed forward, and, by her gallantry, helped to turn the fight in favour of her countrymen. It seems that she was slain in the engagement, and the spot on which she fell is still pointed out. It was long distinguished by a stone, now broken and defaced, and the old people repeat its obliterated inscription as follows:—

Fair maiden Lillyard lies under this stane,  
Little was her stature, but great was her fame;  
Upon the English louns she laid many thumps,  
And, when her legs were smitten off, she fought upon her  
stumps.

From her interference, the fight has been termed the battle of Lilliard's Edge. The most remarkable fragment of antiquity in the parish is the ruin, now almost gone, of a fortalice or strength, called popularly *Malta Walls*, situated on a rising ground at the bottom of the village of Ancrum. From the similarity of name, and from tradition, antiquaries have been led to consider this the remains of a house belonging to the Knights of Malta, or Knights

Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem. On the opposite banks of the *Ale*, below Ancrum house, there are several caves or recesses, still entire, which, from a variety of appearances, must have been places of shelter in troublesome times. In the early part of last century the banks of the *Tivot* and *Ale*, at this spot, were the favourite haunt of Thomson, the poet of the Seasons. He spent much of his time with Mr. Cranstoun, minister of the parish; and one of the ancient caves is still pointed out, where he is said to have frequently indulged his reveries, and which is, on that account, called Thomson's cave. His name is carved on the roof, probably by his own hand. The parish of Ancrum is generally under an excellent system of cultivation, and is enriched by many fine plantations. On the top of a gently sloping hill, called *Penelheugh*, the late Marquis of Lothian, at an expense of L.2000, erected a pillar, in excellent taste, to the memory of one, who, least of living men, needs such a monument—the Duke of Wellington. It is upwards of a hundred feet in height, and from its summit are beheld the counties of Roxburgh, Berwick, Selkirk, Peebles, Dumfries, Wigton, and two of the Lothians. The title of the Earl of Ancrum was conferred on a cadet of the noble family of Ker, by Charles I. 1633, but for want of heirs, it soon devolved on the Marquises of Lothian.—Population in 1821, 1386.

ANDERSTON, a populous suburb of the city of Glasgow.—See GLASGOW.

ANDREWS, (St.) a parish on the east coast of Fife, ten miles in length, by about three in breadth; bounded by Leuchars on the north, Denino on the south, and Cameron and Kemback on the west. A portion of the district lies high, and the ground declines in finely cultivated slopes to the sea towards the north and east. Near the coast the land is flat and sandy. Within the town of St. Andrews, there is a small independent district called the parish of St. Leonards.

ANDREWS, (St.) a royal burgh, the capital of the above parish, and a town of more than ordinary interest, occupies an exceedingly agreeable situation on a gentle eminence, which rises from the flat part of the parish above alluded to, on the sea-shore. It lies thirty-nine miles north-east of Edinburgh, and ten miles to the east of the great thoroughfare



through Fife into Forfarshire. St. Andrews is a town of vast antiquity. Its history is mingled with the civil and ecclesiastical annals of Scotland; but especially the latter. As a seat of learning and christianity its age surpasses that of any other existing town in North Britain. From these peculiar qualifications, it demands, from the topographical historian, more than the space usually allotted by him to descriptions of cities of a greater magnitude, as regards population and extent of building. It is considered expedient to commence with an outline of its rise and progress, and its distinction as an archiepiscopal see. The history of the origin of this venerable city is dependant on the uncertain traditional records of ecclesiastical writers. In the total absence of accredited annals, we are compelled to resort to the suspicious legends of the Romish church. It is recorded by every writer, that it originated in a miraculous event. Some time after the martyrdom of the apostle St. Andrew, which took place, A. D. 69, by prefixion to a wooden cross, in the manner usually represented, at Patrae, a city of Achaia in Greece; his remains were honoured by being deposited in a shrine, and placed under the care of a priest called Regulus. It seems that in the year 370, the Emperor Constantine contemplated the seizure of the sacred relics, to carry them to his city of Constantinople. This was displeasing to the divinity, who warned Regulus, by a vision in the night, to go instantly to the shrine, and after taking therefrom certain portions of the apostle's body, that he should carefully preserve and carry them with him; into a far distant island in the western ocean. Regulus accordingly arose, and took from the shrine an arm bone, three of the fingers, and three toes of the apostle. Putting these relics in a box, he went to sea, taking with him Damianus a presbyter, Gelasius and Cubanius, two deacons, with eight hermits, and three devout virgins. These persons were, it is said, exposed to innumerable hardships and dangers for two years, while they coasted along the shores of the Mediterranean sea, through the Straits of Gibraltar, around the whole extent of the Spanish and French coasts, and up the English Channel into the German Ocean. At length, by a violent storm, they were shipwrecked in the bay of St. Andrews. Their vessel was dashed to

pieces, and it was with difficulty they saved themselves and the valuable box under their charge. The country was at this time covered with wood and infested with wild beasts, particularly with boars. On this account this part of it was called by the Picts, *Muck-ross* which signifies the peninsula of swine. Heriust the king of the Picts, was at the time resident at Abernethy in Strathearn, but no sooner did he hear of the arrival of the strangers, than he went to see them. On being ushered into the presence of the chief, Regulus and his companions speedily impressed him in their favour and actually accomplished his conversion. To signalize his favour for the holy men, and his conviction of the truth of their mission, he caused a chapel to be built for Regulus, which is still in existence and bears his name. He subsequently changed the name of the place from Muckcross to Kilmymont, an appellation which it bore till about the middle of the ninth century, and which is understood to mean "the cell of the King's mount." Regulus lived thirty-two years, enjoying the beneficent patronage of the Pictish sovereign, and spreading the knowledge of Christianity in this part of the kingdom. In popular language he was called St. Rule, under which designation he is to this day more generally known than by any other, and from this circumstance the Highlanders still call St. Andrews, *Kitrule*, or the cell of Rule. He was buried in the church of which he had been so long incumbent. If the above account be correct, it will follow that Regulus and his religious attendants were among the very first persons who introduced Christianity into Scotland, as it was not till about the year 560, that Columba arrived from Ireland, and established his monastery at Iona. At this period and for several centuries later, all the religionists in Scotland were of the order of the Culdees, who, though partaking of many of the peculiarities of the Church of Rome, did not belong to that communion. As soon as Kenneth the King of Scots had destroyed the Pictish sway, he transferred the seat of royalty from Abernethy to this place, which was by him first called St. Andrews, in compliment to the relics of the apostle there deposited. At what precise epoch St. Andrew was constituted the tutelar saint of Scotland, is quite uncertain. According to tradition, it was about the year 819, when a Pictish sover-

aign had been victorious in an expedition against the Saxons, from having invoked the aid of the saint, and to show his gratitude, obliged himself and his followers, by solemn oaths, to adopt in future no other sign on their banners than the cross of St. Andrew. In consequence of the fame which the shrine of St. Andrew obtained, and the sanctity of the religious establishment, St. Andrews gradually grew in greatness. From being one of the first places in which there was a regular ecclesiastical institution, it became, in one sense, the metropolitan see of Scotland, on the division of the country into dioceses in the reign of Malcolm III. The head churchman of the establishment was entitled episcopus primus, or chief bishop, (a title kept up by the Episcopal church of Scotland to the present day,) and he was assigned the superintendence of Fife, Lothian, Stirlingshire, and the Merse. The consequence of St. Andrews was enhanced in the reign of Alexander I. (about the year 1120,) by the building of a priory, which became an important institution. The prior, by an exercise of royal power, was entitled, in all public meetings, and in solemn church services, to wear the pontifical ornaments, to wit, a mitre, gloves, a ring, cross, erosier, sandals or slippers, the same as the bishops; and in parliament he had the precedence of all abbots and priors. The priory of St. Andrews was endowed with extensive revenues, and had five cells or sub-priories which were respectively situated at Pittenweem, Loch-Leven, Portmoak, Monymusk, and the Isle of May.\* In 1140, David I. elevated the village, which had grown up in the neighbourhood, to the condition of a royal burgh. The year 1159 was distinguished by the commencement of the building of the cathedral church under Bishop Arnold, a personage noted in the history of the period for having been a legate of Pope Alexander III., and who had formerly been Abbot of Kelso. He died while the work was scarcely begun, and it was not finished till one hundred and fif-

ty-nine years thereafter, during which space of time, it engrossed the assistance of fourteen successive bishops, as well as contributions from all parts of Europe. Bishop Lamberton, who had the honour of concluding the work, was a zealous and effective partizan of Robert Bruce. The castle of St. Andrews was built about the same time by Bishop Roger, a son of Robert the third Earl of Leicester, and a cousin of William King of Scotland. In 1274, a convent of Dominicans, or Blackfriars, was founded by Bishop William Wishart, which, in the reign of James V. had annexed to it the similar priories of Cupar and St. Monan's. Edward I., after gaining the battle of Falkirk, in 1298, summoned the Scottish parliament to attend him at St. Andrews, and there compelled every member of it to swear allegiance to him. Eleven years afterwards, the same estates met in the same place, and recognised the right of Robert Bruce. In the course of the conquests of Edward III., in 1336, he garrisoned the castle of St. Andrews, which next year was besieged and successfully stormed by the Earls of March and Fife. In the year 1401, David Duke of Rothesay, a brother of James I., having been falsely accused of treason against his uncle the regent, Duke of Albany, fled to St. Andrews, to defend himself from the resentment of that overgrown subject, and on his way was taken prisoner and confined in the very castle to which he was betaking himself for safety. From this place, the unhappy prince was carried to Falkland, and there starved to death in a dungeon. About the year 1407, the religionists of St. Andrews seized and put to death one John Resby, an Englishman, for propagating heretical opinions, the chief of which was calling in question the vicarial character of the pope. Twenty-four years afterwards, Paul Craw, a Bohemian, was also put to death here, for disseminating the doctrines of Jerome and Huss. The city of St. Andrews, in 1410, first saw the establishment of its university, which was the earliest of the kind in Scotland. The first idea of universities was formed about the twelfth century. Previous to this period, the only seminaries of education were in monasteries, and conducted by monks, on a meagre scale. New plans of education arose. Societies were formed of learned men for the education of youth. Such associations were called *Studia Generalia*, or general studies. In the beginning of

\* To save repeated explanations, under different heads, in referring to the religious establishment of Scotland prior to the reformation, a Dissertation is given among other prefatory matter, exhibiting a succinct account of the various constitutions of abbeys, priories, monasteries, collegiate churches, and other religious houses, with a description of the different orders of clergy of the Culdian and Romish Churches. In all cases where readers are not conversant with these curious particulars, such an illustrative sketch will be found, it is hoped, a useful addition to topographical details.

the thirteenth century, those designations were changed to *Universities*. It is worthy of remark, that the popes and sovereigns of the age were the warm encouragers of those institutions. The people seized with avidity these means of education. In 1262 there were 10,000 students attending the university of Bologna, and in 1340 there were three times that number in the university of Oxford. The introduction of the new system did not take place in Scotland till, as above noticed, the year 1410. By the patronage of Bishop Wardlaw, a magnificent and liberal minded prelate,\* an association of learned scholars was, in 1411, endowed with a charter, granting all the powers and privileges conferred on foreign universities. On the 3d of February 1413, bulls arrived from the pope, sanctioning this important measure. On the arrival of the pope's messenger, the city was thrown into a state of extravagant rejoicing, and it is related by Fordun, a contemporary, that four hundred clergy went in procession to the cathedral, where they and the whole assemblage chaunted the *Te Deum*, and afterwards knelt, while the Bishop of Ross pronounced his blessing. The crowd dispersed with ringing of bells, the sounding of organs, and the joyous warblings of the clergy, noviciates, and lay brothers. On James I. regaining his liberty, six years after, he was delighted with the university, and bestowed on its members many substantial marks of his royal favour. In 1431, he granted them a charter, freeing them from all tolls, taxes, or services, in every part of the kingdom. Under his favourable auspices, the university flourished and increased exceedingly, insomuch that it had thirteen doctors of divinity, eight doctors of law, and many other professors. A second university was founded, about the year 1455, by Bishop Kennedy, a nephew of James I. and one of the most venerable names in Scottish history. In the first foundation charter, which was conferred by Pope Nicholas V. the college is said to be built for theology and the liberal arts. It was dedicated to the honour of God, of our

Saviour, and the Virgin Mary, and named St. Salvator's College. The constitution of this new university differed somewhat from the other, but it is needless to recite its peculiarities. It was endowed, from time to time, by royalty, with a variety of beneficial privileges. In the year 1512, a third college was founded at St. Andrews, under the title of St. Leonard's College, by prior John Hepburn, who is remarkable for having added many beautiful pieces of architecture to the priory. He founded and endowed the new institution out of the revenues of the hospital, which had been built for the reception of pilgrims, who formerly repaired hither in great numbers, to kiss the relics of St. Andrew, and from property of his own. The cause of this alienation out of the revenues of the hospital, we are told, lay in the ceasing of the miracles which had been wrought by the apostle's arm bone, and the consequent loss of its popularity. The college was intended chiefly for the education of the members of the convent. Up to the beginning of the 16th century, the system of ecclesiastical rule remained undisturbed, unless by the feeble attempts of Resby and Craw. The doctrines of the continental reformers now began to annoy the episcopate. The first victim was Mr. Patrick Hamilton, a young man of noble family, who was burnt for heresy, March 1, 1527, before the gate of St. Salvator's college. Not many months after, a man of the name of Forrest, was condemned and burned also, at the north stile of the priory, for asserting that Hamilton died a martyr. Other two persons, named Gourlay and Straiton, were next burnt, 1534, for denying the pope's supremacy. About the same time, the celebrated George Buchanan was imprisoned in the castle of St. Andrews, and put in imminent peril of his life, for having written a satire against the Franciscan friars. He had the good fortune to escape from his prison. Prior to the erection of the first university, there had been, for a considerable period, in St. Andrews, a *pedagogy*, or school of a superior kind, and it continued, long after the colleges were reared. At length, in 1538, Archbishop James Beaton, uncle and predecessor of the infamous Cardinal Beaton, augmented the pedagogy by a variety of endowments, and afterwards converted it into St. Mary's College. Archbishop Hamilton, the successor of the cardinal, completed its foun-

\* Bishop Wardlaw was so hospitable as seriously to embarrass his income. His chamberlain, at length, thought proper to impose some restraint upon the liberality of the bishop, and proposing to make out a list of persons who should have the privilege of dining at pleasure at the episcopal table, asked his lordship what names he would wish put down? "Pife and Angus in the first place," answered the incorrigible bishop, meaning the two large districts so called.



tion on a liberal plan. In 1579, this college was remodelled by Buchanan and Archbishop Adamson, and appropriated solely to the department of theology. During the sway of the notorious Cardinal Beaton, the execution of the famous Wishart took place here, March 2, 1545. It will be remembered by those conversant in Scottish history, that within fifteen months of this violent procedure, Beaton was himself slaughtered in his castle, by Norman Leslie, and a band of conspirators. In the spring of 1558, Walter Mill, an old decrepit priest of the parish of Lunan, ceased to perform mass, and, being tried for the offence, he was also brought to the stake. This was the last case of the kind which disgraced the jurisprudence of the age. The Reformation was now working to a crisis. On Sunday, May 29, 1559, John Knox preached a sermon at Crail, against the system of the Romish church, and the people being previously prepared to listen to his very just invectives, they, with more zeal than discretion, arose and demolished all the churches in this part of the country. Next Sunday he delivered another sermon in St. Andrews, which had the effect of causing a more violent scene. The mob which he incited instantly commenced the destruction of the cathedral; and the splendid work of a hundred and fifty-nine years was undone in one day! The other religious establishments of the city were also pillaged and destroyed. The episcopate was at this time in the hands of James Hamilton, a natural brother of the Ex-Regent Chastelherault, and one no way able to oppose the intentions of the Lords of the Congregation. In June, 1583, James VI. escaped from the thraldom of Gowrie, Glencairn, and others, by shutting himself up in the fortress of St. Andrews, by connivance of the governor. During the age succeeding the Reformation, the Scottish church vacillated between Presbytery and Episcopacy, and the university of St. Andrews, the chief and wealthiest foundation for theological learning in the kingdom, naturally partook of the same alterations. In the month of December, 1580, while the church was presbyterial, Mr. Andrew Melville, became lecturer on divinity and principal of the university. The effect produced upon the succeeding age of the church, by a man of such powerful mind and character, was very great: probably to this cause may be traced much of that

vigorous spirit which was instrumental in resisting the innovations attempted by Charles I. With the exception of brief intervals, Melville was connected with the university till the year 1606, when he was condemned to imprisonment in England, by a sovereign whose plan for remodelling the church government of Scotland no man had ever been so successful in thwarting as this sturdy apostle of the Genevan discipline. In 1609, St. Andrews was the scene of the state trial of Lord Balmerinoch, secretary of James VI., and the progenitor of the person of the same title, who was executed for rebellion in the succeeding century. In 1617, St. Andrews was visited by James, on his paying a visit to Scotland. He was the last royal personage who ever honoured the town with his presence. During the troubles of Charles I. St. Andrews was the theatre of many vexatious proceedings. The last event which took place near it, worthy of our notice, was the murder of Archbishop James Sharpe. This occurred on Saturday, May 3, 1679, at a spot on Magus Muir, about four miles west of the city. Five covenanters, who had been taken at Bothwell Bridge, were executed four months afterwards on the spot. There were only two archbishops of St. Andrews, between the death of Sharpe and the Revolution, at which period its history ceases to be interesting. From the settlement of an episcopacy here in 840, till the Reformation, there were forty bishops; and from the Reformation till the Revolution there were seven. Of the latter none was so distinguished as John Spottiswood, the last bishop, before the introduction of the presbyterial order of 1639. This distinguished prelate was a native of Midcalder, in the county of Edinburgh, having been the son of the ministerial incumbent of that parish, and the Superintendent of Lothian. In 1610, he was consecrated a bishop in London. He sat in the see of Glasgow till 1615, when he was translated to St. Andrews. In 1635, he was made chancellor of the kingdom, by Charles I. While in the archiepiscopal see of St. Andrews, he was honoured by a visit from Laud, on his journey into Scotland. After the Assembly of 1638 had extinguished Scottish episcopacy for a time, he fled into England, where he died next year, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He has left a valuable history of the Church and State of Scot-



land, and the name of being one of the most learned and amiable churchmen that Scotland ever possessed. Although from the first the bishop of this eminent see had been esteemed of a somewhat superior authority, it was not till 1471 that the Pope conferred upon him the rank of archbishop, in order to secure the Scottish church from coming under the sway of the archbishop of York, who, for several ages, troubled this kingdom with his pretensions. The power of this prelate was very great, both spiritually and temporally. He was a civil and criminal judge within his regalities, of which he had three. He had the privilege of officiating at the coronation of the kings, and he took precedency of all noblemen in the kingdom, if not of the princes of the blood. His revenue, if it had been preserved entire, and were reckoned by the present value of money, would amount to nearly L.10,000. So great were the alienations, however, for the founding of hospitals and colleges, and seizures by the crown, that, in Spottiswood's time, the stipend of the archbishop was not more than L.100 sterling. It sustained a great loss in 1633 by the disjunction of that part of the diocese which was constituted the see of Edinburgh. With the decay of its ecclesiastical supremacy, St. Andrews declined in temporal wealth. Within a century after the Reformation, we find its magistracy lamenting the impoverished condition of the town, by reason of the total decay of shipping and trade, and the removal of the most eminent inhabitants, and deprecating the "assessments and quarterings" laid upon them by General Monk. It is exceedingly probable that the university was also very considerably injured by the erection of the university of Edinburgh in the end of the 16th century. Previous to this latter period, almost all men of historical or literary eminence in Scotland had been educated in St. Andrews. From the revolution till a recent epoch, the town was gradually reduced in size, or stinted in its extension. In the present day it is beginning to exhibit many signs of improvement. As formerly noticed, it has a site on an eminence on the edge of the sea. At this place there is an extensive bay in front, into the north side of which are poured the waters of the Tay. When approached from the south, by the road from Anstruther, it is not seen till the traveller comes to the brow of a low

hill, which screens it in this direction. The view of the city from thence is very agreeable. It seems environed by ancient walls, and embowered in shrubberies and gardens, while the number of its spires and pinnacles, and the large public buildings which are seen overtopping the rest, give it, notwithstanding every indication of decay, a kind of metropolitan look, not enjoyed by any other Scotch town of even double or triple the size. The modern town is about a mile in circuit, and contains three principal streets, South Street, Market Street, and North Street, lying nearly parallel with each other, and intersected at right angles by others of narrower dimensions. Besides these, there are a few back lanes. To the north of North Street, there was once another street, where the merchants used to reside, named Swallow Street. It is now called the Scores, and is used as a public walk. The three main streets incline to a point at the east, where stood the cathedral and priory. The castle stood on the north side of Swallow Street, close upon the sea, which washes the precincts of the town on the north and east. St. Andrews is a town of a very trim and handsome appearance. The houses are generally well built and of considerable height. The best of the three streets is South Street, which, from the respectable appearance of the houses, and the fine long expanse of causeway, resembles a metropolitan thoroughfare, more than that of a provincial town. On the west, the town melts away into the country, and leads to a broad expanse of unproductive sandy downs, which closes up the west end of the bay, and spreads for many miles to the north. Along the south-west end of these links, a road leads from the town to join the road to Dundee. It proceeds through some beautiful grounds, and at the distance of three miles crosses the Eden by a long narrow bridge, called the Guard Bridge, built originally by Bishop Wardlaw, the founder of the first university, but remodelled within these few years. The chief object of attraction in St. Andrews is the ruin of the cathedral, which, as already mentioned, stands at the east end of the town. It is enclosed within an extensive burying ground, which is entered by a wide gateway, the architrave of which (an immense log of wood) is said to have been furnished by one of the vessels of the Spanish Armada, wrecked

on the coast. It is impossible to advance within the threshold of the sacred precincts without being impressed with an indescribable awe. Though the ground in front be an open space, the bases of the broken down pillars, the portions of the standing walls, and the half seen sepulchral pavement, lead the contemplative tourist to suppose himself in an actual temple. From the entrance, or Golden Gate, as it was called, to the east end, the length appears very great. When entire, the fabric was 370 feet in length, 65 feet broad, with a nave or transept 180 feet long, proportions which have no parallel in Scotland. This magnificent structure stood in a complete condition two hundred and forty years. In this state it had five pinnacles or towers, and a great steeple. Two of the towers, with the great steeple over the centre, have long since disappeared. The two eastern pinnacles spring from the corners of the gable, and are joined by an arch forming the great eastern light of the church. The rubbish has been recently removed, and the area is now very discernible, showing the flat monumental stones of abbots and others who repose beneath. The only parts standing are the east gable, and a piece of the south wall. The style is a mixture of Saxon and Gothic. The roof was covered with sheets of copper. The present pier at the harbour, it is believed, was mostly constructed of materials taken from the edifice, and there are few stables or even houses in the town, but owe their erection to a similar process of spoliation. The attention of the visitor to the cathedral is attracted by a lofty square tower and part of a chapel, standing within a few yards of the east end of the remaining gable. Such is the chapel of St. Regulus or Rule, mentioned as having been erected soon after the arrival of that pious monk. All writers agree in admitting this to be among the most ancient pieces of existing ecclesiastical architecture in Scotland. It cannot be less than fourteen hundred years old, and yet it seems in a very entire, firm condition. Its length is thirty one feet and a half by a breadth of twenty-five feet. It has four windows, and is covered in. The turret at the western end is 108 feet in height, and it may be ascended to the top by a narrow stone stair of 152 steps. The view from the leaden roof of the tower is remarkably fine, and amply repays the toils of the ascent. What remains of the various

edifices is taken under the especial care of the Scottish Exchequer. It appears that the cloisters and other religious edifices, now demolished, were on the south and south-west of the cathedral. In this quarter still stands a great part of the magnificent wall reared by Prior John Hepburn, in 1516. It runs along the south side of the town, and contains fourteen round and square towers, each having a niche on the outside for a saint. The whole length of the wall is about eight hundred and seventy feet, and appears one of the most interesting relics in the place. Some of the houses in the neighbourhood are pointed out as having pertained to the ecclesiastical establishment. Among these is shown the barn which held the teind sheaves. The *Hospitium Vetus*, or house of the prior; the Senzie House, or residence of the sub-prior; the Dormitory; the Refectory; and the Great Hall, are all obliterated. In the latter edifice the pilgrims, or visitors of the convent, were freely entertained for fourteen days before they were questioned as to the purport of their visit. At no great distance from the cathedral, to the north-west, once stood the provostry of Kirkheugh. This was a religious establishment, of which there are very uncertain traditions, and of the buildings of which there are almost no remains. It was called *Præpositura Sanctæ Mariæ de Rupe*; and from this is understood to have been connected with a chapel dedicated to Our Lady on a rock within sea-mark, of which there is now no vestige. On the south side of South Street, about the middle, still stands a large fragment of the monastery of the Observantines, founded by Bishop Kennedy, 1448. This convent was the noviciate of the order in Scotland. A single aisle, with a groined roof, remains, a rare specimen of pure and elegant Gothic architecture. It is enclosed by a wall from the street. Of the Dominicans' convent, which was founded by Bishop Wishart in 1274, at the west part of the North Street, there are now no remains. After the religious edifices, the visitor is attracted to the ruins of the castle, the history of which is already mentioned. It is situated on a rocky peninsula on the edge of the sea, and is enclosed by a low wall. It continued to be the palace of the archbishops till the murder of Cardinal Beaton, when it was kept possession of by his assassins. It was then besieged for four months by the French commander, with two uncommonly

large pieces of artillery, called *Crook Mou* and *Deaf Meg*. The garrison surrendered in July 1547, and were mostly transported to France; after this the castle was demolished by an order from the privy council. Archbishop Gladstone, (about 1606,) resigned the castle and its yard to George, Earl of Dunbar, and by the extinction of that family, 1689, the property devolved to the crown. The main building is of a massy oblong figure, and has been long an open ruin. Its garrulous keeper shows the window at which the body of the cardinal was exhibited, though it is well known that the front was altogether remodelled after the event he mentions. An arched way beneath the building ushers the visitant into a smooth green court-yard behind, destitute of the greater part of its boundary walls. On the south-west corner of the area rises a pile of building, in which is the chief lion of the place. A low-browed passage leads down to a low part of the interior, from which there is a small doorway opening upon a dreadful dark cavern cut out of the solid rock, and shaped like a common bottle. The neck of the orifice is seven feet wide, by about eight in depth, after which it widens till it be seventeen feet in diameter. The depth of the whole is twenty-two feet. This fearful tomb was once used as the dungeon of the castle. Recusant victims were put therein, and possibly left to die of cold and famine. Some years since it was cleared out to serve as a powder magazine, when a great quantity of bones were removed. The existing universities now require our attention. From four colleges the number was in the course of time diminished to three, and in 1747 the colleges of St. Salvador and St. Leonard were joined by act of parliament, under the designation, the United College of St. Salvador and St. Leonard. This, with St. Mary's or New College, is all that remains of the extensive educational institutions of the place. The buildings of the United College stand on the north side of North Street, secluded from the thoroughfare by an ancient chapel in front. Until lately the only houses set apart for education were cold dungeon-looking edifices on the inside of the court. Some of the old fabrics still remain, a monument of a slovenly curatorship and of a dismal routine of study. In the lower part of that on the west side is a long damp cellar, till lately

used as a public hall, at one end of which is exhibited a gaunt spectral pulpit, said to have been on one or more occasions used by the reformer Knox. On the east side of the quadrangular court an exceedingly handsome edifice has been just erected at the expense of government, containing two flats with four excellent lecturing rooms. It is very neatly fitted up in the interior, and will supersede the wretched dens on the opposite side of the square. The chapel of the institution, which bounds the square next the street, is that of St. Salvador, and was founded by the pious Bishop Kennedy. This structure has not a parallel in Scotland. It is built in an exquisite Gothic style, and is of a light elegant construction. Unfortunately it has been allowed to go into the most disgraceful decay, so as to seem, at the present time, as if dropping to pieces. It is nevertheless used as the chapel of the college, and as the parish church of St. Leonards, of which a professor of the college is ministerial incumbent. Its miserable benches and wild appearance inside would astonish and nauseate one accustomed to the trim perfection of similar buildings in Oxford or Cambridge. On the north side of the interior, is a monument in dark marble over the tomb of the founder, and partly in the shape of a recess in the wall. This tomb is said to have cost L.10,000 sterling, though, judging from present appearances, we should be inclined to doubt the fact. Bishop Kennedy was grandson of Robert III. by a daughter, and is remarkable in Scottish history for having broken the power of the house of Douglas in 1455, and thereby saved the crown to his mother's family. During the latter part of the reign of James II. and a portion of the minority of James III. he was the chief political adviser of royalty; and Buchanan tells us that, at his death, every one mourned for him as if the nation had lost its father. His tomb is now a dilapidated ruin. About the year 1683, six silver maces were discovered in it, of the finest workmanship. Three of them are dispersed to different universities, and the other three are kept in the college. With these curiosities are shown two silver arrows which used formerly to be shot for, every year, at the west end of the town. The united weight of the arrows and the thin flat medals attached to them amounts to two hundred and twenty ounces. The United College has a



chancellor, rector, and principal, with professors of Greek, logic, natural philosophy, moral philosophy, humanity, civil history, mathematics, medicine, and a lecturer on natural history. Five of the professorships are in the gift of the corporation. The United College has sixteen bursaries, four of which at least, fall vacant every year. Formerly there were three classes of students, to wit, Primers, Seconders, and Terners, but the first and the last are now in desuetude. The inferior fees of the Terners are abolished, all now paying the fees of Seconders; a measure which has had the effect of reducing the number of students. All the students lodge privately in the town, and wear red frieze gowns. Besides the sixteen foundation bursaries, there are twenty-three in the gift of private patrons. Of these there are five of L.21, (in the gift of the family of the Ramseys of Balmain); one of L.14; three of about L.11; five of L.10; five of about L.8; two of L.6, and others of grain, &c. The college of St. Mary's is an institution of far less consequence than the above, though its buildings are in a more public situation, and stand on the south side of South Street, a short way east of the ruin of the Observantine monastery. The edifice on the line of the street is a handsome stone structure, recently renovated and extended, with a row of elegant shields of coats of arms between the first and second storey. This is used solely as a library, and is disposed in different large rooms, not kept in the best of order. An entrance beneath leads to a small back court, on the west side of which is an oblong house of three stories in height, containing a variety of large and small chambers. St. Mary's college is appropriated solely to the study of theology, and, as now constituted, consists of a principal, and professors of divinity, church history and divinity, and oriental languages. No student is admitted until he has undergone a course of study at the United, or some other Scottish college. Regular attendance is not compulsory, which, though suitable to the impoverished condition of Scottish divinity students, is attended with the most serious evils. The college has sixteen bursaries, nine of which entitle the holder to a seat at the college table for five years during the sessions; one entitles to L.15; boarding is now commuted; and six are money bursaries of different values. The stu-

dents do not wear gowns. The two colleges are independent of each other, except in five cases, namely, in the election of a chancellor, a rector, and a professor of medicine, in conferring degrees, and in the management of the university library. A *Senatus Academicus*, or meeting of professors, is held in general every week during session. On the rising of the session in the beginning of May, the students of both colleges are examined in a very creditable manner in a public hall. The university library is open to students at both colleges. It consists of a very extensive collection of classical, theological, and general literature, and is enriched with a copy of every book entered at Stationers' Hall. Before leaving the library, it may be mentioned that in the lower large room sat the covenanting parliament, which, in 1645, tried and condemned Sir Robert Spottiswood, son of the archbishop; with Colonel Nathaniel Gordon; Murray, brother to the Marquis of Tullibardine; and Andrew Murray, son of the bishop of Moray, for having been concerned in the royal cause at the battle of Philiphaugh. These unfortunate gentlemen, of whom at least Sir Robert Spottiswood could be accused of no crime but that of taking the side of Charles I. against the Scotch presbyterians, were executed by the old instrument called the Maiden, in the principal street of St. Andrews. Besides the two colleges, the town possesses a good grammar and English school, and there is a number of private classes and boarding schools. Nearly opposite St. Mary's, on the north side of the street, stands the town church, erected in the twelfth century. It is in good preservation, and is crowded with seats and galleries. Within the door, and on the right side, is the splendid monument of Archbishop Sharpe, erected by his son in 1679. It is composed of white marble, and is placed, like that of Kennedy, against the wall. Above, is a large figure of the prelate in the attitude of kneeling. Below is a representation, in relief, of the assassination. The archbishop appears struck down, and surrounded by nine different figures who are actively engaged in putting a period to his existence by pistol and sword. The sculpture is clumsy, and the whole is inferior, in point of excellence, to the monument of the Earl of Dunbar in the church of that town. It was executed in Holland, and a sum was bequeathed for its preservation. It exhibits a



long and very flattering epitaph. Recently its curators have tried to preserve its white colour by a varnishing of white paint! The church-bell tolls the passing knell at every funeral which takes place in the town, a relic of unreformed times which, so far as we are aware, is not found elsewhere in Scotland. Besides the two parish churches, St. Andrews has a Secession meeting-house and an Episcopal chapel. The latter is an exceedingly neat little edifice, built in the form of a St. George's Cross, and standing adjacent to the chapel of Bishop Kennedy. It cost about L.1200, which sum was principally raised through the activity of the present intelligent incumbent, the Rev. Robert Young, by subscriptions from England, and in particular from the Rev. Dr. Andrew Bell, a native of the town, a prebend of Westminster, and the patron of a system of education which goes by his name. St. Andrews is the seat of a presbytery. The west end of South Street is terminated by an ancient portal which, in the case of a stranger entering in this direction, communicates a gloomy and reverential impression, such as the entry of no other town in Scotland is adequate to convey. The public authorities deserve much praise for preserving so curious an architectural relic of past times. As formerly noticed, St. Andrews is a royal burgh, in virtue of a charter of David I. It possesses also a charter from Malcolm II., the unfortunate monarch who was slain in Glamis Castle, 1034. Its constitution is peculiar. It is governed by a provost, dean of guild, four bailies, with a treasurer. The dean of guild has precedence of the bailies. The provost need not reside on the spot, and he may be re-elected every year for life. The other office-bearers can be elected for three years successively. There are seven incorporated trades in the town. St. Andrews is a seaport, but it seems to have lost all its maritime trade. At a creek south of the town, there is a commodious harbour and pier, and vessels can be admitted of three hundred tons burden; but the caprices of commerce have, in modern times, distracted shipping to other ports. In the offing may be seen long trains of vessels proceeding into the Tay, engaged in traffic with Dundee, which, like a wealthy flourishing shopkeeper, doing business on new principles, is prospering on the ruin of its antiquated neighbours. In former times, when St. Andrews was in what may be called its *glory*, the fair

used annually to bring three hundred vessels to the harbour and roadstead, from Flanders, France, and the north of Europe. The commercial order of the inhabitants now depend for subsistence, directly or indirectly, on the university, or upon the genteel families who live in the town for the education of their children, and a certain proportion of the lower classes are engaged in weaving. The only article manufactured for exportation is *golf balls*. The historian of St. Andrews, to whom we are indebted for some valuable information in this article, informs us, that about a dozen of men are constantly at work in this trade. The consumpt of the town amounts to three hundred dozen of balls annually, and there are exported every year, to Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Perth, and other places, upwards of eight thousand six hundred and forty balls. A man makes about nine balls in a day. It may well astonish any one not aware of the character of the place, how such a prodigious quantity of these balls should be consumed. But it may be noticed, that the game of golf is a prime occupation in the town,—that, indeed, the people employ the whole of their spare hours, which are not few, in this recreation. There is a company of golfers, instituted in 1754, consisting of noblemen, gentlemen, and professors, of which always some are engaged. The members are distinguished by red coats from those of a plebeian society, who wear jackets of a green colour. In winding up our account of this interesting town, we may be permitted to lament the decay which has taken place, not only in its buildings but in its institutions. Notwithstanding of its transcendent qualifications as a university town, its delightful retired situation, the excellence of its society, and the cheapness of provisions, it is a matter of deep regret that the number of students seldom averages more than two hundred. Such a striking fact leads to the concession that there must be something radically bad in the system of its education, worthy of instantaneous revisal. The present extensive improvements going forward will be of no avail in restoring the character of the place, unless followed by an unscrupulous revision of that antiquated process of tuition, under which the greater part of the Scottish universities have long laboured, as under an incubus. Even in its present condition, St. Andrews forms a pleasant residence for the

country gentry or others who have sons and daughters to educate. Much of the excellence of Edinburgh society may be obtained here without its heavy expense. The town is distinguished for its quiet evening parties, where whist, music, and conversation are the alternate sources of amusement; a system exactly corresponding with what obtained in the metropolis sixty years since. There continually hover over its neat and orderly streets, courts, classic shades, and decorous walks, the genii of silence and meditation. The air which surrounds it superinduces habits of study, and all about it has a tendency to polish the everyday feelings of common life. It is even observable that the commercial and working classes have a quiet, tamed, respectful tone of behaviour, as if they were always under the fear of a reproving look from some great man of letters who is a good customer. The town, to quote another work by one of the present authors, "has a clean, trim, pale, emaciated look; a cloistered seclusion and quiet; an appearance of decorous propriety; by which the mind of a stranger, on entering it, is absolutely oppressed by a kind of awe, as a boy is sobered down on coming into the presence of some awfully austere and clean-lined grandaunt."—Population of the town and parish, including St. Leonard's parish, in 1821, 5412.

ANDREWS, (ST.) Orkney; see ST. ANDREWS.

ANDREWS LANBRIDE (St.); see ST. ANDREWS LANBRIDE.

ANGUS, a district, in modern times called Forfarshire.—See FORFARSHIRE. With the contiguous county of Kincardine on the north, it anciently formed the country of the *Horesti*, and a portion of the Pictish kingdom. On the dissolution of that government by Kenneth II., about the end of the ninth century, he is said to have divided it between his two brothers, Angus and Mearns, from whom the two counties still derive their popular appellation. The district gave the title of Earl to two different families. On the extinction of the first, the earldom was conferred on a relation of King David Bruce, and in 1477, it merged in the family of the Douglasses. It has since devolved on the Duke of Hamilton. In ecclesiastical matters, Angus and Mearns form a synod of the established church, comprehending six presbyteries.

ANNAN, a second rate river, which rises in the hollow of a huge hill dividing Dumfries-shire from Peebles-shire, known by the

strange name of *the Devil's Beef Stank*, and flows altogether about thirty miles. In its course it receives an accession of waters from innumerable rivulets, burns, and springs, which pour into it from the vales and glens on either side. It is successively augmented by the Evan and Moffat waters below Moffat; the Wamphray, a few miles further on upon the left; the Kinnel, composed of the Ae and other waters, at Broomhill; the Dryfe at Ladyward, Milk Water at Broklerig, Mein Water at Meinfoot, and some lesser streamlets. The whole form a succession of the best trouting waters in Scotland, and are well worthy of the attention of those wishing to go on a piscatory expedition. The Annan finally falls into the upper part of the Solway Firth.

ANNANDALE, the vale of the above river Annan, an extensive and fertile tract of country, forming one of the three grand divisions of Dumfries-shire; about twenty-five miles in length, and fourteen in breadth. It forms the central district of the county, became a lordship under the family of Bruce, and was an independent stewartry until the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions. It contains twenty parishes, and many beautiful lateral vales terminate in it; of these the most considerable are Moffat and Dryfe; others of less importance are the Ae, Kinnel, Wamphray, and Evan. The whole district is rich in scenes of interest from historical association, and of romantic beauty; but the chief objects worthy of notice are introduced under their appropriate heads. Annandale at one time gave the title of Marquis to an ancient warlike family of the name of Johnston. This family were frequently wardens of the western marches, and were noted for their expertness in putting down the thieves and marauders who infested the border districts. On this account they adopted for their crest a winged spur, which denoted their diligence, and took for their motto *Alight thieves all*, which was afterwards changed to *Nunquam non paratus*. For several centuries they were simply baronets. Charles I. at length, in 1633, created Sir James, Lord Johnston, and in 1643, Earl of Hartfell. Charles II. in 1661, created the then earl, Earl of Annandale, and this earldom was elevated to a Marquisate by William III. 1701. The lineal family became extinct in 1792 by the death of George, who had been confined as a lunatic from the year 1745. Since this period, the peerage has been dormant. It is now claimed

by J. J. Hope Johnstone of Annandale, Captain Johnstone of Sackville Street, Dublin, Stewart Souter Johnstone, George Greig Johnstone, and John Henry Goodinge, Esqrs. The name of Johnstone prevails in Annandale.

ANNAN, a parish lying on the north shore of the Solway firth, intersected by the river Annan, bounded on the east by Kirk-Patrick-Fleming, on the west by Cummertrees, and on the north by Hoddam and Middlebie. The surface is generally flat, and consists both of rich well-cultivated land and heathy ground.

ANNAN, a royal burgh, the capital of the district of Annandale, and of the parish, is commodiously situated on the east bank of the river Annan, rather more than a mile above its influx into the Solway Firth. It is distant 79 miles from Edinburgh, 89 from Glasgow, 16 from Dumfries, 43 from Kirkcudbright, and 27 from Moffat. The river here forms a natural harbour, to which the town owes its rise. The name of Annan is derived from the river, whose name is traced to the Celtic radical *An*, signifying simply water. Annan is a town of considerable antiquity, though it never was of any particular importance in national history. The Bruces, who were lords of Annandale, built a castle at this place for the protection of the town and port, and this fort was kept as a border strength till the union of the crowns. It is understood that some of the coins of Alexander II. were struck at Annan. From its vicinity to the English borders, this town suffered much during the border wars; being frequently plundered and sometimes burnt. In 1298 the English made an inroad into Annandale and burnt the town of Annan with its church. This was only the commencement of a series of injuries which Annan suffered during the wars of the succession. In the subsequent hostilities with England, and in the vexatious forage of the English borderers, this town was frequently plundered. The union of the crowns put an end to those injuries; yet Annan was then in a state of great poverty. A grant of James VI. to this town, 1609, states that it had been "so miserably impoverished," that the community were unable to build a church; and therefore he granted to the town and parish the old castle of Annan to serve for a church, and they were empowered either to repair the castle for that purpose, or to pull it down, and use the materials for building a new church,

when they should find themselves able to perform these operations. It seems that the inhabitants had been necessitated to apply for a grant of this nature, on account of the former parish church and its steeple being battered down by the English, for having often been places of defence to the people. In the course of the civil wars of Charles I., this unfortunate town suffered additional evils, after which period it was left in peace to recover and forget its injuries. Since the middle of last century it has been going on steadily in improvement, and nearly all trace of its ancient warlike condition is obliterated. The town is now well built, and consists of several good streets and buildings. At the east end is a fine new church and spire; and on the west at the market place stands the town-house. In Edmond Street is an Academy or classical seminary, which is well attended. Some years since the old bridge across the river was removed, and a very handsome new one has been erected on its site, at the expense of the government and the county. A small maritime trade is carried on by vessels of fifty tons burden, which can approach a quay, half a mile from the bridge, and by others of a larger size, which come within a mile of the town. The exports are bacon, hams, and corn. Branches of the Commercial and British Linen Banking Companies are established here, and a cotton manufactory is now settled. A good market is held every Thursday, and several fairs take place annually. The town has a subscription library, and several benevolent and religious societies. Annan was a royal burgh as early as the accession of Bruce, in 1306; but its privileges were not defined until James V., in March 1538-9, granted a charter to the bailies, burgesses and community of the burgh of Annan, the freedom of a burgh in fee and perpetuity, with all its possessions and property. The burgh obtained from James VI. in July 1612, a charter, which states that the old grants to it had been burnt in time of war by enemies; and thereupon he incorporated the town of Annan, as a royal burgh, with the usual powers and privileges. According to the form which was thus established, the burgh is governed by a provost, three bailies, a treasurer, a dean of guild, and thirteen councillors. Its revenue is upwards of L.300 annually. The burgh joins with Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Lochmaben, and San-



quhar, in sending a member to parliament. Besides the parish church, there is a meeting-house belonging to the United Secession body. The town is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Dumfries. The fast day of the kirk is the Friday before the first Sunday of August.—Population of the burgh and parish in 1821, 4486.

ANNAT, or CAMBUS, a rivulet in Perthshire remarkable for its beautiful cascades. It flows into the Teith nearly a mile above the town of Doune.

ANNOCK, (or water of) a small river in Ayrshire, which takes its rise in the Mearns Moor, parish of Stewarton, and passing that town in the form of a semicircle, falls into the sea a little below Irvine, after a course of about twelve miles.

ANSTRUTHER, EASTER and WESTER, two contiguous parishes in Fife, each containing a royal burgh of its own name, which is at the same time a sea-port. The two towns lie closely together on a low piece of ground at the bottom of a small bay on the edge of the Firth of Forth, near its mouth, and only divided by a stream bearing the name of Dreel. Easter Anstruther parish is bounded on the east by Kilrenny, and extends only a few acres round the town, which is mean, dirty, and old-fashioned. It is however dignified by a regular burghal government, consisting of three bailies, a treasurer, and fifteen councillors; and joins with Wester Anstruther, Pittenweem, Kilrenny and Crail in sending a member to parliament. Its revenue is exceedingly trifling.—Population of the burgh and parish in 1821, 1090. The parish of Wester Anstruther consisting of less than four hundred acres of land, is bounded on the west by Pittenweem, and on the north by Carnbee. The town or burgh of this small district is of still less importance than the preceding.—In 1821 the population of the burgh and parish amounted to only 429. Its harbour is inferior to that of its neighbour. It is separated from the town of Pittenweem, on the west, by only a corn field, but from the low situation, little of it is seen but its old fashioned church steeple. It is also governed by three bailies, a treasurer, and from six to eleven councillors, which amounts to about a functionary for every six houses. Ever since the union of 1707, these, as well as other small towns on the east coast of Fife, have undergone a gradual decay and impoverishment.

Except upon electioneering occasions they are never heard of, and any jurisdiction exercised by the benches of magistrates could be assigned, without injury to the public weal, to a couple of constables. A minister of Easter Anstruther, towards the end of the eighteenth century, used to say of the magistrates of Wester Anstruther, that, instead of their being a terror to evil doers, evil doers were a terror to them. In the present day the word Anstruther, is, on nearly all occasions, written and spoken *Anster*, for the sake of brevity. Under this title it is alluded to in the popular song of "Maggie Lauder," the heroine of which was an actual personage, who, it seems, lived in the East Green of Easter Anstruther, a low street connecting the town with the contiguous fishing village of Cellardykes, and the spot on which her house stood is still pointed out. Anster Fair was at one time a festival of great concernment, and the sports were such as are so well described in the poem of Mr. Tennant. It was held on a piece of ground called Anster Loan, to the north of the town, and close beside the present turnpike road to St. Andrews. For several years past the whole has degenerated into insignificance. James V. the monarch known to have travelled so often *incognito* through his dominions, is understood to have visited Anster in the course of a tour through the Fife burghs. In allusion to an adventure which he is said to have met in this neighbourhood, there has been instituted at Anster, a club or convivial association, under the name of "The Sovereign and Knights of the Beggars' Bannison (or Blessing);" from which a number of other similar lodges have been derived. The founder of this extraordinary club was one Macnaughton, a collector of customs at Anstruther about sixty years ago, and yet remembered for his singular powers of humour and conviviality. The maintenance of such an association in this out-of-the-way town, proves that, notwithstanding its insignificance in point of burgh government and general wealth, it has always been inhabited by a certain number of *beaux esprits*, and is entitled to a certain degree of credit in an intellectual point of view superior to what is claimed by the neighbouring towns. This is farther confirmed in its favour by the circumstance that not many years ago there existed in the town, a club of poetical humourists, called the Muso-~~maniac~~ Society, some of whose transactions 772



printed, and attracted considerable attention. The manse of Easter Anstruther is a somewhat remarkable building; it was built as a gift to the parish, at the end of the sixteenth century, by James Melville, who was then minister of the parish, and an eminent figurant in the turbulent councils of the Scottish church, and nephew to the more celebrated Andrew Melville.

ANTONINUS' WALL, the name given to the wall erected by the Romans, to connect a chain of forts betwixt the firths of Forth and Clyde, and protect their conquests from the incursions of the Caledonians and other savages in the north. While Agricola was in Britain, as governor under Domitian in the first century, he constructed these forts or stations, and the intermediate spaces were closed in, in the year of our Lord 140, by Lollius Urbicus, the lieutenant of Pius Antoninus, then emperor of the Roman territories. Originally the wall was composed of a turf or earthen rampart erected on foundations of stone. In rearing it the first thing done was to cut a ditch fifteen feet wide at top, and sloping down at an angle of 45 degrees. The earth cast out was placed on the inner side, and assisted in raising the height of the embankment or wall to about twenty-four feet. In some exposed and other places it was faced with stone, and along the inner side for a length of forty miles, which was its whole extent, there was constructed a paved way of nearly six feet broad for the convenience of sentinels, and the march of the legions hurrying hither and thither in cases of emergency. Its extreme point in the east is generally supposed to have been near Abercorn, on the south shore of the Firth of Forth, and its western termination at Dunglass Castle, or Old Kilpatrick, on the Clyde, both of these strengths being of Roman architecture, and built to defend the boundaries of the rampart. The wall so formed and so curiously defended was the northern boundary of that wonderful empire which extended from thence southward to the foot of Mount Atlas in Africa, a distance of two thousand miles. Subsequent Roman generals improved the wall of Antoninus, which came to be called by the name of Graham's dyke, a title it still possesses to the exclusion of the other. How it should have acquired such a designation has puzzled antiquaries, some of whom, with more ingenuity than feasibility, deduce it from the word *grim*, because it

was first repaired and strengthened by the emperor Septimus Severus, that is Septimus the severe or *grim*. The popular tradition of the wall having received the name of Graham's dyke from a Caledonian hero called Graham being the first to break through it in the early part of the fifth century, seems the more correct mode of explanation. This explanation is countenanced by a comparatively modern and ungrammatical inscription discovered on a block of black marble, which came to light in the pulling down of the old church of Falkirk:

FNNERATVS  
HIC. DEZN  
ROB. GRAH-M,  
ILLE. EVERSVS  
VALL. SEVERVS  
A. C. 415.  
FERGVSIQVS II.  
R. SCO.

Throughout the district of country through which the wall of Antoninus stretches its straight line, nearly heedless of impediments, scarcely a vestige of it now remains, and its locality has only in many instances been established by the discovery of its foundations and other *vestigia*, in the progress of modern agricultural improvement. Fragments of armour, coins, arms, and weapons evidently of Roman origin have been from time to time dug up. During last century a still more significant trace of the Roman power was exposed in the discovery of a stone whereon was the following inscription: "IMPERATORE CESARE TITO AULIO ANTONINO AUGUSTO PIO PATRE PATRIE COHORS PRIMA TUNGRORUM FECIT MILLE PASSUUM."—In the reign of the Emperor Cæsar Titus Aulus Antoninus, the pious, and the father of his country, the first cohort of the Tungri made a thousand paces [of this rampart]. The Tungri were one of those continental tribes whom the Romans had conquered and pressed into their service as auxiliaries. There were three cohorts of them in Britain, according to Tacitus, and it is understood that they were the progenitors of the Ligeois of the present time. In the course of cutting the Forth and Clyde Canal, which follows a line parallel with, and at no great distance from the wall, a greater curiosity was discovered in the shape of a Roman granary or cell, which, when opened, contained about a hundred bolls of wheat. The grain was of a blackish colour but not de-

composed, so closely had it been preserved. The writers of the present article have procured a small portion of it. This corn could not have lain less than sixteen hundred and twenty or thirty years in the ground.

ANWOTH, a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, divided by the river Fleet on the east from Girthon, bounded on the south by the sea, and on the west by Kirkmabreck. It extends about six and a half miles north-east to south-west, and is three and a half broad. The sea-coast here is generally flat and rocky, and the surface of the land is hilly. The hill of Cairnharrah, elevated 1100 feet above the level of the sea, rises partly out of this parish, and is the most prominent object in that part of the country. The village of Anwoth stands on the road from Creetown to Gatehouse, at a short distance from the Fleet. The celebrated Samuel Rutherford was ministerial incumbent of the parish of Anwoth.—Population in 1821, 845.

AOREIDH, or ARAY, a streamlet which rises in the mountains behind the town of Inverary, and falls into the sea at the head of Lochfine. It runs a tumultuous course of about eight miles, and forms several cascades.

APPIN, a district of country in that part of the county of Argyll bordering on the east side of Loch Linnhe, where that long sinuous arm of the sea is crowded with the isles of Lismore, Shuna, and others; in length about fifty miles inland, and ten in breadth, and interspersed with numerous beautiful valleys, pastoral hills, and rocky glens, among which Glencoe is the most celebrated. Appin house stands on the borders of Loch Linnhe, at the foot of the district. It belongs ecclesiastically to the parish of Lismore. There is another district of the same name in Perthshire.

APPLECROSS, a parish in Ross-shire, situated on the west coast, and forming a peninsula by the jutting in of Lochs Torridon and Taniff on the north, and Loch Carron on the south. The parish extends at its broadest part to about twenty-five miles, and the whole surface is mountainous and wild, with a few fertile bottoms among the hills. A few farms in the centre belong to the adjoining parish of Loch Carron. The village of Applecross lies on a rivulet at the head of a small bay, called Applecross Bay.—Population in 1821, 2793.

APPLEGARTH, or APPLGIRTH, a parish in Annandale, Dumfries-shire, divided

on the west from Lochmaben and Johnston by the Annan, bounded on the north by Wamphray, and separated on the south from Drysdale by the Dryfe, the parish thus lying in the fork betwixt the Waters of Dryfe and Annan, which join about a mile below the church, making the length six miles, and the breadth, in some parts five. The village of Applegarth lies on the banks of the Annan, about eleven miles from Dumfries. Sir William Jardine, Bart. is the chief proprietor, and has a fine seat in the parish.—Population in 1821, 963.

ARASAIG, ARISAİK, or ARISAIG, a promontory in Inverness-shire, on the western coast, formed by the indentation on the south of Lochananougal sea, and the lesser salt water lake on the north called Loch-na-Gaul, and opposite the island of Eig. The village of Arasaig lies a little way beyond the last mentioned loch. The surrounding district, for several miles, also receives the name of Arasaig. The ground here is completely broken up and diversified with the most romantic scenery. Arasaig is considered the most convenient port in sailing to Eig and Rum.

ARAY. See AOREIDH.

ARBIRLOT, a parish in Forfarshire, contiguous to St. Vigean's at Arbroath, on the north, and bounded on the south-east by the German ocean, extending four miles in length, by three in breadth, with its town of Arbirlot situated on the east bank of the little river Elliot, from whence the name is derived, which was formerly Aber-elliot. It is fertile in the inland parts.—Population in 1821, 1062.

ARBROATH. Until recent times, the usual appellation of this place was *Aberbrothock*, from its situation on the mouth of a small turgid river called the Brothock, which is here poured into the sea. The present name is a commodious abbreviation of the word. Arbroath is a town in Forfarshire, pleasantly situated on a small plain on the coast of the German ocean, surrounded on the west, north, and east, by eminences in the form of an amphitheatre. It has a free exposure to the south, with an extensive prospect of the east end of Fife, and the entrance to the friths of Tay and Forth. It lies 18 miles from Dundee, 12 from Montrose, 15 from Forfar,  $13\frac{3}{4}$  from Brechin, and 59 from Edinburgh. It is the seat of a presbytery of eleven parishes. Arbroath is a town of early origin; chiefly

owing its rise to an important monastic institution planted here by William the Lion, about the year 1178. The building was consecrated to the memory of Thomas a-Becket, who was at the time an exceedingly popular saint, and it was furnished with monks from the Abbey of Kelso, who were of the order of the Tyronenses, and followed the rule of St. Bennet, or Benedict. William endowed it with various privileges and revenues for its support, and it appears that King John of England, impressed with its dignified character, in 1182, granted to its inmates or their lay vassals the same right of trading within his dominions, as was enjoyed by his own subjects. Pope Pius II., by a bull dated 1461, exempted the abbot from attending the yearly synods of bishops, a duty sometimes found to be of a troublesome nature. At a later period, Pope Benedict issued a bull, permitting the abbot of Aberbrothock, to wear a mitre and other pontifical ornaments. As an additional privilege, Pope Martin authorized the abbot and his successors to confer the minor orders on the clergy of the convent. The last ecclesiastical abbot was Cardinal Beaton, at the same time archbishop of St. Andrews. Little is distinctly known of the origin of the burghal privileges of the little sea-port town which arose in the immediate vicinity of the Abbey, on account of the loss of charters in the troubles during the minority of James VI. It is generally understood that the town was constituted a royal burgh by the same monarch who founded the abbey. It appears by an indenture betwixt the abbot and burgesses, dated 1394, that he and his successors obliged themselves to maintain the pier raised on the shore. This, it seems, was not the only instance of a beneficent deed done by the abbots for the prosperity of the little port, or the welfare of mariners. To the dangerous insulated reef, at the distance of twelve miles from the coast, called the Inch Cape Rock, and in more modern times the Bell Rock, one of the abbots attached a bell, which, at high water, when almost hidden by the breakers, was rung by the lashing of the waves, and warned, by its tolling, the seamen who were sailing near its dangerous vicinity. The ingenuity and science of modern times have rendered the Bell Rock one of the most serviceable light-house stations on the east coast of Scotland.—(See BELL-ROCK.) But, at the period to which we refer, the abbot's bell was

all that indicated the existence of the dangerous rock. It is related by tradition, that the bell was wantonly cut away by a pirate, for the purpose of annoying the abbot, and that afterwards his vessel, in a stormy night, drifted on the rock, and as a retribution for his crime, he perished with all his crew. By one version of the story, a Dutchman is said to have been the perpetrator, and that he took the bell out of a sordid desire for the metal; however, his fate is said to have been the same. Mr. Southey has caught up the former outline of the transaction, and from it has elaborated one of his most beautiful poetical pieces, consisting of the following lines:—

No stir on the air—no swell on the sea,  
The ship was still as she might be;  
The sails from heaven received no motion;  
The keel was steady in the ocean,  
With neither sign nor sound of shock.  
The waves flowed o'er the Inch-Cape Rock;  
So little they rose, so little they fell,  
They did not move the Inch-Cape bell.  
The pious abbot of Aberbrothock  
Had placed that bell on the Inch-Cape Rock:  
On the waves of the storm it floated and swung,  
And louder and louder its warning rung:  
When the rock was hid by the tempest swell,  
The mariners heard the warning bell,  
And then they knew the perilous rock,  
And blessed the Abbot of Aberbrothock.

The sun in heaven shone bright and gay,  
All things looked joyful on that day;  
The sea-birds screamed as they skimmed around,  
And there was pleasure in the sound.  
The float of the Inch-Cape bell was seen,  
A darker spot on the ocean green.  
Sir Ralph the Rover walked the deck,  
And he fixed his eye on the darker speck,  
He felt the cheering power of spring,—  
It made him whistle—it made him sing:  
His heart was mirthful to excess,  
But the Rover's mirth was wickedness.  
His eye was on the bell and float,—  
Quoth he, "My men, put down the boat,  
And row me to the Inch-Cape Rock,—  
I'll plague the priest of Aberbrothock!"

The boat was lowered, the boatmen row,  
And to the Inch-Cape Rock they go.  
Sir Ralph leant over from the boat,  
And cut the bell from off the float.  
Down sunk the bell with a gurgling sound;  
The bubbles rose, and burst around.  
Quoth he, "Who next comes to the rock  
Wont bless the priest of Aberbrothock."

Sir Ralph the Rover sailed away;  
He scoured the sea for many a day;  
And now grown rich with plundered store,  
He steers his way for Scotland's shore.  
So thick a haze o'erspread the sky,  
They could not see the sun on high;  
The wind had blown a gale all day;  
At evening it hath died away.  
On deck the Rover takes his stand,  
So dark it is they see no land.



Quoth he, "It will be brighter soon,  
 For there's the dawn of the rising moon."  
 "Canst hear," said one, "the breakers roar?  
 For yonder, methinks, should be the shore.  
 Now, where we are, I cannot tell,—  
 I wish we heard the Inch-Cape bell."  
 They heard no sound—the swell is strong,  
 Though the wind hath fallen they drift along;  
 Till the vessel strikes with a shivering shock,—  
 "Oh heavens! it is the Inch-Cape Rock!"

Sir Ralph the Rover tore his hair,  
 And cursed himself in his despair.  
 And waves rush in on every side,  
 The ship sinks fast beneath the tide.—  
 Down down, they sink in watery graves  
 The masts are hid beneath the waves.  
 Sir Ralph, while waters rush around,  
 Hears still an awful, dismal sound;  
 For even in his dying fear  
 That dreadful sound assails his ear,  
 As if below, with the Inch-Cape bell,  
 The devil rang his funeral knell.

The monastery of Aberbrothock was the scene of one of the most remarkable incidents in the early history of Scotland. Edward II. having endeavoured to procure the favour of the Pope to his claims upon the sovereignty of the country, the nobility met here, June 1320, and drew up a letter of remonstrance, in a style which, for spirited and exalted sentiment, is perhaps unequalled in the annals of diplomacy. It was despatched to Rome, in the keeping of a monk of this abbey, no person of higher rank, or a less sacred character, daring to carry such a document through England. On the outbreak of the reformation, the abbey was among the first religious houses which suffered. It was savagely attacked by a mob, who, as the readiest mode of destroying it, applied fire to the internal wood-work, which gradually spreading to the roof, the whole was soon in a blaze. It had been covered with lead, as was then usual with such fabrics, and it is said that so intense was the heat that the metal poured down and deluged the streets below. Much of what was spared has since been destroyed by the effects of the weather on the soft red stones of which it has been built. Enough however remains to convey an idea of its original extent and superb architecture. Some years ago the rubbish which lay in heaps beside its walls was removed, so that the design of the building may now be traced. The buildings were of an irregular figure, all inclosed with a strong wall. On the south side stood the chapel, which seems to have been the most noble part of the structure. It was cruciform. West of the transept, it was divided

into a middle and two side aisles, by a double row of columns supporting the arches. The length inside was 270 feet; the breadth of the middle aisle thirty-five feet; and the breadth of the side aisles, each sixteen and a half feet. The height of the walls was about sixty-seven feet. The ruins are now exceedingly picturesque and impressive. The towers, windows, cloisters, and pillars, all attest by their unobliterated carvings and tracery the gorgeous masonry of the buildings of which they are the shattered remains. The eastern window, which threw down its light on the high altar, is yet entire, and, in the summit of the gable, there still exists a circular hole or window, which, from its altitude above the houses of the town, may be seen from a great distance at sea. By seamen it is commonly called the round O of Arbroath. The site of the ground and its ruins forms the burying-ground of the parish. Some parts of the sewers for the conveyance of water to the monastery are still extant. Some idea may be entertained of the ancient riches, hospitality, and charity of this monastery, from attending to the ordinance for the yearly provision of the house in 1530. In that year an order was issued for buying 800 wedders, 180 oxen, 11 barrels of salmon, 1200 dried cod fish, 82 chalders of malt, 30 of wheat, 40 of meal; all which appears additional to the produce of its land, or the provision of different species paid in kind by tenants. This profusion of stores would appear very extraordinary, as the number of monks did not exceed twenty-five; but the ordinance acquaints us, that the appointments of that year exceeded those of 1528, notwithstanding in the last the king had been entertained twice in the convent and the archbishop of St. Andrews thrice. From this it is evident that the house was open to all; that the poor as well as the great partook of its hospitality! The historian of Arbroath may well ask what has become of those endowments which once allowed an open table to be kept daily for the benefit of all the poor who chose to seek sustenance within the hospitable walls of the abbey. His inquiry is easily answered. At the Reformation the abbey was a waif to John Hamilton, a son of the duke of Chastelherault, afterwards Marquis of Hamilton. It subsequently belonged to the Earl of Dysart, from whom it was purchased with the patronage of thirty-four parish churches, by Patrick Maule of Pannure, one of the ministers of

James VI. Some of the most valuable records of the abbey are now in the Advocates' Library, at Edinburgh. From being a place of insignificant importance, Arbroath, like some other towns in Forfarshire, gradually rose into consequence from its manufactures and exports. From being a quiet little country town, it has become, in recent times, a bustling place of business. It consists of one street running from north to south towards the sea, of about half a mile in length, and another street of small dimensions running to the west; with cross streets intersecting both these thoroughfares. To the east of these, two elegant modern streets and houses have been built, which are situated within the parish of St. Vigeans. The first mentioned part of the town constitutes the parish of Arbroath, which is under two clergymen, and was at one period a portion of St. Vigeans parish. There are also some streets, chiefly of small houses, in the west side of the Brothock. Arbroath is generally well and neatly built, and has a very clean and thriving appearance. It is well lighted with gas, manufactured by a joint-stock company. It has a modern town-house, in the centre of the High Street, built of red stone, with a handsome Grecian front, which adds to the beauty of the town. The trades and guildry have both elegant halls in the neighbourhood. It also possesses public reading-rooms and a library, which are well supported. The library consists of about 6000 volumes. Arbroath has an excellent Academy, divided into four departments, under a rector and three other teachers, all gentlemen of high professional character. Latin, Greek, French, mathematics—theoretical and practical, natural philosophy, navigation, geography, chronology, ancient and modern history, arithmetic, English reading, and grammar are taught. The Academy building is a new erection in an open healthy part of the town, and comprises several large and commodious apartments. The harbour of the port is small and well sheltered. It is provided with a neat signal-tower, for communicating with the Bell Rock. Prior to the year 1736 the town had little or no commerce, unless a little traffic in fish and a kind of contraband or smuggling trade deserve the name. It had no manufactures; and any piece of cloth that was made was carried to Montrose and sold there. It imported nothing, except now and then a small cargo of wood from Norway. Flax, iron, and

other commodities, were purchased by the inhabitants from the merchants in Montrose and Dundee. A few years subsequent to the above period, several gentlemen of property jointly undertook to establish the manufacture of Osnaburghs, and other linens, here, and to import their own materials. They laid out considerable sums of money in different kinds of machinery, which were executed on a very complete and extensive scale. Success attended their spirited exertions; and, at that time, the Arbroath fabrics procured a superiority, and commanded a sale, in preference to any other of the kind. From this establishment, the rise and progress of the trade and manufactures of Arbroath are to be dated. In this branch of manufactures Arbroath very much resembles Dundee; both places seeming to have hit on the same means of drawing wealth from the fabrication of coarse linen goods. The town now contains seventeen spinning-mills, and a great number of manufactories, some of which are very extensive. All the mills in the town are driven by a steam power; but in the adjacent country, where there are many similar establishments, the mills are turned partly by water and partly by steam. The manufactory of linens is almost the only one carried on. The only other article manufactured is leather, which employs two establishments. There are also works for *recovering* the ashes used in bleaching. The latter process is a curious recent invention, by which about *one half* of the ashes is restored, after being apparently useless. There are between seventy and eighty vessels belonging to the port, whose aggregate burden may be about 6500 tons. The imports consist chiefly of flax from the Baltic and other places. Of this material about 2000 tons are imported annually. The import of potashes, vitriol, and manganese, for the bleaching-works; and coals from Newcastle and the Firth of Forth, for the spinning-mills and private houses, engages from twenty to thirty vessels, averaging from 40 to 60 tons each. Bark for the two extensive tan-works, is also imported in considerable quantities; and since 1827 about 1000 tons of bones to be ground for manure have been imported. All the salt consumed in the town and neighbourhood is now also imported by sea, to the amount of from four to five thousand tons annually. Before the repeal of the salt duties, there were two large salt-works close to the town, but they have

been since given up. The exports are brown and bleached sail-cloths, and linen of various fabrics, for which three vessels of 100 tons each trade regularly to London, exclusive of three smaller craft in the Glasgow, and two in the Newcastle trade. Arbroath derives great celebrity from the peculiar kind and quantity of paving stones which it exports. These stones are quarried from the estates of the Honourable Mr. Maule of Panmure, and W. F. Carnegie, Esq. of Spynie and Boysick. They are procured in thin slabs or *liths* of a considerable size, and being roughly hewn into oblong squares, are in that state exported to Edinburgh and other places. At present, from 400,000 to 500,000 superficial feet of these stones are exported annually, and the trade is increasing. Large shipments in barley and potatoes are regularly made during the winter months. Not less than from five to six thousand bolls of the latter were in the season 1829-30 sent to Newcastle alone. Of fish and pork there are nearly 900 barrels exported annually. The revenue of Arbroath amounts to about £3000 annually, of which nearly one half is drawn from shore dues. Of the eleven or twelve thousand inhabitants of the joint parishes of Arbroath and St. Vigeans, it is computed that about a half are employed in weaving, spinning, flax-dressing, and bleaching. A great proportion of the spinners are children from seven to fourteen years of age; and a considerable number of the weavers, spinners, and bleachers are women. As a royal burgh, Arbroath is governed by a provost, two bailies, a treasurer, and fifteen councillors, and it has seven incorporated trades. In conjunction with Aberdeen, Montrose, Inverbervie, and Brechin, it sends a member to parliament. Three fairs are held annually, and there is a general market on Saturday. Arbroath has a native joint-stock banking company, which was established in 1825, and has paid good annual dividends. There are, besides, branches of the Royal Bank of Scotland, and of the British Linen Company's Bank. The town and suburbs have eleven houses used *solely* as places of public worship. Until lately, Arbroath had a spire or turret, which was part of the remaining ruins of the monastic buildings, and rose from the southwest corner of the enclosed grounds of the Abbey near the modern kirk. This spire has been removed, and a new steeple, from a plan by Mr. John Henderson of Edinburgh, is about

to be erected, close to the end of the church. It is to be an exceedingly elegant erection, in the Gothic style, rising 150 feet in height, and from its tasteful construction, will do great credit to the artist who designed it. The other places of public worship are three meeting-houses of presbyterian dissenters, and chapels belonging to Independents, Glassites, Methodists, &c. including an Episcopal chapel, which is a handsome modern structure. Besides these there are a number of nondescript sects which meet in schoolrooms, and who generally have mechanics as their preachers. A printer, a millwright, and a trades-officer respectively command in this way large audiences. The fast days of the kirk are generally the second Thursdays of April and August. The town has few beneficiary institutions, and these are unworthy of particular notice.—Population of the burgh and parish in 1821, 5817; population of the parish of St. Vigeans, 5583; total 11400.

ARBUTHNOT, (anciently written *Aberbuthenoth*), a parish in Kincardineshire, of an oblong triangular form, bounded on the west by Fordoun or the great hollow of the Mearns, the rivers Bervie and Forth forming this line of division, and on the north-east side by Glenbervie and Kinneff, in length six miles. The ground is hilly, and in one of the valleys in which the Bervie river runs stand the mansions of Arbuthnot and Allardyce, with the church situated between them. The celebrated Dr. Arbuthnot, physician to Queen Anne, and one of the triumvirate with Pope and Swift, derived his birth and early education from this parish. Arbuthnot gives the title of viscount to an ancient family of the same name, which became distinguished in the twelfth century. Sir Robert Arbuthnot, for loyalty to Charles I., was created a baron and viscount by that monarch, in 1644.—Population in 1821, 928.

ARCHAIG, or ARKEG, (LOCH) a lake of fresh water, sixteen miles long and only one broad, in the parish of Kilmallie, Inverness-shire, discharging itself into the north side of Loch Lochy.

ARD, (LOCH) a lake in the valley of Aberfoyle, between two and three miles in length, and about one in breadth; the waters of which, after falling at the eastern extremity over a rock, and forming a cataract of thirty feet in height, form the river Forth.



**ARDARGIE**, a village in the parish of Forgandenny, Perthshire, a mile and a half south of Pitcaithly.

**ARDCHATTAN**, a parish in Argyleshire, incorporating that of Muckairn; of twenty-four miles in length, and twenty in breadth. This district lies like a peninsula betwixt the salt water lakes of Loch Etive on the south, and Loch Creran on the north, which is its division from Appin, and has the usual appearance of Highland pastoral scenery. It is watered by the Awe, the Etive, the Kinloss, and other small streams. Ben Cruachan, celebrated in Scottish history for an encounter between Robert Bruce and John of Lorn, which took place at its base towards Loch Etive, and in which the king was victorious, rises from the centre of the parish, and towers aloft, one of the highest and most magnificent of Scottish mountains. For a notice of this hill and the numerous antiquities, real or imaginary, said to be in the parish of Ardehattan, we refer to the articles **CRUACHAN**, **DUNSTAFFNAGE**, and **BEREGONIUM**. A part of the walls of the old priory of Ardehattan, founded in the thirteenth century by John M'Dougall of that ilk, is still standing. The present proprietor's dwelling-house was formerly a part of the monastery, and his offices occupy a great part of the ground upon which it stood.—Population in 1821, 1663.

**ARDCLACH**, a parish in the county of Nairn, lying in the south-east extremity of the shire, on the river Findhorn. The district is bleak and mountainous, and possesses no interest. The village of the same name lies on the north bank of the river several miles below the bridge of Dulsie.—Population in 1821, 1287.

**ARDERSIER**, (formerly *Ardnaseer*), a parish in Inverness-shire, lying on the south shore of a remarkable strait in the Moray Firth, about twelve miles east of Inverness. On the tongue of land forming the south part of the strait stands Fort George. The parish is about two and a half miles in length and breadth. The church stands at the bottom of a small bay indenting the land.—Population in 1821, 1387.

**ARDIESCAR**, an islet in the Sound of Mull.

**ARDGOWER**, a district partly in the county of Inverness and partly in Argyle, divided from Moidart on the north-west by Loch

Shiel, and bounded on the south-east and part of the north by Loch Eil.

**ARDLE**, a tributary river in Perthshire, running through Strathardle, and formed by the junction of the Briarchan and the Arnot, which afterwards joining the Black water at Roshalzie, the name of Ericht is assumed; the Ericht next losing itself in the Isla, and the Isla, some miles farther on, mingling its waters with the Tay.

**ARDMEANACH**, or **BLACK ISLE**, a tract of ground in Cromartyshire, nearly enclosed by the Cromarty Firth on the west, and the Moray Firth and Loch Beauln on the south, comprising eight parishes, and receiving this name from its bleak moorland character. In this district lies the celebrated Fairntosh, formerly celebrated for its whisky, and belonging politically to the county of Nairn.

**ARD-MERIGIE**, a spot of ground on the south bank of Loch Laggan, district of Badenoch, Inverness-shire, of a reputed sacred character, from having, as it is said, been the place of sepulture of some Scottish kings, when that dynasty was driven northwards by the Picts. The tradition regarding it rests on no sure foundation.

**ARDNAMURCHAN**, or **AIRDNAMURCHAN**, a headland on the west coast of Argyleshire, lat.  $56^{\circ} 43'$ , long.  $60^{\circ} 7'$  west, which gives its name to the parish from which it juts out, and in a general sense to the district in which it is situated. The parish or district is a peninsula formed by Kinira bay on the north, and Loch Sunart on the south, and composing a square surface of about 20 miles. A portion of the parish belongs to Inverness-shire. This part of Scotland has been as yet little opened up by roads. It is a territory of wild mountain and moorland scenery, interspersed with lakes, glens, dashing rivulets, and hills, though not of an altitude to be sufficiently imposing. It has been discovered by industry and science, that these mountains are pregnant with valuable ores of different kinds, as well as curious minerals and stones. On the Loch Sunart side there stand the ruins of several castles. Formerly this district comprehended five parishes, all of which are now in one, under the name of Ardnamurchan. The district is populous, and in 1821 contained 5422 persons.

**ARDOCH**, a village in the parish of Mu-

thil, county of Perth. For antiquities here, see MURHIL.

ARDOCH, a stream running through the western part of the parish of Dumblane, Perthshire, which falls into the Teith at Doune-castle.

ARDROSSAN, a parish in Ayrshire, bordering on the firth of Clyde, bounded on the north by Kilbride, on the east by Dalry, and on the south by Stevenston. The medium length, from north to south, is about six miles, and the breadth from three to five miles. The surface is a mixture of hilly and flat country.

ARDROSSAN, the capital of the above parish, is a populous thriving village, of modern erection, chiefly indebted for its recent existence to the patriotic exertions of the Eglintoune family, who had formerly a castle in the vicinity, of great strength and extent, but which is now in ruins. Ardrossan possesses the capability of being yet a great sea-port. It lies 28 miles south-west of Greenock, on a very accessible point of the coast, and only a mile west of Saltecoats, which occupies another promontory. Already a pier 900 feet in length has been constructed at an enormous expense, which will form a spacious and secure harbour fit for the reception of vessels of every burden, and approachable by every wind. Some years ago a canal was projected to be cut betwixt Glasgow and Ardrossan. It was begun, but, from particular reasons, was only finished from Glasgow to Johnstone in Renfrewshire. However, a rail-way was opened between the latter place and Ardrossan in October 1830, chiefly for the conveyance of coal for shipment. This line of road opens up the centre of Ayrshire to the trade of Glasgow. Ardrossan has become a favourite resort in the sea-bathing season for the genteel families of Ayrshire and other places, who can be accommodated with neat and commodious houses. A large and elegant hotel, with a suit of warm and cold baths, was erected by the late Lord Eglinton, at an expense of not less than L.10,000. The same nobleman also fitted up two good lodging-houses. Fortunately some taste is displayed in laying out the town on a regular plan, which is rapidly filling up with good stone houses. There is an agricultural society and different useful associations in the town. Steam packets ply regularly to and from Glas-

gow, Greenock, Largs, and other places. There are also regular sailing vessels to Arran.—Population in 1821, 3105.

ARDSTINCHAR. See STINCHAR.

ARDTORNISH CASTLE, now in ruins on the north shores of the sound of Mull in Argyleshire, in which a treaty betwixt the then lord of the isles and Edward IV. was subscribed.

ARDVARE LOCH, a bay difficult of entrance, on the west coast of Sutherlandshire.

ARGYLESHIRE, or ARGYLLSHIRE, a large county in the south-western extremity of the Highlands, partly composed of a number of peninsulas on the mainland, and partly of an archipelago of small islands, scattered along its margin, and in the bosom of its salt and fresh water lakes, with others of larger dimensions divided from it by straits and sounds. The continental part is situated between 55° 21' and 57° north latitude; is bounded on the north by Inverness-shire, on the east by that county, by Perthshire, and Dumbartonshire, and on the south and west by different bays and straits of the Atlantic Ocean. Its extreme length is 115 miles, its breadth 33, on an average, and it has altogether not less than 600 miles of coast washed by the sea. The mainland, including the peninsula of Kintyre, has been computed to contain 2735 square miles, while the islands connected with it are supposed to comprise 1063 more, whereby the whole extent of land in Argyleshire will be 3800 square miles. In popular phraseology, and on the county maps, Argyleshire is divided into districts each comprehending several parishes. These districts, or *countries*, as the natives call them, are defined by mountain ranges or arms of the sea, which in all cases receive the name of lochs, that term being applied indiscriminately to fresh and salt water lakes. In this way there are five districts in Argyle. First, there is Cowal, divided from Dumbartonshire by Loch Long, and bounded by Loch Fine on the west. Next, betwixt Loch Fine and Loch Linnhe, and stretching away to the north, is Lorn, or Argyle proper, as it is termed from its central compact character. From Lorn on its south-west quarter, there stretches out in a southerly direction, like a feeler into the Irish sea, the peninsula of Cantire or Kintyre, the extreme point of which is on the same

parallel of latitude with Alnwick in Northumberland. Opposite the upper or northern quarter of Lorn, across Loch Linnhe, is the district of Morven, beyond which to the north-west is Sunart. These are the five chief districts; but there are many of an inferior size within them,—such as Ardnamurchan, the most westerly point of Sunart; Appin, a piece of Lorn bordering on Loch Linnhe; Glenorchy, another piece of Lorn, on its eastern or Perthshire side; and Knapdale, lying in the throat of the peninsula of Cantire. Besides these there are the islands of Mull, Jura, and Islay, which are only divided from the continent or each other by narrow sounds, and may be esteemed from their accessibility as little else than portions of the mainland surrounded by salt water rivers. The island of Bute seems so mixed up with the mainland at Cowal, that it might be noticed as a part of Argyleshire, but for its political separation. There are few towns in Argyleshire. The inhabitants mostly live in little fishing villages on the shores of the sea and its various branches: the greater part of which congregations of huts are so mean, as to be unworthy of particular notice. In the interior there are scattered hamlets, equally poor, and the only good houses are the seats of the different proprietors, or residents of the upper classes, and the public inns, nearly all of which are of recent erection, on the lines of road. The shire contains only two royal burghs, Inverary at the head of Loch Fine, and Campbelton in Cantire, the former of which is a station of the Circuit Court of Justiciary. The remaining towns may be thus enumerated in order, according to their population; Oban in Lorne, Bowmore in Islay, Lochgilphead, Tobermory in Mull, and Ballahulish in Appin. The county has eighteen annual fairs, but has not a single weekly market. The Duke of Argyle, whose seat is at Inverary, is the proprietor or feuar of a large portion of the territory. He is the chief of the family of Campbell, a surname which is found over the whole region, among high and low. Some writers deduce the name Campbell from the Gaelic, the import of which is *crooked mouth*, but it is more probably a Gothic or Roman compound, and, at any rate, it is doubtful if the head family, like that of almost every other of the different clans, be of Highland extraction. It first came into distinction in the time of Ro-

bert Bruce, Sir Nigel Campbell being one of a small band of patriots who adhered to that monarch; for which he obtained much land, and the hand of the king's sister in marriage. The family has since been conspicuous in almost every stage of the history of British freedom. The lordship of Campbell was elevated to the earldom of Argyle in 1457, by James III.; to a marquisate in 1641, by Charles I.; and to a dukedom in 1701, by William III., whom Archibald, the then occupant of the family honours, was particularly instrumental in helping to the throne. The Argyle family has been long the supreme patron of the county, and all that pertains to it, the nomination of a member of parliament included. This has been of some disadvantage to Argyleshire, for the duke being constantly in the opposition, it follows that the county gentlemen are not brought into connexion with the state in any respect, and, therefore, sink into a political apathy, which extends itself, with fatal influence, to their general conduct. It has only been of late years that the least attempt has been made by any portion of the gentry to assert their independence of the duke, so long has the sentiment of clanship, (for it is little else), continued to exert its sway over even the most intelligent part of this Highland community. By the latest printed county roll there are a hundred and thirty freeholders in Argyleshire. Besides the single county representative sent by these, the two burghs join with Rothesay in Bute, and Ayr and Irvine in Ayrshire, in electing another. The county altogether abounds more in romantic scenes than in fertile plains. It is composed principally of long chains of hills, and uninteresting brown mountains, with shores often precipitous and dangerous to the mariner, but equally characterized by indentations of the sea, forming internal harbours wherein vessels may take refuge in boisterous weather. In the lower parts the land is in very many cases merely moorish waste with very little cultivation, and hardly any living fences. In ancient times it was covered with a forest, of which the mosses show the remains. So late as the beginning of the eighteenth century, much of the natural wood was standing, but it was unadvisedly cut up and sold by the proprietors for the merest trifle, and plantations are only now in the course of general introduction. It may be noted at this place, that a greater boon than



any that ever the Duke of Argyle bestowed, or could bestow upon it, has, within the last few years, been conferred by steam-boats! It is evident, from the peculiar form of Argyleshire, that it will always owe as much of the benefit arising from a ready communication between its near and distant ports, to improvements in water carriage, as to any extension of that by land. The difficulty, indeed, of forming roads in a district so serrated by the sea, and so blocked up by chains of hills, is almost insurmountable; hitherto there have been only two or three roads in the county, skirting along the banks of the lochs. The very barrier, however, which mainly prevented communication in the days of our fathers, has turned out to be the highway in our own. By the never-to-be-sufficiently-admired spirit of the city of Glasgow, about twenty steam-vessels are now constantly employed in conveying passengers and goods to and fro, throughout the country, and in transporting the country produce to market at that city. The effect of this grand engine, even after so brief a period, is incalculable. It happens that, notwithstanding the immense extent of the country, there is not a single dwelling-place more than ten miles from the sea, nor a gentleman's seat, (excepting those on the banks of Lochawe), more than ten minutes walk from it. Every farmer, therefore, every gentleman, finds occasion to employ steam navigation. When this mode of conveyance was in its infancy, it was generally supposed that the little wealth, bold shores, and scattered population of the county, kept it without the circle in which its adoption was to become beneficial. It came, however, to be attempted, and there is not now a loch, bay, or inlet, but holds a daily, or at least commands a weekly communication with the lowlands and the several districts of the country. By this means, the farmers, even upon the smallest scale, are encouraged to fatten stock which they would never otherwise think of fattening; the fattening of stock, again, causes them to improve their arable land; the extra profits enable them to buy luxuries, which, in their turn, communicate sentiments of taste, and open the mind to liberal ideas. The comparative frequency, moreover, of their visits to the Lowlands causes the speedier introduction of modern and improved systems of agriculture. Steam-boats are, in short, at once the heralds and the causes of every kind of improvement in Argyleshire; it is no hyperbole to say, that they have in ten

years raised the value of land within the county twenty per cent. Every thing connected with this invention, so far as Argyleshire is concerned, bears a degree of romantic wonder strangely in contrast with its mechanical and common-place character. It accomplishes, in this district, transitions and juxta-positions almost as astonishing as those of an Arabian tale. The Highlander, for instance, who spends his general life amidst the wilds of Cowal or upon the hills of Appin, can descend in the morning from his lonely home, and setting his foot about breakfast-time on board a steam-boat at some neighbouring promontory, suddenly finds himself in company, it may be, with tourists from almost all parts of the earth; he sits at dinner between a Russian and an American; and, in the evening, he who slept last night amidst the blue mists of Lorn, is traversing the gas-lighted streets of Glasgow, or may, perhaps, have advanced to Edinburgh itself, the polished, the enlightened, the temple of modern intelligence. Reversing this wonder, he who has all his life trod the beaten ways of men, and never but in dreams seen that land of hill and cloud, whence of yore the blue-bonneted Gael went to descend, to sweep folds or change dynasties, can stand in the light of dawn amidst the refined objects of a capital, and when the shades of night have descended, find himself in the very country of Ossian, with the black lake lying in imperturbable serenity at his feet, and over his head the grey hills that have never been touched by human foot. Steam-boats, it may be said, bring the most dissimilar ideas into conjunction, make the rude Gaël shake hands with the most refined Lowlander, and cause the nineteenth and the first centuries to meet together. No such lever was ever introduced to raise and revolutionize the manners of a people or the resources of a country.—The manufactures of Argyleshire are yet in so feeble a state as to be unworthy of notice. The only article made on a great scale for exportation is whisky, which is of a remarkable fine quality. There are now distilleries at Campbellton, Islay, Lorne, Cowal, and Mull, for which Glasgow is the depot. The climate of the lower parts of Argyleshire is mild and temperate, but in the upper inland districts the atmosphere is severe. On the tops of many of the hills the snow often lies for months, chilling the air, and giving the country a wintry aspect even in tolerably mild opening weather. In the sinuosities of the

valleys the air is of a more bland nature, these places being protected from the north and south-west winds, and having generally a southerly exposure. The central districts are commonly more subject to rains than the coast on account of the proximity to the high hills, whose summits attract and break the clouds from the Atlantic. Out of an area of 1,367,500 acres in the shire, little more than 100,000 are cultivated, the remainder consisting of hill and dale, pasture, wood, fresh and salt water lakes, rivers, &c. In agriculture, changes are yearly witnessed in the different districts, from the modern improvements in husbandry. Green crops and a rotation in cropping are now generally introduced. Black cattle and sheep, the staple of the county, are improving in size and symmetry. Several spirited proprietors are doing much towards improving the waste lands upon their estates, and in enclosing and planting. Tasteful mansion-houses, carriages, furniture, and the other wants of proprietors, are also in the course of introduction. A corresponding change may be remarked among the working classes. Farmers are now encouraged to improve their lands by getting leases, and superior houses and steadings are given them. It must be confessed that that very hardihood of nature, that disregard of personal gratification, that power of enduring the extremes of heat and cold, which formerly were the Highlander's characteristic and his boast, still operate a little to prevent the spread of luxuries and conveniences, and, of course, to retard the progress of improvement. Nothing, however, can stand against the steam-boats; the change is proceeding. In many cases, the house is still found the same mud-floored, strongly walled, low-roofed, pile of turf and stone that ever it was; but even in these, the goodman is found improving the texture of his clothes, the good-wif uses tea, and the daughter goes to church in a Leghorn bonnet and cloth pelisse, not forgetting her umbrella; and we need no farther data to assure us that the house will soon be changed too. The principal hills, lakes, and other characteristics of the county, being noticed under their particular heads, need no mention here. The country already is greatly enriched by its valuable fishings; and its mines of slate and metals are only becoming known. In the estimation of Scotsmen in general, and Highlanders in particular, Argyleshire is rich in historical and poetical associations. The first Scots—a race

of people from Ireland—landed in Cantire in the sixth century, and gradually became the masters of the lowlands to the discomfiture of their predecessors the Picts and Romanized Britons. The etymology of the word Argyle is supposed to signify “the land of the strangers,” and hence also, it is supposed, the word *Gael*. While the whole of the isle of Great Britain lay in heathen ignorance, some little spots and islands in Argyle were illumed by the Christian religion and science. Here also took place the exploits recounted in the songs of Ossian. And here, in a recent age, the gallant and unfortunate Charles Edward first landed in Britain to attempt the recovery of a throne lost by the imprudence of his ancestors. This extensive region is divided ecclesiastically into forty-nine parishes, which, if taken at an average, contain each about seventy-eight square miles. That there should be so few parishes may well be accounted surprising, for the country has never been destitute of population. Such an arrangement is the result of the unseemly revolution of ecclesiastical jurisdictions at the Reformation. Prior to that event the whole of Argyleshire and the adjacent isles were covered with religious establishments of every description, and there were not perhaps fewer than double the number of parishes, each provided with one or more clergymen. But, on the destruction of the system then in existence, all minor ecclesiastical establishments vanished, and, in some instances, four and five parishes were formed into one, while nearly all the revenues devoted to their support were either eaten up by lay improprictors, or measured out to the poor presbyters with a grudging hand. This abuse has never been remedied in Scotland, and no part of the country has suffered so severely as Argyleshire by the withdrawal of the ample religious instruction existing before the Reformation, which, instead of being extirpated, should only have been changed in character. The present intelligent generation can only regret such an irremediable mischief, and endeavour in some measure to supply the deficiency. By means of the royal bounty, and the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, a few missionaries in connexion with the Kirk of Scotland are settled in the remote districts, and in some of the isles, and by the exertions of a committee of the General Assembly and the public munificence, schoolmasters are similarly settled. The long dearth

of religious instruction in this Highland district, as well as most others, has had the natural effect of preventing the presbyterian church from getting that entire ascendancy it has done in the low countries. In Appin, there is a number of Episcopalian families, who have a chapel and a clergyman. In Lismore there was till lately a Catholic establishment; and in many of the glens and islands are scattered families of both persuasions, who are periodically visited by their respective orders of clergymen. Prior to the establishment of presbyterianism, Argyle was a distinct see, and the seat of the bishops was on the island of Lismore, in Loch Linnhe. It acquired this honour from having been the place in which were interred the bones of St. Molucus, who lived about the year 1160, and was considered the patron saint of the diocese. Argyleshire abounds in interesting scenes consecrated in the estimation of the antiquary; but being noticed at length in their appropriate places, they do not require here to be pointed out. Argyleshire comes also under notice in the article on the Highlands.

The chief seats in Argyleshire are *Inverary Castle*, Duke of Argyll; *Ardgarton*, Campbell; *Ardkinlas*, Campbell, Bart.; *Askinish*, Campbell; *Largie*, Macdonald; *Dunderraw*, Campbell; *South Hall*, Campbell; *Strackur*, Campbell, Bart.; *Kilmartin*, Campbell; *Craignish*, Campbell; *Ardincaple*; *Saddle*; *Kilfinan*; *Sanda*; &c.

Table of Heights in Argyleshire.

	Feet above the Sea.
Beininturk, . . .	2170
Slia'gaoil, . . .	2228
Beneaton, . . .	2306
Scur Choinich, . . .	2364
Beinima, . . .	2389
Creach Bein, . . .	2439
Paps of Jura, . . .	2476
Bennahna, . . .	2515
Buchacl Etive, . . .	2537
Benreisipoll, . . .	2661
Benanambran, . . .	2720
Scur Dhonuil, . . .	2730
Cruachlussa, . . .	3000
Cruachan, . . .	3390

ARMADALE, a village in the parish of Farr, county of Sutherland.

ARMADALE, a village and inn on the main road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, about

half way betwixt the two cities, and taking its name from the estate of Sir W. Honeyman in the neighbourhood, whose predecessor was a Senator of the College of Justice with the title of Lord Armadale.

ARNGASK, a parish lying between Abernethy and Forgandenny, and partly in the counties of Perth, Kinross, and Fife. Its length and breadth are about four miles. The country here is hilly and more pastoral than arable—Population in 1821, 680.

ARNIFORD, (LOCH), a salt water lake of small dimensions in the west coast of the isle of Skye.

ARNOT, a streamlet in Perthshire, which joins the Briarchan, and forms the Arde.

ARNTILLY, or ARNTULLY, a scattered village in Perthshire, nine miles north of Perth.

AROS, a village in Mull, on the north bank of a stream running from lock Erisa, into the sound with a small harbour. A ruin called Aros castle stands in the neighbourhood.

ARRAN, an island lying betwixt the mouth of the firth of Clyde and the peninsula of Cantire, and forming a very considerable component part of the shire of Bute, from which island it is distant about three miles south-west. While Bute is mostly low and green, Arran is lofty and brown. It is an island of heathy mountains, some of which exceed 3000 feet in height, but are extremely symmetrical. The lofty serrated outline which these inequalities give to the island, as seen from the neighbouring seas, is exceedingly fine, and something quite original in landscape scenery. The country rises from the edge of the waters, with the exception of a belt of low ground which surrounds the island. On this belt of ground is a good road, which, at one place, strikes into the interior. In shape, Arran is almost a perfect oval, extending from north to south twenty-four miles, and in breadth about fourteen. In no part of its shores has it any particular indentations of the sea, except on the side presented to the firth of Clyde, where there is a semicircular basin called Brodick Bay, which is a good roadstead for vessels. A little further south the sea goes inland, cutting off a small island called Holy Island. The basin so formed is designated Lamash Bay, which forms a spacious and commodious harbour for vessels driven thither by stress of weather. This salt water loch, which appears quite land-locked, is very beautiful, though its



banks are bare of wood, and the general aspect of the scenery wild. The small island projecting it from the outer sea resembles the hill of Arthur's seat at Edinburgh, in appearance. The small flat island of Pladda, whereon is a light-house, lies on its southern extremity. The interior of Arran abounds with beautiful Highland scenery, and is a valuable mine wherein the curious mineralogist may quarry, or the botanist pursue his delightful employment. It is said to possess coal, freestone, and ironstone. Some of the lower parts are now cultivated; but the whole island is distinguished only as pastoral. It possesses a few small lochs. It is particularly famous for the excellence of its fine flavoured whisky. The island has innumerable reliques of heathen, and probably of druidical superstition, among which are high erect columns of unhewn stone, and cairns. Arran belongs chiefly to the Duke of Hamilton; and his Grace has an ancient, though somewhat modernized seat, termed Brodick castle, at the head of the above noticed bay. It was formerly a place of some strength, and was captured by King Robert Bruce, and a small party of followers, during his unhappy wanderings through the Western islands; it was from its battlements that he saw the flame on the coast of Carrick, which induced him to go over prematurely to the mainland, for the assertion of his rights, as related in so interesting a manner by Barbour. This castle was also repaired and garrisoned with considerable care by the Marquis of Hamilton, at the commencement of the religious troubles of 1638-9, as a stronghold for the royal service. Arran gave the title of earl to the chief of the house of Hamilton, who was regent during the minority of Mary Queen of Scots, and who succeeded to the earldom on the fugitation of its previous possessor, Thomas Boyd. He received the island of Arran as a gift from James IV., 1503, for having negotiated the king's marriage with the princess Margaret of England. The island comprehends two parishes, and its villages are Lamlass and Brodick, at both of which there is an inn. There are three places of public worship, and three schools. Steam packets in summer generally touch in passing to and from Campbleton, and the Clyde. Sailing vessels trade regularly with Ardrossan. The island has some annual fairs. Two justices of peace are the only magistracy.—Population of the island in 1821, 6541.

ARROCHAR, a parish in Dumbarton-

shire, lying between Loch Lomond and Loch Long, bounded on the south by Luss, extending nearly sixteen miles in length by three in breadth. The land is hilly and pastoral. At the head of Loch Long, on its eastern side, stood the inn of Arrochar, well known to travellers in these mountainous romantic regions. This district used to be termed the Land of the Macfarlanes.—Population in 1821, 376.

ARTHUR'S OVEN, the ruin of a Roman temple or other edifice, which, in the early part of last century, existed in tolerably good preservation in the parish of Larbert, Stirlingshire, near the bank of the Carron river, and almost within the precincts of the present Carron iron works. The site of this unaccountable fabric was at no great distance from the forts and wall of Antoninus; and every dispassionate antiquary has been of opinion, that it was in some way connected with these Roman barriers. In appearance, it resembled a common bee-hive, to which the entrance was by an arched doorway, 9 feet in height. There was a circular aperture at the top  $11\frac{1}{2}$  feet in diameter, a little below which in the side of the building there was a square opening like a window. The building was 88 feet in circumference,  $19\frac{1}{2}$  feet diameter within, and 22 feet in height; exclusive of a stone basement  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet in height, on which it stood. At the bottom the wall was four feet thick, and was entirely built of layers of hewn freestone, held together without lime, by being morticed into each other. Around the interior there were two shelves of stone sloping downwards, each eleven inches broad. The lower was four feet from the ground and the higher two feet above it. The floor was paved with square stones, and on the south side was a stone altar. On a stone which was above the door-way, there was a circular figure, exhibiting the following letters, J. A. M. P. M. P. T. Antiquaries have supposed that these letters may be interpreted thus:—Julius Agricola Magnæ Pietatis Monumentum Posuit. Edward I. is said to have carried off the stone altar. Antiquaries are greatly divided in opinion about the uses of this fabric. An ancient author informs us that Carusius built a round house on the banks of the Carron, in commemoration of his victory. Stukely supposes 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. En-

chanan conceived it to be a trophy or tomb. Horsley thought it was a mausoleum. Gordon supposed that it was a sacrarium, or shrine dedicated to the gods, in which the eagles and  *vexilla*  of the legions were deposited during the cessation of hostilities in the winter season.

In the time of Boece, figures of eagles could still be traced on several of the stones. Much learned research and argument have been wasted on this curious monument, and as the author of Waverley has observed, it would have turned the heads of half the antiquaries in the island, had not Sir Michael Bruce, the proprietor, with true Vandal barbarity, destroyed this interesting relic in 1742, for the despicable purpose of repairing a  *dam dyke* . It may be satisfactory to add, that a flood of the Caron, in a short time, punished the sacrilegious violation of the temple which had for ages adorned its vicinity, by sweeping away the stones in a flood. Dr. Stukely is said to have been so much enraged against the destroyer of this ancient work, that he drew Sir Michael Bruce, carrying off a load of stones, and the devil goading him along.

ASHKIRK, an upland parish, situated on the Ale water, partly in the county of Selkirk and partly of Roxburgh, (a piece of the former shire here lying like a patch in the latter,) bounded by Selkirk on the north, and by Lillie's Leaf, Minto, and Wilton on the east.—Population in 1821, 544.

ASKMORE, an islet lying near the south-west coast of Skye.

ASSINT, or ASSYNT, a parish, or more properly speaking, an extensive district in the county of Sutherland, twenty-five miles in length, and fifteen in breadth, lying on the west coast, with a promontory jutting out into the sea, (or Minch, as it is here nautically designated,) called Assint point; bounded on the north by Loch Ardvar and Kyle Scow, and on the south by Loch Broom, and other fresh water lakes. It would require little less than a volume to describe minutely the number and appearance of the lakes and indentations of the sea in this wild territory. It exhibits a surface literally dotted with lakes, the largest of which are lochs Assint (six miles long, and more than one broad,) Camas, and Urgan, with the bays or lochs of Ardvar, Inver, and Enard. The land part is mountainous, moorish, and rugged to the last degree, without being redeemed by traits of beauty or grandeur. The

shores are precipitous and dangerous, but possess some good natural harbours for anchorage, and the sea in the offing swarms with fish. There is scarcely a road in the district; no coal; the common fuel is peat, and the climate is dismal and rainy.—Population in 1821, 2803.

ATHELSTANEFORD, a parish in Haddingtonshire, lying on the north-east boundary of Haddington parish, and separated on the north by Dirleton, from the mouth of the Firth of Forth. The form of the parish is regular, is about four miles square, and lies with an agreeable exposure to the north, on the descending braes from the Garleton hills. The village of Athelstaneford is situated  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of North Berwick, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  north-east of Haddington. It has a neat modern church and an extensive brewery. The district is eminently agricultural. Without any substantial attractions, this parish, or rather its church-yard and manse, is so often visited from motives of mere sentiment, that it may be termed one of the modern  *pilgrimages*  of Scotland. This place was so fortunate, in the early part of last century, as to have for its ministers, successively, two men of poetical genius—Blair, author of "The Grave," and Home, the author of "Douglas." The manse occupied by the former, stood opposite the present modern manse, near the west end of the church-yard. The site is now comprised in the minister's garden, where an apple tree is pointed out, as having stood close to the window of the room or study in which he composed his poem. On the author of Douglas leaving his pastoral charge, which he did out of disgust of the proceedings instituted against him by his presbytery and the kirk in general, for the publication of a work of so secular and  *impious*  a nature, he built and retired to an elegant mansion in the neighbourhood, still shown as a pattern of his taste.—Population in 1821, 909.

ATHOL, or ATHOLE, a district of country in the north of Perthshire, which is approached on passing through the Pass of Killiecrankie; bounded on the north by Badenoch, on the west by Lochaber, on the east by Mar, and on the south by Stormont, Perth Proper, and Breadalbane; and is forty-five miles in length, and thirty in breadth. The word  *Athole*  signifies  *pleasant land* , and  *Blair of Athole* , which is the name of its principal valley, signifies,  *the field or vale of*

**Athole.** The district is rough and mountainous, interspersed with woods and valleys, but beautiful and romantic. On its western quarter is the forest of Athole, celebrated for its excellence as a hunting-ground for deer and other animals. The Atholemen, at one time, were considered among the best and most spirited warriors within the Highland line. They were frequently at feud with the men of Argyle, and the last drawn battle fought between these two courageous septs, was in the reign of Charles II. They encountered each other in Breadalbane, near the west end of Loch Tay, where the conflict was most desperate, and a great number of slain were buried in a small knoll, now included in the parks of Taymouth. Athole is destitute of towns. In Blair, amidst a wilderness of noble old woods, stands Blair Castle, the principal seat of the Duke of Athole. The people of this country mix up and quaff a beverage, which obtains the name of *Athole Brose*, and is a potent medicine in Scotland for colds, when taken over night. It is simply composed of a mixture of honey and whisky well amalgamated into a syrup. Athole gives the title of duke to an ancient family of the name of Murray, which obtained an early settlement in the county of Perth. Sir John Murray was created Lord Murray, by James VI. 1592, and Earl of Tullibardine, 1606. The sixth earl was created a marquis in 1676, and the second marquis a duke in 1703. The family has been distinguished in different reigns for its loyalty. William, afterwards second earl of Tullibardine, assisted in rescuing James IV. at Perth, on the attempt at his assassination by the Earl of Gowrie.

**AUCHABER**, a mountain in the parish of Forgue, Aberdeenshire.

**AUCHANS CASTLE** or **HOUSE**, long a residence of the Walsces of Dundonald, now the property of the Eglinton family, in the parish of Dundonald, Ayrshire, and celebrated for a particular species of pear produced in its garden, from a French plant, to which it has given the name of the *Auchans Pear*.

**AUCHANSKAICH**, a place in Mar, in the south-west extremity of Aberdeenshire, near Castletown of Brae Mar, at which a large cattle fair is held annually.

**AUCHENAIRN**, a village about 4 miles north of Glasgow, in the parish of Cadder.

**AUCHENREOCH**, a village in the parish of Buittle, Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

**AUCHINBLAE**, a thriving village on the banks of the Luther water, parish of Fordoun, Kincardineshire. A market for black cattle is held weekly from Michaelmas to Christmas.

**AUCHINCRAW**, (*vulgo* Edincraw), a village in Berwickshire, parish of Coldingham.

**AUCHINDINNY**, a village in the county of Edinburgh, about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles south from Edinburgh, on the old road to Peebles, situated in a romantic dell, through which flows the North Esk; long known as a place for the manufacture of paper, if not the first place in which a paper-mill was erected in Scotland. This manufacture was introduced into North Britain little more than fifty years ago; previously, all stationery articles were imported regularly from Holland, as a number are to this day from England.

**AUCHINDOIR**, or **AUCHINDORE**, a parish towards the western quarter of Aberdeenshire, on the east side of one of the Grampian ranges, seven miles in length, by five in breadth, bounded by Clatt on the east, and of a hilly and bleak nature. The abrogated parish of Kearn is incorporated with it.—Population in 1821, 889.

**AUCHINLECK**, (invariably pronounced **AFFLECK**), signifying a *field of rock*, a parish lying in the centre of Ayrshire, 18 miles in length and only about two in breadth, and nearly the most rocky, mossy, unproductive part of the shire. It is watered by the Air water on its northern extremity, and the Lugar on the south. Aird's Moss lies like a dismal swamp in its centre. The ruins of Auchinleck castle stand in an angle formed by the Dupol burn and the Lugar, and in the neighbourhood is situated the Place of Auchinleck, a modern mansion, built last century by Lord Auchinleck, senator of the College of Justice, and father of the amiable and ingenious James Boswell, Esq., the friend and biographer of Johnson. The house is still the property of the much respected Boswell family. There are inexhaustible mines of freestone and coal in the parish.—Population in 1821, 1524.

**AUCHINLECK**, a hill at the head of Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire, elevated 1500 f. ct above the level of the sea.

**AUCHLOSSEN**, (**LOCH** of), a lake in the parish of Lumphanan, county of Aber-



deen, about a mile in length by half a mile in breadth, and stored with fish.

AUCHMITHY, a village inhabited by fishers, on a high rocky bank at an inlet of the sea, upon the coast of Forfarshire, about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Arbroath.

AUCHNACRAIG, a village on the east coast of the island of Mull, from whence there is a ferry across the mouth of Loch Linnhe and through the isle of Kerrera to Oban on the mainland.

AUCHRY, a streamlet in Buchan, Aberdeenshire, falling into the Ythan, near its source.

AUCHTER, a stream rising on the east border of the middle ward of Lanarkshire, flowing to the north west, and falling into the Clyde above Bothwell Bridge.

AUCHTERARDER, a parish with a town of the same name, in Perthshire, lying on the south bank of the Earn, and bounded on the south by Glendevon. The line which divides Menteith from Strathearn passes through it. A part of the parish lies high among the Ochil hills. Formerly a part of the parish formed a parish called Aberuthven, from its situation on the mouth of the Ruthven water. The village of Auchterarder, which is the seat of a presbytery, lies on the road from Dumblane to Perth, it is inhabited chiefly by weavers. At a former period, as appears by the rolls of the old Scottish estates, this was a royal burgh, but how or when it lost that privilege is entirely unknown. It was one of two or three villages in this district, which the Earl of Mar found it necessary to burn, January 1718, in order to interrupt the advance of the Duke of Argyle with the royal army from Stirling, when the former found it necessary to lead off his forces from Perth, and disband them in the northern counties. This severe measure was the more to be lamented, as it failed in having the expected effect, the royalist troops advancing notwithstanding, and even bivouacking for a night amidst the ruined walls of this very village—the ground being then covered by deep snow.—Population in 1821, 2870.

AUCHTERDERRAN, a parish in Fife lying in that part of the county between Burntisland on the coast and Loch Leven, bounded on the west by Beath and Balingry, Abbotshall and Auchtertool on the south, and Kinglassie on the east, four miles in

length by three in breadth, and containing the village of Lochgellie. A great deal of coal is here raised annually.—Population in 1821, 1488.

AUCHTERGAVEN, or AUCHTERGOVAN, a hilly moorish parish in Perthshire, on the south-west bank of the Tay, and the south-east side of Birnam hill, 9 miles long and 5 broad. The church and village are situated on the road from Perth to Dunkeld. The minor and ancient parish of Logiebride is now a component part of this parish. The thriving village of Stanley, in which there is a cotton spinning-mill, lies partly in the parish, in a bend of the Tay.—Population in 1821, 2478.

AUCHTERHOUSE, a parish in the south-west corner of Forfarshire, seven miles north-west of Dundee, lying with an exposure to the south, on the declivity of the Sidlaw hills, which here separate Strathmore from the Carse of Gowrie, and comprising above 4000 acres, of which the greater part are arable.—Population in 1821, 632.

AUCHTERLESS, a parish in Aberdeenshire, partly of a moorland character, but generally productive, about half way on the road betwixt Aberdeen and Banff; 7 miles long and 3 broad, and bounded on the east by Fyvie. The Ythan runs through its eastern extremities. The tolerably perfect boundaries of a large Roman encampment are here visible.—Population in 1821, 1538.

AUCHTERMUCHTY, a parish in Fife, with a town of the same name. The parish stretches from among the Ochil hills southward into the Howe of Fife. On the west is the parish of Strathmiglo, on the south Falkland, and on the east Collessie. The land becomes gradually more productive and arable as it descends into the great hollow vale of the county. The town of Auchtermuchty lies on the road from Kinross to Cupar, from which it is distant 9 miles. It occupies rather an elevated situation on the north edge of the valley, with a rapid streamlet called Leverspool running down from the hill, on its northern side, towards the Eden, and separating it into two parts. This rivulet turns a number of mills, and sweeps past a beautiful little bleaching-green at the bottom of the town. Auchtermuchty is very irregularly built. Many of the houses are thatched and low, but a greater proportion are good sub-

stantial edifices, and occupy in some cases pleasant sites in the outskirts, amidst little gardens. The chief employment of the inhabitants is weaving cotton and linen goods. The workmen are generally well lodged in neat cottages on the road side. There is a flax spinning-mill, and a saw-mill. The town has three good inns, a branch bank, a saving's bank, and a variety of associations. The established church is an old respectable edifice with a spire, standing envired by the town. There are three dissenting places of worship. Auchtermuchty is a royal burgh, though destitute of the very transcendent, and in reality, the only valuable privilege of such a distinction, to wit, the interference in nominating a member of parliament. It is governed by three bailies, a treasurer, and fifteen councillors, in virtue of a charter of James IV.—Population of the town and parish in 1821, 2754.

AUCHTERTOUL, or more properly, AUCHTERTEEL, from its situation on a small rivulet called the Teel, which falls into the Firth of Forth, a parish in Fife, directly north of Aberdour. The village of Auchter-toul stands four miles north-west of Kirkaldy, on the Camilla loch, a small lake which feeds the above mentioned Teel.—Population in 1821, 536.

AUGUSTUS, (FORT) the central fort of a chain of three such establishments erected since the Revolution, across the Highlands, to overawe those inimical to the government. It is situated in the centre of a beautiful plain or opening in the hills, in the heart of Inverness-shire, at the western extremity of Loch Ness, and on the south bank of the Caledonian canal. The spot, from an early time, seems to have been occupied by a little hamlet, called Killcummin, or Killiewhemen, being so styled from its having been the burial-place of one of the great family of Cumin, which formerly held sway over the central Highlands. Fort Augustus has always been the weakest of the three forts mentioned. Hence it was easily taken and destroyed by the Highland insurgents in 1745, while Fort William, the only other then existing, held out successfully against the same assailants. Here the Duke of Cumberland established his camp after the battle of Culloden, making it the focus of that wide scene of devastation and cruelty which he conjured up around him, by way of punishing the Highlands for their attachment to an opposite

dynasty. The ruins of a sod-house, which he occupied personally, are still pointed out with inexpressible loathing by the natives. Fort Augustus resembles a gentleman's house more than a military strength, and is now garrisoned sufficiently by three veteran artillerymen, though capable of accommodating 400 soldiers. Having long since accomplished the purpose of its erection, like Fort George and Fort William, it is perfectly useless, and might very properly be sold by government.

AULD-DAVIE, a small tributary of the Ythan, Aberdeenshire.

AULDEARN, (anciently ERIN), a parish in the county of Nairn, with the Moray firth on its northern side, and the Nairn river and parish of Nairn on the west, occupying four miles along the coast. Near the sea lie two small lakes—loch Lity and loch Loy. Auld-earn village is situated twenty miles west of Elgin, and the same distance east of Inverness. It is a burgh of barony, and has several annual fairs. In the immediate neighbourhood of the village, is the scene of an important victory gained by the Marquis of Montrose, in 1645, over the covenanting forces.—Population in 1821, 1523.

AULDTOWN, a village in the parish of Loudon, district of Cunningham, Ayrshire, not far distant from Loudon hill.

AULTGRANDE, ALTGRAD, and often written only *Grad*, a river in Ross-shire which runs in a southerly direction a short but exceedingly troubled course, amidst terrific chasms and rocky dells, from its parent, loch Glass, to the upper and narrow portion of the Cromarty firth.

AULTMORE, a tributary rivulet of the Isla, Banffshire.

AULTRAN, a rivulet in Cromartyshire.

AVEN, or AVON, a tributary streamlet of the Spey, drawing its source from a small loch in the extreme south-westerly point of Banffshire, in Glen Aven, and the Forest of Glen Aven which are named from it, and increased by a number of small brooks on either side, especially the Lirot and Tervie, falls into the Spey at Inveraven.

AVEN or EVAN, (pronounced *Aivon*,) a considerable stream in the middle ward of Lanarkshire, rising in the high grounds on the borders of Ayrshire, and running through the valley to which it gives the name of Avendale, in a northerly direction; it is increased in its

course by the Givel, Calder, Lockart, Knipe, Pomilion, and many smaller rivulets, and finally issues into the Clyde, a little way above Hamilton Palace. The scenery of the vale of Avon is extremely fine for several miles above its confluence with the Clyde, being full of gorgeous old wood, and abounding in ancient and modern mansions, among which, the ruins of Cadyow, the first seat of the Hamilton family, is not the least conspicuous. The natural beauties of the district excited the poetic ardour of Burns in the composition of his song entitled "Evan Banks."

AVEN or AVON, a river which, throughout nearly its whole course, divides Stirlingshire from Linlithgowshire, and is crossed by the road from Edinburgh to Stirling at the village of Linlithgowbridge. About a mile up the vale from this point, the river is crossed by a conspicuous aqueduct bridge of the Union Canal, consisting of several tall arches. The Avon falls into the Firth of Forth, betwixt Grangemouth and Borrowstounness.

AVENDALE, or STRATHAVEN, the valley above noticed in the middle ward of Lanarkshire, and a parish, twelve miles in length, along both sides of the Aven, by about five or six in breadth, bounded by Kilbride on the north, and Muirkirk on the south. This beautiful inland parish derives its chief interest from historical associations. At its upper extremity, on an extensive heathy and verdant fell, was fought the battle of Drumclog, betwixt Colonel Graham of Claverhouse, and an armed congregation of Covenanters, on Sunday the 3d of June, 1679, in which the former was ingloriously defeated. Out of the immense waste, which is scarcely more irregular than the surface of the ocean when under the influence of a subsiding storm, the strange, wild, abrupt, craggy eminence, Loudon hill, rears itself, like a seal raising its inclined head above the waters. It was upon a small knoll, called the Harelaw, near Loudon hill, and which is now distinguished by a shepherd's house, that the conventicle of country people was held, which called forth the unfortunate visit of Colonel Graham, and the conflict took place upon a piece of ground directly betwixt the adjacent farm-steads of High Drumclog and Stobbieside, one mile west of the high road from Strathaven to Kilmarnock, and two miles east of Loudon hill. The Covenanters stood, at the moment they saw their enemies,

upon a field gently declining from Stobbieside towards a narrow marsh. The dragoons, who had ridden direct from Strathaven, came within sight of the insurgents on passing the farmstead of High Drumclog, and arriving at the ridge of a declivity corresponding to that upon which the others were posted. The encounter took place almost precisely as related in the tale of Old Mortality. After an ineffectual attempt to charge the insurgents across the intermediate morass, the dragoons fled, leaving thirty-six of their number on the field, while the loss of the successful party was only six. The latter, including William Dingwall, who had helped, a few days before, to assassinate the archbishop of St. Andrews, were buried in the church-yard of Strathaven, where a monument to the memory of this assassin, representing him as a martyr to the faith of Christ, yet remains, a curious memorial of the confusion which a time of civil strife introduces into moral phraseology. The insurgents afterwards moved down Avendale to Hamilton. The only town in the parish is Strathaven, an irregular old village, full of long lanes and short streets, in the midst of which stands the ruin of Avendale Castle, formerly a seat of the Hamilton family. The estate to which it belonged was created a barony in 1456, in favour of Andrew Stewart, grandson of Murdoch, Duke of Albany, and a distinguished statesman in that age, who hence received the title of Lord Avendale. The barony subsequently came into the Hamilton family, who still retain it, and appoint a bailie to govern the little burgh. Strathaven is supported chiefly by weaving cotton. It is also remarkable for rearing calves, the herbage around the town being of a fine quality and excellently adapted for improving the flesh and milk of cattle. In consequence of this "Stra'ven veal" has obtained the reputation of being the best in Scotland.—Population of the parish, including Strathaven, in 1821, 5030.

AVICH, (LOCH) a fresh water lake in Lorn, Argyshire, on the north of Loch Awe, into which its waters flow by a stream called Avich river. It is about eight miles in circumference, and its appearance is enriched by some beautiful little islands. It is sometimes called Loch Luina.

AVIEMORE, an inn in Morayshire, and a stage on the great Highland Road, distant about thirty miles from Inverness.



**AVOCH**, (pronounced **AUCH**.) a parish in that part of Ross-shire called the Black Isle, bordering on the Moray Firth, bounded on the north by Rosiemarkie, in which is situated Fortrose, and consisting chiefly of two ridges of hills, of a moderate altitude, and pretty broad on the top, running nearly parallel to each other, in a direction from east to west, with a gentle sloping vale on the north side of each, including the northern slope of the high hill of Mulbuy, and thus altogether presenting three banks or declivities to the beneficial influence of the southern sun. The village of Avoch stands on a considerable rivulet of the same name, which falls into the firth, called Avoch bay. The inhabitants of the district are chiefly supported by the excellent herring fishings in the sea at this place. The port at Avoch is visited by regular traders from London, Leith, Aberdeen, Dundee, &c.—Population in 1821, 1821.

**AMAN WATER**, a small tributary of the Annan, falling from the heights on the borders of Peebles-shire, and joining the Annan on its west bank below Moffat.

**AVONDOW** or **AVONDHU**, a name given to the river Forth, when composed of the water of Duchray and that from Loch Ard, until it enters the parish of Port of Men-tith, where it receives the name of Forth. It is so called from its black colour.

**AWE**, (**LOCH**) pronounced **O**, a fresh water lake in Argyleshire, extending thirty miles in length, and from one to two in breadth, dividing the district of Cowal from the south portion of Lorn, and abounding in lovely woody islets or *iushes*. Its most interesting part is from its northern extremity to the place where it makes its exit by the river Awe, which runs from its side in a north-westerly direction to Loch Etive, at Bunav Ferry. The name of one of its islands is Inishail, or "the beautiful island," on which at one time there was a convent of Cistercian Nuns, venerable from the sanctity of their lives, and the purity of their manners. At the reformation, when the innocent were involved with the guilty in the sufferings of the times, their house was suppressed, and the temporalities granted to Hay, Abbot of Inchaffray, who abjured his tenets and embraced the cause of the reformers. Public worship was performed in the chapel of this convent till the year 1736 ;

but a more commodious building having been then erected on the south side of the lake, it has since been entirely forsaken, and a small part of the ruin is now all that is visible. But that veneration which renders sacred to the Highlander the tomb of his ancestors, has yet preserved to the burying-ground its ancient sanctity. It is still used as a place of interment, and is approached by boats, whose dismal funeral procession, with the accompanying wail of the bag-pipe, is sufficiently productive of melancholy feelings. On the neighbouring isle of Fraoch Elan, "the isle of heather," the *Hesperides* of the land of Argyle, are still visible the castellated ruins of a hold of the Macnaughtans. It was given by Alexander III. 1276, to Gilbert Macnaughtan, the chief of his clan, on condition that he should entertain the King of Scotland whenever he passed that way ; and it is worthy of remark, that the proprietor, in 1745, influenced no doubt, as warmly by loyalty to the house of Stuart as a desire to fulfil the expression of the charter, actually made private preparations for entertaining *the Prince* in the castle of Fraoch Elan, had he passed in this direction. On one side of this beautiful island, the rock rises almost perpendicularly from the water. The lower part of the shore is embowered in tangled shrubs and old writhing trees. Above, the broken wall and only remaining gable of the castle looks out over the boughs ; and in the south side a large ash-tree grows from the foundations of what was once the hall, and overshadows the ruin with its branches. This, like all the other islands in Loch Awe, is the haunt of a variety of gulls and wild fowl, which come hither, a distance of twenty-six miles from the sea, to build nests and hatch their young. On the top of the remaining chimney of the castle, a water eagle long took up its family residence. There is another island called Inishconnel, lying amidst a cluster of other islets, on which there is also a ruin of a very strong castle, once a residence of the Argyle family. Near this lies Inish-erath, supposed to be the place to which the traitor Eraith beguiled Dura, as recounted in one of the songs of Selma, and in which there is also a burying-ground and the ruins of a chapel, all which relics are significant of the warlike and pious character of this district of Scotland, which, in reality, seems the wreck of a kingdom once inhabited

by a powerful race of people. At the east end of the lake, on a rocky point projecting into the water, stand the ruins of Kilchurn Castle, built in 1440, by the lady of Sir Colin Campbell, called the Black Knight of Rhodes, who, at the time, was engaged as a crusader, and was the ancestor of the Breadalbane family, by whom it was occupied as a seat. This is undoubtedly the stronghold which the novelist had in his eye in sketching the residence of the fictitious Duncan Campbell of Ardenvolr, in the tale of the Legend of Montrose. From this great seat of the clan Campbell, so distant from all other places, arose the proverb formerly used by persons of that name, in defiance of their neighbours, "It's a far cry to Loch O." The Highlanders of Argyleshire possess a curious tradition regarding the origin of Loch-awe, which has furnished a topic in one of the wild songs of Ossian. The circumstance is connected with the existence and death of a supernatural being, called by the country people *Calliach Bhere*, "the old woman." She is represented as having been a kind of female genie whose residence was on the highest mountains. It is said that she could step with ease and in a moment from one district to another; when offended, that she could cause the floods to descend from the mountains, and lay the whole of the low ground perpetually under water. Her race is described as having lived for an immemorable period near the summit of the vast mountain of Cruachan, and to have possessed a multitude of herds in the vale at its foot. *Calliach Bhere* was the last of her line, and, like that of her ancestors, her existence was blended with a fatal fountain which lay in the side of her native mountain, and had been committed to the charge of her family since its first existence. It was their duty at evening to cover the well with a large flat stone, and at morning to remove it again. This ceremony was to be performed before the setting and rising of the sun, that his last beam might not die upon the waters, and that his first ray should illuminate their bosom. If this care was neglected a fearful and untold doom was denounced to be the punishment of the omission. When the father of *Calliach Bhere* died, he committed the office to his daughter, and declared to her, in a solemn charge, the duty and the fatality of the sacred spring. For many years the solitary woman attended it without intermission;

but on one unlucky evening, spent with the fatigues of the chase and the ascent of the mountain, she sat down to rest beside the fountain, and wait for the setting of the sun, and falling asleep did not awake until next morning. When she arose she looked abroad from the hill; the vale had vanished beneath her, and a wide and immeasurable sheet of water was all which met her sight. The neglected well had overflowed while she slept; the glen was changed into a lake; the hills into islets; and her people and her cattle had perished in the deluge. The *Calliach* took but one look over the ruin which she had caused: the spell which bound her existence was loosened with the waters, and she sunk and expired beside the spring. From that day the waters remained upon the vale, and formed the lake which was afterwards called *Loch Awe*.

A Y R S H I R E or AIRSHIRE, an extensive county on the western coast of the Lowlands of Scotland, stretching upwards of seventy miles along the shore of the firth of Clyde, from Kelly-burn on the north, to Galloway-burn, which enters Loch Ryan on the south. It is bounded on the north and north-east by the county of Renfrew; on the east by the counties of Lanark and Dumfries; by the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright on the south-east; and on the south by Wigtonshire. In figure the county resembles a crescent with the hollow presented to the sea. The middle part is broadest, and may extend to twenty-five miles across. At the two ends the shire diminishes almost to a point, or at least to a few miles in breadth. The whole county contains a superficies of 1060 square miles, or 665,600 statute acres, which, by the latest census of population, gives about 124 persons to a square mile. In Celtic times the county was divided into three large divisions: Carrick, lying on the southern side of the Doon; Kyle, lying between the rivers Doon and Irvine, but divided into two sections, namely King's Kyle, lying on the south, and Kyle Stewart on the north side of the river Ayr; and Cunningham, comprehending the whole of the county north of the river Irvine. Whatever may have been the ancient authorities corresponding with these divisions, they were superseded by the statute abolishing the heritable jurisdictions. By a recent calculation it appears that the extent of the several kinds of soil in Ayrshire is as follows: of clay soil 261,960 acres · of

sand or light soil 120,110 acres; and of moss and moorlands 283,530 acres. About a half of the whole is now under cultivation. The most fertile part of the shire is the great vale of Cunningham, which is comparatively level, and comprises 244 square miles and sixteen parishes. Kyle contains twenty-one parishes, with a superficies of 403 square miles. It possesses much valuable land towards the coast, but its interior lies high, and is a rough mountainous territory. Carrick comprises 393 square miles, and only nine parishes. It is a hilly wild region throughout, and is only of value or interest in its northern angle betwixt the rivers Doon and Girvan, which form a sort of *Delta* with the sea. The whole district of Ayrshire is shut out in a general sense on its eastern boundary from the adjacent counties by high ridgy land, and with little variation the surface inclines either to the sea or to the rivers which flow towards it. From the narrowness of the country and its unequal surface, there are no large rivers in Ayrshire, but they are very numerous; no county, indeed, seems to abound so much in streams. There are only six rivers of any note. From north to south there occur successively the Rye water; the Irvine, increased by the Kilmarnock waters; the water of Ayr, which is the largest; the Doon; the Girvan; and the Stinchar. None of its mountains deserve particular notice. Excepting in Carrick the hills are not remarkable for height. The coast on the two extremities is generally high, rocky and dangerous in the offing, and possesses but a very few good harbours. In the centre, the beach is sandy and so shallow that it is equally disadvantageous in navigation. From these circumstances, more particularly described under different heads, Ayrshire is not and never will be a county having an extensive import or export trade by sea. The dangers of the "Carrick shore,"—which is assailed by all the weight and force of the Atlantic, enhanced in violence by being directed through the channel betwixt Scotland and Ireland, are too well known to be here minutely detailed, and have more than once furnished a theme to excite the poetry of Burns. There are a number of fresh water lakes in the shire, principally in Carrick, of little moment, the most extensive being Loch Doon, from whence the Doon river flows. Ayrshire is possessed of inexhaustible fields of coal, quarries of free-

stone, and mines of ironstone; with several rich ores of lead and copper. Marble has been found, and black-lead has been discovered, as well as gypsum and marle. Near Wallace-town there is a quarry of black fire-proof stone, which is carried into the neighbourhood and abroad for making ovens. On the river Ayr there is a quarry of whet-stone, which has been exported in great quantities. In such a country there must exist many petrifications. In the midst of so many minerals, it is to be expected that there will be many springs, impregnated by them; and, of course, almost every parish has its appropriate mineral water, though none have risen to the dignity of *spas*. Before noticing the state of agriculture and trade in this important county, it may be of use to give a glance at its early history, as well as its rise into a state of prosperity. In common with the other districts in this part of Scotland, Ayrshire was originally inhabited by the British tribe called the *Damnii*, a branch of the Celtic nation, who survived the period of the Roman yoke, and were, in the course of time, overrun and amalgamated with the *Scoto-Irish* from Cantire. In 750, these again were partly conquered by a body of *Northumbrians*, who settled in Kyle. The overthrow of the *Picts* by Kenneth in 843, procured the suppression of the various contending septs in the district, and made the whole an integral portion of the Scottish nation. From 843 to 1097 the inhabitants of Ayrshire were governed as a Celtic people, upon Celtic principles. The accession of Edgar, in 1097, is the date of a new era in Scottish history. The jurisprudence of the country was changed, and an active colonization began, which filled every district with a new people from England. Barons sprung up, who built castles and churches, and towns arose with mercantile inhabitants. Notwithstanding many alterations of a foreign quality, it is worthy of remark that Gaelic was spoken in Ayrshire at the end of five centuries from 1097. The nobles who settled and acquired land in the district were Hugh Morville, who came into Scotland, under David I.; became constable of Scotland, and acquired a grant of Cunningham. Under him settled as his vassals many persons from England, and from one of these sprung the family of Loudon, as well as many families of the name of Cunningham. The numerous



family of the Roses also settled here in a similar manner. The family of Montgomery came originally from Shropshire, and settled in Renfrewshire before they became distinguished in this shire. The Campbells, who by marriage came into the family of Loudon, and acquired the title, were from Argyle, and were not very ancient. The Boyds were another people who settled in Ayrshire, but they cannot show very distinctly either the origin of their name or family. The Kennedies, who were raised to an earldom in 1509, were of Irish origin, and long held a very powerful sway in Carrick. There were other families settled in the county of nearly equal rank, but who were either not so ancient or who have left fewer descendants. Of these may be noticed, the Cochrans, the Colvilles, the Stewarts, the Kerrs, the de la Chambres, the Dunlops, the Crichtons, and the Dalrymples. Ayrshire was the scene of perpetual turmoil during the wars of Bruce and Edward. The son of the first Bruce marrying the Countess of Carrick, became Earl of Carrick in her right, and it was their son who, on the expulsion of Baliol, formed pretensions to the throne, which he obtained by his fortitude and prudence. Ayrshire had thus the honour of giving birth to the illustrious restorer of the Scottish monarchy. Some of the singular exploits of Wallace, in supporting the national independence, were performed in Ayrshire, from which it has additional honour. When Robert III., in 1404, established the principality of Scotland, as an appanage, for his eldest son, like that of Wales of the eldest sons of English sovereigns, he annexed to it the barony of Cunningham, the barony of Kyle Stewart, the lands of Kyle Regis (or King's Kyle), the smaller Cumbray island, and the whole of the earldom of Carrick. Almost no division of Scotland was so long under the torments of the baronial system as Ayrshire. For several centuries the chiefs were perpetually engaged in feuds and rebellions, and so weak were the laws that it was seldom redress or punishment followed. The Boyds of Kilmarnock, and the Dalrymples; the Campbells and the Colvilles; and the houses of Eglinton and Glencairn, had their respective quarrels of long standing, which occasionally ended in the most sanguinary slaughters. We find that a great proportion of these disturbances arose from contests

regarding heritable jurisdictions, such as stewardships and bailiwicks of particular districts. Besides the feuds of these doughty barons, the country was frequently distracted by the pride or the crimes of the Kennedies. So late as the reign of James VI. this potent clan was involved in a feud of more than ordinary importance, which originated in the violent and cruel treatment of Allan Stewart, the commendator of Crossraguell, in 1570, by the Earl of Cassillis and his brother Thomas Kennedy of Culzean. In the months of August and September in that year, these monsters, with a cruelty almost unexampled in Christendom, seized the above Stewart, in order to make him give leases of part of the property of the monastery, and, on the failure of fair means, to accomplish their ends, they put him to the torture by placing his person over a blazing fire. The resolution which enabled the commendator to bear repeated applications of this odious torture rather than resign the property he had legally acquired, (or, at the least, acquired by a process then considered sufficiently correct), is recorded in very eloquent terms by the historian of the house of Kennedy, and leads us to give the utmost credit to the rectitude of purpose and strength of mind of the unfortunate victim. When Kennedy, the laird of Bargenny, heard of this treatment of his friend, he obtained the authority of government to liberate the commendator, under pain of rebellion. As the Earl disobeyed this charge, the laird assembled his retainers, and took the earl's castle of Dunure, wherein Stewart was confined. The Earl, enraged at this capture, assembled his vassals at Carrick, and in West Galloway, and besieged his own castle of Dunure, which was bravely defended by Bargeny, who, by the authority of government, called out the king's lieges in Kyle and Cunningham to his aid. This caused the Earl to raise the siege, and the gallant Bargeny kept possession of the castle for some time. It however gave rise to a feud between Bargeny and the head of the Kennedies, which remained unextinguished for many years, and produced at last a battle in Carrick, in 1601, between the Earl of Cassillis and Gilbert Kennedy of Bargeny, in which the latter was killed, and which subsequently caused the assassination of the Earl's uncle. A subordinate feud rose between Sir Thomas Kennedy and John Mure of Auchin-drain, which led to the murder of the former,

and to the execution of the latter and his sons. The feud which had lasted so long between the families of Eglinton and Glencairn, produced many acts of violence, and in 1586, terminated in the atrocious murder of Hugh Earl of Eglinton, by the Cunninghams of Robertland, at the private instance of Glencairn, the son of that earl who obtained so much distinction in the history of the reformation. The laxity of the administration of James VI. suffered this infamous matter to be remitted, and the earl's friends to be released from the pains of rebellion awarded against them. The vexations which the people of Ayrshire so long suffered by such an ill organized system, seems to have impressed them with an extraordinary warm desire for those political liberties which they believed were to flow from the institution of the Covenant. The consequence was, that during the heats of the seventeenth century, few took so active a share in the insurrections which were opposed to the royal authority. In 1666, the county contributed its people and its purse, towards the unhappy route at Rullion Green. A committee of that base junto, the privy council, sat at Ayr, in 1678, for directing the military execution to its proper objects. By way of spoiling the land on a great scale, the Highland host was let loose on this as well as other parts in the west, whereby the county, according to Wodrow, lost the value of L.137,499 Scots. In July 1680, a conflict occurred at Airds-moss, wherein several insurgents were taken, and the rebellion on this occasion quelled. Proceedings of this disagreeable nature induced a ready accession to the government of William III., and the conduct of the people who went armed to Edinburgh to wait upon the Estates, was very magnanimous. On the 6th of April 1689, they received thanks from the convention for their seasonable services, and they were offered some remuneration, but they would receive none, saying, that they came to save and serve their country, but not to enrich themselves at the nation's expense. It need hardly be mentioned, that the turmoils which had from the very first kept Ayrshire in a warlike attitude, and ever ready for tidings of disaster and spoliation, had the natural effect of keeping its agricultural capacities long shut up, and its energies of a useful tendency long untried. It was not till the lapse of about seventy years after the swords of the Ayrshire men had been return-

ed to their sheaths, that the spirit of a genial improvement began to operate, in developing the latent capabilities of the country. The inhabitants sat for a very long period in a state of apathetic indifference to the comforts and conveniences of a new order of things. Till about the middle of last century there was scarcely a tangible trace of the least improvement. The farm houses continued to be mere hovels; having an open hearth, or fire-place, in the middle of the floor; the dunghill at the door; the cattle starving; and the people wretched by the effects of poor fare and poor clothing: There were no fallows, continues an intelligent author from whom we quote; no green crops; no artificial grass; no carts or waggons; no straw yards; few or no enclosures; and hardly a potato, or any esculent root. The farms were small, and generally divided between the outfield and infield. The one received the whole manure; the other was almost relinquished in despair. The year 1757 has been deemed the epoch of efficient improvements; being also the epoch of the settlement of Margaret, Countess of Loudon, in Sorn Castle. This uncommon and spirited woman, the daughter and wife of an earl, who, in her younger days, had adorned courts by her elegance, in her widowhood sat down in a solitary castle, amidst rudeness and ignorance, and, by great assiduity, encouraged, by precept and example, the agricultural improvements of the district. In a short time the nobility and gentry of Ayrshire began in earnest to improve their estates, upon systematic principles, under the skilful direction of intelligent stewards. Farmers were even invited by them, from the more southern shires, to show the husbandmen the practice of the best principles of genuine farming. The clergy, also, much to their credit, taught their parishioners how much they might benefit their families by departing from old prejudices, and adopting new knowledge. The landlord and tenants now began to drain their fields, which were overcharged with moisture; to apply much lime, as the most efficacious manure; and to cultivate grass rather than corn, in so wet a climate. It is not the duty of the topographer to detail step by step the progress of agricultural improvement. It is his more delightful task to mention the result of an honourable course of industry exerted on the soil. The cultivation of grasses, and the peculiarity of

the climate, have induced the farmers of Ayrshire, to carry the practice of the dairy beyond example in Scotland, and nearly equal to that of England. The value of these dairies in milk, butter, cheese, and cattle, is very considerable, and on this account Ayrshire may now be called the Cheshire of Scotland. With agricultural improvement came a variety of excellent roads through the county, which were much wanted, and these have been followed, in recent times by the laying down of several railways, for the transport of coals and heavy goods. At the same time that agricultural improvement took place, a spirit for manufacturing arose to supersede the homely arts of a domestic fabrication of woollen and linen cloths. Every thing conspired to render the establishment of manufactories easy and lucrative. Fuel was in abundance; the necessaries of life were plentiful; the materials for building were at hand; the channels of communication were open and free; the materials of manufacture were either produced in the district, or easily to be obtained; the vicinity of such towns as Glasgow and Paisley, inspired all orders with industry, and supplied them with employment. The useful manufacture of stockings, carpets, cloths, and bonnets, extended itself to different corners of the shire, and in particular, to Kilmarnock, Dalmellington, and Cumnock. The business of a dyer and fuller was introduced everywhere. The manufacture of linen has not been attended with the same success. Unless it be the making of thread, goods of this nature are not made to a great extent. The cotton manufacture was introduced in 1787, about the same time it was established at Glasgow and Paisley. The works at Catrine are the principal in this line. In the same year great iron works were established at Muirkirk with much advantage. One of the principal causes of so much prosperity and improvement, was the establishment of banks. The first was settled in 1763, by John M<sup>c</sup>Adam and Company, and it was followed by the famous bank of Douglas, Heron, and Company, known by the name of the Ayr Bank. This bank was settled in 1769, and it only lasted till 1772. By gross mismanagement and ignorance of banking business, its directors brought ruin on the shareholders, who were of the most opulent and dignified ranks in the country; but the public

lost nothing. They rather gained by the imprudent liberality of the bank, which supplied the country gentlemen, farmers, traders, and manufacturers, with capital. Upon the dissolution of the Ayr Bank, another on a better organization was begun, under the firm of Hunter and Company, to which was soon added a branch of the Bank of Scotland. By these aids to a country in a low condition, and all the other means since adopted by the respectable and active inhabitants of the district, common to the rest of Scotland, the county may now be considered, in the aggregate, as in a secure state of agricultural prosperity, and commercial wealth. Ayrshire contains only two royal burghs, Irvine and Ayr, which contribute two-fifths of a member of parliament. Of thriving and populous towns and villages the county has a great number, as, Largs, Beith, Ardrossan, Saltcoats, Kilwinning, Kilmarnock, Mauchline, Catrine, Tarbolton, Old Cumnock, New Cumnock, Muirkirk, Maybole, Girvan, Colmonell, Ballantrae, &c. none of which has any parliamentary representation. The whole of Ayrshire was formerly comprehended in the bishoprick of Glasgow, and it formed three deaneries, corresponding with the three divisions of Cunningham, Kyle, and Carrick. The forty-six parishes in the county, with the addition of one from the county of Bute, and the loss of two, which have been joined to Stranraer presbytery, now form two presbyteries, in the Synod of Ayr and Glasgow. The county has only one chapel of ease, but it possesses about thirty meeting-houses belonging to the more rigid presbyterian communions, and to the Relief body. As marking the religious character of the district, it may be noticed, that it does not comprehend a single Episcopal chapel. By the latest county roll, Ayrshire had two hundred and seven freeholders, who elect a member of parliament.

The chief seats in Ayrshire are *Kelburn House*, Earl of Glasgow; *Eglinton Castle*, Earl of Eglinton; *Culzean Castle*, Earl of Cassilis; *Loudon Castle*, Marchioness of Hastings; *Dalquharran*, Kennedy; *Blairquhan*, Hunter Blair, Bart.; *Barganey*, Hamilton Dalrymple, Bart.; *Fullerton House*, Duke of Portland; *Dumfries House*, Marquis of Bute; *Auchinleck*, Boswell, Bart.; *Barshimming*, Miller, Bart.; *Kilherran*, Fergusson,



Bart. ; *Kilbirnie Castle*, uninhabited ; *Logan House*, Alison ; *Auchincruive*, Oswald ; *Craufurdland*, Craufurd ; *Craigie*, Campbell ; *Rosemont*, Fullarton ; *Brisbane*, Brisbane ; *Sorn Castle*, Somerville ; *Ballochmyle*, Alexander ; *Fairley Castle*, Cunningham, Bart. ; *Sundrum*, Hamilton, &c.

Table of heights in Ayrshire :

	Feet above the sea.
Knock Dolton, . . .	930
Knocknunan, . . .	1540
Carleton, . . .	1554
Knockdow, . . .	1554
Cairntable, . . .	1650
Knockdolian, . . .	2000

Population in 1821, males 61,077, females 66,222 ; total 127,299.

A Y R or A I R, a river in Ayrshire, falling into the sea at the town to which it gives its name, rising in the high grounds which bound the shire on the east from Lanarkshire, and pursuing a course to the sea on the west, nearly at right angles with the line of coast. It crosses the county at its broadest part, and divides it into two nearly equal portions ; the volume of its waters is not large, and is of no use in navigation, but it supplies an adequate supply of fish of various kinds. It is remarkable for its clearness, and from such a distinction, has been endowed with the name of *Air*, a word in the British tongue signifying brightness. It produces some fine yellowish stones, suitable for whetstones, which are exported in considerable quantities.

A Y R or A I R, a parish in Ayrshire, including the old parish of Alloway, which was annexed to it in 1690, is bounded on the west by the firth of Clyde, on the north by the river Ayr, on the east by the parishes of Coyleston and Dalrymple, and on the south by the Doon. The land rises very gradually from the sea-shore to the western boundary. Near the sea the soil is naturally a light shifting sand, which has, however, in most cases been reclaimed by means of inclosures. The holms on the Ayr and the Doon, and the stripes of land along the small burns which intersect the parish are in general fertile. Originally the whole of the land was either comprised within the "common good" of the burgh of Ayr, or the barony of Alloway, which held of it. The soil seems cultivated to the height of its capability.

A Y R or A I R, a royal burgh, the capital of Ayrshire and the parish of Ayr, is situated in the north-west angle of the parish, where the river of the same name flows past it on the north into the sea. It is distant seventy-six miles west-south-west of Edinburgh, twelve south-south-west of Kilmarnock, and thirty-four south-south-west of Glasgow. The spot has been inhabited from a very remote antiquity. It was the site of a Roman station, and it is generally understood that a hamlet remained here up to the reign of William the Lion, in 1197, when that monarch engrafted a new town upon the older settlement ; indeed this is tolerably evident from the words of the account of its establishment found in the Chronicle of Melrose, "*Factum est novum oppidum inter Don et Ar,*" which implies that there was then an *old* town of Ayr. The object of William in patronizing the erection of a new town at the mouth of the Ayr river, seems to have been the cultivation of the land between the waters of Doon and Ayr, which was at that period in its pristine wild woodland condition. So well did the settlers execute their task, that not a century later we find legislative measures rendered necessary to prevent the sand, which was no longer fixed by trees, from overwhelming the town. About the year 1202, William constituted the town a royal burgh. The ancient church of Ayr was probably founded at the same time with the town ; and it was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, who was regarded as the patron saint of the town till the period of the Reformation. The parish attached to the church was an independent rectory, till the fourteenth century, when it became a prebendal benefice of Glasgow, and was served by a vicar or curate. The church had also a number of chaplains to officiate at the different altars, with a number of choristers, or singing boys, and an organist at their head, who played on the organ, sung in the choir, and who taught a singing-school in the town. The four principal altars in the church of Ayr, were those dedicated to the Holy Trinity, to the Holy Cross, to the Holy Blood, and to the Virgin Mary : There were other five altars of less importance, dedicated to St. Michael, to St. Nicholas, to St. Peter, to St. Niman, and a fifth, which was the foundation and property of the craftsmen of the town, dedicated to St. Anna, St Eloy, and other saints who were the patrons of the trades.

The Reformation, of course, swept out these popish insignia, but before this period the church was the theatre of several stirring scenes. In particular, on the 16th of April 1315, or the Sunday before the festival of St. James, a parliament was held in it which fixed the succession to the Scottish throne in the family of Bruce. James IV. was often at Ayr, and made numerous offerings in St. John's kirk. In 1497 his treasurer gave twenty shillings to say *a trentale of masses of St. John* for the king. Besides this church there were two monasteries in the town, one of Dominican, or Preaching, or Blackfriars, founded in 1230 by Alexander II. ; and another of Franciscan or Grayfriars, founded in 1472, by the inhabitants of the town, in which there was a statue of the Virgin, famed for the miracles it wrought. The convent of the Blackfriars, with their church and gardens, was situated on the side of a lane called the *Friars' Vennel*, and they had a pigeon-house in the vicinity. Not a vestige of these edifices remains. The convent of the Grayfriars stood near that of the Blackfriars. It is also entirely gone, and on its site the parish church was built in 1654. At an early period there had been a fortlet at Ayr, which by additions was made a place of some strength, while the war raged between the Edwards and the Bruces. In July 1298, it was burnt by Bruce on hearing of the loss of the battle of Falkirk; but being again repaired by the English in 1307, it gave a place of refuge and defence to Ralph de Morthermer who had been defeated by Bruce. Ayr being an important point of concentration on the west, it was held with great tenacity by Edward. According to Blind Harry, a numerous body of English of rank, having met here in a house called the *Barns of Ayr*, they were attacked by Wallace in the night, who set fire to the buildings and consumed the whole in the flames. Tradition still points out the spot where the barns stood; and a farm on the heights of Craigie, called *Burn-weel*, is said to derive its name from the hero's exhortation to the flames to do their duty, as he turned to take the last look of the conflagration. The town of Ayr was in these times exposed to great danger from the blowing of the sand by violent winds. This appears to have created great alarm during the reign of Robert II., when the bones of the cemetery of St. John were exposed by the

blowing away of the soil. In order to incite the ingenuity and exertion of individuals to stop this ravage, Robert II., in 1380, granted a charter to any one, who would prevent the blowing of the sand, the right of property of all the waste land, where the sand should be settled, and the place rendered habitable. At an early period the burgh of Ayr attained to a considerable degree of opulence. We find that early in the sixteenth century the guild brethren carried on a regular trade on the coasts of France, in their own vessels. Some of the more enterprising attempted to dispose of their wines to the chiefs of Cantire; and a process is recorded in the books of the burgh, which was raised at the instance of one of the traders against one MacIan, who had been for years in the habit of receiving wine from him, but had never paid for the liquors. It seems that the merchant on his last voyage to Cantire, refused to have any more dealings with such a customer, whereupon, according to Highland rules of justice, MacIan seized the whole of his cargo. The case being called in court, we are told a "fairspeaker" appeared on behalf of the thief; nevertheless, a sentence was properly given against him. How the payment was obtained is unknown. After this no more is heard of the Cantire trade, in the records of the town. The fatal battle of Flodden was disastrous to Ayr and the adjacent country. Some of the best nobles in the shire were slain, with the provost of the town and the flower of the inhabitants. Such losses were rendered more unfortunate by the criminal ambition of many surviving families of rank, who violently took possession of the property of their deceased neighbours, and it was with difficulty that the privy council dislodged them. It appears from the burgh records that in the year 1519, Maister Gawane Ross, one of the chaplains of St. John's church, received a salary to officiate as burgh schoolmaster. This is one of the earliest instances of provision being made by magistrates for the instruction of the community found on record, though certainly much posterior to that of Aberdeen. That there had been some species of schools in Ayr, even so far back as the thirteenth century, not many years after the establishment of the town, is evident from the chartulary of the abbey of Paisley, wherein is recorded the settlement of a law-suit, in 1224, in pursuance of a mandate of the

’ope, by the deans of Carrick and Cunningham, “et magister scholarum de Are.” As marking the state of manners in the sixteenth century, it is worth while to introduce a list of the goods of a citizen of the town of Ayr, in the year 1548, as stated in the records of the burgh:—“Ane fedder bed, bovster, shete, and playd; ane furrit cussat gown; ane dowblat of worsat; ane pair of brown [hose]; ane ledderan cote; and ane irne ———; quhilk entendis in hale to viij lib. iij s. iiij d. Ane black cote with slevis; ane black bonit; ane pair of taffete gartains; ane serk sewit with black werk; ane nycht curtain, ane belt of taffete, ane furnish whingear, and ane purse: ane stele jack; ane stele bonit, with ane black cording and tippat; ane spere; ane bow of yew, with ane arrow bag; ane cross bow, with vindas and ganzeis; ane brasin chandeair; ane sword and ane bucklare; ane pair of blankattis of Irche playdis; and ane lyming towall.” The town of Ayr took an early and decided part in the Reformation, but not to the foolish extent of destroying the ancient church. About a century later, when Cromwell overran Scotland, he fixed upon Ayr as the site of one of the four forts, which he built to command the country. To the horror of the people, he took possession of the church, which he converted into a storehouse; and built, at a vast expense, a regular fortification around it. This fortification enclosed an area of ten or twelve acres, and was surrounded by a wet ditch, which had a draw-bridge over it on the north side next the town. Being thus deprived of a place of worship, the inhabitants were assessed for the building of a new church, and to appease discontent, Cromwell granted 1000 merks, to aid in the undertaking. As already noticed, the new church was built on the site of the convent of the Grayfriars. It cost altogether, L.20,827, 1s. Scots. After the Restoration, the Earl of Eglinton obtained a grant of Cromwell’s fort, which was called the Citadel, and included the church of St. John. This grant was made to compensate the Earl for the loss he said he had sustained during the Commonwealth. The property afterwards passed into the family of Cassilis. The church of St. John was allowed to fall into ruins; but the cemetery belonging to it was still used as a burying-place in the eighteenth century. The tower of the ecclesiastical edifice, which has survived so many civil broils, now stands

alone, in the midst of the nearly obliterated ramparts. Within the same enclosure may also be seen a long vaulted passage, now an ale-cellar, which formerly served as a covered way leading into the fort. Upon a mound not far from either of these edifices near the shore, once stood the castle of Ayr, formerly alluded to. The town of Ayr forms a tolerably regular parallelogram, with one side presented to the left bank of the river Ayr, and the west end verging on the sea. A water-mill at the head of the town, and a coal pit at the very mouth of the river may be considered as marking the utmost extent of the town from west to east. The harbour extends up the river about half this distance. At a few yards above the spot where the quay terminates stands the *New*, and two hundred yards further up is the *Old Bridge*. A wide and handsome street called the Sandgate extends from the New Bridge at right angles with the river. At a point in this street, about a hundred yards from the bridge, where once stood the town cross, the High Street commences, and stretches in the same direction as the river, conforming to its sinuosities towards the town head. At a short distance from its extremity it separates into two branches; the one leading to the east, the other to the south-east. From the termination of the latter, a back lane leads westward down to Barnes Street, which runs parallel to the main street, and terminates in an elegant square, called Wellington Square, which also receives the termination of the Sandgate. This is figuratively, as well as literally the “west end” of the town. The houses in the square, and in one or two unfinished streets adjacent, are built in a style of modest elegance. In the old part of the town also good houses are occasionally met with. The principal streets have side pavement. The two thoroughfares which penetrate the town from the bridges, branch off into three roads leading southward, and one eastward up the river. Bordering on those to the south there are some fine pleasure grounds, villas, and gardens. One of the chief public establishments in Ayr is the Academy, which is a handsome building in an airy situation near the citadel. It is under the government of a chartered company, and is managed by directors. There are five teachers; one for Latin and Greek, one for French and other modern languages, one for arithmetic, one for



writing and drawing, and one for English. At the head of the institution is a rector, who also teaches mathematics, geography, and natural science. The academy is attended by children for the purpose of obtaining elementary instruction, and also by young men, with a view to preparing themselves for the universities. It is also attended by many who wish to have the grounds of a liberal education, without prosecuting studies at college, and in this and other respects the academy of Ayr has obtained a well-merited reputation. The character of the town, as a place of education, is enhanced by the possession of several well-conducted ladies' and boys' boarding schools. Another public building, recently erected at a considerable expense, is what is termed the County Buildings. They form the side of Wellington Square next the sea, and contain extensive accommodation for the circuit and provincial courts, and the various local authorities. There is also a large hall occasionally used for public dinners, and as a ball-room. The jail stands behind these buildings towards the sea. It is a well arranged and well managed establishment. A very elegant Town-house has just been erected at the junction of the main street with the Sandgate, and possesses a spire of 218 feet in height, after a design by Mr. Thomas Hamilton, which is considered the finest structure of the kind in the west of Scotland. A little below where the main street branches into two, stands the Wallace Tower, formerly a defence to one of the town gates. This antique edifice, which, every one will remember, is alluded to by Burns, is at present undergoing repair upon the principle of the Highlander's gun, and is to be raised to the height of 120 feet. The Auld and New Brigs of Ayr must be familiar to the readers of Burns. The Auld Brig is said to have been built so far back as the reign of Alexander III. It is like all old bridges, very narrow, and consists of several low-bowed arches. It must be mentioned, with whatever regret, that, notwithstanding the manful boast made by the ancient structure, in the poem, regarding its strength and durability, it has been necessary to reduce it from a carriage-way to a mere conveniency for foot passengers, on account of some apprehensions entertained regarding its capability of supporting any considerable weight. The New Brig is a more commodious and elegant

structure, crossing the river, as already noticed, about two hundred yards below the former. The citizens of Ayr are mainly indebted for it to the patriotic exertions of the late John Ballantyne, Esq. provost of the town, an intimate friend of Burns, and in whose house the poet wrote the clever *jeu-d'esprit*, in which the two structures are made to canvass their respective merits in so amusing a manner. The cross of Ayr, an elegant structure in the form of a hexagon, which stood at the western extremity of the main street, was removed in 1788, in consequence of the improvements attendant on the erection of the New Bridge. The ancient gates at the two extremities of the town had been removed a generation earlier, though spacious enough to occasion no obstruction.

So fades, so perishes, grows dim and dies,  
All that the world is proud of.

The cottage in which Burns was born is situated in the way-side about a mile and a half from Ayr. It is, as the poet has described it, "an auld clay biggin," consisting only in two apartments. The edifice was constructed by his father's own hands; and such was its original frailness, that a part of the walls gave way a few days after the poet was born. It is now the property of the incorporation of shoemakers at Ayr, and let by them, along with a small piece of ground adjacent, which formed the whole of William Burness's farm, to a man who uses it as a house of public entertainment. Strangers are shown a recess in the wall of the meaner apartment, which contained the bed in which Robert Burns was born. The scenery of Tam o' Shanter lies in the immediate neighbourhood of the cottage.—The trade of the port of Ayr, from the *bar* at the harbour, and shallowness of the water, which never rises more than twelve feet, is limited to exportation and importation in small vessels. In these, of which there are upwards of sixty belonging to the place, an extensive export of coal, iron, brown paint, coal tar, casks, lamp black, soaper's salts and water of Ayr stone, and an import of hides, tallow, beef, butter, barley, yarn, linen, spars, deals, hemp and iron, from South America, the colonies, and Ireland are carried on. Two reflecting light-houses are erected to guide the entrance to the harbour. During the summer months there is a regular steam-boat conveyance to and from Glasgow, and there are regular

traders with Glasgow, Greenock, Liverpool, and the Isle of Man. There is a regular daily communication by coaches with Glasgow and Edinburgh. Ayr supports a single newspaper called the Ayr Advertiser, which is published weekly, on Thursday. The town possesses two native banking establishments and a branch of the Bank of Scotland. The streets and shops are lighted by gas, which is manufactured by a joint-stock company established in 1826. Ayr has a small, neat theatre, which is opened occasionally. There are annual horse-races, which are generally good, and attract spectators and visitors from a very great distance. The excellence of the races, we believe, has in a great measure to be attributed to the exertions of the "Western meeting." The Caledonian Hunt sometimes meets here, and there is a subscription pack of harriers kept by a number of gentlemen in the town and neighbourhood. The Ayr troop of yeomanry cavalry, not having been disbanded, musters here annually. Besides the church built in 1654, which is a plain Gothic edifice, standing a little way above the old bridge, in the midst of the parochial burying-ground, there is a more modern church in the town at the front of the old fort, near the tower of St. John's. The charge of these places of worship is collegiate; the clergyman who officiates in the one church in the forenoon, performing the service in the other in the afternoon. There are three meeting-houses of presbyterian dissenters, one of methodists, one of moravians, and one of independents, and a Roman Catholic chapel; but some of these are built on the opposite side of the river, in the district of Newton-upon-Ayr. Ayr is the seat of a presbytery of the established church. The fast days of the kirk are the Thursdays before the fourth Sundays of April and September. Ayr has numerous charitable institutions. There is a poor-house of great utility, assisted by funds and donations. There is a sailors' society, on the principles of a friendly institution, which was established in 1581. A merchant society, instituted in 1655 has a fund for decayed members, widows, and orphans. On the scheme of a wide and mutual friendly association, there is the Ayr Universal Society, which is of much benefit. Besides these useful institutions, there is an establishment of great value, called the Ayr, Newton, and Wallace-town Dispensary, which was instituted in 1817,

for dispensing medicine and medical advice to the indigent sick, and inoculating children. Subscribers paying annually 10s. 6d. each, are entitled to recommend one patient successively. It is under a committee of management. The town has an excellent and extensive subscription library. Several years ago a very excellent mechanics' institution with a library, was established, which is now in a flourishing condition, and is of great benefit to the working and other classes. As a royal burgh, Ayr is governed by a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and ten merchant and two trades councillors. There are nine incorporated trades. We find that prior to 1507, the bailies of Ayr were called aldermen, which was the case with the magistrates of several other towns. The burgh joins with Irvine, Rothesay, Inverary, and Campbelton, in electing a member of parliament. Ayr is a town in which the Circuit Court of Justiciary is held. The town has a good weekly market on Friday, with a subordinate one on Tuesday. A cattle market is held on the latter day, and there are three annual fairs. The inhabitants of this ancient provincial town are characterized as being of a liberal temperament, hospitable, and intelligent. Of late there has been an influx of economising landed proprietors into the town, who form a sort of aristocracy, and give an air of fashion to the place. At present extensive improvements are carrying on, which promise, ere long, to leave few traces of "Auld Ayr," though we believe the town is still as remarkable, as in the days of Burns, for

"—— honest men and bonnie lasses."

Population of the burgh and parish in 1821, 7455.

AYR, (NEWTON UPON) a parish and town in Ayrshire, lying on the right bank of the river of Ayr, opposite the above town of Ayr. See NEWTON-UPON-AYR.

AYTON, a parish in Berwickshire, bounded by Mordington and Foulden on the south, and Coldingham on the north, and watered by the river Eye, from which it takes its name. In length it extends about four and a half miles, by nearly four in breadth. It has about two miles of sea-coast. Within the last forty years the improvements in the district have been great. There are now some remarkably fine plantations, especially on the estate of Ayton, and the lands are well cultivated and enclosed. The adjacent ports of Eyemouth and Berwick

afford ready means of exporting produce. There is a paper manufactory in the parish. The village of Ayton occupies a delightful situation on the left bank of the Eye, on the high road between London and Edinburgh, forty-nine miles east south-east of the latter, and eight north-west of Berwick. It has a Secession meeting-house. There was formerly a small fort at Ayton,

which was taken by the Earl of Surrey, in 1498. A seven years truce, between the Scots and English was soon after signed within the parish church of Ayton, on the south-bank of the river. Several vestiges of Roman encampments are shown in the parish.—Population in 1821, 1481.

**BADEAT, (LOCH)** a small arm of the sea at Edderachylis, with some islands opposite its entrance, on the south-west coast of Sutherlandshire.

**BADENOCH**, a district in Invernessshire, so called from a word signifying *bushy*, being a territory originally, and still in some places, covered with natural forests, and all the other characteristics of a rough uncultivated country. It extends thirty-three miles in length, by twenty-seven in breadth, from about Loch Lochy, the mid lake of the Caledonian Canal, in an easterly direction, till it is hemmed in by the braes of Aberdeen and Moray. On the south and west it is bounded by Athole and Lochaber, and on the north by Inverness and Nairn. It is nearly altogether mountainous and of a meagre population. Badenoch was in early times a lordship of the Cummins. After their forfeiture, Robert Bruce comprehended it in the earldom of Moray, from which it was detached by Robert II., who gave it to his son Alexander, (the famed Wolf of Badenoch), and, his issue failing, it remained in the crown till 1452, when it was granted to the Earl of Huntly.

**BAHAASH ISLAND**, an islet lying off the south-east point of North Uist.

**BA HIRAVAH**, a sound on the east side of Barra.

**BAINSFORD**.—See **BRAINSFORD**.

**BALBIRNIE BURNS**, a small village in the parish of Markinch, county of Fife, now in course of extinction for the purpose of adding to the policy of General Balfour. It may here be noticed as a picce of information applicable to a number of the ensuing heads, that *Bal* in Celtic signifies a village or town; wherefore, it

may be generally understood that all places having this for the initial syllable of their names, are of a date at least coeval with the possession of that part of the country by the Celts. The word is still more common in Ireland than in Scotland.

**BALCARRAS**, an estate with a large and elegant mansion-house, in the neighbourhood of Colinsburgh, parish of Kilconquhar, county of Fife, a short way north-west of Ely. The estate of Balcarras has been for many centuries the property of a branch of

“The Lindsays light and gay,”

which was first raised to the degree of Lords, and afterwards to the title of Earls of Balcarras, in the seventeenth century, by Charles I. and II.

**BALCARRY**, a small bay off the south-west side of the large bay of Achencairn, coast of Kirkcudbright.

**BALCHRISTIE**, (interpreted by some the *town of the Christians*;) formerly a village in the parish of Newburn and county of Fife, at the head of Largo bay. It is said to be built on the site and ruined foundation of a monastic institution of the Culdees, who here first planted Christianity in Scotland.

**BALDERNOCK**, (anciently *Bathernock*, from a barony of that name in the district), a parish on the southern extremity of Stirlingshire, where it is bounded by the river Kelvin, which runs from thence towards the Clyde. On the south-west lies the loch of Bardowie, about seventy acres in extent. Upon a high ground, at the north-west corner of the parish, stands an old ruinous tower, being all that now remains of the house of the Galbraiths of Bathernock, a fabric at one time of great magnitud. This parish abounds in



cairns, and similar memorials of the strife practised by our early forefathers. The most remarkable of its antiquities is a structure called the *Auld wife's lift*, which stands on a flat piece of ground, surrounded by an ascent of a few yards in height, in the form of an amphitheatre, on a high ground. It consists of three stones, two of which are laid on the earth close by the side of each other; and upon the top of these the third is placed in the same direction, with their ends pointing north and south. The two undermost are of a prismatical shape; but the uppermost seems to have been a regular paralleloiped, and still approaches that figure. The whole are eighteen feet in length, by eleven in breadth, and seven in depth. They lie parallel with the horizon, but inclining a little to the north; the upper surface is pretty level. Owing to the prismatical shape of the two undermost, there is a triangular opening between them and the upper, of about three feet in depth, and somewhat wider. Through this opening superstition once directed that every stranger who visited the place for the first time, should creep, for the purpose of averting the sad calamity of dying childless. In the surrounding ground the roots and stumps of oak trees have been dug up, and there can be no doubt of this having once been a Druidic grove, and place of worship.—Population in 1821, 892.

**BALESHARE ISLAND**, a small island off the south-west corner of North Uist.

**BALERNO**, a village in the parish of Currie, county of Mid-Lothian, on the water of Leith, about six miles west from Edinburgh; at which there are some mills for the manufacture of coarse paper, and a freestone quarry.

**BALFRON**, a parish in the western part of Stirlingshire, west of the Campsie hills; on the banks of the Endrick, a river running westward to Lochlomond; bounded on the north by Drymen and Kippin, and on the east by Gargunnoch and Fintry. The village is situated on the declivity of a hill, and is clean and neatly built. It is distant nineteen miles north from Glasgow, and the same from Stirling. The Ballindalloch cotton mills, in the vicinity, give employment to a vast number of hands. A considerable number of weavers of cottons are also employed in the village for the Glasgow manufacturers. Besides the parish church there are two dissenting meeting-houses.—Population in 1821, 2041.

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**BALGAY**, a hill and a rivulet flowing from it of the same name, near the town of Dundee.

**BALLACHULISH**, **BALAHULISH**, or **BALLYCHELISH**, a sea-port village, mostly of modern erection, in Argyleshire, in the district and parish of Appin, on the borders of Loch Leven, which is an arm of Loch Linnhe stretching to the east. This place has obtained a considerable celebrity from its extensive quarries of slate for house roofing.\* Its slates are exported to every place on the west as well as the east coast of Scotland, by means of the Caledonian and Forth and Clyde canals. From Ballahulish to the opposite side of Loch Leven, in the shire of Inverness, there is a regular ferry.

**BALLATER**, a modern village, in Aberdeenshire, parish of Glenmuick.—See **GLENMUICK**.

**BALLANDALLOCH**, a post-town in Morayshire, on the river Spey.

**BALLANTRAE**, a parish in the southern nook of the district of Carrick, Ayrshire, nearly ten miles square, bounded on the north by Colmonell, and on the west by the sea. It is a wild district of country with a bold rocky coast, and very little penetrated with roads. The river Stinchar or Ardstinchar runs into the sea, at the village of Ballantrae. Anciently the name of this parish was Kirk-cuthbert, or Kirkcudbright, a title also bestowed on some other parishes in Scotland, from the church being dedicated to St. Cuthbert. To distinguish it, however, from places of the same name, it was given the cumbrous designation of Kirk-cuthbert Inver-Tig, from the place of worship being situated on the eflux of a small rivulet called the Tig into the Stinchar. In the course of time a new village was reared on the shore, and, in the Scoto-Irish tongue, called *Bail-an-trae'*, the town on the shore. This little town rose into the character of a barony under the patronage of the Lords of Bargeny, who were cadets of the noble family of Hamilton, and who had here a fortalice of considerable strength, the ruins of which picturesquely overhang the village, on the right, near the bridge over the river. The baron having, by his influence, constituted Ballantrae the head town in the parish, the old name was dropped, and the church erected here. Re-

\* There is no slate wrought in Scotland adapted for school slates.

cently a neat church has been built in the plain Gothic style. Ballantrae depends for support on the salmon fishing, and by the weaving of certain kinds of coarse linen and plaids. A native some time ago bequeathed L.400 to endow a free school in the village, which has done much service to the poorer inhabitants. Ballantrae lies 105 miles south-west of Edinburgh, 24 north-east of Portpatrick, 18 north of Stranraer, 13 south by west of Girvan, and 34 south by west of Ayr. There are few towns in the south of Scotland, so far from all others as Ballantrae. Behind it rises the chain of wild and pathless hills which constitutes the district of Carrick, and extends into Dumfries-shire and Galloway. In that direction there are no towns, and scarcely any villages, or even hamlets, for many miles. The inhabitants of this part of the country were, till within the last twenty or thirty years, almost as wild and rude as the remote Highlanders of Ross-shire, though no doubt a great deal wealthier. And what the natural circumstances of the district gave rise to, was greatly influenced, at one period, by the lawless state into which much of the population was thrown by smuggling. It is not yet more than forty years, since the immense bands of people, who, in this district, attend funerals, would fall out on the road to the parish town, where the church-yard is situated, and, without regard to the sober character of their duty, set down the corpse and fight out their quarrel, with fists, sticks, and such other rustic weapons as they happened to be possessed of, till, in the end, one party had to quit the field discomfited, leaving the other to finish the business of the funeral. Brandy, from the French luggers that were perpetually hovering on the coast, was the grand inspiration in these *polymachia*, which, it is needless to say, are totally unknown in our own discreeter times. Another fact may be mentioned, as evincing the state of barbarity from which Ballantrae has recently emerged, that previous to the end of the eighteenth century, there was not a single individual connected with the three learned faculties, not so much as a justice of the peace, in the whole district, nor within twelve miles of it.—Population of the town and parish in 1821, 1280.

BALLERNO, or BALLEDGARNO, a village in the parish of Inchture, in the Carse

of Gowrie, Perthshire, fourteen miles east from Perth, and nine west from Dundee.

BALLGRAY, or BALLINGRY, (pronounced *Bingrey*,) an upland parish in the county of Fife, three miles in length by one in breadth, separated from the south shore of Loch Leven by a piece of the parish of Portmoak; bounded by Auchterderran on the east and south, and by Beith and Cleish on the west. The Orr water rises in the district.—Population in 1821, 287.

BALLO, a hill in the east corner of Perthshire, near the firth of Tay, elevated 992 feet above the level of the sea.

BALLOCHMYLE, a seat on the banks of the Catrine, near Mauchline, Ayrshire, the scene of one of Burn's songs.

BALMACPLICH, (LOCH) a sound betwixt the north end of Benbecula, and Grimsay island.

BALMACLELLAN, a parish in East Galloway, stewartry of Kirkcubright, of which the river Ken forms the western boundary. The parish is of a moorish character, interspersed with some small lakes. It is one of the four parishes in the northern district or Kirkcubright, commonly known by the name of Glenkens—that is, straths or dales by the side of the Ken. The small village of Balmaclellan stands on the opposite side of the Ken to New Galloway, not far from its embouchure into the head of Loch Ken, twenty-three and a half miles north-west of Kirkcubright and twelve south-west of Minniehieve. The origin of the name is *the residence of the Macellans*.—Population in 1821, 912.

BALMAGHIE, a parish in Mid-Galloway, stewartry of Kirkcubright, bordered on the north by the river Dee, which, at its north-east corner joins Loch Ken, bounded on the south by Tongland, and on the west by Girthon. Its length may be about eight or nine miles, and its breadth from three to six. It is a heathy and wild district. It has several small lakes, and a number of mineral springs. The origin of the name signifies *the residence of the Maghies*, that family having been once powerful here.—Population in 1821, 1361.

BALMANGAN BAY, a small natural and safe harbour, in Kirkcubright Bay, on the Galloway coast.

BALMERINO, or BALMERINOCHE, (pronounced *Ba'mirnie*,) a parish on the north

side of the county of Fife, bounded by Forgan on the east and Flisk on the west. The ground slopes down and undulates from the hills to the edge of the Tay. The land is well cultivated and enclosed, and there are some beautiful plantations. The kirk and little hamlet lie on the road along the high ground, from the ferry opposite Dundee to Newburgh. To the west, and on a slip of ground intruding upon the waters of the Tay, stands the ancient village of Balmerino, now a residence of hinds, and adjacent to which are the ruins of the once famed abbey. This *Habitaculum ad mare*, as Fordoun calls it, was an abbey of a beautiful structure, begun by king Alexander II., and his mother Emergarde, daughter of the Earl of Beaumont, in 1229. This lady bought the lands of Balmerinoch, on which she reared the monastery, and richly endowed the institution, which was furnished with Cistercian monks. It was dedicated to St. Edward and the Virgin. On her death in 1233 she was buried in the church, "ante magnum altare," before the great altar. At the reformation the edifices were of course dismantled and the revenues given to a man of rank. James VI. erected Balmerinoch into a temporal barony, which he bestowed on Sir James Elphinston, his secretary, who at the time was esteemed a man of great abilities as a lawyer. His descendant, Arthur sixth Lord Balmerinoch, forfeited both the property and the title in 1746, for his concern in the expedition of Prince Charles Stuart. He was beheaded along with Lord Kilmarinock, on the 18th August 1746. The church of the abbey was used as a parish church, till 1595, when it became unfit for public worship. Since that period the whole of the religious edifices have gone into complete ruin; of the cloisters nothing remains above ground but a vault, which, along with a contiguous aisle of the chapel, is now in a state of almost hopeless decay. The latter part still shows a groined roof with some supporting pillars, and is devoted to the purpose of a cart-shed for the neighbouring farm-stead. These ruins are richly enveloped in ivy, and surrounded with some fine tall trees growing out of the sacred precincts. Recently much of the rubbish has been cleared off for the useful purpose of building drains and park dikes; among other desecrations, the site of the "magnum altare" has been trenched, and the bones of queen

Emergarde dispersed as curiosities through the country.—Population in 1821, 965.

**BALNAGOWAN.** See **KILMUIR EASTER.**

**BALNAHUAIGH**, an island of about a mile in circumference, at the northern extremity of Jura, belonging to Argyshire, and composed altogether of slate.

**BALQUHIDDER**, (in the Celtic language signifying "a village in the centre of five glens,") is an inland Highland parish of fifteen miles in length, and seven miles at its greatest breadth, lying in the western extremity of Perthshire, among the Grampians; bounded on the north and west by Killin, on the east by Comrie, and on the south by Callander. This parish is altogether mountainous and pastoral, and from the number of declivities of its sides, has obtained the popular title of the Braes of Balquhidder, by which it is celebrated in Scottish song. It comprises several lofty mountains, among which Benmore towers supereminent, and possesses many beautiful lakes, among which Lochdoine, Lochvoil, and part of Lochlubnaig, and part of Lochearn are the chief. It is also watered by the river Balvag. The village of Balquhidder lies at the east end of Lochvoil, and is remarkable as the last residence of the famous Rob Roy, whose grave is pointed out in the church-yard.—Population in 1821, 1224.

**BALREGAN HEAD**, a small promontory near Balregan House, in the parish of Stoneykirk, at the north-west corner of the bottom of Luce Bay.

**BALTA**, a small oblong island off the east side of Uist island, which is nearly the northernmost of the Zetland range. The sea betwixt Balta and Uist is called *Balta Sound*.

**BALVAG**, a river in Balquhidder, Perthshire, connecting Loch Doine, Loch Voil, and Loch Lubnaig; after which it flows in a southerly direction, and being joined with the waters of Loch Venacher at Callander, forms the Teith river.

**BALVAIRD**, a castle in the south-east corner of Perthshire, situated among the hills of Abernethy. This was the *prima sedes*, or first possession of the present flourishing family of Mansfield, who were originally the lairds of Balvaire, afterwards Lords Scoon, next viscounts of Stormonth, and, finally, Earls of Mansfield. It is needless to say, that the last title came into the family through its



distinguished cadet, the late Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

BALVENIE, one of the districts of the county of Banff.

BANCHORY-DAVINICK, a parish lying on both sides of the river Dee, partly in Aberdeenshire, and partly in Kincardineshire, bounded at the one extremity by the sea, and extending about six miles along the river. The district is rugged, heathy, and stony. There is nothing worthy of particular remark in the parish. The kirk of Banchory is on the north bank of the Dee.—Population in 1821, 2232.

BANCHORY-TERNAN, a parish in the counties of Kincardine and Aberdeen, farther up the Dee than *Banchory-Davinick*, bounded by Strachan on the south, Durris on the east, and Mid-Mar on the north. The village lies on the north side of the Dee. In general, this and the preceding place are written and called *Banchory*; a word which signifies in the Gaelic, "an opening between two hills."—Population in 1821, 1729.

BANFFSHIRE, a county of no great extent, lying in a longitudinal slope betwixt a range of the Grampian hills and the Moray firth, and respectively bounded on the east and west by Aberdeenshire and the county of Moray. The inland extremity of Banffshire is sharpened to a point at the head of Glen-Avon. This district was at one time a component part of the large province of Moray, which altogether forms one of the finest tracts of ground in the northern part of Scotland. On the eastern side of the Deveron, in the district of Buchan, the parish of Gamrie and some other spots of ground belong to Banffshire. That part of the country bounded by the sea is computed at twenty-four miles in length, and from the shore to the head of Glen-Avon the distance is fifty miles. In all it presents a superficies of 1015 square miles. It contains two royal burghs—Cullen and Banff, and three or four thriving villages of considerable size. It comprehends twenty-four parishes; and the country, in popular phraseology, is divided into districts agreeable to local configuration. Bristling at its interior extremity is the forest of Glen-Avon, from whence proceeds, in a north-easterly direction, the Strath of Glen-Avon on the left, and Strath Deveron on the right. Betwixt these, like a bond of connexion, is Glen-Livet, from whence, in

a north-easterly direction, again diverges Glen-Fiddich. Nearly in continuation of this valley runs the Strath of Balvenie. In the lower part of the shire are Strath Islay, Strath Boyne, and, crossing the Deveron, a part of Buchan. By such an intermixture of valleys and flat ground among the ranges of hills, the country is agreeably diversified, and possesses many beautiful fertile braes productive of the finest crops, or serviceable for the excellence of their green pasture. Its waters are the Spey, the Livet, the Avon, the Fiddich, the Deveron, the Isla, the Conglas, and several more minute streams. The Deveron is not navigable, but this, as well as the Spey (which is properly an Inverness-shire river, though running along part of the border of Banffshire,) yields excellent salmon-fishing, and is thus the source of great comfort and wealth to the inhabitants. Along the coast there are a number of small waters, which fall with a quick descent, and are useful in turning machinery in different little towns, where manufactures have been begun. Limestone is plentiful in Banffshire, and from the district of Balvenie-hones or whetstones are dug in great quantities. The county contains many lofty mountains, among which Belrinnes on the Spey, and Knockhill, a hill disjointed from the Grampians at their northern termination, are the principal. The climate of Banffshire is precarious. In the hilly districts all the evils of cold and rain are often felt, and as frost and snows frequently set in without any interval of good weather, the harvests are not only endangered, but the operations of husbandry are suspended for many of the winter months. The lower part of the shire from Duff House to Forglen, and Kinnairdy, a tract of about twelve miles along the river side, and from Banff to Gordon Castle, including the districts of Boyne and Enzie, must be excepted, being nearly equal to the climate of Moray, and greatly surpassing the most part of the country in the fertility of the soil, the improvements of its agriculture, and the richness of its productions. The proprietary of Banffshire is very limited. Nearly the whole of the lands belong to the Duke of Gordon, the Earl of Seafield, the Earl of Fife, and Lord Banff, all of whom have elegant seats, though unfortunately, here as elsewhere, the district is abandoned to the miseries of absenteeism. A part of Banffshire suffered serious injury by

the great flood of August 1829. Under the auspices of Parliamentary commissioners, the county has been recently much improved and opened up by new roads. By the latest county roll, there were fifty-one freeholders in the shire, who return a member to parliament.

The chief seats in Banffshire are *Gordon Castle*, *Leicheston*, and *Glenfiddich*, Duke of Gordon, *Letterfourie*, and *Durn*, Gordon, Bart. *Cairnfield House*, Gordon; *Duff House*, *Rothiemay*, and *Balvenie Castle*, Earl of Fife; *Kinairdy*, Duff, Bart. *Carnousie*, Duff; *Mayen*, Duff; *Haddo*, Duff, *Troup*, Garden; *Birkenbog* and *Forglen Castle*, Abercrombie, Bart. *Banff Castle*, *Cullen House*, and *Rannas*, Earl of Seafield; *Ardbrack*; *Frendraught*; *Auchintoul*; *Rossieburn*; *Netherdale*; *Balderny*; *Airndilly*; *Kinnivie*; *Lesmurdy*; *Auchincart*; &c.

#### Table of Heights in Banffshire.

	Feet above the Sea.
Buck or Cabrach . . .	2377
Knockhill . . .	2500
Corryhabbie . . .	2558
Belrimmes . . .	2747
Cairngorm . . .	4244

Population in 1821, Males 20,193, Females 23,368; Total 43,561.

BANFF, a parish in the above county, lying in the western angle formed by the Deveron and the sea into which it falls; bounded by Boyndie on the west, and Alva on the south; extending six miles in length, by two in breadth. The parish is finely diversified, and a good part of it is devoted to pasture. The shore is bold and rocky. In this parish was born Dr. James Sharpe, Archbishop of St. Andrews, whose father was sheriff-clerk of the county. The parish is in the presbytery of Fordyce.

BANFF, the capital of the foregoing county, to which it gives its name, and of the above parish, is situated on the side of a hill overlooking the west bank of the Deveron, and its confluence with the sea. It lies 165 miles north-east of Edinburgh, 45 north-west of Aberdeen, and 80 east of Inverness. Banff is exactly such a town as might be expected from such a situation, and from the capital of a small county. It comprises several well-built streets; is, in general, old fashioned in appearance, but remarkably clean and neat. It has a good modern town-house, with an ele-

gant spire, and possesses also a fine new church, and an academy. The better sort of houses have generally stones in front, whereon are carved inscriptions, indicating the builders and date of erection. Its harbour is bad, and not visited by much shipping; the chief trade of an export nature being in salmon, herrings, and other fish. With this exception, Banff is a town destitute of commerce, but it contains an immense number of wealthy and respectable inhabitants, chiefly genteel annuitants, who contribute considerably to the support of the place, and shed the lustre of fashion over its society. The river Deveron is here crossed by a handsome bridge of seven arches, which gives access to a modern sea-port, called Port Macduff, a place possessing much more trade than Banff. From the bridge a splendid view is obtained in looking up the water; having Duff House, the seat of the Earl of Fife, rising sheer out of a beautiful green park, and surrounded by an interminable wilderness of trees. The front of this elegant mansion is elaborately decorated with sculptures, and in the interior there are some excellent pictures, which no traveller of taste ought to pass without seeing. Banff was erected into a royal burgh by Robert II., 1372, and its charter was confirmed by the latter princes of the house of Stuart. It is governed by a provost, four bailies, and twelve councillors; and takes its turn with Elgin, Cullen, Inverury, and Kintore, in giving its casting vote for a member of parliament. Banff is a barony, and, as such, gives a title to the family of Ogilvie. About a century ago, the town was the scene of the execution of the noted robber named Macpherson, who had long "held the country side in fear," but was at length taken by an intrepid ancestor of the present Lord Fife. When this man was brought out to the place of execution, he carried with him his fiddle, on which instrument he was a great proficient. He played his own funeral march, which had been composed by himself in prison, and then held out the instrument, offering it to any person who dared to accept such a parting gift from such a character. No one presumed to come forward and take it; whereupon he broke it upon his knee, and with an indignant countenance submitted to his fate. A ballad was soon after published, commemorating his exploits and noble character, and sung to the tune which he had played going to

the gallows. This Burns has subjected to a happy revival, under the title of "Macpherson's Farewell." In the course of the great floods of August 1829, the town of Banff was subjected to all the horrors and evils of a destructive inundation. The lower grounds around Duff House were filled to the height of fourteen feet with water; but this was of trifling moment in comparison with the inundation of the low streets in the town, and the most serious apprehensions were entertained of the stability of the bridge. By the foolhardiness of the coachman and guard of the royal mail coach, that vehicle was attempted to be driven through the flood in one of the streets, and was completely swamped, with the loss of three of its horses. A number of the houses were on this occasion undermined, and carried away by the waters, and in general, the damage done was considerable. Banff has a weekly market on Friday, and four annual fairs. There are four branch banks in the town. The places of worship are the established kirk, and meeting-houses of independents, seceders, and methodists. There is also a Roman catholic and an Episcopal chapel. The latter is a handsome edifice, and the number of episcopalians is considerable. The fast-days of the kirk are generally the Thursday before the last Sunday of April and first Sunday of November.—Population of the burgh and parish in 1821, 3855.

**BANKHEAD**, a mountain in the western extremity of Dumfries-shire.

**BANK-NOCK**, a considerable colliery in Stirlingshire, from whence a great quantity of coal is imported by the canals to Edinburgh.

**BANNOCKBURN**, a village, in the parish of St. Ninians, Stirlingshire, situated on both sides, (but chiefly the east side), of the rivulet called Bannockburn, which here runs through a glen, and after a course of a few miles drops into the Forth on its south bank, at a place called Manor. The village of Bannockburn, which partly lies along the road from Stirling to Edinburgh, by the way of Falkirk, is one of the most industrious and thriving villages in Scotland. For many years its inhabitants have devoted themselves to the manufacture of tartan cloths, and such peculiar woollen fabrics, as well as carpets of an excellent quality, and other articles in the woollen line. A considerable trade is here carried on also in the tanning of leather. It has two annual fairs. The country in this district con-

sists of long descending braes with a northern exposure to the Firth of Forth, and it was on one of those uplands, betwixt the villages of Bannockburn and St. Ninians, that, on Monday the 24th of July 1314, was fought the memorable and important battle of Bannockburn, by which the independence of the kingdom of Scotland was permanently secured against the ambition of the English monarchy. Bruce's forces were stationed in three divisions, along the front of an eminence called the Gillies' Hill, extending from south-west to north-east between the farm of Greysteil and the village of St. Ninians. About half a mile south from St. Ninians, upon the top of an eminence called Caldian Hill, and close by the side of the old road from Stirling to Kilsyth, is a large earth-fast granite, called the Bored Stone, having a hole in the top, in which the Scottish king inserted his standard. The very great veneration in which this stone is held by the Scottish people, has of late endangered its existence, many persons having chipped off large pieces to be formed into brooches and other trinkets, which are worn as memorials of one of Scotland's proudest days. The hole—the sacred hole, has thus become so much defaced, as to be scarcely observable. The English army advanced from the heights on the east, and crossed the burn of Bannock before joining in the conflict. After having passed the burn, they stumbled in a series of concealed pits, which had been dug by order of Bruce, and were finally defeated with a loss of 30,000 men, and 700 knights. In the lower extremity of a lawn which fronts a villa near the neighbouring village of Newhouses, are seen two upright stones, erected in commemoration of a noted skirmish fought upon the spot between Randolph, Earl of Murray, and Sir Robert Clifford, the commander of an English party which Edward had despatched on the eve of the battle of Bannockburn to the relief of Stirling Castle. This place is still popularly termed *Randal's Field*, and is only about half a mile from the town of Stirling. About a mile from Bannockburn in another direction, the destruction of a party of English, who had attempted to rally, and were completely cut off, has given the name of *Bloody Field* to the spot where they fell. There is also a place in this neighbourhood called Ingram's Crook, which is supposed to have derived its name from Sir Ingram Umfraville, one of the English command-



ers. The *Gillies' Hill* above noticed, derives its name from an incident which occurred during the battle, and is said to have contributed greatly to the discomfiture of the English. Westward of this hill is a valley, where Bruce had stationed his baggage, under the charge of the *gillies* or servants and followers of the camp. At the critical moment when the English line was wavering, and confusion reigned on the left flank, these gillies, either from curiosity to behold the battle, or with the design of assisting their countrymen, advanced to the summit of the hill, and being taken for a reinforcement of the Scottish army, caused the English to give way in a panic. About a mile westward from the field of Bannockburn, was fought in 1488 the battle which occasioned the death of James III.; see SAUGHIEBURN.

BARA, BARRA, or BARAY, the name of a considerable island in the Hebrides, and also applied generally to a little cluster of islets amidst which that island is situated; the whole forming the most southerly group of those entitled the Western Islands, and constituting a parish in the county of Inverness. Barra Proper is about eight miles in length, (excluding a narrow long peninsula jutting out from the north-west corner,) and from two to four in breadth. In all parts it is very much indented by the sea. The principal other islands in the range, are Watersay, Sanderay, Dabay, Mengalay, and Berneray on the south; Flodday, Hellesay, Gigay on the east; besides a number of smaller islands not inhabited. The island of Watersay is separated from the main island by a channel of one mile in length, and in some places a mile and a half broad. The next is Sanderay, distant five miles south of Barra. It is about two miles in length and breadth. Pabbay, eight miles from Barra, is one mile and a half in length by one in breadth. Betwixt it and Sanderay, the water is called Pabbay Sound. The next is Mengalay, at the distance of twelve miles, three miles in length, and two in breadth. The last is the small island of Berneray sixteen miles from Barra, the southern point of which obtains the name of Barra Head. These islands are fertile in corn and grass, but liable to be blasted by the south-west winds, which frequently prevail here. They are very difficult of access, on account of the strong currents running between them. They feed cattle for exportation to the lowland markets,

and the shores yield good fishing, as well as kelp. Barra has been long the seat of the chief of the clan M'Neill, a sept supposed to be of Irish origin, and perhaps the most unmixed of all the Highland clans. In ancient times, nothing could exceed the conceit and consequence of the great M'Neill, the head of his clan; he conducted himself like the independent sovereign of a great kingdom, instead of the proprietor of a few mountainous islets, with a dismal climate. It is related, that it was the usual custom in remote periods, when "the family" had dined, for a herald to sound a horn from the tower of the castle, and make the following proclamation in the Gaelic language, "Hear, O ye people! and listen, O ye nations! The great M'Neill of Barra, having finished his dinner, all the princes of the earth have liberty to dine!" The family of M'Neill is now in possession of all those qualities which distinguish the upper classes of society in Great Britain. At the south-east end of Barra, on an insulated rock half a mile from the shore, stands the extensive ruin of Chisamil Castle, still tolerably entire. It consists of an irregular four-sided area within a high wall, containing many distinct buildings. One of the angles is filled by a high and strong tower, which must have been the keep, and on the opposite corner is a small tower, which seems to have been the prison. The walls are embattled on one side, and provided with a covered way and loopholes, so as to render the defence in that quarter very complete. It is altogether a work displaying more art than most of the Highland castles. The highest of these islands ranges from 800 to 1000 feet, and some of them are continually altering their appearance by the shifting and blowing of sand from the shores. Barra has a good harbour on the north-east side.—Population in 1821, 2303.

BARBAUCHLAW BURN, a rivulet in the western part of Linlithgowshire, running northwards to the Avon Water.

BARDEN, a streamlet tributary to the Lossie, in the county of Moray.

BARGARRAN, a village in the county of Renfrew.

BARHEAD, a village occupied chiefly by weavers, in Renfrewshire, on the Lavern water, three miles south-east of Paisley.

BARNS (WEST), a village on the road from Haddington to Dunbar, and one mile and

three quarters from the latter town,—chiefly supported by a large distillery.

**BARNS, (EAST)** a village two miles to the south-east of Dunbar.

**BARNYARDS,** a village in the immediate neighbourhood of Kilconquhar, which lies north of Ely, in Fife.

**BARO,** a parish in Haddingtonshire, now united to *Garvold*.

**BARR,** a parish in Ayrshire, district of Carrick, formerly a part of the parishes of Girvan and Dailly, but separated in 1653. In this parish, on the bank of the Stinchar, stand the ruins of a chapel dedicated to our Lord, commonly called Kirk Dominae, at which there is held a great annual fair on the last Saturday of May. The village of Barr is on the public road, on the south side of the Stinchar.—Population in 1821, 837.

**BARR,** a hill in the parish of Kilbarchan, Renfrewshire.

**BARR,** a small sea-side village on the west side of Cantire, about the middle of the peninsula, and thirteen miles south from Campbeltown. Barr House is in the vicinity.

**BARRACK HILL,** a high hill near the north-west point of Caitliness, facing the Pentland Firth.

**BARRIE,** a parish in Forfarshire, lying in an angle of land jutting out into the sea at the mouth of the Firth of Tay, the point of which is called Buddon Ness; bounded on the north and north-east by Monikie and Panbride. The village of Barrie is on the road from Broughty to Arbroath. The parish is sandy, and abounds in tumuli, significant of the visits and conflicts of the Danes on this coast. On the shore there are light-houses to guide the entrance into the Tay. The manufacture of brown linens here, as in most of the adjacent country, occupies the attention of a great portion of the inhabitants.—Population in 1821, 1357.

**BARRY or BARTIE HILL,** parish of Alyth, Perthshire, conspicuous from its height of 688 feet, on the summit of which are the remains of some military works of an ancient rude character.

**BARSICK, or BARWICK HEAD,** the southern promontory of South Ronaldsha island, Orkney, from whence there is a ferry across the Pentland firth.

**BARVAS,** a parish in the island of Lewis, one of the Hebrides; belonging to the county of Ross. It occupies the whole northern half

of Lewis, being thirty-six miles long, by thirteen broad, bounded on the land side by Stornoway. It is a poor desolate region, with a bold rocky coast, and exhibits the remains of many old Romish chapels, and other antiquities.—Population in 1821, 2568.

**BARVIE,** a tributary stream of the Earn, Perthshire, parish of Mouzie.

**BASS, (THE)** an insular rock or island in the mouth of the Firth of Forth, lying within two miles of the coast of East-Lothian, opposite the ruin of Tantallan Castle, and about three miles from North Berwick, in lat. 56° 4' 53", and long. 2° 37' 57" west. It is a mile in circumference, and rises 400 feet above the surface of the sea; but from the depth of the water, which varies from thirty to forty fathoms, the total height of the island may be estimated at 600 feet. The channel betwixt it and the land is deep, and is ordinarily taken by steam-vessels to and from London and Leith. The Bass is clifty, and inaccessible on all sides except by a narrow passage on the south-west towards the land, where the precipice is less abrupt and high. In its general aspect and character, the Bass resembles no insular rock in Britain so much as Ailsa Craig, in the firth of Clyde. It is, however, less conical than that islet. Its top slopes down on the south side like the roof of a house, and the whole resembles in shape one of those coffers, which, in the last age, were to be seen on all sideboards for the reception of knives and forks. A fearful caverned passage penetrates through below the rock from east to west, which may be explored at low water. It is dark in the centre, where there is a deep pool. Immediately commanding the landing-place is a small fortalice now in ruins, which at one time consisted of a curtain and four square towers. At one period of its history this castle could only be reached by means of ladders, or a bucket and chains, so securely was it guarded. In the fort there was accommodation for upwards of 100 men. Behind the ramparts, which still remain, the ascent is by three flights of stairs, each of which is protected by a strong gate. About half way up the acclivity there are the remains of a small chapel with a baptismal font. In this place the garrison kept their ammunition. Behind the chapel there is the appearance of a garden. It is reported by tradition, that in early times the Bass was honoured by being the residence of St. Bald-

red, a disciple of Kentigern, and the apostle of East-Lothian. We have in vain searched for an authentic record of this circumstance, though we are far from doubting that this holy man had a cell on the island. It is indisputable that he had a residence at Tynningham, which is at no great distance, from whence he proceeded at intervals over the adjacent country, as a missionary of Christianity. Baldred flourished at the beginning of the seventh century, and died the 6th of March 608. It appears by the catalogue of Scottish saints, that he was the successor of St. Kentigern, commonly called St. Mungo, at Glasgow. As the bishop of Rome had no shadow of power in Scotland for several centuries after the death of Baldred, readers will comprehend, that that venerable apostle was not of the Romish church; but was, in verity, a bishop of those pure principles, for which the protestant episcopal church is yet distinguished. The name of Baldred is connected with many localities on the coast opposite the Bass. Near Whitberry Point, there is a rock, which, projecting into the sea in an oblique manner, causes a sort of creek, into which the waves flow with turbid and impetuous violence. This creek, by reason of its being a deep hollow, is called *Baldred's cradle*; the common people say, with great elegance of imagination, that Baldred's cradle is "rocked by the winds and waves." When St. Baldred died, such was the veneration in which he was held, that three neighbouring parishes of Auldham, Tynningham, and Preston, laid claim to his remains. It being impossible to satisfy the multitude without supernatural agency, the enraged embassy were on the point of deciding their right by blows, when a Pictish sage judiciously advised them to spend the night in prayer, that the bishop of the diocese might have an opportunity of settling their dispute in the morning. "When day dawned," says Holinshed with becoming gravity, "there were found three biers, with three bodies, decently covered with clothes, so like, in all resemblance, that no man might perceive any difference. Then by commandment of the bishop, and with great joy of all the people, the said several bodies were carried severally unto the three said several churches, and in the same buried, in most solemn wise, where they remain to this day in much honour with the common people of the countries near adjoining." Whether the hermitage of St.

Baldred continued to be a place of residence of some religionist, until the Reformation, is not satisfactorily known. It is at least certain, that the island was inhabited at the beginning of the fifteenth century; for, in 1406, King Robert III. placed his son James (afterwards James I.) here, to remain till a vessel was prepared to convey him to France; and here, accordingly, the prince embarked on that voyage which was so unfortunately interrupted by a nineteen years captivity in England. The Bass was the property of an old family which took its territorial appellation from it—Lauder of the Bass—one of whom was a compatriot of Wallace. The knight of the time of the civil war, was a great royalist, and Maggie Lauder, celebrated under an imaginary character in Scottish song, was his daughter. For an anecdote of her masculine character, see Introduction to "Scottish Songs," by one of the authors of the present work. The residence of the family appears to have not been upon the Bass, but at the neighbouring town of North Berwick. After the Restoration, when the cruel persecutions of the Covenanters began to fill the hands of the state with rather unruly prisoners, Charles II. purchased the Bass from Sir Robert Lauder, and erected a state-prison upon it—though not without great reluctance upon the part of the proprietor, who even expressed to his majesty a determination to "hae the auld craig back again." After having served, during the reigns of the two last Stewarts, as a state-prison, and guarded the bodies of many scores of stout westland whigs, this fortress became distinguished, in the early part of the reign of William III., for the persevering fortitude with which its governor held it out against the new dynasty. It actually defied every effort to reduce it for several years; gaining, in the end, the lamentable distinction of having been the last spot of British ground which acknowledged the sway of a constitutional and defined monarchy as the substitute of a despotism. The prison and fortifications were afterwards dismantled; but the walls and dungeons are still, in a great measure, entire. Like Ailsa-Craig, the Bass is peopled by inconceivable myriads of sea-fowl, especially solan-geese, which are produced in no other part of Scotland, except in the isle just mentioned. This is a large white bird, remarkable for producing only a single egg, (which it hatches on the bare rock,) whence,



it is supposed, the word *solan* is derived. Its flesh is liked by some old-fashioned Scottish tastes, though it has too fishy a flavour to be agreeable to general palates. King Charles II., to whom one was presented at table, when he was in Scotland, is said to have remarked, after tasting it, that there were just two things he did not like in Scotland—a Solan Goose, and the Solemn League and Covenant. We could take it upon us to affirm that he could not relish the one worse than the other. The island affords food for about a score of sheep, the flesh of which is in great request among epicures. Bass mutton, like Lochfine herrings, is scarcely to be procured genuine. We have heard of an Edinburgh butcher, who used to brag under the rose to his friends, that he usually found means to dispose of a hundred carcasses of Bass mutton annually; that is, five times more than the whole of the real annual produce. The Bass is now the property of the family of Dalrymple, Baronet, North Berwick. Its annual rent for birds alone, is L.30, and the pasturage is let for L.10. It pays, annually, twelve geese to the church of North Berwick, as part of the minister's stipend, and two to the schoolmaster. The best season for visiting the Bass is during the incubation of the geese, in the months of June and July; and the most propitious time is shortly after sunrise, when the waves are calm and the greatest variety of birds is to be seen. Boats usually put off from the little village of Canty-Bay, nearly two miles east of North Berwick. During the summer months, coaches proceed from Edinburgh daily to the latter place. Drummond, in his *Polemomidia*, celebrates the Bass under the designation of "Solangoosifera Bassa," and Home, in his *Douglas*, alludes to its situation in these lines:—

The fierce Dane,

Upon the eastern coast of Lothian landed,  
Near to that place where the sea-rock immense,  
Amazing Bass, looks o'er a fertile land.

**BATHGATE**, a parish in Linlithgowshire, extending seven miles in length by two in breadth, bounded on the north by Torphichen and Linlithgow, and on the south by Whitburn. The land is hill and dale; is tolerably well wooded, and the best parts of it are in a high state of cultivation. To the south, the south-west, and west, a considerable portion of the surface is level, cold and wet. Of late much

has been done by draining, planting and enclosing. Silver was anciently wrought to a great extent in the hills to the north of the town of Bathgate, and the vast *workings* still attest the fact. The mines were wrought by Germans, and tradition mentions that they lost the great vein on the very night they had met in solemn festival to dedicate the mine to a tutelar saint. The proprietor, the Earl of Hopetoun, rescued the works, after the lapse of nearly a century, but the vein so mysteriously lost, was never again discovered. Freestone, ironstone, coal and moss abound in the parish, and there is an abundance of limestone, which is wrought to a great extent, and supplies the whole of this district of country.

**BATHGATE**, the capital of the above parish, lies in the middle road betwixt Edinburgh and Glasgow, eighteen miles distant from the former, twenty-four from the latter, and about five from Linlithgow. It is pleasantly situated near the southern base of a great ridge of hills extending across the county from north-west to north-east. To the south of the town the country is undulating and well wooded. Bathgate lays claim to considerable antiquity. Malcolm IV. granted to the monks of Holyrood the church of *Bathket*, with the land belonging to it. During the reign of Robert I. the church, with its tithes, lands, and pertinents, were transferred by the abbot and monks of Holyrood, to the abbot and monks of Newbotle, near Dalkeith, in satisfaction of a long arrear of rent, which was then due for some salt-works and estates in the Carse of Callander. From this period to the Reformation the parish church of Bathgate was served by a vicar from Newbotle. At one period Bathgate and its adjoining lands formed part of the ample possessions of Robert Bruce, which, in 1306, he gave in dowry with his daughter Marjory, to Walter Stewart. This marriage introduced the Stewart family to the sovereignty of Scotland. Walter himself died here, in 1328, at one of his principal residences, the remains of which may still be traced near the town, along with some narrow causeways which led to it through the soft ground. The inhabitants of the town and parish took an active part in the troubles during "the persecution," and suffered in proportion. A conical hill in the neighbourhood is pointed out on which they held their illegal conventicles. In consequence of some participation

in the murder of two of the king's officers and party at a place in the neighbourhood called Swinabbey, all the inhabitants of this and two adjoining parishes, above the age of twelve years, were carried prisoners to Edinburgh, where the greater part were confined in the Grayfriars' church-yard; the jails being so crowded that they could not be received into them. They were not liberated till after the battle of Bothwell Bridge. The town of Bathgate consists of a new and an old part. The old town consists of several narrow crooked lanes built on a steep ridge. The new town is tolerably well, though not closely, built, on a regular plan. Some years since it was governed by a baillie appointed by the proprietor of the barony. By an act of parliament in 1824, it was created a free burgh of barony, and placed under the control of a provost, three bailies, twelve councillors, a treasurer, a town clerk, and a procurator fiscal. The election of the magistrates takes place annually, in September, by a free vote of the burghesses. Six annual fairs are held, two of which are of considerable importance, and take place at Martinmas and Whitsunday. A weekly market is held on Wednesday. A justice of peace court sits monthly. A branch of the National Bank is settled, and is of much use in the district. Besides the parish church, which is a clumsy awkward edifice, there are three dissenting meeting-houses. The annual fast day is the Thursday before the second Sunday of July. Of late Bathgate has been distinguished for the excellence of an educational institution, endowed by the late Mr. Newlands of Jamaica, a native of the town. The endowment maintains five teachers, from whom all the children in the parish receive an excellent education. Within these few years Bathgate has acquired a large population, principally supported by the adjacent lime and coal-works, and by the weaving of cotton goods for the Glasgow manufactures. The town has a very useful subscription library.—Population of the town and parish in 1821, 3283.

**BAVELAW BURN**, a trouting rivulet in Mid-Lothian, falling into the Water of Leith at Balerno.

**BEATH**, a parish in Fife, four miles long and three broad; bounded by Cleish on the north, Ballingrey on the east, Dalgety and Auchtertoul on the south, and Dunfermline on the west. The land is moorish, and the surface

is very irregular. This is eminently a coal district, and from a place called Halbeath, great quantities are exported. The kirk of Beath, distinguished in Scottish history as the intended scene of an ambuscade projected by the Earl of Moray, and other malcontent nobles, against Queen Mary and Darnley, stands on the south side of the small lake called Lochend, from whence a rivulet flows into the Orr. Improvements, in the shape of drains, and otherwise, have been prosecuted to a considerable extent here.—Population in 1821, 729.

**BEAULY**, a village lying on the north side of the river of the same name, as it pours into Loch Beauly, an inner branch of the Moray Firth, Inverness-shire. The situation of this place is beautiful from the windings of the river and appearance of the country, and thence its name, *Beau-lieu, fine place*. The village is small but picturesque, and is reached by a handsome new bridge from the village of Kirkhill. Close by its side, and verging upon the extremity of the firth, stand the ruins of the priory, founded in 1230, and peopled by monks from France, who gave the place its name. This religious establishment has never been distinguished to a great degree by the architectural graces, while the redness of the stone deprives even the ruins of that venerable and saddened beauty which generally attaches to such remains of antiquity. Some effect, however, is given to the place by a few large sombre trees springing from the area, which is now used as a burying-ground.

**BEAULY RIVER**, above noticed, is chiefly composed of three lesser streams, the Farrar, the Carrick, and Glass, which give names to as many glens. It runs about eight miles before entering the Firth at Beauly. On this track are the falls of Kilmorack, a scene of great natural beauty, much resorted to by tourists. Its banks are bold and rocky, and in the course of its windings it divides in such a way as to form the beautiful island of Aigash. There is excellent salmon fishing in the Beauly, and at the falls a number are caught occasionally by their leaping on the dry banks in their efforts to surmount the cataract. Noticing the frequency of this mistake of the salmon, the last Lord Lovat once performed a curious experiment here. He made a fire on the rocky brink, and placed on it a large pot filled with water. Speedily a salmon, making

a leap in a wrong direction, (from the frothiness of the water), tumbled into the pot, where it was soon boiled and eaten by his Lordship and attendants. This was done, that he might boast in the south of the wonders that existed in the Highlands, which were then little known, and to say that in his country provisions abounded so much, that if a fire was made, and a pot set to boil on the bank of a river, the salmon would of themselves leap into the pot to be boiled.

**BEDRULE**, a parish in the centre of the county of Roxburgh, four miles in length by two in breadth, bounded by Jedburgh on the east, by Abbotrule, now annexed partly to Southdean, on the south, and separated on the west from Hobkirk and Cavers by the Rule water. The land is fertile and well cultivated in the lower parts. Rule is a common appellation in the district. In the estimation of the historian, the manner in which the parish, originally called Rule, received the adjunct of *Bed*, is worthy of notice. In the early part of the twelfth century, this district was the property of an heiress named Bethoc, who gave her name to the parish. This lady was the ancestress of a long line of heroes and heroines. She was the wife of Rudolph the son of Duneval, and from her were descended Randolph Earl of Moray, who supported the crown on the head of Bruce, and his daughter Black Agnes, who with so much honour defended her husband's castle of Dunbar. Rule-Bethoc was the name of the parish before it was changed to Beth or Bedrule.—Population in 1821, 366.

**BEE**, (**LOCH**) an irregular straggling inlet of the sea, at the north end of South Uist.

**BEEEMER ISLAND**, a small rocky islet in the Firth of Forth, lying opposite Queensferry.

**BEIN-ACHAOLAIS**,—See **JURA**. It may here be mentioned, that Bein, Ben, and Pen, are varieties of the Celtic word for hill.

**BEIN-AN-INI**, a mountain in Mull.

**BEIN-AN-LOCHAN**, a mountain in the county of Argyle.

**BEIN-ARDLANACH**, a lofty hill in the county of Perth, district of Rannoch.

**BEIN-BHARFHION**, one of the highest hills in Arran.

**BEIN-CHONZIE**, a mountain in Perthshire, parish of Monivaird, 2922 feet in height.

**BEIN-CHROMDAL**, a high hill in the district of Cromdale, Banffshire.

**BEIN-DEIRG**, (the red hill,) a lofty hill in Athole, 3550 feet in height.

**BEIN-DIANABHAIG**, one of the highest hills in Sky.

**BEIN-DONICH**, a high hill in Argyleshire, at the head of Loch Goil.

**BEIN-DORAN**, one of the highest hills on the east side of Argyleshire, parish of Glenorchy, and the place in which the last wild deer of these solitary regions was seen and slaughtered.

**BEIN-EIDEN**, a mountain in Morven, Argyleshire.

**BEIN-GHIELLIEN**, a mountain at the head of Glenshee, Perthshire.

**BEIN-GLO**, a mountain in Athole, the highest point of which, designated *cairn-an-gour*, reaches a height of 3725 feet.

**BEIN-LAO**, a high hill near Bein-doran, east side of Argyleshire.

**BEIN-MORE**, a high mountain in Mull.

**BEIN-MOR-ASSYNT**, a mountain in the district of Assynt, Sutherlandshire.

**BEIN-THIOLAIRE**, a mountain near the head of Loch Goil, Cowall, Argyleshire.

**BEIN-UARICH**, a mountain in the parish of Kildonan, eastern quarter of the county of Sutherland.

**BEIN-VIER**, a mountain in the district of Appin, Argyleshire.

**BEIN-UNA**, a mountain near the head of Loch Goil, Cowall, Argyleshire.

**BEITH**, a parish in the western part of Cunningham, Ayrshire, and belonging partly to Renfrewshire. The parish lies chiefly on the east side of the Rye water, bounded on the south by Dunlop; extending five miles in length by four in breadth. It is a rich, fertile district, and, with Dunlop, is famous for the excellence of its dairy produce. The town of Beith lies eleven miles west of Paisley, and is pleasantly situated on an eminence. The weaving of cotton, and the manufacture of fine thread, engage the attention of a great proportion of the inhabitants. The town has risen from a few houses since the beginning of last century. It has an annual fair, and a weekly market on Friday. The town has a good parish school, a news-room and a subscription library. A modern church with a spire stands in an elevated situation. Beith has also a well built town-house.



Besides the parish church, it has several meeting-houses of dissenters. Two branch banks are settled in the place. Witherspoon, the well-known writer of various works of a pious nature, was clergyman of this parish in the year 1745, when he raised a company of volunteers for the king's service, and appeared with it at the battle of Falkirk, where he was taken prisoner.—Population in 1821, 4472.

BELHAVEN, an exceedingly neat village about a mile west from Dunbar, on the road to Edinburgh. It is within the jurisdiction of the burgh of Dunbar. A brewery is established here. Lying at the head of a small bay of the sea, in former times it was the haven of the town, and is mentioned in charters under the title of *la belle haven*. It gives the title of Lord to a branch of the family of Hamilton. The elevation to the peerage took place in the person of Sir John Hamilton of Broomhill, who, for his loyalty in taking up arms in defence of Charles I. was, in 1647, created Lord Belhaven and Stenton. He was succeeded by Sir John Hamilton of Biel, a person of a very different political and religious sentiment, but a warm patriot. The speech which he made before the Estates in opposing the union of the kingdoms, was long remembered for its fervency, and is still alluded to by the people.

BELHELVIE, a parish in the district of Formartin, Aberdeenshire, lying on the sea-coast, in that part of the country between the Don and the Ythan. The land is generally flat, and, though partly improved, is yet of a bleak appearance. The distance from Aberdeen is about eight miles.—Population in 1821, 1391.

BELL-ROCK. Under the head of ARBROATH, a short notice is given of the Bell-Rock, or more properly INCH CAPE ROCK, with the tradition of an abbot of the monastery having in former times piously attached a bell to it as a warning to mariners; and hence the origin of its name. This rock is situated in the German ocean, about twelve miles in a south-eastern direction from the town of Arbroath, in Forfarshire; about thirty miles in a north-western direction from St. Abb's Head, in Berwickshire; in lat. 56° 29' north, and long. 2° 22' west. It consists of a reef of shelving rocks of a reddish sandstone, scarcely uncovered at the low water of common tides; but in spring tides when the ebbs are greatest, is exposed to a length of 427 feet, by a breadth

of 230, with a height of four feet at most. The reef is altogether more than 1000 feet in length. At high water the whole is covered to a depth of about twelve feet. This rock lies so very much in the way of vessels entering either the firths of Tay or Forth, or in passing along the east coast of Scotland, that, from a very remote period, it has been the cause of a vast number of wrecks. Till within the last twenty years, such a dangerous rock remained quite undistinguished by any light or signal to scare the mariner from its fatal vicinage. At length a bill was brought into parliament, 1803, by the Commissioners of the Northern Light-houses,\* for the purpose of having a light-house stationed on the rock. On the bill being passed in 1806, they received a loan of L.25,000 from government to assist an accumulated fund of L.20,000. Plans were laid before them of different kinds, and they adopted that of Mr. Rennie, which was on the principles of the Eddystone Light-house. Operations were commenced in the summer of 1807. Stones for the building were collected of different kinds. The outside stones of the first thirty feet were brought from Rubeslaw in Aberdeenshire. Stones for the hearing and for the higher parts were got from Mylnefield quarry, near Dundee. Those on the top were finer and came from Craigleith near Edinburgh. At Arbroath a working yard was fitted up for the artificers, and boats were engaged to go to and fro with and for materials, &c. A small vessel was also moored near the rock as a depot. The most curious part of the work at the outset, was the erection of a place of refuge on the reef for the artizans, in the event of an accident befalling any of the attending boats. It consisted of a wooden tower of several stories, fixed on beams of wood planted into the rock, and secured with iron rivets. It was fitted up with sleeping-places, a cooking-room, and a place for a smith's forge. Into this erection the workmen were in the habit of retiring with their tools, as soon as the rock began to be

\* This is a body of men associated by an act of parliament, 1786, for the purpose of erecting and maintaining Light-houses on the coast of Scotland; a duty they have well performed. The houses they have erected are found by name in this work. The association is composed of the Lord Advocate, the sheriffs-depute of counties, and the chief magistrates of certain royal burghs. They are empowered to levy a tonnage on vessels for the maintenance of their funds.

covered with water. The cutting of a site for the foundation was attended with a prodigious deal of trouble; as the tide permitted working for a very short time every day only, and as no work could be done in stormy weather or in the winter months. Besides, each day the water had to be pumped out of the site, before the men could resume their work where it had been left off. After overcoming almost impossibilities, by the 10th of July, 1808, the first stone was laid. In the following spring the works were proceeded in with much diligence, but not till a great deal of apparatus had been landed and fixed for the heaving of stones, and an iron railway laid along the reef, for the easy transport of materials. By the month of September, 1809, the first thirty feet were built. Next season, the works were again resumed, and, by a train of fortunate circumstances, the building was completed in October, 1810. In the course of the winter the internal fittings went forward, and on the 1st of February, 1811, the beacon was first lighted. The expense of the whole was about L.60,000. The Bell-Rock Light-house, thus reared, is a circular edifice, the foundation-stone of which is nearly on a level with the surface of the sea at low water of ordinary spring tides; and consequently, at high water of these tides, the building is immersed to the height of about fifteen feet. The two first courses of the masonry are very curiously dovetailed and joined with each other, in a way so as to resemble nothing so much as the pieces of a dissected map, forming one connected mass from the centre to the circumference. The successive layers of stone are also attached to each other by joggles of stone. The cement used was a mixture of pozzolano, earth, lime, and sand, in equal proportions. The individual stones weigh from one to two tons. The ground course measures 42 feet in diameter, and the building diminishes to a thickness of 13 feet. The total height is 100 feet, but including the light room, the total height is 115 feet. The building is solid to a height of 30 feet, where the entry door is situate, to which the ascent is by a ladder with wooden steps. Strangers are carried up and down by a chair and crane. At first the walls are seven feet thick, and they diminish to a single foot. From the door-way to the top, there are six flats, each having an apartment, and a communication from one to the other is

had by a wooden ladder. The first floor is for holding water, fuel, or other bulky articles; the second for oil-cisterns, glass, and other light-room stores; the third is occupied as a kitchen; the fourth is the bed-room; the fifth the library, or stranger's room; and the upper apartment forms the light-room. The floors are of stone. There are two windows in each of the three lower apartments, but the upper rooms have each four windows. The light-room is of an octagonal figure, measuring twelve feet across, and fifteen feet in height, formed with cast iron sashes, or window-frames glazed with large plates of polished glass, measuring two feet six inches by two feet three inches, each plate being a quarter of an inch thick. The light-room is covered with a dome roof of copper, terminating in a gilded ball. Round the light-room there is a railed terrace on the outside. The light is from oil, with argand burners placed in the focus of silver plated reflectors, measuring twenty-four inches over the lips, being hollowed to the parabolic curve. That the light may be distinguished from all others on the coast, the reflectors are ranged upon a frame with four faces or sides, which by a train of machinery, is made to revolve upon a perpendicular axis once in six minutes; moreover, by the interposition of coloured glass between the light and the observer, in the course of every revolution two appearances are produced; one is the common bright light, and the other is of a red colour. As a further warning to the mariner, in foggy weather, two large bells are tolled day and night by the same train of machinery which moves the lights. The establishment of light-keepers at the Bell-rock, consists of a principal light-keeper, a principal assistant, and two other assistants. They each receive salaries varying from fifty to sixty guineas, with clothes, and board while at the rock. At Arbroath a suite of buildings has been erected, where each keeper has three apartments for his family. Connected with these buildings there is a signal-tower erected, with a telescope, and a set of corresponding signals is arranged and kept up with the light-keepers at the rock. Three of the keepers are always at the light-house, while one is ashore on liberty, whose duty it is for the time to attend the signal-room; and when the weather will admit of the regular removal of the keepers, they are alternately six

weeks on the rock, and a fortnight ashore with their families. A cutter of fifty tons burden is kept in constant occupation attending the Bell Rock, the Isle of May, and Inchkeith light houses. The construction of the light-house took place under the direction and by the arrangements of Mr. Robert Stevenson, civil engineer, Edinburgh, in a way which did him much honour. In 1824 the same gentleman published "an account of the Bell-Rock Light-house," with a view of the institution and progress of the Northern Light-houses, in the form of a splendid quarto volume, which will be of great use in future undertakings of the kind. The Bell-Rock Light-house is now one of the most prominent and serviceable beacons on the Scottish shores, and has been the means of preventing innumerable wrecks. In summer it is occasionally visited by parties of pleasure from Leith and other places, when every attention is shown by the keepers. Though perched in a situation the most awful during commotions of the elements, these men feel no alarm for their safety. In cases of very heavy gales blowing from particular directions, they mention that they feel the fabric yield or tremble a little; but nothing to excite any disquietude. In fine weather at low tides they can walk out upon the reef, and indulge in the amusement of fishing for cod, haddocks, and all the other kinds of white fish of these seas, of which there is here great abundance. They keep an album, in which the names and *impromptua* of visitors are inscribed. On one occasion Sir Walter Scott, baronet, honoured this Pharos of the Scottish seas with a visit, and left the following beautiful lines:

*Pharos loquitur.*

Far on the bosom of the deep,  
O'er those wild shelves my watch I keep:  
A ruddy gem of changeful light,  
Bound on the dusky brow of night:  
The seaman bids my lustre hail,  
And scorns to strike his tim'rous sail.

BELL'S MILLS, a village in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, on the Water of Leith, and through which the road passes to Queensferry. There are some flour mills here, and a number of the inhabitants are engaged in feeding pigs for the metropolitan market.

BELLIE, a parish partly in Moray and partly in Banffshire, situated on the east bank

of the river Spey at its mouth, six miles in length by four in breadth, bounded by the sea on the north, and on the south-east by Rathven and Boharm. The county of Moray comes here east of the Spey to a small extent, and on this piece of ground, which is in the parish of Bellie, stands the town of Fochabers. When William Duke of Cumberland was on his march to fight Prince Charles at Culloden, he slept a night in the manse of Bellie. This is a very fine and fertile district, but it suffered severely by the inundation of 1829, and will not soon recover its former appearance. Fochabers is now the kirk-town of the parish, and we refer for further particulars to that head.

BELRINNES, a lofty hill in Banffshire, on the side of the Spey, partly in the parish of Aberlour. It gives a name to the battle of Glenlivet, fought at its base, in 1595, between the forces of the Catholic lords, Huntly, Errol, and Angus, and those of the government under the Earl of Argyle.

BENACHALLY, a hill in the eastern extremity of Perthshire, parish of Clunie, computed at 1800 feet in height. At the foot of the hill, on its north side, lies the lake of Benachally, about a mile in length by half a mile in breadth, and the surface of which is supposed to be about 900 feet above the level of the sea.

BENACHHAN, (Loch) a small lake near the southern border of Ross-shire.

BENBECULA, one of the islands of the Hebrides, lying betwixt North and South Uist, and from eight to nine miles in length and breadth. This island is mostly flat and sandy, with protruding rocks, and has attracted the curiosity of different tourists. In the interior it possesses several fresh water lakes, and its shores, especially on the east, north, and south, are indented with an endless variety of bays or salt water lochs, as well as fringed with islands of a small and large size. "The sea," says Macculloch, "is all islands, and the land all lakes. That which is not rock is sand, that which is not mud is bog, that which is not bog is lake, and that which is not lake is sea; and the whole is a labyrinth of islands, peninsulas, promontories, bays, and channels." It is an ancient property of the Chiefs of Clanranald, and the chief value consists in the kelp which is manufactured on its shores.



**BENCHOCHAN**, a hill nearly 3000 feet in height, in the parish of Aberfoyle, overlooked by the superior altitude of the adjacent Benlomond.

**BENDOTHY** or **BENDOCHY**, a parish lying in the lower parts of Strathmore, Perthshire, a few miles east of Cupar-Angus, twelve miles in length, and from six to eight in breadth, bounded on the east by the Isla, which after passing Bendothy joins the Tay at Kinclaven. The Erroch divides the parish into two equal parts. There are several small lakes in the parish, which is partly pastoral and partly agricultural.—Population in 1821, 766.

**BENEGAN**, a mountain in Banffshire, round which the Spey makes a detour, about four miles from Fochabers.

**BENELACH**, a mountain on the north side of Loch Venacher, Perthshire.

**BENEVIAN**, a mountain in the northern part of Inverness-shire.

**BENEVIAN**, (**Loch**) a longitudinal fresh water lake at the northern base of the above mountain.

**BENHAR**, a small district on the south-west of Linlithgowshire, on a high ground, near Polkemmet, at which there are most extensive fields of coal, of the finest quality, only two or three fathoms from the surface. It is carted at present fifteen miles to Broxburn, from whence it is brought to Edinburgh by the Union Canal, and is esteemed the best brought to Port Hopetoun. It is under proposition to lay down a railway from the pits to the canal.

**BENHOLM**, a parish in Kincardineshire, lying on the shore of the German ocean, bounded on the north by Bervie, and on the south by St. Cyrus. The land is level on the coast, and the interior consists of hill and dale. The sea-port of the district is John's-haven, a thriving fishing village, half way along shore from the mouth of the North Esk to the mouth of the Bervie.—Population in 1821, 1406.

**BENHOPE**, a mountain in the parish of Tongue, Sutherlandshire.

**BENIVENOW**, a mountain in the southern boundary of Perthshire, parish of Aberfoil, computed at 3000 feet in altitude.

**BENLAGEEN**, a mountain in the upper parts of the county of Banff, by the foot of which runs the Fiddich.

**BENLAOGHALS**, a mountain beside

Benivas, Sutherlandshire, at the foot of which lies Loch Laoghal.

**BENLAWERS**, a huge pyramidal mountain in Breadalbane, Perthshire, on the north bank of Loch Tay, 4015 feet above the level of the sea. It possesses the rare attribute of being so easy in the ascent as to permit riding to the summit. The range of the view from the hill is more extensive than that from Ben-Nevis, as it has no such lofty neighbours. Ben Lawers, at the beginning of the fifteenth century, was partly the property of a family of the name of Chambers, one of whom forfeited it by his concern in the assassination of King James I. in 1437. The hill afterwards fell into the hands of a branch of the family of Campbell, which took from it a baronial title, afterwards merged in the Earldom of Loudoun. It exhibits a perfect botanical garden of Alpine plants. Rutile, an ore of Titanium, a scarce metallic mineral, is found here.

**BENLEDI**, a mountain lying north-west of Callander, Perthshire, reaching to the height of 3009 feet above the level of the sea. It is reared considerably in altitude over all the other hills in this district, and from its summit a view may be obtained of the whole of Stirlingshire and the Forth. It was one of the chief places of public worship of the Druids. On its top there is a small loch.

**BENLOMOND**, a mountain on the western extremity of Stirlingshire, on the east bank of Loch Lomond, of a longitudinal shape, and consisting more of a collection and pile of swelling knolls than of a single hill. It is divided into three great stages in the ascent, each rising above the other to the top, which has an elevation of 3262 feet above the level of the sea. On the south-eastern side it presents a sheer precipice of about 2000 feet. From the inn of Rowardennan on the east shore of the loch, to the summit, the distance is six miles of a continued ascent, which in general requires three hours. The lower part of this mountainous cluster is well wooded and verdant, and the upper regions afford excellent heathy pasture. It commands a most extensive prospect of the vale of Stirlingshire, the Lothians, the Clyde, Ayrshire, Isle of Man, Hills of Antrim, and all the surrounding Highland territory. Like Ben Lawers, this is one of the botanical gardens of the Highlands.

**BENMORE**, (the great mountain), a conical hill betwixt Loch Dochart and Loch

Voil, western part of Perthshire, among the braes of Balquhiddar. It rises to an elevation of 3903 feet above the level of the sea.

**BEN NEVIS**, generally supposed to be the most lofty mountain in Great Britain, is situated on the south-western extremity of Inverness-shire, immediately east of Fort William and the opening of the Caledonian canal into loch Eil. It rises from the brink of the latter piece of water to the height of 4370 feet. In clear weather a view can be obtained from its summit athwart nearly the whole of the north of Scotland from sea to sea. It is generally enveloped in a mantle of clouds, and is toilsome in the ascent. It consists principally of a fine brown porphyry, and contains red granite of such a beautiful grain, as to be unmatched in any other part of the world. Being cleft in many places to the very base, by rents and gles, its precipices are of prodigious altitude. One of them, the inaccessible eyrie of eagles, is nearly five hundred feet perpendicular; and in the fissures, the snow remains unmelted, even in the warmest weather. It is said to contain veins of silver and lead. Around its southern base flows the streamlet of the Nevis, through the glen of the same name. It was at the opening of this valley that the Marquis of Montrose achieved the brilliant victory of Inverlochy.—See **INVERLOCHY**.

**BENNOCHIE**, a lofty mountain in the southern part of Aberdeenshire, district of Garioch, near the braes of Mar. There is a very curious popular rhyme regarding some early battle upon this hill. It runs as follows:

The Grole o' the Garioch,  
The Bowmen o' Marr,  
Upon the hill o' Bennochie;  
The Grole wan the war.

What the Grole signifies, unless it be a mere popular name for the men of the Garioch, we cannot tell. But the gist of the thing is, that the final word may be either war or waur—*i. e.* worse, so that it is quite a riddle which of the two parties was successful.

**BENREISIPOLL**, a mountain in the district of Sunart, Argyleshire, 2661 feet in height.

**BENTALUIDH**, a mountain of a conical shape in the island of Mull.

**BENTESKERNEY**, a lofty hill in Glen Lochay, Perthshire.

**BEN WYVIS** or **BEN UAISH**, a mountain in the parish of Kiltearn, Ross-shire,

hitherto understood to be the second, as to height, in Britain. This hill, from its lying in the midst of a mountainous region, and being rather bulky than conical in shape, does not seem nearly so much elevated as Ben Nevis, which has the advantage of starting straight up from a plain by the sea shore. Such, nevertheless, is the great height of Ben Wyvis, that it is quite conspicuous, even from the distance of Inverness, where it looks like a large *hay-sow*, placed amidst a multitude of corn-stacks in a barn-yard. The top of Ben Wyvis was never known to be free of snow till the singularly hot summer of 1826, when at length the ancient ice, that had been crust- ing upon it since the Deluge, was all cleared away. Hereby hangs a curious tale. The baronet of Foulis, whose property it is, holds it from one of the kings of Scotland, upon the condition that he shall bring his majesty a snowball from its top every day in the year, if required. Of course, the condition indicates that the hill of Ben Wyvis was never known to be free of snow, as, if it had been thought possible that the terms could not, at all times, be fulfilled, they could have never been imposed. Two things are, therefore, to be learned from this fact—that the hill has, in all recorded time, had a covering of this kind, and that the summer of 1826 was the warmest ever known in this country. It might have been a good subject of amusement at court, had our late gracious sovereign, King George IV., suddenly called upon Sir Hector Monro of Foulis to bring him a snowball from the top of Ben Wyvis, the said hill being, at the time, as bare of snow as the roof of Sir Hector's castle, or the back of his hand.

**BENVOIRLICH**, a mountain, comprehended in the cluster of Grampians in the north-western part of Perthshire, at the head of the valley of the Garry, a river which springs from its base. It rises to an elevation of 3330 feet above the level of the sea.

**BEREGONIUM**, the name of a place about two miles to the north of Oban, in Argyleshire, pointed out by tradition, ignorance, or knavery, as the precise site of what was once a flourishing large city, and the capital of Scotland; in other words, the seat of empire of Fergus the First, in the year 330 before Christ!! Of the actual existence, the locality, the apparent remains, the name, the kind of inhabitants it once had, or the period of its

destruction, says Macculloch, no two Scottish antiquarians agree, and it has now been ascertained that the whole is either a fabrication, or a subject of the most barefaced exaggeration and fanciful description. The ground on which this Utopian town, this Formosa of the West Highlands, is imagined to have rested, lies between two low hills, one called Dun Mac Sniochain, (the hill of the son of Snachan), and the other Dunbail an-righ, (the King's own hill). The name of the town itself in Gaelic is Balanree, (the town of the King). The idea of a town once having been on this spot of ground has been generated and fostered from the circumstances of these eminences betraying the marks of ruined vitrified forts, or supposed pieces of wall, (which prove nothing), the remains of a paved causeway communicating with the bottom of the two hills, though nothing of the kind is now visible, further than some longitudinal mounds, and the discovery in the moss, of what antiquaries have been pleased to term a piece of a bored wooden pipe for conveying water, but which was in reality only the trunk of a rotten tree, decayed in its centre. It is here needless to go farther into detail, for if the truth of the tradition rests only on these slender memorials, and especially on the wooden pipe, while it is well known that two thousand years since, the country had no knowledge of hydrostatics, the falsehood of the story of Beregonium is beyond a doubt. There is a legend in the neighbourhood, to the effect that some buildings here were destroyed by fire from heaven, and it is obvious that the crags of some of the rocks have undergone a vitrification, which alone countenances such a tradition.

**BERNERA**, a small rocky island, the most southerly of the Hebrides, the south point of which is called Barra Head.

**BERNERAY**, a fertile island about five miles in circumference, lying in the sound of Harris.

**BERNERA**, or **BARNERA**, an island within the island of Lewis, on its western side, where Loch Bernera, Loch Burglow, and Loch Roag, inlets of the sea, enclose a piece of beautiful fertile land, of about twelve miles in length by four in breadth, called the island of Bernera. The above arms of the sea are crowded with small islands, one of which is called Little Bernera, and indent the main land of Lewis with long salt water lochs. On the

Great Bernera, there exists a tolerably entire circle of large upright stones, only paralleled by those of Stonehenge and Stenhouse, the origin and the meaning of which have been keenly contested, and in the absence of historical notice, as in similar abstruse cases, have been generally conceived to be of Druidic origin.

**BERNERA**, a disused military station in the parish of Glenelg, on the great road from Fort Augustus westward to Skye.

**BERRINDALE**, **BERRIDALE**, or **BERRYDALE**, a village on the east coast of Caithness, the first a traveller meets in going northward in the county. Beside it, on a high crag, stand the remains of Berridale Castle, once the residence of the Sutherlands of Langwell, the ancient lords of the district, and, according to tradition, a very gigantic race. Here the river or water of Berridale pours into the sea immediately after it is joined by the water of Langwell. The shore here obtains the name of Berridaleness.

**BERTHA**, the name of a place in an angle of land formed by the junction of the Tay and the Almond, four miles above Perth, reported to have been the site of a city of the ancient Caledonians at the time of their invasion by the Romans.

**BERVIE**, a small village on the road betwixt Dundee and Cupar Angus, from which it is distant about twelve miles; once the capital of a parish of the same name, now incorporated with the adjacent parish of Liff.

**BERVIE**, a small parish of only two miles in length, by one and a half in breadth, on the coast of Kincardineshire, bounded on the south by Benholm, and on the north by Kinneff, of which it was once a part. It possesses nothing worthy of remark. The capital of the parish, and the chief town for many miles, is Bervie, or Inverbervie, which is situated on the coast road northward, and is one of the most irregular towns in Scotland. Its northern side is bounded by the river Bervie, which, after a course of sixteen miles, falls into the sea at this place. It is a small river yielding some trout and salmon fishing. Its mouth forms a poor harbour for small vessels and boats. It is crossed by a modern bridge of a single arch. Bervie has the honour of being a royal burgh, in virtue of a charter of David II. dated 1362, and renewed by James VI. in 1595. The cause of the first of these exertions of royal patronage in its favour, was the kindness which



the poor fishermen living here displayed to the second David, when he landed on their beach from France under the distress of a shipwreck. There is an old tradition among people of the name of Guthrie, who abound very much in this part of the country, that they acquired their name on this same occasion. The King, wet, weary, and hungry, came up to a small party of fishermen who were roasting fish by the shore for their own meal. On his requesting a share of their repast, one individual gutted two fishes, and put them on the fire, when a companion, still more benevolent, exclaimed "Gut three." The monarch, touched with the kind fervour of the poor man, cried to him, in a kind of rhyme,

"Then Gut-three  
Your name shall be."

The reader will please to take this story as it is told by tradition, for there is no better authority for it. Bervie, which evidently was never designed by nature to become worthy of the King's kindness, is governed by a provost, three bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and nine councillors, elected annually. At parliamentary elections, it joins with Aberdeen, Montrose, Brechin, and Aberbrothwick, in nominating a member. Its burghal revenue would hardly liquidate a public dinner to the magistracy.—Population of the burgh and parish in 1821, 1092.

BERVIE BROW, called in the neighbourhood *Craig David*, on account of King David having landed here, a promontory on the north side of Bervie Water, seen from a great distance at sea.

BERWICKSHIRE, the most south-eastern county in Scotland. In form it resembles an oblong square. On the south-east end it is bounded by the German ocean, beginning at a little rivulet, called Dunglas Burn, on the north-west, and terminating at a place called Lamberton, where the enclosures of some fields divide it from the *liberties* of Berwick. On the south it is separated from the counties of Durham and Northumberland by the river Tweed. On the west it is divided from Roxburghshire, in general, by the Leader water. And on the north the range of Lammermoor hills separate it from the county of Haddington. A portion of Roxburghshire is on the north side of the Tweed, to the extent of the two parishes of Kelso and Edenham. The extreme length of the shire, from east to west,

is thirty-one miles; and its utmost breadth is nineteen miles. Its area comprehends 446 square miles. In popular phraseology, the county is partitioned into the districts of *Merse*, *Lammermoor*, and *Lauderdale*. The Merse, so called from the word *March*, or boundary, is the largest and most valuable district. It is remarkable for being the largest and most compact piece of level ground in Scotland. It comprises 129,600 statute acres. In appearance it resembles a piece of some of the English fertile counties; and being well enclosed, and enriched with trees and plantations, when seen from any of the very slight eminences into which it here and there swells, it looks like a vast garden. The district of Lammermoor takes its name from the hills of that title, which, in our opinion, they doubtless received from the words *La mer*—the sea, in consequence of their rise on its margin, though antiquaries have never thought of such an etymon, and puzzled themselves with endless unintelligible investigations into the ancient Teutonic, for the meaning of the term.\* Lammermoor is a hilly pastoral district, with generally a wild brown aspect, and rises on the northern border of the Merse, so as to divide, in a very effectual manner, the fine vales of the counties of Edinburgh and Haddington from the beautiful valley of the Tweed. But for this chain of blackish hills the prospect from Edinburgh would be carried the length of the Cheviots. Lammermoor comprises 88,640 statute acres. Lauderdale, the third district, which takes its name from the Leader Water, on which it lies, is a mixture of hill and dale. In the lower part it is arable. It contains 67,200 statute acres. The whole of the agricultural portion of the county—including that part of the Merse pertaining to Roxburghshire—is now in a high state of cultivation. Within the last thirty years, very great exertions have been made to improve the agricultural character of the shire; and, in this respect, it differs nothing from the neighbouring territory of East-Lothian. Great alterations for the better have been made in the residences and comforts of every class. The country is thickly, but not over-abundantly, populated with a most intelligent, active peasantry and farming class. Gentlemen's seats,

\* A rocky islet on the side of the harbour of Dunbar, now joined to the land by a pier, is called *Lammer is-land*, from the same root.

hamlets, farm-steadings, and cottages, of modern erection, are scattered over the district. Berwickshire is strictly pastoral and agricultural. As yet it has neither been enriched nor debased by manufactures; and, from its situation, the want of coal, and the fertility of its soil, it is not likely that such an event will ever take place. It exports great quantities of corn, sheep, and eggs, and this is the extent of its commerce. Minute investigation has failed in discovering minerals and fossils, which can be of any great public service. Some coal has been found in the parishes of Mordington and Cocksburnpath, and limestone, as is generally the case, has been discovered in its proximity. Marl and gypsum have likewise been found and used. Freestone and whinstone of various kinds abound in every part of the shire. As coal is introduced from the palatinate of Durham, by an easy land carriage, the Merse does not feel the absence of coal very severely. In other parts of the shire, as throughout the upper district of the vale of Tweed, this article is dear. The waters of Berwickshire flow in general either to the south or the north-east. The Tweed, which is here an imposing stream, and the most lovely of Scottish rivers, from its sparkling clearness, and its soft sylvan banks, receives all the waters which are poured down from the northern eminences. The Tweed is not susceptible of navigation; but it is of great value from its salmon fisheries, which are under a strict system of water police. It receives the Leader, the Eden, and the united waters of the Blackadder and Whitadder. The Eye is the only other stream, and it falls into the sea. Berwickshire comprehends thirty-two parishes. The towns in the county are Dunse, Lauder, Coldstream, Greenlaw and Eyemouth. Its villages are Ayton, Gordon, Longformacus, Earlston, Birgham, Chirnside, Coldingham, &c. Lauder is the only royal burgh. Greenlaw is the county town, agreeable to an arrangement shortly to be noticed.—At the period of the Roman invasion, Berwickshire was inhabited by tribes of British called the *Ottadini*. It was afterwards invaded and peopled by bands of Saxons from Germany, about the middle of the fifth century, who engrafted their language and manners on those of the original inhabitants. The conquests of these foreigners extended a considerable way along the shores to the east and west, and in the course of time they gave the land which

they secured the title of Lothian, which it still possesses in the western division. The whole area of Berwickshire was comprehended in this Saxon territory, which for distinction's sake, received the name of Saxonia, and superseded the designation it formerly possessed, and which, according to Bede, was *Bernicia*. That the town of Berwick owes its origin to these Saxons is exceedingly probable, though there is no existing record which can certify the conjecture. The etymology of its name is as doubtful as its origin. Maitland, the historian of Edinburgh, entered into a dissertation to prove that the title was conferred by its Saxon founders from a town of note of the same name in their own country, in the like manner as European emigrants fix the names of cities and towns in the continent of America. Others, and among the rest, Cambden, allege that the word Berwick is deduced from *Barwica*, signifying "a village belonging to a manor," while a third party, with more feasibility, bring it from *bar* and *wick*—a castle on the bend of a river. In whatever manner Berwick, the chief town of the district, arose, or received its appellation, it was not long in becoming a fortified garrison, and a place which was the scene of many important transactions. Until the year 1020, this district of country was included within the kingdom of Northumberland. In that year it was ceded to King Malcolm II. by Cospatrack the Earl of Northumberland, who settled in Scotland, and was created Earl of Dunbar. In the year 1097 Edgar the son of Malcolm acquired the sovereignty of Berwickshire, which on his death he bequeathed, along with part of Cumberland and Lothian, to his brother David. Under this personage Berwickshire rose into consequence, and the town of Berwick came to be a seat of merchandise, and known for the value of its fisheries. It was likewise honoured with being constituted one of the few Scottish burghs in which was held a court of commercial jurisdiction under the king's chamberlain. About this epoch many Norman and Anglo-Saxon families settled in Berwickshire, as well as in other parts of Scotland, and laid the foundation of a number of noble houses, still ranked in the peerage of the country. It appears likewise that the town of Berwick became a settlement of Flemish and other foreign tradesmen. As significant of the mercantile and trading character of the

place, most probably superinduced by this amalgamation of intelligent men from the low countries, it may be mentioned as a fact somewhat curious, that it was at Berwick the first laws were framed and applied in Scotland for the regulation of burghs and their *guild* associations. Being the threshold of the Scottish kingdom in entering from England, Berwickshire suffered in the succeeding centuries in all the wars between the two hostile nations, and was occasionally involved in disputes with its opposite neighbour the palatine bishop of Durham.\* Berwick and its bridge across the Tweed were in general the chief objects of dispute. In 1199 the bridge was carried off by floods, and this gave rise to disputes between William the Lion and the bishop regarding its re-erection. In the fourteenth century the passage became the property of the lordly churchman. It was not till the reign of Elizabeth that the present fine stone bridge was built. Henry II. in 1174, wrenched Berwick and its castle from his captive William. Richard I. again restored them to Scotland. In 1216 this part of the country suffered severely from the fury of king John, as he retired to England. The disputes regarding the succession to the crown, after the death of Alexander III., involved Berwick in many miseries. In 1291 it was given up to Edward I. In the following year this ambitious sovereign received the oaths of fealty from its civic functionaries, and in the hall of the castle, as lord paramount, put Baliol in possession of the Scottish crown. In a few years afterwards, Berwick renounced its allegiance, and in 1296 was taken by assault by Edward, and its inhabitants butchered. In the same year a parliament of Edward was held here, where he received the allegiance of a vast number of persons of distinction. In 1297 Edward constituted Berwick the English metropolis in Scotland, the depository of the records and the tribunal of his authority.

The town was, however, soon taken by Wallace, who kept it for a short time. After the defeat of the English at Falkirk, they retained Berwick for twenty years. In 1305 the mangled limbs of the illustrious Wallace were exhibited on the bridge of Berwick, and in the following year, the captive Countess of Buchan, who had placed Bruce in the inaugural chair, was exhibited as a spectacle on the walls of the castle confined in a wooden cage. Berwick was once more, and for the last time, attached to the Scottish monarchy, in the year 1318. Its subsequent loss was occasioned by an untoward event. During the reign of James III., the crown was coveted by the Duke of Albany, who, to support his pretensions, introduced an English army into North Britain, under the infamous Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. The affair ended in compromise; but Gloucester refused to withdraw his forces unless Berwick was delivered into his hands. After a persevering diplomatic struggle, the Scotch had to accede to the dishonourable terms, and at length on the 24th of August 1482, this oft-contested town and castle were resigned to England. The English now took it under their special care. It was made the mart of Scottish trade in this part of the country, and the place of export of the produce of the Merse. In 1551 it was made a free town, independent of both England and Scotland, which it still remains, with many privileges peculiar to itself and its citizens. It still continues in a walled state, and a very perfect specimen of the fortified towns of Britain. It has a little district of land attached to it, which is mostly the property of burgesses in succession, and receives the title of *Berwick bounds*. Its description does not come within the scope of the present work. After it ceased to be the county town, the affairs of the shire were administered at Dunse or Lauder, for about a hundred and twenty years. On Greenlaw becoming the property of Sir George Home of Spot, in 1596, by the approval of James VI., it was declared the most fit to be the shire town, and this important arrangement was ratified by parliament in November 1600. On account of particular dissensions, it however did not become the head town of the county, in every particular, till 1696.—From the variety of successes and disasters which Berwickshire underwent for so many centu-

\* Palatine bishops had the secular authority of barons, and were endowed with the power of sovereigns within the bounds of their spiritual jurisdiction. They were entitled to wear coats of mail along with their clerical garments, and in this guise often led out their followers to battle. At the Reformation the palatine bishop of Durham was despoiled of these powers to the full extent; nevertheless he has still a variety of peculiar privileges. As for instance, he is the superior in law courts within the palatinate, and can either sit in the dress and character of a baron or of a bishop in the House of Lords.



ries, and from its settlement by different mixed nations, the people of this part of Scotland have not that distinct Scottish character found in other places more to the north. By their language and personal appearance, especially the former, the inhabitants of Berwick, and its neighbourhood, are easily recognised, and in common with the Northumbrians, they speak with that remarkable *burr* which is found no where else in the kingdom. The women are famed for their beauty; the men for their gallant bearing in times of warlike strife. "The men of the Merse," with less of the hereditary character than the rest of the borderers, were formerly more remarkable for discipline and steady valour. They behaved with great spirit at Flodden, and in many other bloody fields, under the command of Lord Home; and there is a tradition, that a party, led to the Holy Land by some of their feudal chiefs, obtained there the highest credit for their conduct. When Charles I. paid his first visit to Scotland in 1633, Lord Home met him at Berwick with a train of 600 Merse gentlemen gallantly arrayed on horseback. The present generation has seen that the yeomanry of the Merse have lost no portion of their ancient military spirit. By the latest county roll, Berwickshire has a hundred and fifty freeholders, who elect a member of parliament.

The chief seats in Berwickshire are, *Thirlstane Castle*, Earl of Lauderdale; *Dryburgh Abbey*, Earl of Buchan; *Mellerstain*, Baillie; *Lees*, Marjoribanks, Bart.; *Hirsel*, Earl of Home; *Marclmont*; *Paxton*; *Ladykirk*; *Swinton*; *Blackadder*; *Stitchell*; *Lennel House*; *Mordington*; *Foulden*; &c. The heights in the county do not require particular notice.—Population in 1821: males, 15,976; females, 17,409; total, 33,385.

BERWICK, (NORTH) a parish in the county of Haddington, lying on the coast at the mouth of the Firth of Forth, along which it extends for three miles, with a breadth inland of two and a half miles. It is bounded by Dirleton on the west, and Whitekirk on the south-east. The land is generally flat, or of a gently sloping kind, similar to the lower parts of East-Lothian, and is under a fine system of cultivation. On the side near the sea, and about a quarter of a mile south from the town of North Berwick, rises the conspicuous conical mount called North Berwick Law. On the west and south sides this hill is nearly precipi-

tous and difficult of ascent. On the east side it declines more gently and falls away in a sloping ridge. On this side it is wooded, and near the base is enclosed as pasture-land. From the bare arid top an extensive view is obtained on all sides. At a little distance to the south-east is the beautiful seat and pleasure-grounds of North Berwick House, the property of Sir Hew Dalrymple. In proceeding along the shore to the eastward, the coast becomes rugged, and at last precipitous. At the distance of two miles, on the verge of the lofty cliffs, stands the huge ruin of the once important castle of Tantallan, and two miles from whence rises in the sea, the rocky islet of the Bass. The position of Tantallan is one excellently chosen for the site of a warlike strength. On the south the land is flat and undulating, and is now laid out in corn-fields. The castle is seated on a piece of ground which is almost an island, by the intersection of a rivulet running through a ravine toward the east. On the north brink of this defile there has been a very strong wall, terminating in circular turrets, and enclosing a spacious court-yard. Betwixt the north side of this open space or the fortalice, there has been another ravine, now partly filled up. Drawbridges crossed both of the hollows. The fabric of the castle is of an oblong shape, and is evidently composed of buildings put together at different times. The semicircular Saxon arched doorways prevail. The outward structure is almost entire, and will remain so for centuries. The thickness of the walls is enormous, and there are very few holes for outlook or windows. The length of the front and back is a hundred and twenty paces. Behind there is a pleasant open court, similar to that in front, which might be rendered a beautiful garden, and on its outer sides it has been also bounded by thick walls and some outhouses. In all probability this has been the stableyard of the keep. The ground on which the buildings and their outworks stand is encompassed on the west, north, and east, especially the two latter, by the sea, which frets and fumes on a rocky shore, at a depth which it makes one dizzy to look down. In the case of storms proceeding from the north-east, when the weight of the German ocean is pressed on the waters of the firth, and urged forward by the winds, the waves are struck against the rocks with terrific fury, and the spray from the cliffs is dashed in clouds to

the summit of the castle. The interior of the edifice exhibits a labyrinth of inaccessible broken vaulted chambers, staircases, and passages. Within the last fifty years a progress through the house has become impossible, unless by the aid of ladders. A few years back the lower vaults were the resort of a band of smugglers, and the depot of cargoes of contraband gin, brought from the coast of Holland. And the rooting out of such desperadoes led to the discovery of some subterranean dungeons. The most dismal of these is one on the outside of the house, at the south-west angle. It may have been the dungeon-keep of the guardhouse. In the present day the edifice is in some measure secured from further dilapidation by a retaining wall and iron gate, and the neighbouring farmer, at Castleton, is appointed its keeper by the proprietor. There exists no tradition or record sufficient to determine the date of the erection of Tantallan. Its origin is matter of pure conjecture. It is however certain, that it rose with the power of the house of Douglas, to whom it belonged. This family gained a settlement in East-Lothian, in the reign of Robert II., on whose accession to the crown, William, Earl of Douglas, acquired the barony of North Berwick by an arrangement of a private nature with Robert, Duke of Albany, and the influence of the family was strengthened in this quarter, in the year 1372, by the marriage of James Douglas of Dalkeith with a sister of the Earl of March, with whom he received the lands of Whittingham. For more than two centuries Tantallan was the grand place of defence of this potent and haughty family. It was rendered so defensible by art, that no military ingenuity of the age could work its destruction. Its demolition was thought as hopeless as the uprooting of a mountain, and from this common traditional feeling arose, in the country, the phrase,—

Ding down Tantallan  
Mak a Brig to the Bass.

each being deemed equally beyond the power of human skill. In 1455, the barony of North Berwick and Tantallan Castle were forfeited by the Earl of Douglas. In 1479, the lands and castle of Tantallan were given by James III. to Archibald, fifth Earl of Angus, afterwards known under the name of *Bell-the-Cat*. In the reign of the succeeding monarch, James IV., Angus was one of the most powerful Scottish chiefs, and, when an old man, he ear-

nly dissuaded his sovereign from the war with England. On the eve of the battle of Flodden, he remonstrated so freely upon the impolicy of fighting, that the King said to him with scorn and indignation, "if he was afraid he might go home." The Earl burst into tears at this insupportable insult, and retired accordingly, leaving two of his sons to command his followers. They were both slain with two hundred Douglasses. The incidents connected with this transaction have furnished a theme for Sir Walter Scott in his poem of *Marmion*. The Earl is there described as having retired to Tantallan Hold, where, with a few remaining followers, he made his defence secure against an expected incursion of the English, and gave a temporary residence to an English knight, sent into Scotland on an errand similar to that mentioned in the tale. The localities and character of the fortalice bear a close resemblance to the descriptions in the poem. The parting scene of *Marmion* and Angus will readily recur to the remembrance of the visitors of this interesting ruin :

"And, Douglas, more I tell thee here,  
Even in the pitch of pride,  
Here in thy hold, thy vassals near,  
I tell thee thou'rt defied.  
And if thou saidst I am no peer,  
To any lord in Scotland here,  
Lowland or Highland far or near,  
Lord Angus, thou hast lied!"—  
On the Earl's cheek the flash of rage  
O'ercame the ashen hue of age.  
Fierce he broke forth;—"and dar'st thou then  
To beard the lion in his den,  
The Douglas in his hall?  
And hop'st thou hence unscathed to go?  
No, by Saint Bryde of Bothwell, no!  
Up drawbridge, grooms—what, Warder, ho!  
Let the portcullis fall!"—  
Lord Marmion turned,—well was his need!  
And dashed the rowels in his steed,  
Like arrow through the arch-way sprung,  
The ponderous grate behind him rung;  
To pass there was such scanty room,  
The bars, descending, razed his plume.

As soon as the succeeding Earl of Angus lost his power over the person of James V. he retired and threw himself into his castle of Tantallan, where he defied the force of the whole kingdom. The king attempted the reduction of the fort, but without avail. It seems that he appeared before it in person, in September, 1528, with a feeble force, and assisted by two cannons, called, according to Pitscottie, "Thrawn-mou'd Mow and her Marrow," also, "two great botcards, and two moyan, two double falcones, and four quarter-

falcones," which he borrowed from the neighbouring castle of Dunbar. So bad was the credit of the king on this occasion, that he had to leave three of his lords in pawn for the safe delivery of the instruments. In a few months afterwards the castle was given up by compromise, when it again became royal property. The siege is thus spoken of by Angus in a letter to the Earl of Northumberland. "At the quhilk he [the king] and his army, with artillierie of his awng, and of Dunbar Castle, in great quantitie, hes layne and assegit rycht sharply, baith be gunns and ingenious men, baith Scottis and French; that myndit the wallis in sic sort, that as can be rememberit there never was sa mekil pane, travill, expensis, and diligence, done and maid for the wynnyng of ane houss, and the samyn eschapp, in Scotland, sen it was first inhabite." MSS. BRIT. MUS. CALIGULA, B. VII. 99. In 1537, James V. visited Tantallan in order to examine its capabilities of defence. On his death, and the return of the Earl of Angus from banishment, the latter once more obtained possession of Tantallan, which he rendered stronger than ever. It does not appear that Tantallan was molested either during the invasion of the Earl of Hertford in 1544, or of the Protector Somerset in 1547; though in the latter expedition, Dunbar castle endured a siege. What had been a terror for several centuries at length sunk before the fervid warfare of the Covenanters. During the troubles of Charles I. he was sided with the Marquis of Douglas, the then proprietor of Tantallan, which was besieged, captured, and dismantled, in 1639. The castle and lands were sold in the beginning of the eighteenth century by the Marquis of Douglas to President Dalrymple of North Berwick, whose descendants now inherit them. Nothing in the present day remains about this once stately fabric to attest its former proprietary but the hardly definable blazon of the Bloody Heart sculptured in "a stony shield," in the wall above the entrance—the well known cognizance of the Douglas.—The parish of North Berwick possesses another ruin of an interesting but different kind. On the face of a low eminence a short way west of the town, and about a furlong south of the road to Dirleton, stand the ruins of a monastery, which was founded by Duncan, Earl of Fife, in the year 1154. It was endowed with some lands in the manor of North Berwick, and drew

revenues from different sources in Berwickshire, Mid and West-Lothian, Fife and Ayrshire. It was used as a convent of Cistercian nuns, and was consecrated to the Virgin. It was governed by a prioress, who, it appears, was generally one of the family of Home, in the Merse. At the Reformation it contained eleven nuns, whose income was about L.20 sterling each, per annum. On its destruction all its endowments which remained undilapidated were given by James VI. to Sir Alexander Home. The monastery is now reduced to some tall massive fragments of wall embosomed in the midst of some fine trees and shrubbery. Near the harbour of North Berwick also stand the shattered remains of what is imagined to have been a chapel belonging to the convent, or to some hospital now obliterated. A vault above ground continues almost entire. In all likelihood this was a burying-place of the Douglas family in the fourteenth century. In 1788, a seal with the inscription, "Sigillum Willielmi Domini de Douglas," was found in one of the vaults.

BERWICK, (NORTH) the town above alluded to, lies in a low situation on the edge of the sea, twenty-two miles north-east of Edinburgh, eleven north-west of Dunbar, and 9½ north from Haddington. It is considerably out of the thoroughfare with Edinburgh, and is a dull melancholy-looking town with no manufactures. It consists of a long street running east and west, and of another in which it terminates on the east, proceeding in a contrary direction towards the sea. On the sides of this latter-mentioned street are some houses of a superior kind, with a few trees in front. There are also several bye lanes. The harbour is formed by a tolerably good pier, but it is dry at low water—the common misfortune of all the harbours on the south side of the firth—and is difficult of access. In the offing there are several bleak islets, only of value as rabbit warrens. In recent times warehouses have been built for storing corn, which is almost the only article of export. The town has a good inn, and a reading-room. North Berwick is a royal burgh in virtue of a writ of confirmation of former privileges by James VI. It is governed by two bailies, a treasurer, and nine councillors. The burgh joins with Haddington, Dunbar, Jedburgh and Lauder, in electing a member of parliament. The inhabitants have a common for cows near the



town.—Population of the burgh and parish in 1821, 1694.

**BHROTACHAN**, (Loch) a small fresh water lake in the parish of Crathy, district of Marr, Aberdeenshire.

**BIEL**, a rivulet in Haddingtonshire, running into the sea at the bay of Belhaven, about two miles west of Dunbar.

**BIELD**, a small village on the western part of Peebles-shire, and a stage on the principal road from Edinburgh to Dumfries.

**BIGGAR**, a parish on the east side of the upper ward of Lanarkshire, bounded by the Peebles-shire parishes on the east, and on the west by Libberton. Its extreme length is six miles, by a breadth of three and a half, and it generally consists of moorland ground, with some fertile fields. The river Clyde runs past its western boundary. The town of Biggar, which is of small extent, lies on the road from Lanark to Peebles, at the distance of twelve miles from the former, and fifteen from the latter. Its distance from Edinburgh is twenty-seven miles. It consists principally of a main street, which is spacious and neatly built, and is supported chiefly by weaving cotton goods. Besides the parish church, there are two meeting-houses of Dissenters. The town is the seat of a Presbytery in the Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. It was created a burgh of barony by a charter of James II.; to Sir Robert Fleming of Biggar, in 1451-2. The origin of the name of Biggar is very doubtful. In all likelihood it is from the Scoto-Irish *big-ther* or *big'er*, signifying *soft land*. During the reign of David I., Baldwin, a Flemish leader, obtained a grant of the manor of Biger, as the word was then spelled. The descendants of this foreign settler dropped the name of Baldwin, and took the designation of Fleming. A branch of the family became Earls of Wigton, and, by the male line becoming extinct, in 1747, the barony of Biggar was carried into the family of Elphinston, by Lady Clementina Fleming. In the year 1545, Malcolm, Lord Fleming, founded and endowed a collegiate church at the town of Biggar, for a provost, eight prebends, four singing boys, and six poor men. It was built in the form of a cross, in a plain Gothic style, but its spire was not finished, most probably from the Reformation taking place in 1560, while it was in progress. This place of worship is now the parish church, and is the only

object worthy of attracting the notice of the stranger. Of the anti-reformation parochial church, which, it seems, was unconnected with the collegiate foundation, there are no remains, but an anecdote regarding it is reported by an authentic tradition worthy of notice. On the 1st of November, 1524, as John, Lord Fleming, the chamberlain of Scotland, was taking the diversion of hawking, he was attacked and barbarously murdered by John Tweedie of Drummelzier, James, his son, and several accomplices. In that turbulent and lawless age, legal punishment for such an outrage very rarely took place. After the lapse of several years, the above Malcolm, son of the murdered lord, and Tweedie, the principal assassin, submitted the decision of this odious affair to certain arbiters, who decreed that a certain assythement, or manbote, in lands, should be given to Lord Fleming, and that Tweedie should grant, in mortmain, L.10 yearly from the lands and barony of Drummelzier, for the support of a chaplain to celebrate divine service perpetually in the parish church of Biggar, for the salvation of the soul of the late John, Lord Fleming; and this was confirmed under the great seal, December, 1531.—At the distance of a mile south of the town, in the middle of a plain, formerly a morass, are the remains of an extensive fortification, called Bog Hall. According to Blind Harry, a sanguinary conflict took place here between the English under Edward, and the Scots under Sir William Wallace, in which the latter discomfited the invaders of the country with immense slaughter. But no other historian confirms the dubious tale.—Population in 1821, 1727.

**BIGA**, or **BIGGAY**, a small island lying between the mainland of Shetland, and the island of Yell on the north.

**BIN HILL**, a lofty hill standing about a mile south of Cullen, in Banffshire, which serves as a landmark at sea.

**BINNING** or **BINNY**, a suppressed parish in Linlithgowshire, joined to the parish of Linlithgow. In the reign of James VI. the barony of Binning was acquired by Sir Thomas Hamilton, who was created Lord Binning, November 30, 1613, and Earl of Haddington six years afterwards. The title of Lord Binning is taken by the eldest son of the family. In the early part of last century, the Earl of Haddington planted a forest near his seat of

Tymninghame in East-Lothian, which receives the name of Binning Wood, and is now one of the finest forests of hard-wood in Scotland.

**BIRGHAM**, a small ancient village on the north bank of the Tweed, a few miles below Kelso, opposite Carham, in Northumberland. Here, in 1291, the twelve competitors for the Scottish throne met the commissioners of Edward I., to represent their claims to him, acknowledge his paramoury over their country, and submit to his decision as to their pretensions. A late tourist suggests, that the place, from this circumstance, became obnoxious to the contempt of all Scotsmen, and that the feeling with which it was contemplated, is still to be traced in the popular expression, "Go to Birgham!" which is addressed to a frivolous person whom one wants to get quit of.

**BIRNIE**, a parish in Morayshire, lying betwixt Elgin and Rothes. Its average length is four miles, and its breadth three miles. It contains upwards of 6,000 acres, 2130 of which were under cultivation in 1829. On the hilly part the soil is gravelly, or consists of gravel mixed with clay. About 100 acres on the banks of the Lossie present a deep rich loam incumbent on sand. Over the whole parish there are interspersed tracts of peaty soil. It is divided into forty compact farms. Previous to the commencement of the present century the parish lay in a very rude unproductive state; but, since that period, great improvements in the modes of cultivation have been introduced, chiefly by the bountiful exertions of the Earl of Seafield, who has given premiums to his tenants for bringing land into cultivation. At present, the parish is in a thriving condition.—Population in 1821, 384.

**BIRNAM**, a hill familiar to all who have read the story of Macbeth, as related in the old Scottish Chronicles, or in the play formed therefrom by Shakespeare. It is situated in the parish of Little Dunkeld, on the south bank of the Tay, and twelve miles to the southwest of Dunsinnan. It is elevated to a height of 1580 feet above the level of the sea, exceeding that of Dunsinan by 556 feet. Near the bottom of Birnam hill, there is a circular mount, called "Duncan's Hill," where, it is said, that unfortunate monarch was wont to hold his court, and higher up are the remains of a square fortress, with circular towers at the corners. Birnam was anciently covered with

a forest; but, as Pennant remarks, the trees seem never to have recovered the march which their ancestors made to Dunsinan. It is now almost bare. The property appears, from Spottiswood's Church History, to have been part of the domain of the bishopric of Dunkeld. That historian mentions that, having been previously alienated from the see for some time, it was restored by Bishop Brown, who flourished at the end of the fifteenth century.

**BIRSAY**.—See **HARAY**.

**BIRSE**, a parish in Aberdeenshire, situated on the south side of the Dee; bounded on the south by Aven, which separates it from Kincardine and Forfar shires. It extends ten miles in length, and, including a part of the Grampian mountains belonging to it, its breadth is nearly as much. The parish church is distant about twenty-seven miles from Aberdeen. It is divided into three straths or districts; through each of which runs a rivulet giving a name to the valley. The names of these streams are the Feugh, the Chattie, and the Birse. The country is here woody, with a large proportion of hill and moss, and there is an inexhaustible store of limestone, which has been of much benefit.—Population in 1821, 1506.

**BISHOP'S LOCH**, a beautiful little lake in the parish of New Machar, Aberdeenshire; so called from a house belonging to the bishops of Aberdeen, which is situated on its bank.

**BISHOP'S LOCH**, a small lake near Monkland, Lanarkshire, from whence flows a tributary of the North Calder river.

**BLACKADDER** or **BLACKADER**, a tributary stream of the Whitadder, in the district of the Merse, Berwickshire. It rises in some mossy ground in the Lammermoor district, and runs in an easterly direction, past Greenlaw, through the centre of the Merse, till it falls into the Whitadder below Allanbank. It is an excellent trouting stream, but, from its impregnation of mossy matter, it is unsuitable to the existence of salmon. The name is a corruption of *Blackwater*, which it receives from its dark colour; a hue extending, it may be remarked, to the trouts.

**BLACKBURN**, a streamlet in Liddesdale, falling into the Liddel, and which, in its course, forms several beautiful cascades. Sometimes it rushes over a perpendicular rock in

one unbroken sheet of water; at other times it is darted over tremendous precipices, and rages furiously among the huge masses of the rock below. In this wild and romantic scene nature appears in various forms, now beautiful, now awful, sometimes sublime, and frequently terrible. One of the falls is about forty feet in height, and may be twenty in breadth. This stream, up to the year 1810, was crossed by what was generally considered to be a natural arch, composed of rough but compactly placed stones, and the span of which was 31 feet, the breadth  $10\frac{1}{4}$ , the length 55 feet, and the height above the water 31 feet. Unfortunately this great natural curiosity fell in the year mentioned.

**BLACKBURN**, a tributary streamlet of the Almond, Linlithgowshire.

**BLACKBURN**, a village in the parish of Livingston, situated on the north bank of the above water, and on the south road from Edinburgh to Glasgow. It has a large cotton mill, a wool-carding mill, and a flax mill.

**BLACKFORD**, a parish in the county of Perth, district of Strathearn, bounded by Glendevon and Auchterarder on the east; Alloa, Tillicoultry, and Alva on the south; and by Dumblane and Muthil on the west. The bottom of the parish is a dead flat, watered by the Allan. The most southerly part is occupied by a ridge of the Ochil hills, which upon the south side, towards the Devon, is somewhat steep, and, in some places, craggy, affording excellent pasture. Upon the north side, the declivity is more gentle, and laid out in several farms. Upon the north of the Allan, the ground rises and forms a group of sandy hills, with a number of vast hollows, some of them round, and others extending in length, forming little valleys, through which, for the most part, run small brooks. The parish possesses, also, some small lakes. The village of Blackford lies on the road from Doune to Perth,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles north-east of Dumblane, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  west of Auchterarder.—Population in 1821, 1892.

**BLACKFORD-HILL**, a romantic height, only arable on its north-eastern side, the first eminence lying to the south of Edinburgh, from the outskirts of which it is distant fully more than a mile. On the south it is precipitous, and has been opened as a quarry of whinstones, useful for metal to the roads, as well as for furnishing the materials of bakers'

ovens. It is divided from Braid-hill on the south by a ravine, through which runs Braid Burn.

**BLACKHOUSE HEIGHTS**, a range of hills dividing the upper part of the vale of Yarrow from Tweeddale.

**BLACK-ISLE**. See **ARDMEANACH**.

**BLACK LOCH**, a small lake immediately south of Brother Loch, on the south-eastern extremity of Renfrewshire.

**BLACKNESS**, a small sea-side village in Linlithgowshire, parish of Carriden, four miles east of Borrowstounness, and five west of Queensferry. At the time when Linlithgow was a flourishing inland town, Blackness was its port, as Leith is that of Edinburgh; and accordingly, although hardly any trace of a harbour is now discernible, some large houses yet remain, which were used as granaries and warehouses for the convenience of traders. The village is now quite inconsiderable. The very ancient castle of Blackness stands at the point of a small peninsula projecting from the village. Some suppose this, instead of Abercorn, to be the site of the Roman fortress at the east end of Antoninus' wall. During the reign of King James VI. Blackness Castle was the principal state-prison in Scotland, and as such received within its gloomy walls many distinguished persons. One of the most remarkable of its prisoners was Lord Ochiltree, who, for a false accusation against the Marquis of Hamilton, alleging that he aspired to the Scottish crown, was here confined during nearly the whole reign of Charles I.—upwards of twenty years—and was not liberated till the country fell under the dominion of Cromwell. At the Union, Blackness was one of the four fortresses agreed to be kept up in Scotland, as a chain of forts for the defence of the Lowlanders against their unruly Highland neighbours; and it is still kept in a degree of repair, though all its utility has passed away since the suppression of the rebellion of 1745. It is now garrisoned by a master-gunner and barrack-master, who seem, amidst its tall gaunt towers, grass-grown court-yard, and gunless batteries, like Caleb Balderstone and Mysic, left to people the solitude of Wolf's Crag, in the tale of the Bride of Lammermoor. The fortress, however, served very well as a barrack during the last war, when every part of the government property was stuffed full of soldiers; and as such it may serve again. The



expense of maintaining it being very trifling, it is certainly worth while to keep it in use for that purpose, however remote the prospect of a revival of hostilities may be. The defences are altogether unworthy of notice, being simply a wall with a few port holes, surrounding two lofty towers, like those of the ordinary Border castles, and which are placed irregularly in regard to each other. Blackness suffers, in common with all the places along the south coast of the Firth of Forth between Queensferry and Stirling, from being untouched by any important road.

**BLACKSHIELDS**, a small village and a stage in posting, sixteen miles south-east of Edinburgh. The adjacent bog has been once or twice used as a place for prize-fighting, in consequence of its situation on the borders of the county of Edinburgh.

**BLACKSIDE-END**, a hill in Kyle, Ayrshire, parish of Sorn, rising to the height of 1560 feet above the level of the sea.

**BLACKWATER**, a rivulet in Perthshire, which being joined with the Ardlie, the Ericht is formed.

**BLADENOCH**, a river in Wigtonshire, rising in Carrick, and which, after running a course of twenty-four miles, falls into Luce Bay.

**BLAIR-ATHOLE**, (*the plain of Athole*,) a parish and a subordinate district, in the subdivision of Athole, Perthshire. A part of the parish at the confluence of the Garry and Ercochty, was formerly an independent parish called Strowan (or, *of the streams*,) since joined with Blair-Athole. The parish is not less than thirty miles in length, by about eighteen in breadth. The boundary on the north is the high ridge dividing Inverness-shire from Perthshire; on the east lie the parishes of Kirk-michael and Moulin, on the south the parish of Dull, and on the west Fortingall. The district is very rugged and bleak in the mountainous parts, but very beautiful in that part which is more properly *Blair Athole*—namely, the valley around Athole House, which is situated on the bank of the Tilt, near its confluence with the Garry.—See **ATHOLE**. The view of the country from the opening of the Pass of Killiecranky is one of the finest in Scotland, comprising a striking variety of mountain and valley, forest and meadow, noble country seats with their lordly environs, and, above all things, that fine dashing stream the Garry,

which, at every little interval, breaks over some rocky and bosky precipice, lighting up the landscape with its lustrous waters, and so-lacing the ear with its lively natural music. The village of Blair-Athole stands to the north of Athole House, on the road from Edinburgh to Fort Augustus, from which a road diverges at this point to Brae-Mar. It is twenty miles north of Dunkeld, and ten and a half south-east of Dalnacardoch Inn. In the church of Blair-Athole lie the remains of John Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, celebrated for so much good and ill, and who fell at the battle of Killiecranky, July 26, 1689.—Population in 1821, 2493.

**BLAIR-GOWRIE**, a parish in the eastern part of Perthshire, of an irregular form extending eleven miles in length by a breadth of eight miles in some places, having Rattery on the east, Bendothy on the south, and Kinloch on the west. It is divided into two districts by a branch of the Grampian mountains, which is the northern boundary of this part of the beautiful valley of Strathmore. The southern district which lies in the strath is about four miles long, and from one to two miles broad. The greater part of the remainder of the parish is hilly and moorish. The district is well watered by streams which bound and pass through it. Among these are the Isla, the Ericht, the Ardlie and the Black Water. The village of Blair-Gowrie is considerable, and lies on the west bank of the Ericht in the low part of the parish, five miles north of Cupar Angus, six west of Alyth, and twelve east of Dunkeld. It is a thriving little town, and is governed by a baron bailie. It has three annual fairs.—Population in 1821, 2253.

**BLAIRINGONE**, a small village in the parish of Fossaway, Perthshire.

**BLAIR-LOGIE**, a small village in the parish of Logie, Stirlingshire, lying, with its neat little church, and an old castle in its neighbourhood, under one of the Ochil hills, at the entrance to Glendevon, and presenting a singularly pleasing scene of natural beauty.

**BLANE**, a small river, having its source in Earl's Seat, one of the Lennox hills, and running through the valley to which it gives the name of Strathblane, in the south-west corner of Stirlingshire. In its course, it forms several beautiful cascades, one of which, the spout of Ballagan, is seventy feet in height. In some places its banks are cliffy and romantic. After



joining the Endrick it falls finally into Loch Lomond. Blane is a Gaelic word, signifying *warm*. The banks of the stream have an interest, as the scene of the youth of George Buchanan, who was a younger son of the farmer of Moss, in this district of country.

BLANTYRE, a parish in the county of Lanark, lying on the south bank of the Clyde. On the east it is bounded by Hamilton, on the south by Glassford; and on the west by Cambuslang. It has a front to the Clyde of about two and a half miles, and reaches six miles in length. It is chiefly surrounded by rising grounds, and, from its low sheltered situation, the name of Blantyre has been acquired, which signifies "a warm retreat." It is one entire, rich, fertile district of the middle ward of Lanarkshire. Ironstone is here dug to a considerable extent. A great part of the population are engaged at cotton-mills, or in weaving. The village of Blantyre stands on the road from Hamilton to Kilbride, four miles distant from the former, and seven from Glasgow. On the south bank of the Clyde, directly opposite to Bothwell Castle, on a rocky eminence, stand the remains of the Priory of Blantyre, which was founded before the year 1296. It was erected for the habitation of canons-regular of St. Augustine, a species of monks who were settled in Scotland in the year 1114, under the patronage of Alexander I. and who had twenty-eight houses in Scotland. The parish church of Blantyre, with all its property and revenues, was annexed to the priory by Alexander II. At the Reformation the priory was demolished, and its revenues, with the patronage of the parish church, were given by James VI. to Walter Stewart, a descendant of Sir Thomas Stewart of Minto, and a person whom he held in especial favour, from having been educated, along with him, under George Buchanan. After being made commendator of the priory, (that is, the recipient of its spoils,) he was made keeper of the privy seal, and lord treasurer of Scotland, and, in 1606, was created a baron, with the title of Lord Blantyre. The descendants of this person still enjoy the title and church property of Blantyre. The family is distinguished in Scottish and British history; and none of its members were held in more esteem than the late Major-General Lord Blantyre, who was so lucklessly slain in the tumults at Brussels in 1830.—Population in 1821, 2630.

BLUMEL SOUND, a strait dividing Unst and Yell islands, Shetland.

BODDOM, a fishing village, south of Peterhead, on the coast of Buchan, Aberdeenshire, at which there is a promontory jutting into the sea, known as *Boddom Head*, or Buchan Ness.

BOGIE, a rivulet rising in the Lower Grampians, between Aberdeen and Banffshires, and running through the beautiful valley of Strathbogie, falls at length into the Deveron, a little way below the town of Huntly. This stream, among others in the district, was flooded to a great height in August 1829, and on the lower part of its course did much serious damage.

BOHARM, a parish partly belonging to the county of Banff, and partly to that of Moray, across the Spey. It consists chiefly of a piece of ground, surrounding nearly three parts of the hill of Benegan. The water of Fiddich runs into the Spey, at the west end of the parish. The large ruin of the castle of Gallvale, or *Castellum de Buchairn*, as it was denominated in a public writ of the thirteenth century, occupies a good situation on the north side of the valley. A suspension bridge was lately thrown across the Spey at the old ferry of Boat-of-Bridge.—Population in 1821, 1206.

BOISDALE, (LOCH) a deep inlet of the sea at the south-east end of South Uist.

BOLESKINE and ABERTARFF form a united parish in Inverness-shire, lying on the south side of Loch Ness, twenty-four miles in length, and from ten to twelve in breadth. In the western parts the land is mountainous, but towards the east it is flat, though not very productive. The district abounds in small lakes. The only thing worthy of attention in the parish is the celebrated Fall of Foyers.—See FALL OF FOYERS. The military road from Inverness passes along the south bank of Loch Ness, or Caledonian Canal, through this parish.—Population in 1821, 2096.

BOLITTER, a rocky narrow pass in the Highlands of Braemar.

BOLTON, a parish in Haddingtonshire, of a poor soil, but under considerable agricultural improvement, lying immediately south of the parish of Haddington; of six miles in length by less than two in breadth. The village of Bolton stands on the road from Haddington to East Salton. Bolton comes

occasionally into notice in Scottish history. William the Lion granted the manor of Bolton to William de Vipont, the son of an English baron, and this person gave the church of Bolton, with its lands, tithes, and pertinents, to the canons of Holyrood. From Vipont, Bolton went to other proprietors. Having fallen into the hands of Lord Halliburton of Dirleton, in the reign of James II., he pawned it to the king for about L.8 of our present money, and afterwards redeemed it. About the end of the fifteenth century, it was wrongfully seized by the Hepburns, the most infamous of Scottish families. John Hepburn of Bolton was executed as the associate of the Earl of Bothwell, his chief, in the murder of Darnley. Being forfeited, it was given to Maitland of Lethington. It afterwards passed from the Lauderdale family into that of Sir Thomas Livingston, and then into the possession of the lords of Blantyre.—Population in 1821, 315.

BONHILL, a parish in Dumbartonshire, of about four miles square, lying on both sides of the river Leven in Dumbartonshire, which flows out of Loch Lomond, and after a course of about six miles, falls into the Clyde at Dumbarton. The parish of Dumbarton adjoins to Bonhill, on its southern quarter. It is all enclosed and mostly under tillage. The village of Bonhill lies on the east side of the river, three miles from Dumbarton, on the road to Drymen. It now possesses a handsome modern church. On the opposite bank stands the village of Alexandria. Both are inhabited chiefly by persons employed at the numerous printfields along the Leven. About two miles above Dumbarton, on the left side of the road, a monumental stone, with an inscription, has been erected to the memory of Tobias Smollett, (born in this neighbourhood,) by his cousin, the late John Smollett, of Bonhill, Esq. This memorial of affection, interesting from so many causes, is, we are sorry to say, fast hurrying to decay from mere neglect.—Population in 1821, 3003.

BONKLE or BUNKLE, and PRESTON, a united parish in Berwickshire on the south-eastern confines of Lammermoor, bounded on the north by Abbey St. Bathans, and by Coldingham and Chirnside on the east. The uplands are poor, but the low ground on the banks of the Whitadder, which runs through the parish, has a fertile soil. During the

thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, the lands in the parish of Bonkle were in the possession of a family of the same name. Sir Alexander de Bonkill is frequently noticed in the wars of the Bruce. One of his female descendants marrying Sir John Stewart, had a son, who was created Earl of Angus, in 1329. In 1377 this title merged in the family of Douglas. Along with the title of Earls of Angus, they sometimes, from this circumstance, styled themselves Lords of Bonkill.—Population in 1821, 787.

BONNINGTON, a small village with flour mills, situated on the road from Edinburgh to Newhaven, by the banks of the Water of Leith, which is here crossed by a stone bridge. On the east it is overlooked by the large distillery of T. Haig, Esq. and the works of the ingenious Mr. J. W. Anderson, manufacturing chemist. On the edge of the river below the village, a mineral spring was discovered and enclosed with a small pump-room some years since, and the water is now drunk by the citizens of Edinburgh for various ailments.

BONNINGTON, a small village lying about two miles west of Ratho, county of Edinburgh.

BONNY, a tributary streamlet of the Carron, Stirlingshire.

BONNYRIG, (pronounced *Bannarig*,) a coal village about seven miles south from Edinburgh.

BOOSHALA, or BHU-ACHILLA, an insular cluster of basaltic pillars, lying thirty yards south of the isle of Staffa, of which it is a disjointed segment.

BORERAY, a small island of the Hebrides, extending a mile and a half in length by a mile in breadth; lying westward of Berneray, at the north end of North Uist.

BORERAY, another of the Western islands, of a small size, lying about two miles north of St. Kilda.

BORGUE, a parish in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, comprehending the two abolished parishes of Kirkandrew and Sandwick. The united parish is about ten miles in length by seven in breadth, and lies in the peninsular piece of land which has Kirkcudbright bay on the east and the sea on the south. It is bounded on the west by Girthon. There are some tolerably good natural harbours on the coast. The district is both agricultural and pastoral.



The old parish of Sandwick or Sanwich forms the southern part of the present parish. The ruins of its old church may be perceived on the side of the bay. It is mentioned by tradition that it was sacrilegiously plundered of its plate by French pirates, at some time previous to the Reformation; but that a storm wrecked the vessel on a rock, which is nearly opposite the church, where the pirates perished. It has since been called the *Frenchman's rock*. The church of Kirk-Andrew originally belonged to the monks of Iona; and when the devastations of the Danish pirates left them without an establishment, William the Lion transferred it, along with their churches and estates in Galloway, to the monks of Holyrood. It afterwards fell into the hands of the prior and canons of Whithorn. The ancient kirk, which was dedicated to the patron saint of Scotland, stands in ruins on a creek of the Solway, which from it is called Kirk-Andrews Bay.—Population in 1821, 947.

**BORLAND**, a small village lying half a mile north of Dysart in Fife.

**BORLAND PARK**, a small village south of the Eam, parish of Auchterarder, Perthshire.

**BOLEY, (LOCH)** a small fresh-water lake in the north of Sutherlandshire, parish of Durness, containing great abundance of a species of trouts called *Red Bellies*, which are only fished for in October.

**BORROWSTOWN**, a fishing village on the north coast of Sutherlandshire, parish of Reay.

**BORROWSTOUNNESS**, (now generally pronounced **BO'NESS**,) a parish lying on the south shore of the Firth of Forth, county of Linlithgow, bounded by Carriden on the east, Linlithgow on the south, and Polmont on the west, extending four miles in length by two and a half in breadth. The land is fertile, and declines to the sea on the north, and the river Avon on the west. Kinneil House, the property of the Duke of Hamilton, lately inhabited by the venerable Dugald Stewart, is a handsome edifice, with a beautiful exposure to the firth. Kinneil is supposed to signify "the head of the wall," in allusion to the wall of Antoninus, which terminates in its vicinity. "Penval," the only surviving word of the Pictish language, which must have been a dialect of the Celtic, is believed to be a various designation of the place,

signifying the same thing. Kinneil is an ancient seat of the Hamilton family, and having generally been their residence, when politics demanded that they should not be far from the capital, is very frequently mentioned in Scottish history. The village of Borrowstoun lies about a mile inland, but the principal town in the parish is called Borrowstounness, or Bo'ness, which is situated on a piece of low ground on the coast. This is one of the most ancient sea-port towns in Scotland, and the greater part of its houses seem to be of a very old date. From the number of works in and about it, from whence smoke is profusely emitted, the streets, lanes, and houses appear dirty, mean, and saturated with soot. It is a burgh of barony. The place possesses a good safe harbour, but this not being a manufacturing district, there is little trade, import or export, except of a local nature. A patent slip is erected, and is of great use to shipping. The port has three vessels employed in the Greenland trade. Bo'ness is the chief salt-making place in the Firth of Forth, and, it is understood, exports upwards of 30,000 bushels of this article yearly. Besides these works it has two distilleries, an earthen-ware manufactory, and vitriol and soap-work. Besides the established church, there is a dissenting meeting-house. The fast-days are generally the Wednesdays before the second Sundays of February and August. Prior to the middle of the seventeenth century, Kinneil was the name of the parish, but the inhabitants of Borrowstounness having built a church for themselves, the town was created a separate parish. In 1669, the Duke of Hamilton procured an act of parliament for uniting the two districts, and since that time the old landward church of Kinneil has been neglected, and is now gone, though the burying-ground remains. The living of the joint parishes is now among the best in the Kirk of Scotland, chiefly by reason of a small farm having been endowed for the use of the ministerial incumbents.—Population in 1821, 3018.

**BORTHWICK**, a parish in the southeastern part of the county of Edinburgh, averaging six miles in length by four in breadth, bounded on the north by Crichton, on the east by Fala, on the south by Heriot, and on the west by Temple. The ground here is of an irregular swelling nature, and is highly cultivated. The road from Edinburgh to the

south-east, by Fushie Bridge, passes within a short distance to the west of the kirk of Borthwick, which, with the manse, stands on the brow of a pleasant eminence with a northern exposure. Adjoining the kirk on the east, on the same level, stands the celebrated Borthwick Castle, in perfect external preservation, and still surrounded by a pretty entire barbican wall, with towers at the corners. This stronghold is placed in a very commanding situation; there being a vale on two of its sides, through which meanders a small rivulet called the Gore. The castle is a single tower of great strength, built of polished freestone, measuring ninety feet high, exclusive of the battlements, a sloping stone roof, and a watch-tower at the top, which perhaps add twenty feet to its height. In breadth it measures seventy-four feet on one side and sixty-eight on the other. At the bottom the walls are thirteen feet thick and at the top nine. On its western side from bottom to top there is a recess, into the sides of which the windows of the principal apartments are made to open; a very ingenious expedient for defence. There are three storeys in the building, all vaulted and exceedingly dingy inside, from the meagre light admitted by the small windows. The *hall* occupies the second storey, and is a large chamber with a huge chimney at the south end. The floor is entirely gone, but the walls still exhibit traces of a former kind of elegance. From one of the ends of the hall a door leads into a small apartment or rather stone gallery, from whence, on looking down, the lady of the mansion might have commanded a complete view of what was going on in the large kitchen beneath. From another part of the hall a small apartment is reached, said to have been the room in which Queen Mary slept, on being kept here by Bothwell, June 1567, immediately before the battle of Carberry hill, by which she was for ever separated from that infamous personage. This castle, which is well worthy of a visit, more especially as it is only about two miles west from Crichton Castle, was built in 1430 by Sir William de Borthwick, afterwards created Lord Borthwick. This personage bought the lands from Sir William Hay, who at that time retired to his estate of Yester. The castle was built on the site of the very ancient castle of Locherworth; which, till the Reformation, was the name of the parish, and is still in some shape

kept up in the adjacent hamlet of Lochwarret. The name of Borthwick was taken from the barons who settled in the parish, and who came from a place called Borthwick in Selkirkshire. In 1650, under its proprietor John, eighth Lord Borthwick, it was held out very manfully against Oliver Cromwell, till it was damaged by artillery; it then surrendered upon condition that its proprietor should have fifteen days to transport his effects from the castle. The peerage of Borthwick became extinct or dormant in the reign of Charles II., by the death of the ninth Lord Borthwick. It is now claimed by Mr. Borthwick of Crookstone, a neighbouring gentleman, who has by purchase become proprietor of this venerable monument of the power and wealth of his ancestors. The father of Dr. Robertson, the historian, was minister of Borthwick, and here, 1721, that elegant writer was born. At present the ministerial incumbent is the Rev. Thomas Wright, author of "The Morning and Evening Sacrifice," and some other distinguished works of a devotional nature. The Dundasses of Arniston were natives of this parish, and the district also gave birth to Mr. James Small, an eminent mechanic, well known for his invention in the modern improved plough, and other agricultural implements. The villages of Fushie and Middleton are in the parish.—Population in 1821, 1345.

**BORTHWICK WATER**, a stream in Roxburghshire, rising in the heights on the south-west boundary of the county, and flowing eastward till it falls into the north side of the Tiviot about a mile above Hawick.

**BOSWELL'S, (ST)** a parish in Roxburghshire, sometimes called Lessudden. It lies on the south bank of the Tweed, opposite Dryburgh and to the east of Melrose, and is about three miles in length by one and a half in breadth. The land is beautifully enclosed, planted, and cultivated. On the west rise the Eildon hills. On the east and north the ground spreads away in an undulating form. On the north, beyond the lovely woods of Dryburgh, rise some hills which bound the prospect, and proceed up Lauderdale. In the centre of this sylvan and fertile territory, at the distance of about ten miles from Kelso, and five from Melrose, stands the hamlet of St. Boswell's, consisting of little else than a single public house. In front, to the north and east, is a spacious flat *green*, on which is

held an annual fair on the 18th of July, for the sale of black cattle, horses, sheep, and wool. This fair was once one of the largest in Scotland; but it has recently declined, like most other markets of a similar kind. It is held under the authority of the Duke of Buccleugh. Fallen off, as it is allowed to be, St. Boswell's fair is yet an occasion of great merriment in the pastoral district of country in which it takes place. It is the resort of many salesmen of goods, and in particular of *tinkers*. Bands of these very peculiar people, the direct descendants of the original gypsies, who so much annoyed the country in the fifteenth century, haunt the fair for the disposal of earthen ware, horn spoons, and tin culinary utensils. They possess in general horses and carts, and they form their temporary camp by each *whomling* his cart upside down, and forming a lodgment with straw and bedding beneath. Cooking is performed outside the *crail* in gypsy fashion. There could not perhaps be witnessed in the present day in Britain a more amusing and interesting scene, illustrative of a rude period, than is here annually exhibited. At the east end of the green stands the small village of Lessudden, which is now esteemed the capital, as it is the kirk-town, of the parish. The names of both places are derived from churchmen. The word Lessudden is deduced from *Les*, signifying a residence, and *Aidan*, who was a bishop of Lindisferne, and is said to have resided here. St. Boswell's is, with more certainty, derived from Boisil, a disciple of the venerable St. Cuthbert, and a monk of Melrose, who was canonized for his extreme piety. The English of the middle march, under Sir Ralph Sadler, in November, 1544, burnt Lessudden, wherein at the time were "sixteen strong bastel houses."—Population in 1821, 636.

**BOTHKENNAR**, a parish in Stirlingshire, lying in the carse of Falkirk, on that flat extensive piece of ground washed on the north-east by the river Forth, and on the south by the river Carron. This is a rich fertile district, and possesses some excellent orchards. A part of the village of Carronshore lies within its bounds, the other part being in the parish of Larbert.—Population in 1821, 895.

**BOTHWELL**, a parish eight and a half miles long, and four broad, lying on the north bank of the Clyde, opposite Blantyre, bounded on the north by Old Monkland, and on the

south by Dalziel. The land is chiefly flat, with rising grounds towards the north and east, and is rich and fertile as well as wooded and warm. It is intersected by the Calder water, which falls into the Clyde above Bothwell Bridge. The village of Bothwell, with its ancient Gothic church, lies on the road from Glasgow to Hamilton, eight miles east of the former, and three north-west of the latter. About a mile further on, towards the south-east, the road to Hamilton is carried over the Clyde by means of Bothwell Bridge, a name famous in Scottish history, from this being the spot on which the Duke of Monmouth, assisted by Generals Graham of Claverhouse and Dalzell, fought and routed a formidable army of the Covenanters, June 22, 1679. The aspect of the scenery and bridge has been entirely changed within these few years. Formerly the bridge, as mentioned in the accounts of the battle, rose with an acclivity of about twenty feet, and was of a narrow construction, fortified with a gateway near the south-east end. The breadth of the passage was then exactly twelve feet. The gateway and gate have been long removed, as well as the house of the keeper, and in 1826, a thorough and violent change was effected upon all that remained of its ancient features. Twenty-two feet were added to the original breadth of twelve, by a supplemental building on the upper side, and the hollow on the south bank was filled up. Other improvements were made, so that an irregular dangerous way has been transformed into a broad and easy mail-coach road. The adjacent fields have also been much changed in appearance. They are now well enclosed and cultivated, and embellished with plantations. Bothwellhaugh, which once formed the patrimonial estate of David Hamilton, the assassin of the Regent Murray, stretches along the north-east bank of the river. Near the village of Bothwell, towards the west, on the side of Clyde, lies the plain modern mansion of Lord Douglas, among shrubberies and plantations, near which, on an eminence, is the magnificent ruin of Bothwell Castle. This was once a most important Scottish fortress, consisting of a vast oblong quadrangle, presenting a bold front to the south, where it is flanked by two enormous circular towers. Underneath, the river makes a beautiful sweep, and forms the semicircular declivity called Bothwell Bank, which is embalmed in the tones of a beauti-



ful Scottish melody. Directly opposite, on the south bank of the Clyde, stand the ruins of Blantyre Priory. Bothwell is believed, from well-authenticated experiment, to be the part of Scotland where most rain falls in the course of a year. The place derives considerable notoriety from having given a title to a series of families distinguished for both good and evil, in the annals of Scotland. Bothwell is one of the most ancient baronies in the kingdom. The first who possessed the lordship was a cadet of the noble family of Moray, the descendant of a Flemish gentleman who came into Scotland in the reign of David I., and settled in the lower parts of the province of Moray. The male line of this family became extinct in 1361. The lordship was revived in the person of Sir John Ramsay, a person who became a favourite of James III., and was the only one who escaped the massacre of Lauder Bridge. He sat in parliament in 1484, by the title of Lord Bothwell, but he enjoyed the lands and barony only a very short time. His attachment to James III. caused his prescription in the reign of James IV., 1488, and the barony was conferred on Patrick, third Lord Hailes. This personage was head of the ancient house of Hepburn, a family which had come from Northumberland in the time of David II., and had received lands in East Lothian. Four days after he was created Lord Bothwell, his title was raised to the rank of an Earldom. On James IV. coming of age, he loaded this man with additional benefactions and lordships, and from this period the Earls of Bothwell played a distinguished part in history. Of this line was James, the fourth earl, who justly forfeited his possessions and titles, by his criminal and audacious conduct during the reign of Queen Mary. The male line of the Hepburns was now extinct, but an only daughter of Patrick, third earl, called Lady Jean Hepburn, survived, and she was married in 1561-2 to John Stewart, an illegitimate son (afterwards legitimized) of King James V. A son and daughter were the result of this marriage, and the son Francis, was, by James VI., created Earl of Bothwell, of the lordship of Hailes, &c. The king was exceedingly ill requited for such a promotion. Francis was fully a more desperate man than his kinsman James, the fourth earl. He was accused of arts to raise storms on the sea, to procure the

death of his sovereign, and on a charge of such a grave nature was confined to Edinburgh castle. His turbulent spirit could not brook an indignity of this nature. He effected his escape; for years troubled the court with his designs on the king's person; was attainted 1592; and fled to Spain, where he closed his career in obscurity and indigence. He left two sons, Francis and John, in Scotland, who made no figure in history. Francis received a small portion of the family patrimony, and left a son called Charles Stewart, who, it is said, served as a trooper in the civil wars. John had a son called Francis, who, in a similar manner, was a private gentleman in the Horse-Guards in the reign of Charles II., and, from this circumstance, he is understood to be the prototype of the fictitious character of Sergeant Bothwell, in the story of Old Mortality.—Population in 1821, 4844.

**BOTRIPHINIE**, a parish in Banffshire, situated about twenty-four miles west from the county town, and consisting chiefly of a beautiful strath of about three miles in breadth, running across the narrow part of the county from Aberdeenshire to Morayshire. The mountain stream called the Isla flows through the valley, on its progress to the Deveron.—Population in 1821, 572.

**BOURTIE**, a parish in Aberdeenshire, four miles in length and two in breadth, generally cultivated. It lies between Meldrum and Inverury. About the middle of the parish there are two ranges of hills, mostly green, and the remains of fortifications are seen.—Population in 1821, 463.

**BOWDEN**, a parish in Roxburghshire, lying to the south of the parish of Melrose, bounded on the east by St. Boswell's, and on the west by Selkirk. The parish includes a portion of the Eildon hills, from whence the land gently declines, in well cultivated and enclosed fields. The meagre vestiges of a Roman military road, with circular stations or camps, at the distance of two or three miles, can here be traced. The small village of Bowden lies in a low situation or *dean*, through which a rivulet passes to the Tweed. The ancient name was Botheldene or Bouldene. *Botel*, in the Anglo-Saxon, signifies a dwelling-place, and hence the meaning of the name. Prior to the Reformation, the parish church and its revenues belonged to the monks of the Abbey of Kelso, in virtue of a charter of

**David I.** These churchmen enjoyed the manor of Bouldene, and many valuable services from the peasantry. In the village they had thirty-six cottages, with a dozen acres of land adjoining, which they rented. They had, likewise, four breweries in the village, each of which they rented for ten shillings yearly; but reserving this remarkable privilege, that the abbot had a right to buy from the brewers as much ale as he chose, at the rate of a flaggon and a half for a penny. The monks had a chapel in the parish, at a place called Holydean, where they kept a grange or farm for raising corn and feeding cows and sheep. Walter Ker of Cessford, ancestor of the ducal house of Roxburghe, got a grant of the lands of Holydean, for border services. It is still remembered among the people of the district, that the ancestors of the family, now so highly ennobled, were, at one time, only "the gudemen o' Halydean." There is a small village in the parish called Middleholm or Midlem.—Population in 1821, 954.

**BOWER**, a parish in the county of Caithness, stretching seven miles inland from the German Ocean, by three in breadth; bounded by Halkirk on the west, Dunnet on the north, and Wattin on the south. The land lies generally low, and that which is subjected to cultivation is a long extended vale from west to east, formed by a gently rising ground on the north and south, but intersected about the centre by a ridge of green hills. On one of the highest grounds stands what is called *Stone Lud*, about eight feet out of the earth, supposed to be connected with the ancient worship of the Scandinavian deities.—Population in 1821, 1486.

**BOWMONT WATER**, a small river in the south-east corner of Roxburghshire, which passes through the parish of Yetholm, and flowing, in an easterly direction, into Northumberland, drops into the Till below Wooler.

**BOWMORE**, a sea-port village in the island of Islay, Argyleshire, situated on Loch Indal. See **KILLARROW**.

**BOYNDIE**, a parish in Banffshire, of five miles in length, by a mile to a mile and a half in breadth, situated betwixt the towns of Banff and Portsoy, on the sea coast. It is partly hilly and pastoral, and partly agricultural. There is a thriving fishing village called Whitehills belonging to it.—Population in 1821, 1290.

**BOYNE**, a rivulet in Banffshire, flowing through a district called by its name, and falling into the sea to the west of Banff.

**BRACADALE**, a parish lying on the west side of the Isle of Sky, county of Inverness, twenty-five miles in length, by seven to eleven in breadth. It is hilly and pastoral, with bold rocky shores, and several inlets of the sea. Of these lochs, Britil and Eynort are comparatively small. Loch Bracadale, at the head of which is the kirk of Bracadale, is a larger and longer inlet, with an inner continuation bending to the south-east, called Loch Harport.—Population in 1821, 2103.

**BRAE-MAR**, an inferior district in the district of Mar in the south-west extremity of Aberdeenshire.

**BRAID HILLS**, several low hills, in continuation of the Pentland range, lying two miles south of Edinburgh, immediately behind Blackford hill, from which they are divided by Braid Burn, running through a woody dell and valley. These eminences contain various rare minerals, which, however, are not wrought. Formerly, the Braid hills were covered with whins, and were generally unproductive, but now they are cultivated all over, except in craggy places. They are traversed from west to east by a good carriage road, which is now one of the many pleasant walks of the citizens of Edinburgh. On the banks of Braid Burn, in the secluded low ground, stands the mansion called Braid Hermitage, and a little way further up the rivulet, where the old road passes from Edinburgh to West Linton, is a hamlet called Braid's Burn.

**BRAINSFORD, BRIANSFORD, or BAINSFORD**, a village in the parish of Falkirk, Stirlingshire. It lies contiguous to Grahamston, on the banks of the Forth and Clyde Canal, a mile to the north of Falkirk. Part of the inhabitants are employed at the Carron Iron Works. It is said to derive its name from the circumstance of a knight, named Brian, having been slain here at the battle of Falkirk. At Grahamston, an iron foundry has been established, under the name of the "Falkirk Foundry," which promises to do well.

**BRAN, (LOCH)** a small lake, parish of Contin, Inverness-shire.

**BRAN**, a small tributary of the Tay, issuing from Freuchie Loch, and running, in a north-easterly course, past Amulrec, till it at

length falls into the Tay, at Inver, near Little Dunkeld. It passes through the beautiful pleasure grounds of the Duke of Athole, where it forms a romantic cascade, improved by the taste of the late noble proprietor. The valley through which it flows has obtained the name of Strathbran.

BRANDIN, (PASS OF) a pass situated near the head of Loch Awe, district of Cowal, Argyleshire.

BREADALBANE, or BRAIDALBIN, a district in the western part of Perthshire, in the centre of the Grampians, which here cover a large tract of the county in length and breadth; bounded on the north by Lochaber and Athole, on the south by Strathearn and Menteith, and on the west by Lochaber, Lorn, and Knapdale. This district is a complete mixture of high and low hills, yielding pasture for large flocks of sheep or shelter for game, with intermediate valleys, some of which are susceptible of cultivation, while others are merely mosses of peat and heath. In the extreme point lies Loch Lyon, from whence flows the Lyon river through a sinuous valley, till it falls into the Tay. In the centre of the district lies Loch Tay, an inland lake about sixteen miles long, surrounded by the most splendid natural scenery. In winter the district is cold, wet, and uncomfortable, and in summer the heat in the close valleys is excessive. The whole country abounds in limestone, and minerals of different kinds are found. It is now traversed by several good roads. There are no towns in the district, and Kenmore, Killin, and Clifton are the only villages worth noting. Here the genuine Highland character was once found in perfection, and it is only in comparatively recent times that industry and the lowland habits have been introduced. The Earl of Breadalbane is the chief proprietor. His estate, which supports about 14,000 persons, commences two miles east of Tay Bridge, and extends westward ninety-nine and a half miles, to Easdale, in Argyleshire; varying in breadth from three to twelve and fifteen miles, and interrupted only by the property of three or four proprietors, who possess one side of a valley or glen, while the Earl of Breadalbane has the other, so that, varying his direction a little to the right or left, he can travel nearly one hundred miles from east to west on his

property.\* In 1793 the Earl raised from his Highland property, 1600 able bodied men, who composed two of the best Fencible regiments then brought in to aid the government. The Earls of Breadalbane are descended from Sir Colin Campbell, third son of Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochawe, a family connected with the house of Argyle, and one which was distinguished in the battle of Flodden. In consideration of the loyalty of his ancestors and his own personal merit, Sir John Campbell, who flourished at the end of the seventeenth century, was created Earl of Breadalbane, in 1677, by Charles II. This personage was a privy councillor of William III., and his memory has been subjected to contumely for the share he is acknowledged to have had in the massacre of Glencoe. In later times the Earls of Breadalbane have been noted for their attention to the improvements and prosperity of the Highlands. Their chief seat is Taymouth, (formerly Balloch) near Kenmore.

BRECHIN, a parish in Forfarshire, lying on both sides of the South Esk, a few miles above Montrose. It is bounded on the north by Menmuir and Stricathro, on the east by Dun, on the south by Farnell and Aberlemno, and on the west by Careston. The extent each way is about seven miles, and from its peculiar shape, it is no more than three miles broad in some places. The grounds in the parish rise gradually to a considerable height on either side of the river, and descend again to the middle of the succeeding valleys. The soil is in general light, but produces good crops. Freestone abounds. The river occasionally inundates and injures the low cultivated lands.

BRECHIN, the capital of the above parish, is romantically situated on the left bank of the Esk, near the centre of the parish, at the distance of twelve and a half miles north-

\* The following anecdote is told as illustrative of the extensive possessions of the Breadalbane family:—The Earl of Breadalbane, of the past age, was in habits of intimacy with the Duke of Rutland, and one day when the former was visiting the latter at Belvoir Castle, his Grace talked of visiting the Earl in return at Taymouth, but objected greatly to the distance. "I wish," said his Grace, "your estates were in my county." "I should be very sorry," said Lord Breadalbane, "my estates would almost cover the whole county of Rutland; I fear your Grace would not have many acres left for yourself."



east of Forfar, and eight west of Montrose. The principal street is about a mile in length, extending from the north part southward to the bridge over the river, which is an old fabric of two large arches. Another street branches off this, about the middle of the town, and stretches in a south-easterly direction for more than half a mile. These two streets extend considerably beyond the jurisdiction of the burgh, and are then called the Upper and Lower Tenements. There are also several cross streets and bye-lanes about the upper part of the town, through one of which passes the great road to the north. Some parts of the main streets are very steep, particularly about the cross. Brechin is a very ancient royal burgh, governed by a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, hospital master, and five merchant councillors, with two councillors from the six incorporated trades. The burgh joins with Montrose, Arbroath, Aberdeen, and Bervie, in sending a member to parliament. Formerly the town was walled, but the gates, the last relics of such a state of things, have been some time removed. At present the town presents a well built thriving appearance. The trade carried on in and about Brechin, consists chiefly of the manufacture of bleached linens, and the neighbourhood exports a considerable quantity of grain. The town has a weekly market and two annual fairs at Whitsunday and Martinmas. The great cattle fair of Trinity Muir is held within a mile of the town. In ancient times there was an abbey of Culdees in this place, and in 1150, when Brechin was constituted an episcopal see by David I., it is supposed that the site of this establishment was that chosen for the foundation of the cathedral. The cathedral church of St. Ninian, which now forms the parish church, is situated on the north edge of a precipitous ravine, which separates the burgh-lands from those of Brechin Castle. It was originally a stately Gothic fabric, but its architectural symmetry has been greatly injured by the bad taste displayed in modern repairs. The north and south transepts have been removed, and *one* roof has been made to stretch both over the nave and side aisles, thereby totally eclipsing the windows of the former, as well as the handsome cornice carved with quatre-feuils and brackets, which ran round under the eaves of the nave.

Instead, therefore, of an elegant Gothic fabric, it wears all the appearance of a huge ugly barn, loaded with a quarry of slates. The fine mouldings and carving of the porch door are considerably defaced by the ravages of time, but the large Gothic window over the door is quite entire, and has been much admired by architects for the ease and elegance of its mullions and tracery. At the left side of the porch door is a niche, in which at one time stood the image of the Virgin. The steeple is a square edifice seventy feet in height, surmounted by a hexagonal spire, of fifty feet. It rises at the north angle of the west front. Contiguous to it, at the south angle, stands the tall slender tower of Brechin, which, like its prototype at Abernethy, has puzzled so many antiquaries. It is generally imagined to have been a place of look-out of the Picts. It is an unadorned turret of freestone, eighty-five feet in height to the cornice, and fifteen feet more to the pinnacle of the modern spire on its top. The outside diameter at the base is sixteen feet, the inside eight feet. It has several windows, and four in particular at the top facing the cardinal points. Neither this tower nor that at Abernethy has any stair within. The present entrance to the tower is by the church, but there is also a door near the ground on the outside, although it has been for many years built up. The sideways of this door are adorned with sundry figures in an antique style of carving, and the archway gives a rude representation of the crucifixion. These figures are said to have been inserted after the introduction of Christianity. Notwithstanding the apparent stability of this edifice, it has been seen frequently to vibrate in high winds. The side walls of the choir and chancel are still standing at the east end of the cathedral. The windows are very narrow, but executed in the richest style. Some parts of this venerable building still preserve their pristine strength and beauty, particularly the great tower or steeple, with its spire, in which not a decayed stone is to be found, although it has been exposed to the storms of nearly 700 years; the joints are in some places so close as to be scarcely perceptible. The cathedral of Brechin was one of the few places in Scotland in which liturgical worship was for some time performed without interruption, after its pro-

mulgation in July 1637. The bishop was a man of singularly strong and daring character, and went up to the pulpit with a pair of pistols under his gown, determined to carry the behests of royalty into execution at whatever risk. In another part of the town the ancient chapel or *Maison Dieu* is still standing. In modern times it has been allowed to be converted into a *slaughter-house*. Its revenues are, however, more appropriately applied, being enjoyed by the Rector of the Grammar School. An hospital was founded here by William de Brechin, and confirmed by James III. in 1477, to which ample endowments were communicated for pious uses. Of this house there are now no remains, but its revenues are still applied to the purpose originally designed, under the management of a member of the town council, who is styled Hospital Master. Between the town and the river, and only separated from the former by the before-mentioned ravine, stands Brechin Castle, the ancient seat of the Maules of Panmure. The castle is built on a precipitous rock, overhanging the stream. The south front towards the river presents a confused mass of buildings, consisting of some remains of the original structure, with some more recent erections. The west front forms a regular building, in the style of the seventeenth century, with round towers at the angles. Till recent years it was considered a great ornament to the town and neighbourhood. Its beauty is now much diminished by the destruction of its fine woody avenues and venerable old trees. The castle of Brechin was formerly a fortress, and underwent a siege of twenty days in 1303, from the English army under Edward I.; but Sir Thomas Maule, its proprietor, being killed, it surrendered. Brechin more than once suffered by the incursions of invaders and the broils of civil war. It was burnt by the Danes in 1012, and in 1645 it was again subjected to this severe calamity by the Marquis of Montrose. Two years afterwards, it was depopulated by that dreadful malady, the plague. Brechin has given birth to various men of genius and literary distinction:—Maitland the laborious historian of Edinburgh and London; Dr. Gillies, the historian of Greece; and James Tytler, an eccentric and unfortunate person, well known for his contributions to the first edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. In Brechin, as in most of the towns north of the

Tay, there is a handsome Episcopal chapel, which has been recently erected in the Gothic style of building, and is attended by a numerous and highly respectable congregation, among whom may be numbered almost the whole of the landed proprietors in the district. Brechin is still a see of the Episcopal church of Scotland, the present incumbent of which (1830) is Dr. George Gleig, the esteemed editor of the works of Robertson, Mosheim, and others, and father of the no less eminent author of "the Subaltern." There are three meeting-houses of Dissenters in the town. Brechin is the seat of a Presbytery. Its fast days are the Thursdays before the second Sundays of May, and nearest full moon in October.—Population of the burgh and parish in 1821, 5906.

**BREELAN, (LOCH)** a small lake in the parish of Straiton, Ayrshire, tributary to the river Girvan. It has an islet, on which are the remains of a castle.

**BRESSAY**, a parish in Shetland, in which the parishes of Burra and Quarff are incorporated. It is composed of a part of the northern part of the mainland, with the islands of Bressay, Burra, House, Noss, and other smaller islands.—Population in 1821, 1585.

**BRESSAY**, the island above noticed, is about four miles long and two broad, yielding good pasturage, peat for fuel, and slates. It lies on the south-east corner of the mainland, opposite Lerwick, and the gut which separates them is called

**BRESSAY SOUND**. This bay and land-protected harbour forms one of the best natural basins in the world for the safe riding of vessels. It is much resorted to by the numerous craft employed in the herring fishery, and by all vessels trading with Lerwick. It may be entered either by the north or south.

**BRIARCHAN**, a small river in the north-eastern district of Perthshire, which rises in the parish of Moulin, and runs through the vale called Glen Briarchan, and on joining the Arnot at Tombane, forms the Ardle, a sub-tributary of the Tay.

**BRIDE-KIRK**, a modern village, in the parish of Annan, from which town it is distant four miles north, and lying on the west bank of the Annan river.

**BRIDGE-END OF DUMFRIES**, now called Maxwelltown, a burgh of regality in the stewardry of Kirkcudbright, lying on the opposite side of the Nith from Dumfries, and ap-

proached by a bridge from that town. It belongs to the parish of Troqueer.

BRIDGE-END OF PERTH, See KINNOUL.

BRIDGETOWN, a small village in the parish of Kinghorn, Fife, lying on the western outskirts of Kirkcaldy.

BRIDGETOWN, a suburb of the city of Glasgow.

BRIMS NESS, a headland on the north-western coast of Caithness, on which is situated Brims Castle.

BRITIL, (LOCH) an indentation of the sea on the south-west coast of Skye.

BROAD BAY, or *Loch Tua*, a capacious bay on the west side of Lewis, formed by the peninsula called the Aird.

BROADLAW, a mountain rising 2800 feet above the level of the sea, in the southern part of Peebles-shire, on the boundary of the parishes of Tweedsmuir and Megget.

BROADSEA, a small village lying on the sea coast of Buchan, Aberdeenshire, betwixt Fraserburgh and Pitsligo.

BROLUM, (LOCH) an inlet of the sea on the south-east side of Lewis.

BROOM, (LOCH) a capacious bay from whence there extends a narrow salt water lake, on the north-western coast of Ross-shire. At its mouth lie Priest and Summer Islands; at its head is situated Martin Island; about half-way up the northern shore of the narrow inlet stands the newly created village of Ullapool; and at the head of this inlet stands the small village of Loch Broom.

BROOM. (LITTLE LOCH) This is another and a smaller arm of the sea, immediately on the south of the above loch, running in a parallel direction inland.

BRORA WATER, a river in Sutherlandshire, rising in mountains at the centre of the county, and running in a south-easterly course, till it is joined by Strathbeg water; after which it falls into and forms Brora Loch. This lake extends four miles in length by nearly one in breadth, and in one of its parts there is an artificial island, in two divisions, one of which is solely occupied by a house of defence, and the other by a small garden. The banks of the lake are beautifully wooded, and are surrounded by mountain scenery. In the lake there are excellent salmon and other fish. From the south end of Brora Loch, the water flows once more as a river, falling in its course over

some romantic lins, and finally drops into the Murray Firth.

BROTHER ISLE, one of the smallest Shetland islands, lying betwixt the north part of the mainland and Yell.

BROTHER, (LOCH) a lake in Renfrewshire of about three miles in circumference, lying eight miles south-west by south from Glasgow, in the parish of Mearns.

BROTHOCK, a rivulet in Forfarshire, which runs about six miles, and falls into the sea at Aberbrothock or Arbroath.

BROUGH, a fishing village on the north coast of Caithness, near Dunnet Head, where there is a safe natural harbour for shipping.

BROUGH BAY, a small bay on the west side of Sanda Island, Orkney.

BROUGH-HEAD, a promontory on the coast of the county of Moray, in the parish of Duffus, which is named from a Danish fort or *burgh* at one time distinguishable on the headland. Brough-Head gives its name to a seaport village lying on its south-west side, the property of William Young, Esq. of Maryhill. The village lies eight miles north-west of Elgin, and has a fine exposure to the Moray Firth. Nature has done much for it, and seems to have marked it out as the chief and best point of intercourse with the counties on the opposite side of the firth. It has a very excellent natural harbour or roadstead in front, and only requires some artificial erections to render it one of the best ports on the coast. Since Mr. Young became the lord of the manor, he has done much to improve the condition and appearance of the village. It now consists of two principal streets, each of about a quarter of a mile in length, crossing each other at right angles. From these diverge several streets of minor importance. Nearly the whole are laid out on a regular plan, and the houses are substantially built with fine freestone, and slated. Brough-Head is now the principal herring-fishing station in the county of Moray, and about ninety boats are engaged in this profitable trade. Within these few years there have been many vessels or sloops built here. Besides the fishing trade, the only other traffic as yet carried on to any extent, is the export of grain to Leith and London. For the accommodation of farmers and shippers there have been several large granaries erected. Brough-Head possesses many recommendations as a bathing-place, and is accordingly resorted to in



the summer months by many respectable families from Elgin and Forres. There is a very excellent inn in the village, and also a reading-room. There are two places of public worship, namely a chapel of Ease of the established church, and a meeting-house of presbyterian dissenters.—The population of the village may be estimated at about 600.

BROUGHTON, a parish in the western part of Peebleshire, four miles in length by three in breadth, bounded on the west by Skirling, on the north by Kirkurd, on the east by Stobo, and on the south by Kilbucho and a part of Glenholm. The district is both agricultural and pastoral. The village of Broughton stands on the road from Edinburgh to Dumfries, and from Peebles to Biggar by way of Stobo. It is remarked for its neatness by strangers, having been rebuilt in the English fashion by the late James Dickson of Kilbucho, Esq. Biggar water runs through the parish. Ecclesiastically, the adjacent parishes of Glenholm and Kilbucho have been recently incorporated with Broughton parish. The ministerial incumbent has for many years been the Rev. Hamilton Paul, editor of an edition of the poems of Robert Burns, and well known for his unaffected simplicity of manner, poetical abilities, and kindness of disposition. We have learnt with satisfaction that there is only one poor person requiring aid in this parochial district of Peebles-shire. There exist the remains of a number of ancient peel-houses and castles. Prior to the Reformation, the parish was a vicarage of the church of Stobo.—Population of the united parishes of Broughton, Kilbucho, and Glenholm in 1821, 827.

BROUGHTON, an ancient village, at one time a burgh of regality, lying on the north side of the New Town of Edinburgh, now almost obliterated by the encroachments of the new streets, and giving its name to the street passing on its eastern side towards Newhaven.

BROUGHTY-FERRY, a considerable modern village on the north shore of the firth of Tay, about four miles east from Dundee. Directly opposite, on the coast of Fife, is Ferry-port-on-Craig, with which there is in general, a communication every hour by a ferry-boat. Locally the two places obtain the name of the North and South Ferries. Broughty-Ferry has risen into importance, as a sea-bathing residence, within the last twenty years.

It is now the great resort of the fashionables of Perth, Dundee, and other places in that quarter. By an exercise of good taste of the lord of the manor, the town is laid out in parallel and cross streets, on a regular plan, and when filled up, the thoroughfares will have a handsome appearance. The soil is here a deep dry sand, which sucks up all moisture, and renders a residence very healthful. The place takes its name from the old ruined castle of Broughty or Burgh-Tay, (the defence of the Tay,) situated at its eastern extremity on a rocky eminence jutting into the water. The town is nearly altogether in the parish of Monifieth. It has a Chapel of Ease and burying-ground, and a school chiefly supported by the liberality of a neighbouring land proprietor. To the east of the town, are extensive sandy downs, covered partly with whins, and the burrow of a great number of rabbits. At the head of these links, near the town, there is an ice-house, for preserving and furnishing ice to exporters of salmon. Broughty has a good inn, two resident surgeons, and some butchers' shops. Though inhabited partly by fishermen, who supply the Dundee market with fish daily, it is itself singularly *ill off* for this article, the fishers, as usual, preferring to carry their cargoes past their own doors in expectation of getting better prices. The road betwixt Broughty and Dundee is not yet under the general turnpike act, and, consequently, is not very good. During the bathing season, coaches run to and fro several times a-day. Steam vessels also come down this length from Perth, as long as the exotic inhabitants remain. At the distance of half a mile north from the town, near the road which passes from Dundee eastward to Arbroath, stands the castle of Claypotts, an edifice of the seventeenth century, said to have been, at one time, the property of General Graham of Claverhouse. It consists of a single fabric, three storeys in height, built in the form of three narrow edifices joined together, so as to have a variety of angles and corners. The interior is vaulted, and the different flats are now inhabited by servants of the adjacent farmer. The rising village of Broughty can be safely recommended as a very agreeable watering place. It contains many very excellent dwelling-houses, which are hired by the season. On the face of the eminence, overlooking the village and the Tay, there is a variety of delightful *cottages ornées*,

suitable for the residence of the more fastidious valetudinarians.

**BROXBURN**, a village and stage from Edinburgh, on the road to Glasgow, in the parish of Uphall, Linlithgowshire. A small rivulet of the same name passes through it, and it is crossed, at its western extremity, by the Union Canal.

**BROXBURN**, a rivulet in Haddingtonshire, rising in the parish of Spott, and, after running in a northerly direction, falls into the sea at the grounds of Broxmouth, about a mile east from Dunbar.

**BRUAR WATER**, a streamlet in the district of Athole, Perthshire, a tributary of the Garry, which it joins near Pitagowan. It is celebrated for the romantic beauty of some of its falls, one of which is about 200 feet in height, and has been rendered of some note by the visit of Robert Burns, who wrote a small poetical piece on the occasion. The Duke of Athole has erected some convenient little grottoes, and cut paths on its banks for the use of tourists.

**BRUCEHAVEN**, a small village in Fife, on the coast of the Firth of Forth, in the parish of Dunfermline.

**BRUIACH, (LOCH)** a fresh water lake about two miles long, by one in breadth, parish of Kiltarlity, Inverness-shire; it abounds in char, which is a rare fish in Scotland.

**BRUNSTAIN MILLS**, a hamlet lying on the road from Musselburgh to Edinburgh, distant from the latter about four miles. The mills here were, some years since, employed in the manufacture of thick shamoy leather for soldiers' belts, by which much money was realized. Brunstain castle or house stands on the high ground to the west. It was formerly the patrimonial residence of a family of Creighton, who took an active share in the Reformation. At the time when a Catholic government, under the Regent and Cardinal Beaton, carried on a war against Henry VIII., to prevent the marriage proposed between the infant Queen Mary and Prince Edward of England, the laird of Brunstain, and another gentleman of similar rank and fortune, Cockburn of Ormiston in East-Lothian, were almost the only men in the country who ventured to declare openly for the English interest. In Brunstain and Ormiston castles, John Knox, and other reformers, always found a welcome and a shelter. At a later period of Scottish history,

Brunstain was occupied by a very different person, John, Duke of Lauderdale. It is now tenanted by a private family.

**BRUNSWARK, BURNSWARK**, or **BIRRENSWARK**, a conspicuous hill in the parish of Tundergarth, towards the foot of Annandale, Dumfries-shire, lying south-east of Lockerby, and about eight miles north from Annan. It is oblong, and at the base is gentle in the ascent, but towards the top it is rocky and very steep. On the summit there is an irregular plain, 300 yards in length, and about 150 yards in breadth, and here there are different remains of Roman fortifications and entrenchments. On the sides, similar vestiges are observed, and from the hill there diverge several Roman roads to different parts of Scotland. Standing in a country nearly level, a most extensive prospect can be obtained of Annandale, from Moffat to the Solway Firth, and of the lower parts of Northumberland and Cumberland.

**BUCHAN**, a district in Aberdeenshire,—see **ABERDEENSHIRE**. It gives a title to a branch of the noble family of the Erskines, Earls of Mar.

**BUCHAN-NESS**, a headland on the coast of Buchan, Aberdeenshire, the most easterly point of the mainland of Great Britain, on the south side of the bay of Peterhead. It is distinguished by a light-house, the light of which *flashes*, or emerges from a state of darkness, and exhibits a momentary light, resembling a star of the first magnitude, every five seconds of time.

**BUCHANAN**, a parish in the western extremity of Stirlingshire, lying between Aberfoyle, Loch Lomond, Drymen, and Bonhill, extending eighteen miles in length, by six in breadth. It is mountainous and moorish. The river Forth rises here at the north back of Ben Lomond, and the parish is intersected by the Endrick water. Buchanan House, the seat of the Duke of Montrose, stands on the eastern margin of Loch Lomond. The fort of Invernaid,—see **INVERNAID**,—stands at its northern extremity near the head of the loch.—Population in 1821, 763.

**BUCHANY**, a small village, a short distance from Doune, on the road to Callander.

**BUCKLYVIE**, a village in Stirlingshire, parish of Kippen, from which it is distant five miles in a westerly direction. It is noted for annual fairs of black cattle, &c. and is a

burgh of barony. Bucklyvie is condemned to the traditional celebrity of having been once in such a state of poverty as to call forth this objurgatory popular rhyme :

Baron of Bucklivie,  
May the foul fiend drive ye,  
And a' to pieces rive ye,  
For building sic a town,

Where there's neither horse meat, nor man's meat,  
nor a chair to sit down.

**BUCK HILL**, a hill elevated 2377 feet above the level of the sea, standing on the boundary between Aberdeen and Banffshire.

**BUCKHAVEN**, (vulgo *Buckhyme*), a fishing village on the coast of Fife lying about two miles south-west from Leven, in the parish of Wemyss. It is by far the most remarkable of the Fife towns, in regard to both its site and its population. It consists of a perfect confusion of mean cottages arranged on the face of a steep promontory, in such a manner that neither street nor road can pass through them. With the exception of a few weavers, the inhabitants are all employed in fishing, and they are distinguished by a peculiar rudeness of manners and speech, from those of other villages in the neighbourhood. They have all the appearance of being a distinct race of people, and are generally allowed to be descended from the crew of a Brabant vessel, which was wrecked on this part of the coast, in the reign of Philip II. For upwards of a century they have been lampooned as the most grossly ignorant and credulous of any class of the lower Scotch, and have been made the objects of several humorous pamphlets, and broadsides, though on clear examination they do not appear more dirty, ignorant or repulsive, than other people engaged in catching or selling fish on either side of the Firth of Forth.

**BUCKIE**, a large fishing village on the coast of Banffshire, betwixt the mouth of the Spey and Cullen Bay, parish of Ruthven, having a good harbour and a few small vessels. It is famed for the curing of haddocks.

**BUDDO ROCK**, a dangerous insulated rock off the coast of Fife in the bay of St. Andrews, about two miles from land.

**BUDDON NESS**, a sandy headland of Forfarshire on the north side of the mouth of the Firth of Tay. On this long flat sandy reach, have been erected two light-houses to guide the mariner into the river. These lights are stationary, and appear like stars of the

first magnitude. When seen in one line they bear from each other N.N.W. half W. and S.S.E. half E.

**BULAY**, (The GREATER and LESSER) two islets off the south coast of Skye.

**BUITTLE**, a parish on the coast of Kirkcudbright, bounded on the east by the water of Urr, on the south by the Solway Firth, and on the west by Kelton; extending eight miles in length by three in breadth. It is a fertile agricultural district.—Population in 1821, 1023.

**BULLERS OF BUCHAN**, a small fishing village on the coast of Buchan, Aberdeenshire, lying adjacent to the singular natural wonder from which its name is derived. The Buller or Bullers of Buchan, is situated twenty-eight miles north from Aberdeen, and six south from Peterhead. At this place the coast consists of bold stupendous rocks, subjected to the eternal fretting and dashing of the ocean waves. By a constant commotion of this kind, the rocky precipices are pierced with natural chasms and caves frightful to look upon, the chief of which is designated the Buller (or Boiler) of Buchan. It is a capacious cavern, from which the sea never recedes, and the only ingress to which is by a boat, through a rocky arched passage. Within, a wild amphitheatre of rock and water is seen, as sublime as it is terrific. But the most remarkable point in its character is an opening in the roof, like the shaft of a well, no less than nearly 50 feet in diameter and 150 feet in height, and from the brink of which, tourists who visit the scene usually look down. It is considered one of the principal curiosities in Scotland, and as such has been visited by innumerable strangers. On an adjacent crag stands Slaines Castle, the seat of the Earl of Errol.

**BUNAWE**, a village and ferry station, on the south side of Loch Etive, Argyleshire, where it is joined by the water from Loch Awe; distant sixteen miles from Oban.

**BURDIEHOUSE**, a village about four miles south of Edinburgh, on the Peebles road, the name of which has been corrupted from *Bourdeaur*, the title given by the person who built the first cottage at the place, some time during the last century.

**BURGH-HEAD**. See BROUGH-HEAD.

**BURGH-HEAD**, or **BURROW-HEAD**, a promontory on the east side of



Luce Bay, Wigtonshire, being the southern point of that part of the county which is denominated the Machars, and nearly on the same parallel of latitude as the opposite Mull of Galloway. With Luce Bay between, these headlands form a figure something like the nether points of the letter W. From the circumstance of a similar headland in Moray bearing the same name with this, we are tempted to suppose that the word burgh, which radically signifies hill, but by reflection has come to imply a town, (because all towns were originally on hills), has in it something peculiarly applicable to a piece of territory of this kind. At the burgh-head there exists a very singular natural curiosity. Precisely at the point of the headland, which is very high, there is a flat rock, measuring about a hundred feet in every direction, which projects from the general mass into the sea, and is only visible at low water. This rock, like the general mass, is a very hard granite or whinstone, so much so that a man could not perhaps detach as much in a day, by any means, as to fill his bonnet. yet, strange to say, its surface bears distinct impressions of human footsteps! The footsteps are of many different sizes, some as small as those of children, others so large that they can only be supposed to have been impressed by a race of men more gigantic than the present species. In every one of them, the heel, the hollow of the foot, and the toes, are all alike distinct. As the rock is much below the general level of the headland, and can only be seen at low water, some difficulty may be experienced in approaching it. But it is certainly a curiosity of so wonderful a sort as to repay any extraordinary pains which the traveller may take in order to behold it with his own eye. It is part of the property of Hugh Hathorn of Castlewigg, Esq. and belongs to the parish of Whithorn, from which burgh it is distant about five miles. The common people, who invariably assign supernatural reasons for every natural curiosity, give it the epithet of "The Devil's Steps."

BURNTISLAND, a parish on the coast of Fife, lying opposite Edinburgh, about three miles in length and breadth, bounded by Kinghorn on the east, and Aberdeen on the west. Here, as in the adjacent parishes, the shore is high, not very generally cultivated or fertile, and consists of declivities from the hills, facing the south. In some parts the shore is rocky, and

vitrified looking, as if it had once been subjected to the ravages of fire, and hence the name. At other places the shore is composed of a fine sandy beach.

BURNTISLAND, the capital of the above parish, a royal burgh, and which, at one time was called Wester Kinghorn, is situated on a piece of high ground, with a rocky front to the sea, and an eminence overhanging it on the land side. It is slightly peninsular, but it is not likely that it ever was surrounded by the waters of the Firth of Forth. It is well sheltered, and possesses a harbour on its western quarter, which is reckoned the best in the Firth, being both capacious and of considerable depth of water. It has also an excellent dry dock capable of admitting large vessels to be repaired; and is undergoing altogether a regular improvement in respect of the interests of trade and navigation. A small light-house is erected on the right hand in entering the harbour. Its light is stationary, and may be seen at the distance of two or three leagues. By the aid of government, the ferry from thence to Newhaven has been greatly extended in its usefulness. This port now possesses several coasting and other trading vessels, and here water is frequently taken on board vessels outward bound from ports in the Firth, on account of its superiority and retention of freshness. Burntisland is a dull, but tolerably clean, and well built town, with one large and long main street, and a back street, with diverging thoroughfares. On the east it is bounded by a common or *links*, and some cottages for the residence of sea bathers of the higher classes. A neat row of cottages, within an enclosure, has been built on the knolls which lie between the links and the sea. This is a very pretty retired spot, called Lamerlavs, a name importing "hills on the sea." A good number of respectable mansions are situated in the town and its neighbourhood. Burntisland was once surrounded by a wall, the vestiges of which, and a fort, are still extant. It was besieged by Cromwell, and only capitulated on condition that he was to pave the streets and repair the harbour, which he faithfully performed. A place is shown in the neighbourhood as his camp. In 1715, the insurgent troops of the Earl of Mar took possession of Burntisland, and used it to their great advantage for several months, as a Port for the reception of stores from abroad. It was consti-

tuted a royal burgh by James VI. and its magistracy consists of a provost, three bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and twenty-one councillors. The number of its corporations is seven. It joins with Kinghorn, Kirkcaldy, and Dysart, in electing a member of parliament. There is a large distillery here, and shipbuilding is carried on to some extent. The parish church is a commodious modern edifice, overlooking the sea. There is a dissenting meeting-house in the town.—Population in 1821, 2136.

**BURRA FIRTH**, an inlet of the sea at the north-west corner of Uist island, Shetland.

**BURRA ISLAND**, an island of about four miles in length by one in breadth, lying on the west side of House Island, which is divided by Cliff Sound, from the northern extremity of the mainland of Shetland.

**BURRA VOE**, an inlet of the sea on the south end of Yell, Shetland.

**BURRAY ISLAND**, one of the Orkney islands of about four miles long, lying on the north of South Ronaldsha.

**BURROWMUIR-HEAD**, a hamlet with a post office, within a mile of Edinburgh, on its south-west quarter, taking its name from its situation at the head of what was once the borough-moor of the metropolis, but which is now beautiful enclosed pleasure-grounds and the town links. The borough-moor may be considered classic ground. Here a sanguinary skirmish took place in the year 1336, between a leader of the forces of Edward of England and the Earl of Moray, with a band of Scottish patriots, in which the former were defeated, and pursued through the city. At the same place, and on a spot somewhat nearer Blackford hill, James IV. mustered his large army, preparatory to his ill-fated expedition to Flodden, 1513, when, in the language of Sir Walter Scott, Baronet, a

Thousand pavilions, white as snow,  
Spread all the Borough-moor before,  
Upland, and dale, and down :  
A thousand, did I say ? I ween,  
Thousands on thousands there were seen,  
That chequered all the heath between  
The streamlet and the town ;  
In crossing ranks extending far,  
Forming a camp irregular ;  
Oft giving way, where still there stood  
Some relics of the old oak wood,  
That darkly huge did intervene,  
And tamed the glaring white with green  
In these extended lines there lay,  
A martial kingdom's vast array.

Highest and midmost was descried,  
The royal banner floating wide ;  
The staff, a pine-tree strong and straight,  
Pitched deeply in a massive stone,  
Which still in memory is shown,  
Yet, bent beneath the standard's weight,  
Whene'er the western wind unrolled,  
With toil, the cumbrous fold,  
And gave to view the dazzling field,  
Where, in proud Scotland's royal shield,  
The ruddy Lion ramped in gold.

The stone from which, on this and other occasions, the Scottish standard was displayed, is still extant. It is of an oblong shape, and built into the wall on the east side of the public road leading from Burrowmuir-head to Morningside. Sometimes it is called the *Hare* or *Har Stane*, from the British word *Har*, signifying an army ; and as often it is called the Buck-stane. It is mentioned by Maitland in his History of Edinburgh, that the laird of the estate of Pennycuick holds certain privileges, on condition of standing on the Buck-stane, while the king passes that way, and at the time saluting him with three blasts of a horn. Most probably, in allusion to such a curious provision, the crest of the arms of the present proprietor of Pennycuick (Sir George Clerk, Bart.) is the bust of a huntsman sounding a horn, while the motto is, "Free for a blast." The borough-moor was, at an early period, covered with a forest of large trees, in which condition it was so great a nuisance, that the inhabitants of Edinburgh had permission granted them of building wooden galleries or fronts to their houses, and extending them into the street, in order to encourage them to consume the timber.

**BUSTA**, a place on the north-west point of the Great Barnera island, west side of Lewis.

**BUTE**, an island, the southern part of which forms the western shore of the mouth of the Firth of Clyde. With the adjacent islands, it is reckoned one of the Hebrides, though far separated from the real western islands. The northern end of the island is projected into the district of Cowal, Argyleshire, and the water division between the island and the latter is often so slender, that vessels find a difficulty in navigating the straits, which obtain the title of the Kyles of Bute. The length of the island is eighteen miles, and its breadth averages five. About the middle it is narrowed by the indentation of bays on either side. Towards Cowal it is bleak and moun-

tainous, but on the southern parts it consists of green fertile eminences or low hills, either affording excellent pasture, or capable, with the low grounds, of being cultivated so as to produce excellent crops of barley, oats, &c. The island is distinguished altogether for picturesque beauty and salubrity of climate. Neither mists nor thick crawling fogs—the curse of the east of Scotland—infest it; snow never lies on its hills; and the only evil of its climate is a liability to sudden severe rains. Here, as in all the west of Scotland, there is little or no extent of sea-beach, in comparison with other coasts. The sea continually washes the base of the green or heathy mountains. The shore is in most places rocky, with several good natural harbours. On the south-eastern side it is now covered with the plantations raised by the taste of the Marquis of Bute, whose seat of Mount Stewart, an elegant modern mansion, lies on the woody slope facing the entrance to the Clyde. The view of the island from the sea is enlivened by several other cottages in the different green declivities. In the interior, in a secluded situation, is erected the cottage of Kean, the eminent tragedian, whose taste has been manifested by the selection of this charming island as a retreat from the world. Bute has for many years been the place of summer resort, for sea-bathing and ruralization to the fashionable mercantile gentry of the west, who congregate chiefly in and about Rothesay, its capital. There is no coal dug in the island. The large island of Arran, which lies betwixt it and the peninsula of Cantyre; an islet called Inchmarnoch on its western side; and the Cumbray islands which lie betwixt it and the Ayrshire coast, in the mouth of the Clyde, with Bute itself, compose the county of Bute. By the latest county roll, the shire had twenty-one freeholders, independent of the Marquis of Bute, who is Lord Lieutenant and High

Sheriff, and a vice Lieutenant. These elect a member of parliament alternately with the freeholders of Caithness. The whole county contains 161 square miles of land, 4 square miles of lakes, and by a late calculation, about 30,000 acres of cultivated, and upwards of 70,000 of uncultivated land. The only royal burgh in the county is Rothesay. On each of the islands there is one or more villages. The island of Bute at one period comprised ten or twelve parish churches, and about thirty hermitages of religious men. The ecclesiastical establishment of the island is now reduced to only two parishes. The county altogether has only five parishes, each of which may contain on an average fully more than two thousand two hundred inhabitants. Gaelic is spoken by a great part of the population. Bute gives the title of Marquis to a family of the name of Stewart, a branch of the royal family of Scotland. The Marquis of Bute is descended in a direct line from Sir John Stewart, a son of Robert II., who by his father's grant became possessed of the island of Bute, with the heritable jurisdiction of the county, in which he was confirmed by a charter of his brother Robert III. The family was elevated to an earldom in the person of Sir James, a privy councillor of Queen Anne, in the year 1703.—Population of the county of Bute in 1821, Males 6474, Females 7323; Total 13,797.

**BUTTERSTON LOCH**, a small fresh water lake three miles north-east of Dunkeld.

**BUTT OF LEWIS**, the northern point of the island of Lewis, the chief of the Hebrides.

**BUY, (LOCH)** an inlet of the sea on the west coast of Mull.

**BYRE BURN**, a rivulet in the parish of Canoby, Dumfries-shire, a tributary of the Esk. There is a colliery at its foot belonging to the Duke of Buccleuch.

**CAAF**, a rivulet in Ayrshire, a tributary of the Garnock, which it joins nearly a mile below the village of Dalry. In its course it has a fall of forty feet in height.

**CABRACH**, a parish, belonging partly to Banffshire, and partly to Aberdeenshire, and lying in the hilly district which divides the

two counties. It extends five miles in length by three in breadth, and is about forty miles west of Aberdeen. It is a bleak pastoral district.—Population in 1821, 1113.

**CADDER, or CALDER**, a parish thirteen miles in length, and between three and four in breadth; extending along the northern



boundaries of Lanarkshire, and pertaining also partly to Dumbarton and Stirlingshires; bounded on the north by Campsie, on the east by Kirkintulloch, on the south by the barony parish of Glasgow, and on the west by New Kilpatrick. The river Kelvin runs six miles along the northern boundary. The grounds are generally level and well cultivated. The Forth and Clyde Canal passes through the parish.—Population in 1821, 2798.

CAERKETON CRAIG, a steep eminence in the Pentland range of hills, above Colinton.

CAERLAVEROCK, a parish in Dumfries-shire, occupying a sort of peninsula, formed by the Solway Firth, the river Nith, and Lochar water, the lower part of which is very fertile. The middle and western or upper parts are hilly but in general productive. Kelton and Glencaple are small sea-ports on the Nith. The only object of curiosity is the magnificent ruin of Caerlaverock Castle, situated on a level plain on the east side of the *de-bouché* of the Nith, about eight miles from Dumfries. It is an ancient possession of the Maxwells, once a powerful family in this part of Scotland, and wardens of the western marches. It was besieged in 1300, by Edward I., who captured it, and appointed three barons for its keepers. Subsequently it underwent innumerable misfortunes, and has been often taken, retaken, dismantled, and destroyed. It was ultimately taken by Cromwell, 1651, when one Finch gave a receipt for its furniture, in which, among other particulars, mention is made of eighty beds; a proof, observes Pennant, of the hospitality and splendour of the place. After this it ceased to be a tenable fortress; it fell into decay, and now presents a massive and picturesque ruin to the inspection of the tourist. According to Chalmers, the meaning of the word Caerlaverock seems to be—the castle, with a rotundity, or buttress, swelling out. A more fanciful antiquary might suggest that it signifies the castle of the *laverock*; an Anglo-Saxon word for the lark. This ancient fortalice was the scene of a foul and remarkable murder, about the middle of the fourteenth century, which has furnished the theme of a very beautiful ballad by Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, Esq. published in the *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*. The tragical event was connected with the assassination of the Red Cumin, (a powerful chief-

tain, who had formerly held the regency of Scotland,) in the Dominican church of Dumfries, by Robert Bruce, in the year 1305. On this occasion Bruce was attended by Kirkpatrick and Lindsay, two barons who were faithful to his cause. Having accomplished the rash act, he rushed out of the church with the bloody poniard in his hand, and to the anxious inquiries regarding his emotion, he answered, "I doubt I have slain the Red Cumin."—"Doubtest thou?" exclaimed Kirkpatrick, "I mak sicker." Accordingly, with Lindsay and a few followers, he rushed into the sanctuary, and dispatched the wounded man. From the superstitious history of the period, it is learned, that the body of the slaughtered baron was watched during the night by the Dominicans, with the usual rites of the church. But at midnight the whole assistants fell into a dead sleep, with the exception of an aged father, who heard, with terror and surprise, a voice, like that of a wailing infant, exclaim, "How long, O Lord, shall vengeance be deferred?" It was answered, in an awful tone, "Endure, with patience, until the anniversary of this day shall return for the fifty-second time." In the year 1357, fifty-two years after Cumine's death, James of Lindsay was hospitably feasted in the castle of Caerlaverock, belonging to Roger Kirkpatrick. They were the sons of the murderers of the regent. In the dead of night, from some unknown cause,—though, according to the ballad, out of revenge for the successful rivalship of Kirkpatrick in his marriage,—Lindsay arose, and poniarded in his bed his unsuspecting host.

He louted down—her lips he prest—  
O! kiss, foreboding woe!  
Then struck on young Kirkpatrick's breast,  
A deep and deadly blow.  
Sair, sair, and meikle did he bleed,  
His lady slept till day,  
But dream't the Firth flow'd o'er her head,  
In bride bed as she lay.

Lindsay then mounted his horse to flee; but guilt and fear had so bewildered his senses, that after riding all night, he was taken, at break of day, not three miles from the castle, and was afterwards executed by order of King David II. The story is corroborated by Wintoun. The church of Caerlaverock belonged, in former times, to the collegiate church of Lincluden. Prior to the Reformation, there was also a chapel in the parish, which was dedicated to St. Columba, the remains

whereof still appear on the banks of the Nith, about two miles north-east from Caerlaverock Castle. Near it, there was a consecrated well, the resort, in superstitious times, of many votaries, who each, it is said, sacrificed something to the health-giving saint, or, in plainer terms, left a mouthful of victuals for the subsistence of the chaplain. The district has some excellent endowed schools, and enjoys many other benefits from the liberality of Dr. Hutton, a native of the parish, and an eminent physician at the beginning of last century. From being a poor shepherd lad, under the Episcopal minister of the parish, he was removed to be a companion to a gentleman's son, who had taken a fancy to him, and along with this person he acquired the rudiments of a liberal education. At Edinburgh he studied physic, and going abroad in pursuit of that science, happened to be in Holland a little before the Revolution. While in that country, it happened that Mary, princess of Orange, being thrown from her horse at a hunting party, Hutton was the first to present himself, when a surgeon was wanted to bleed her. This put him in the road to preferment. He came over at the Revolution of 1688; was made first physician to King William and Queen Mary, and physician-general to their armies and hospitals. In these stations he acquired an ample fortune, and died in 1712, leaving L.1000 to his native parish, and his library to the presbytery of Dumfries.—Population in 1821, 1206.

**CAIRN**, a small village lying on the east coast of Loch Ryan, in Wigtonshire, parish of Inch.

**CAIRN**, a river in Dumfries-shire, a tributary of the Nith, into the west bank of which it falls, a little way above Dumfries. It rises in the high grounds on the west border of the county, and runs in a south-easterly direction past Glencairn, Dunscore, and other places.

**CAIRNAPLE**, a mountain in the parish of Torphichen, Linlithgowshire, said to be elevated 1498 feet above the level of the sea.

**CAIRNDOW**, a village in Cowal, Argyleshire, parish of Lochgoilhead.

**CAIRN-EILAR**, a mountain elevated 4000 feet above the level of the sea, at the south-west angular point of Aberdeenshire, where it is joined by the counties of Perth and Inverness.

**CAIRNGELLIE**, a hill in the centre of Perthshire, eight miles north of Crieff.

**CAIRNGORM**, (signifying "Blue Mountain,") one of the loftiest of those mountains which stand in the Grampian desert, partly in the parish of Abernethy, in the southern part of the county of Moray. It rises 4050 feet above the level of the sea, and 1750 feet from the surface of Loch Avon, which lies about a mile from its base. It stands in the midst of a bleak territory, and has nothing to recommend its own appearance. Around the base, and on part of its sides, it is wooded with sombre firs, and in hollows near its summit, the snow is never altogether thawed away. This mountain has obtained considerable celebrity from having furnished large quantities of a particular species of topaz used for seals, bracelets, and other ornaments, and which are now generally called *Cairngorms*. These stones are now nearly exhausted, and they are only rarely found among the debris washed from the mountain by the torrents; but this is no evil. Great Britain has long been supplied by Brazil with stones of a similar and more beautiful kind, at a thousandth part of the price sought for these baubles by the avaricious inhabitants of the district.

**CAIRNHARRAH**, a conspicuous hill in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, near the coast, at Wigton Bay. It is elevated 1100 feet above the level of the sea.

**CAIRNIE-HILL**, a small village in Fife, two miles west of Dunfermline, inhabited by linen weavers.

**CAIRNIEMOUNT**, or **CAIRN-O'-MOUNT**, a lofty Grampian mountain, lying on the south bank of the Dee, Kincardineshire, celebrated in Scottish history and song, on account of the road between the great districts of Angus and Moray, which passes over it. It is occasionally designated "the *Mount*" or "the *Mounth*," in old writings.

**CAIRNMONEARN**, a Grampian mountain, elevated 1050 feet above the level of the sea, situated in Aberdeenshire.

**CAIRN OUR**, a lofty mountain on the western side of Morayshire.

**CAIRNSMUIR**, one of the highest mountains in the south of Carsphairn, Kirkcudbright, elevated 1737 feet above the level of the sea.

**CAIRNY**, a parish lying partly in Aberdeenshire and partly in the county of Banff

situated at the termination of the Grampian range. It is chiefly a pastoral district, and extends partly along the Bogie river, above the village of Huntly.—Population in 1821, 1854.

CAITHNESS, the most northerly county of Scotland, and consequently of Great Britain, having the German Ocean on the east, the Pentland Firth, which separates the mainland from the Orkney Islands, on the north, and Sutherlandshire on the south and south-west. The shire extends about thirty-five miles by a breadth of about twenty-two at the middle. Altogether it comprehends 487 square miles of land, 10 square miles of lakes, and by a late computation, 92,333 acres of land cultivated, and 347,347 acres uncultivated. The county is in general level, with a few elevated mountains on the borders of Sutherlandshire, and of some low eminences throughout. It consists for the greater part of dismal flats, occasionally green and cultivated, but more ordinarily swarthy and moorish. The soil is almost entirely argillaceous heavy land, lying upon horizontal clay-slate, which keeps up water on its surface in wet seasons. To the eye of a Lowlander, or one accustomed to see either fertile enclosed fields, or warm woody valleys, the appearance of Caithness is frightful, and productive of melancholy feelings. When this is enhanced by the consideration that the climate is of a very unfavourable kind, ideas of all that is comfortless are conveyed. Wood there is none, and the few enclosures are of a very rude quality. Till lately the cottages of the peasantry were generally hovels of a most miserable description; but their houses are now somewhat improved, and there are many farm houses of recent erection, the cost of rearing which individually varies from L.500 to L.1000; and these are rapidly increasing. Besides the evils of a bad soil and unkind climate, the county has to struggle against the apathy of the landowners to improvements which tend to better the condition of the lower classes. As in other parts of the north of Scotland, the country here labours under the complicated misery of being held by large proprietors, whose vast estates are afflicted by the searing influence of entails. Another evil worthy of immediate correction, is the vicious system of letting farms only on yearly terms, which strikes at the root of all improvement. Collaterally with the correc-

tion of such an error, should be the abolition of numerous and indefinite servitudes as part of rent, which still prevail to such an extent in some places, as to make it appear that the act for extinguishing heritable jurisdictions, has not, as yet, operated with full practical effect in the northern part of the kingdom. Although improvements have certainly been instituted, much remains to be done to elevate the condition of Caithness to that of the adjacent and better-managed counties. It may sound like a reproach, but it is a well-known fact, that the improvements and modern comforts of Caithness have been brought about almost entirely by wealth drawn from the seas. The fisheries have indeed scattered many blessings in this distant territory, and the money annually spent from this source alone, is at present doing much to meliorate the condition and prospects of the people. Unfortunately, the county has few harbours useful in navigation; the only two which are tolerable, being those of Wick on the east coast, and Thurso on the west. Of late, the number of roads through the county has been augmented. Besides a good road winding round the county, there are now various cross roads. In the interior there are upwards of thirty small fresh water lakes; and from these there flow a number of streamlets, and also four waters of a greater magnitude. The chief rivers in the county are Forss and Thurso Waters on the north-west, and Wick and Berrydale Waters on the south-east. The only bays of any note are Sinclair Bay on the north-east, and Cannes Bay on the north. The real annual rental of the shire is now about L.35,000, and this sum is increasing, chiefly by the enhanced value of lands near the fishing stations; as, for instance, farms which were let thirty years ago for L.30 per annum, in the neighbourhood of Wick, are now rented at L.200, and a similar proportion is observed in other places. Since the year 1809, a better system of farming has here been introduced. Many thousand bolls of oats and bear of a good quality are annually exported. Besides an export of cattle, corn, kelp, salmon, cod, herrings, bacon, and some butter and cheese, there is now also a considerable exportation of wool, in consequence of the new system of sheep farming introduced into the county. The district abounds in game of various kinds. The county has no coal, and the principal fuel of the inhabitants is peat. Freestone and limestone



abound. Stroma island, in the Pentland Firth, belongs to the county. The shire has only one royal burgh, to wit, Wick, and a burgh of barony, which is Thurso. Caithness was anciently a bishoprick, the earliest traces of which refer its origin to the twelfth century. At present it contains ten parishes which constitute a presbytery. Caithness is an earldom in the family of Sinclair. This peccage is of remote antiquity. Before the year 1450, it was enjoyed by three successive families, who lost it either by forfeiture or extinction. At length it was renewed in the person of William Sinclair, Earl of Orkney, a great-grandson, by the female line, of Robert II. He was made Chancellor of Scotland in the reign of James II. and received a grant of the Earldom of Caithness. The Earldom of Orkney having been derived from the King of Norway, though confirmed by a Scottish monarch, was resigned to the crown in the reign of James III. The title was long after revived, but not in the family of the Sinclairs of Caithness. The ancient history of the county of Caithness is of little or no interest from its distance from the central part of the kingdom. The names of the different places and monumental remains point it out as having been the theatre of innumerable petty exploits of Danes and Norwegians. By the latest county roll, the shire has fifty-one freeholders, who, alternately with the freeholders of Bute, elect a member of Parliament. The Earl of Caithness is Lord Lieutenant and Lord High Sheriff.

The chief seats in the county are *Barogil Castle*, Earl of Caithness; *Thurso Castle*, Sinclair, Bart.; *Dunbeath Castle* and *Freswick*, Sinclair, Esq.; *Murkle*, Sinclair, Bart.; *Hemp-riggs* and *Akergill*, Lord Duffus; *Barrock*; *Forse*; *Castle Hill*; *Sweeny*; *Watten House*; *Brabster*; *Hopewell*; *Sandside*; *Banniskirk*; *Olrick*; *Thura*; *Pennyland*; *Stempster*; *Scuthel*; *Standstil*, &c.

#### Heights in Caithness.

	Feet above the sea.
Ord of Caithness,	1250
Searry Hills,	1876
Maiden Paps,	2000

Population of the county in 1821,—Males, 14,196, Females, 16,042. Total, 30,238.

CALDER, formerly a district in the western part of the county of Edinburgh, comprehending two parishes. One of these was entitled *Calder-Clere*, from one Randolph de

Clere, who obtained the manor from Malcolm IV. This Randolph gave the parish church and its revenues to the monks of Kelso, whose vicarage it continued till the Reformation. It was dedicated to St. Cuthbert. In 1751 the parish was united to the small parish of Kirk-Newton. Long before this era, the descendants of Randolph lost the manor or barony by forfeiture, and it was given, by Robert Bruce, to James Douglas of Lothian, the progenitors of the Earls of Morton. The other district was called *Calder-Comitis*, from being a possession of the Earls of Fife, who held it till the reign of David II. It subsequently became a possession of Sir James de Sandilands, in 1349, and from this new owner sprung the family of Sandilands, who were afterwards raised to the peerage of Torphichen; See **TORPHICHEN**. Before the Reformation, there was a chapel in the upper part of *Calder-Comitis*, which gave a name to a small village called *Chapel-toun*. In 1646, this large parish was divided into two parishes, with the names of *Mid* and *West Calder*. It may be noted, that the word *Calder* signifies a place of wood and water, and is expressive of the ancient sylvan character of the territory.

CALDER, (EAST) a village in the county of Edinburgh, in the above mentioned district, lying a mile east of the town of *Mid Calder*, on the south road from Edinburgh to Glasgow.

CALDER, (MID) a parish in the western part of the county of Edinburgh, within the presbytery of Linlithgow, extending seven miles in length by three in breadth; bounded on the north by *Kirk-Liston*, and on the south-west and west by *West Calder* and *Livingston*. It is a flat, fertile, well cultivated district, adorned with plantations. On *Muirhouseton* water, before it drops into the *Almond*, stands *Calder House*, the seat of Lord *Torphichen*. At the time of the Reformation, this mansion afforded entertainment to John Knox, who here administered the communion, for the first time in Scotland, after the protestant form. A large room, now the drawing-room of the house, is shown as the scene of this transaction; it is appropriately adorned with an excellent portrait of the great reformer, supposed to be an original, and from which all the common engravings are taken. At the other end of the apartment is a portrait of Queen Mary. Prior to the division of the large parish of

Calder-Comitis, it was distinguished as the ministerial charge of John Spottiswood, Superintendent of Lothian, a son of Spottiswood of Spottiswood in Lauderdale, and the father of the historian Archbishop Spottiswood, who was born here in 1565.—(See ST. ANDREWS.) The town of Mid Calder is situated on the south road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, about twelve miles from the former city, in a south-westerly direction. It is pleasantly situated on a peninsular eminence between the small water of Linnhouse and the Almond. It possesses an old Gothic church of elegant architecture, which appears to have been left in an unfinished condition. There is also a dissenting meeting-house in the town. Calder wood overhangs it on one side. There are two paper mills in the neighbourhood, and limestone is abundant. Two annual fairs are held here.—Population in 1821, 1410.

CALDER, (WEST) a parish in the south-western extremity of the county of Edinburgh, of a triangular shape, and of ten miles in length; bounded on the south and west by Carnwath, on the east by Mid Calder, and on the north by Livingstone and Whitburn, from which it is divided by the Breich water, a tributary of the Almond. The original character of this high-lying district was bleak and unpromising, but much has been done to improve the soil and climate, and a great deal of wood has been planted by Mr. Young of Harburn, the late Lord Hermand, Mr. Moubray of Hartwood, and others. The parish abounds in coal and ironstone, and has some quarries of limestone. The parish town is a small village on the road from Edinburgh to Lanark, lying seventeen miles from the former. Besides the parish church, it has a dissenting meeting-house.—Population in 1821, 1458.

CALDER, a parish in the counties of Nairn and Inverness, four miles in length, with a general breadth of two miles, except at one place where it is seven or eight miles. It lies at the distance of five or six miles from the sea, bounded by Nairn on the north. The greater proportion of it is moorish, and the low grounds are very liable to be overflowed by the river Nairn and the Calder water. The river Findhorn passes the parish on its south-eastern extremity, and the hilly country is partly covered with natural woods. Calder or Cawdor castle, still in considerable preservation, stands in this parish near a small lake.

It furnished the second title to Macbeth, and was, at one time, when defended with a draw-bridge and moat, a place of great strength. The romantic grounds around it are now beautifully planted with shrubbery. The estate of Calder has long been in the possession of a branch of the family of Argyle, which has latterly been ennobled, under the title of Lord Cawdor, which was changed into an earldom in the year 1827. An accurate and minute description of Cawdor castle has been given by Mr. Fraser Tytler, in the second volume of the Edinburgh Philosophical Transactions. "The whole of Cawdor castle is peculiarly calculated to impress the mind with a retrospect of past ages, feudal customs, and deeds of darkness. Its iron-grated doors, its ancient tapestry, hanging loosely over secret doors and hidden passages, its winding staircases, its rattling draw-bridge, all conspire to excite the most gloomy imagery in the mind. It was indeed a fertile spot for the writers of our modern romances. The mysteries of Udolpho would vanish in contemplation of the less perspicuous intricacies in the castle of Cawdor. Among these must be mentioned, the secret apartment which so effectually concealed Lord Lovat from the sight of his pursuers. Never was any thing so artfully contrived. It is impossible for the most discerning eye, without previous information, to discover the place of his retreat. And even after being told that a place of this nature existed in the castle, I doubt whether it could be discovered. It is placed immediately beneath the rafters in one part of the roof of the castle. By means of a ladder you are conducted by the side of one part of a sloping roof into a kind of channel between two; such as frequently serves to convey rain-water into pipes for a reservoir; by proceeding along this channel, you arrive at the foot of a stone staircase, which leads up one side of the roof to the right, and is so artfully contrived, as to appear a part of the ornaments of the building, when beheld at a distance. At the end of this staircase is a room with a single window near the floor. It is said Lord Lovat used to be conducted to this place when his pursuers approached, the ladder being removed as soon as he ascended. When the search was over, and the inquirers gone, the ladder was replaced, by which means he lived comfortably with the family, and might long have remained secure,

if he had not quitted the place of his retreat. A remarkable tradition respecting the foundation of this castle is worth notice, because circumstances still remain which plead strongly for its truth. It is said the original proprietor was directed by a dream to load an ass with gold, turn it loose, and, following its footsteps, build a castle wherever the ass rested. In an age when dreams were considered as the immediate oracles of heaven, and their suggestions implicitly attended to, it is natural to suppose, the ass, as tradition relates, received its burden and its liberty. After strolling about from one thistle to another, it arrived at last beneath the branches of a hawthorn tree, where, fatigued with the weight upon its back, it knelt down to rest. The space round the tree was immediately cleared for building, the foundation laid, and a tower erected: but the tree was preserved, and remains at this moment a singular memorial of superstition attended by advantage. The situation of the castle accidentally proved the most favourable that could be chosen; the country round it is fertile, productive of trees, in a wholesome spot; and a river, with a clear and rapid current, flows beneath its walls. The trunk of the tree, with the knotty protuberances of its branches, is still shown in a vaulted apartment, at the bottom of the principal tower. Its roots branch out beneath the floor, and its top penetrates through the vaulted arch of stone above, in such a manner, as to make it appear, beyond dispute, that the tree stood as it now does, before the tower was erected. For ages it has been a custom for guests in the family to assemble round it, and drink, 'Success to the hawthorn,' that is to say, in other words, 'Prosperity to the house of Cawdor!'—Population in 1821, 1120.

**CALDER, (SOUTH)** a rivulet in the eastern side of Lanarkshire, which falls into the Clyde near Bothwell. At a certain point of its course near Orbiston, there is a very entire arch of Roman architecture spanning its little channel, but without any parapets; being the bridge by which the Roman road between Carlisle and Paisley crossed this stream.

**CALDER, (NORTH)** a rivulet further north in Lanarkshire, which flows from a small lake called Black Loch, in the parish of East Monkland, and joins the Clyde, nearly opposite Blantyre, about five miles above Glasgow.

**CALDER WATER**, a rivulet in Renfrewshire, rising in the hilly country adjacent to Kilmacolm moss, and running in a south-easterly direction, passes through Lochwinnoch, and afterwards falls into the loch of Castle Semple, from whence flows the Black Cart.

**CALFO**, one of the smallest Western islands adjacent to Tiree.

**CALLADER, (LOCH)** a small inland lake, in Mar, Aberdeenshire, about three miles in circumference, abounding in trout. Its waters are tributary to the Dee, by the Eidh streamlet.

**CALLANDER**, a parish in Menteith, the south-western division of Perthshire; bounded by Balquhider and Comrie on the north, Kilmadock on the east, Port-Menteith and Aberfoyle on the south, and by Buchanan on the west. The length of the parish is sixteen miles, and its breadth ten. It lies partly among the Grampian mountains, and partly consists of the beautiful valley through which the Teith river flows. The low grounds are arable and fertile; the upper country is wild and heathy. The town or village of Callander is situated in the above valley on the north side of the Teith, sixteen miles north-west of Stirling. It is a neatly built modern village, with a remarkably good inn, at which vehicles are procured for visiting the neighbouring scenery, and a handsome church, standing on one side of a species of square, on one side of the village. Part of the little town lies on the south side of the Teith, which is here crossed by a bridge of three arches. The scenery around Callander is uncommonly beautiful. Immediately above the village, there is a peculiarly lovely spot, formed by the junction of the two little rivers issuing respectively from Loch Lubnair and Loch Vennachar, which, when united, form the Teith. Callander may be reckoned the threshold of the Highlands in this quarter. Two miles west of the village is the pass of Leny, which affords access to a splendid range of mountain scenery. The bridge of Bracklin is another capital point in the scenery immediately round Callander. Ten miles to the west are the famed and now classic scenes, Loch Katrine and the Trosachs. Everywhere around the village, and especially towards the east, are villas and seats deeply embowered in the lustrous and abundant foliage of the vale. The hill of Ben Ledi closes the prospect on the north-west, overshadowing Callander and its immediate vicinity. Ina



gination has discovered the vestigia of a Roman camp in the plain of Callander at the end of the village; but the supposed works are only the terraces which the Teith has left in changing its channel. Callander has two annual fairs and a market on Thursday. Besides the parish church there is an Independent chapel.—Population in 1821, 2031.

CALLIGRAY, or KILLIGRAY, one of the smallest western islands in the sound of Harris, part of which is wild and mossy and a portion cultivated.

CALNAR, a tributary rivulet of the Aven, in the western parts of Lanarkshire.

CALTON, a mean suburb, enjoying the dignity of a barony, at the base of the Calton Hill, Edinburgh. There is a suburb in the eastern part of Glasgow of the same designation. The name of both is obviously derived from words signifying the dwelling in the wood.

CALWAR, a lofty mountain in Aberdeenshire, on the banks of the river Don.

CAMBUS,\* a small village in Clackmannanshire, on the west bank of the Devon, near its confluence with the Forth. It is situated about two miles west of Alloa.

CAMBUS-BARRON, a village in Stirlingshire, situated about two miles west from St. Ninians, and inhabited chiefly by tartan and carpet weavers.

CAMBUSLANG, a parish in Lanarkshire, on the west bank of the Clyde. It is beautifully diversified with hill and dale; but there are no high lands in the parish, except Dichmount and Turnlea Hills, which form a ridge of almost half a mile broad. From this ridge the ground declines gently, with many beautiful swellings to the Clyde and to Calder Water, which bounds the parish for several miles. A considerable part of the land is cultivated and well sheltered with plantations. There are abundance of freestone and coal in the district. East Coats, West Coats, Sauchie Bog, and Kirkhill are the villages it contains, which are inhabited almost entirely by colliers and weavers. Prior to the Reformation, the church of Cambuslang belonged to a prebend of Glasgow cathedral. There was at that time also a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary. In 1565 the chaplain was a Sir John Miller, who made grants of the pro-

perty endowed for its support. The lands are still called chapel lands. Cambuslang has obtained a notoriety in Scottish ecclesiastical history, by the extraordinary religious effervescence which occurred in the years 1741-2, yet remembered popularly under the title of "Cambuslang Wark."—Population in 1821, 2301.

CAMBUSNETHAN, a parish situated in the middle ward of Lanarkshire on the north-east bank of the Clyde, from which it stretches in an easterly direction to the verge of the county, a distance of thirteen miles by three in breadth. It is bounded by Carstairs and Carluke on the south, and Dalziel on the west. The country here consists of rich haughs or meadow lands, well enclosed, with beautiful plantations, and the uplands are mossy and pastoral. There are many fine orchards in the district, and the apples of Cambusnethan have been long famed. The parish abounds in freestone, ironstone and coal. The village of Cambusnethan is situated on a cross road to the east, near by the road from Glasgow to Lanark, from the former of which places it is distant fifteen miles. Its inhabitants, who are chiefly weavers, are intelligent and fond of reading. In the neighbourhood stand the Omoa iron works. The little town of Cambusnethan is sometimes styled the *New Town of Wishaw*. It has now an extensive distillery.—Population in 1821, 3086.

CAMELON, a village in Stirlingshire lying on the road from Falkirk to Stirling, and distant about a mile west from the former, at a place where the road to Glasgow diverges to the south-west. It contains about 1000 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the manufacture of nails. It originated about fifty years ago, and its name was conferred from a place about half a mile to the north-west, which is supposed to have been the site of an ancient city called Camelodunum, or in modern language *Camelon*. It is alleged that this was a city built by Vespasian, which, when subsequently possessed by the Picts, had twelve brazen gates. Scarcely a vestige of this magnificent place remains, though, in Buchanan's time, the ruins were considerable. One small upright fragment of a wall is yet visible from the Glasgow road which passes near it; and a few straggling trees are seen to indicate its extent. The site adjoins to the valley through which the Carron runs, and which in former

\* When this adjective is found attached to another word, in expressing the name of a place, it refers to local situation on a *Crooked Stream*.

times is believed to have been an arm of the sea, rendering Camelon, what the early writers represent it, a maritime city. In support of this theory, fragments of anchors, and even a whole ancient boat have been found imbedded in the soil; and the plough has more than once turned up, upon the edge of a bank which is pointed out as the quay of Camelon, stones with rings attached to them, such as might be used for mooring the vessels lying in the harbour. The sea is now about three or four miles distant from Camelon, and if conjecture be correct regarding the formation of the meadow land between it and the Firth of Forth, our theory is sustained relative to the alluvial creation of the Carse land in this part of the country.—See the article CARSE.

**CAMERON**, a parish in Fife lying between that of St. Andrews and Carnbee, occupying a square of about four miles. The country here lies high, and is generally bleak and moorish, but is undergoing improvement. Coal is raised in considerable quantities. Cameron village lies four miles south of St. Andrews.—Population in 1821, 1068.

**CAMERON BRIDGE**, a hamlet on the road from Edinburgh to Dalkeith, about a mile from the outskirts of the city.

**CAMILLA**, (LOCH) a small lake in the southern part of Fife, parish of Auchtertool. Near it stands the old house of Camilla.

**CAMLACHIE**, a large populous village, lying near the eastern suburbs of Glasgow, on the middle road to Edinburgh.

**CAMPBELLTOWN**, or **CAMPBELTON**, a parish occupying the middle part of the peninsula of Cantire, in Argyleshire; in length eleven miles, and in breadth from six to ten. The centre is narrowed by the indentation of Campbelltown loch (or Loch of Kilkerran, as it formerly was called,) on the east side, and Mahir-hanish bay on the west coast. The country is bleak, and, though partly cultivated, consists mostly of low wild hills, destitute of interest.—See **CANTIRE**.

**CAMPBELLTOWN**, a royal burgh, the capital of the above parish, is as pleasantly situated as any in Scotland. It lies at the bottom of a beautiful salt water lake, or inlet of the sea, of about two miles in length by less than one in breadth, which appears quite landlocked, by reason of two conical insular hills lying in the mouth of the bay, and intercepting the view of the sea. The passage into the

loch is by the east side of the most easterly island,—which is called Island-Devar. The other islet may be approached by the sands at low water. This pretty green lake is, at the proper season, enlivened with numbers of small herring fishing vessels, sometimes with a king's cutter, or other vessel, and in general a few pleasure boats, kept by gentlemen for the amusements of sailing, and fishing with lines, or dredging for oysters. A quay projecting into the bay at the town answers as a place of loading and unloading. The town of Campbelltown itself is mostly of modern erection, and lies like a semicircle round the head of the bay, with a number of gentlemen's seats or cottages scattered at either end along the declivities. The place is well protected from the weather. Heights overhang the town in nearly all directions, and the only low part of the back ground is that in the direction of Mahir-hanish bay, which has some appearance of being alluvial. Besides the side streets, Campbelltown has one main street, rising from the waters, intersected at right angles by another which goes through the town. The remains of the old ruined parish church are still extant near the common burying-ground, on a pleasant mound on the south side of the bay, almost close to the water. Prior to the year 1700 this town was a mere fishing village. In that year it was erected into a royal burgh, through the interest of the Argyle family. It has a magisterial government, of a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, a water bailie, and twelve councillors, but no incorporated trades. It joins with Ayr, Irvine, Rothesay, and Inverary in the election of a member of parliament. The name of Campbelltown was conferred in compliment to the family of Argyle. Anciently the town was called Dalruadhain, (pronounced Dalaruan,) from having been the capital of the pristine Scottish kingdom, and the spot in which the first Scots settled on their emigrating from Ireland. Nothing now exists to signify such distinguished antiquity; but the place must still be acknowledged to have a high abstract interest, when it is considered that the ancestor of the present king of Great Britain, now ruler of nearly a hundred millions of people, here first set up his throne, a mere military adventurer, in command of a few followers. The only curiosity of an ancient date shown to the stranger is a flat stone cross, on which

are a variety of figures in relief, with the following inscription in the Saxon character:—  
 HÆC : EST : CRUX : DOMINI : YVARI : M :  
 H E A C H Y R N A : Q U O N D A M R E C T O R I S : D E  
 K Y R E G A N : E T D O M I N I A N D R E : N A T I :  
 E J U S : R E C T O R I S D E K I L : C O M A N : Q U I :  
 H A N C : C R U C E M : F I E R I : F A C I E B A T :—which  
 may be interpreted: This is the cross of Mr.  
 Edward M. H. Eachran, once Rector of  
 Kyregan, and Master Andrew, his son, Rector  
 of Kilcoman, who erected the cross. No date  
 appears on the slab, and it is only from popular  
 tradition that it has been referred to the 12th  
 century. It was brought from Icolmkil, and  
 is now inserted in an elevated pedestal at the  
 market-place. The name of Dalaruan has  
 been given to the distillery of Messrs. Colvile  
 and Company, whose whisky, made here, is  
 hardly exceeded by any produced in Scotland,  
 in the qualities of purity and strength, with an  
 absence of all disagreeable flavour or smell.  
 There are five distilleries in the town. The  
 trade of Campbelltown consists chiefly in the  
 export of whisky and potatoes, of which great  
 quantities are shipped for Ireland. The  
 whisky is sold wholesale, principally by means  
 of agents in Glasgow. Near Campbelltown  
 there is a coal work, from whence coals are  
 brought to the town by a small canal; but this  
 article is of inferior quality. All the ordinary  
 trades are now pursued in Campbelltown, and  
 the town has a thriving appearance. One of  
 the chief causes of its prosperity is the resi-  
 dence of a great number of very respectable  
 retired families, or others of easy circumstan-  
 ces, who inhabit handsome cottages in the  
 midst of small pleasure grounds along both  
 sides of the loch. These, with the upper  
 classes in the town, form a genteel society of a  
 very agreeable kind, though perhaps a little  
 too aristocratic. The salubrity of the climate,  
 the quantity and cheapness of fish and other  
 viands, offer substantial inducement for taking  
 up a residence in this somewhat remote part of  
 Scotland. As steam vessels ply regularly  
 from Glasgow to Campbelltown, the commu-  
 nication has been rendered both cheap and  
 convenient. There is a bookseller's shop in  
 the town, where the modern periodical publi-  
 cations may be obtained. Branches of the  
 Commercial and British Linen Company's  
 Banks have been some time established. The  
 town has two established churches, in one of  
 which the service is conducted in the Gaelic

tongue. They stand on the rising ground  
 overlooking the town, and are very plain  
 buildings. There are likewise meeting-houses  
 of the Relief body and Independents, and a  
 Roman Catholic chapel. Besides the parish  
 school, there are two charity schools, and one  
 Sunday school.—Population of the burgh and  
 parish in 1821, 6445.

CAMPBELLTOWN, a small village  
 on the Moray Firth, in Inverness-shire,  
 parish of Ardersier. It lies near Fort George,  
 and arose only from the residence of the hang-  
 ers-on of the garrison.

CAMPLE, a stream in Dumfries-shire,  
 rising in the heights which divides the county  
 from Lanarkshire, and running in a straggling  
 southerly direction, falls into the Nith below  
 Thornhill.

CAMPSIE, a parish lying in the middle  
 of Stirlingshire, towards the north side, of  
 eight miles in length by seven in breadth,  
 bounded on the north by Fintry, on the east  
 by Kilsyth, on the south by Kirkintulloch  
 and Calder, and on the west by Baldernock  
 and Strathblane. The parish consist of a  
 fertile strath or valley, bounded by ranges of  
 the Campsie Hills or Fells on the north,  
 which are elevated about 1500 feet above the  
 level of the sea. The village or clachan of  
 Campsie is pleasantly situated on the low  
 grounds, about a mile and a half north of  
 Lennoxton. This latter place is a modern  
 village inhabited chiefly by persons employed  
 at the printfields, advantageously established  
 in this quarter; the distance being only nine  
 miles from Glasgow, with abundance of coal  
 and water. There is an extensive distillery  
 at Milton, and another at Lillyburn.—Popula-  
 tion in 1821, 4927.

CANALS. From the irregular nature of  
 the ground in Scotland, the country is not well  
 adapted for inland navigation, a circumstance  
 which certainly must continue to impede the  
 extension of trade and manufactures, to the  
 amount to which they are carried on in the  
 flat districts of England. Luckily the same  
 objection cannot be offered against the intro-  
 duction of railways for general and local pur-  
 poses, more particularly the latter. These  
 may be constructed with advantage often  
 where, from the acclivity of the surface, water  
 could not possibly rest. Where minerals are  
 to be conveyed from a high to a low level, as  
 is the case very generally in Scotland, railways



arc found more advantageous than any other conveyance. At present different lines of railroads are projected, and in the end they may go far to supersede those few canals now in use, and immediately to be noticed individually.

**CANAL, (THE ABERDEEN AND INVERURY)** extends from the quay at the harbour of Aberdeen in a north-westerly direction to Inverury on the Don, a line of eighteen and a half miles, and at its highest level it is 168 feet above low water mark. In breadth it is twenty-three feet, by a depth of three feet nine inches. It requires seventeen locks, five aqueduct bridges, fifty-six bridges for the accommodation of passengers, and twenty culverts or sub-bridges for the passage of streams underneath the canal. It was finished in 1808 at an expense of about L.44,000. It has been of great use in bringing inland produce to a port, but it has never remunerated the share-holders, and at present is in a decayed condition.

**CANAL. (ARDROSSAN)** This canal was projected many years since for the purpose of carrying goods and coals from Glasgow and Renfrewshire to the port at Ardrossan. From a variety of circumstances it was never cut further than from Glasgow to the town of Johnstone, from whence a railway proceeds to Ardrossan.

**CANAL. (CALEDONIAN)** This canal, or chain of lakes, connected with the sea on either side of the island by artificial water-courses and locks, stretches across Invernessshire in a direct south-westerly course, being at an exact angle of 45 degrees with the parallel of latitude of the country. The configuration of the land here has eminently adapted this line for a canal. From Inverness on the Moray Firth, to Loch Eil on the west coast, there is a natural hollow or great strath, called anciently, Glenmore-nan-Albin, or the Great Glen of Caledonia, in the bottom of which, with little intermission, there are long straight fresh water lakes, and at the end the sea protrudes a considerable way. The extent, from side to side, is  $59\frac{1}{4}$  miles, in which Loch Ness, Loch Oich, and Loch Lochy, occupy thirty-seven miles; other twenty-two miles are rivers connecting these; and two miles of land. To connect the whole by navigable waters, (the lakes being already navigable,) was an undertaking often thought of, and at

length the undertaking was commenced by government in 1803-4. After a labour of about eighteen years, and at an expense of upwards of L.800,000, the line was opened for the admission of vessels in 1822. Up to 1830, the total expense was L.987,000. The canal part is twenty feet deep, fifty feet wide at bottom, 110 feet wide at top, which affords sailing to frigates of 32 guns, or merchant vessels of a similar size. The highest level is ninety-four feet, at Loch Oich—the small central lake—which is gained from the east coast by thirteen locks; and from Loch Oich down to Loch Eil, the descent is by twelve locks. These locks are twenty feet deep, forty feet broad, and 170 feet long. The most rapid descent is on the west side, where, from the closeness of the locks to each other, they are called Neptune's Staircase. Magnificent as this national work truly is, it is lamentable to think, that it is held in little estimation by traders. Notwithstanding that it saves the dangers of the Pentland Firth to vessels going or coming from one side of the island to the other, this is a benefit not supposed to be commensurate with the expense of the dues charged as toll. These dues have been even reduced to a *non-paying* price, as to the outlay of the money, but this has had little effect, and it is possible that it will be abandoned or left to the free ish and entry of vessels. At present it is chiefly sailed upon by steam-boats, in communication with Glasgow and Inverness, and the amount of annual dues is only L.2,575. It may be remarked, that in the event of war with France, the Caledonian Canal might turn out to be of prodigious benefit to the nation. During the late war, fleets of merchant vessels, bound for America, were detained in the Downs for weeks together, exposed to capture by French privateers, the risk of which would now be increased by steam navigation. These fleets might have passed through the Caledonian Canal, and reached their destination in safety, within the period during which they were thus wind-bound.

**CANAL, (CRINAN).** The navigation of steam and other vessels from Glasgow to Inverness is wonderfully assisted by this minor canal. Without it, all vessels going or coming from or to the west coast of Argyleshire, and the embouchure of the Caledonian Canal, would have to navigate round the south coast of Arran, and the promontory of Cantire.

From Loch Gilp, a small inlet off the west side of Loch Fyne, a canal has been cut across the neck of Cantire or Knapdale, to the Sound of Jura, which is a spacious bay from whence Loch Linnhe and Loch Eil are obtruded, to meet the Caledonian Canal. The width of the neck of Cantire at this cut is only six miles; and the canal dug is only nine feet deep. It belongs to a joint stock company. It is of great convenience to tourists visiting the Hebrides.

#### CANAL. (FORTH AND CLYDE)

Inasmuch as the Caledonian Canal intersects the northern part of Scotland, and leaves the northern division in the situation of an island, so does this, by connecting the eastern and western seas at another great strath or valley, near the line of country from Edinburgh to Glasgow, make the middle part another island, and thus leave Scotland in two insular and one peninsular divisions. Various times before, and in the course of last century, the project of cutting a navigable canal between the Firths of Clyde and Forth was started; but it was not till 1768 that parliament sanctioned the measure. The business was set on foot by a subscription for L.150,000. In this year the cutting commenced; the sum, however, was inadequate, and it was only by a present of L.50,000 from the forfeited estates, made by government, that the whole length of the canal was finished. On the 28th of July 1790, the navigation was opened from sea to sea. The line of the canal is not far off the way in which the wall of Antoninus was placed. It is thirty-nine miles in length, its highest level is 160 feet; with twenty locks on the eastern acclivity, and nineteen on the western. Vessels drawing eight feet water and having nineteen feet beam, with a keel of seventy-three feet, may pass and repass. This canal was constructed with great labour, notwithstanding the apparent susceptibility of the land for a work of this nature. Besides a great deal of banking, it requires to cross several streams of greater or less magnitude. Over the Kelvin it is carried by an aqueduct bridge of four arches, and over the Luggie by a single arch of ninety feet span. It is also carried over the road from Falkirk to Stirling. The loss of water is supplied by six reservoirs, covering 409 acres of ground. It commences on the east at Grangemouth, and pursuing a south-westerly course past Falkirk, Kilsyth, and Kirkiutill-

loch, proceeds alongside the Kelvin River, till it drops into the Clyde at Bowling Bay, near West Kilpatrick, and a short way above Dumbarton Castle. The canal is connected with Glasgow by a side cut, which brings the navigation to a place now called Port-Dundas, and from this point another canal proceeds, called the Monkland Canal, immediately to be noticed. The Forth and Clyde Canal has been exceedingly successful, and by good management the shares soon became of great value. By the junction of the Union Canal from Edinburgh, near its east end, the trade upon it was increased some years since, and it promises to continue in a flourishing condition. This canal is of great use for the sailing of vessels of a moderate burden from Leith to Greenock, Liverpool, or other parts, and the reverse, by means of the Firths of Forth and Clyde. The canal company have boats which sail daily with passengers to and from the sixteenth Lock, a distance of twenty-five miles, and lately, the sailing of steam track-boats of a peculiar construction has been tried with success. The revenue which the canal produced in 1826, was upwards of L.32,000.

**CANAL. (MONKLAND)** This canal was begun in 1790 by a company, and was intended to furnish a cheap conveyance for coal from the Monkland collieries to the city of Glasgow, an object which it has fully accomplished. It extends about eighteen miles in length and terminates on the east at a place about a mile and a half south of Airdrie. The canal is thirty-five feet broad at the top and twenty-six feet at the bottom. The depth of the water is generally five feet. The level is preserved by means of four locks of two chambers. This canal has been among the most successful in Britain both as regards its serviceableness to the inhabitants of Glasgow and the profit of the shareholders.

**CANAL. (UNION)** This canal was instituted in order to connect the Forth and Clyde canal with the city of Edinburgh. A company of shareholders obtained an act of parliament for it in 1817; the work was begun in March 1818; and the whole line was completed in May 1822. No public useful work ever met with such opposition as this. It had for its object the importation of coal from the western districts to the metropolis, from which that article had hitherto been excluded, to the benefit of the monopoly of the Mid-Lothian

coal proprietors; as well as the cheap transport of heavy goods to and from Glasgow. The public spirit of the metropolitans at last carried a bill in its favour. It was completed at an enormous expense, in consequence of its having to be carried over a ravine and the Water of Leith at Slateford, by a bridge sixty-five feet in height and 500 feet in length, and over the Avon about a mile above the bridge of Linlithgow, by another aqueduct bridge still more stupendous. Beyond this, to the south of Callendar-house, the canal was carried through an excavation or tunnel of 600 yards long. Besides these very expensive undertakings, there were many of smaller moment. Altogether the length of the Union Canal is thirty-one miles; its breadth, including towing-path, thirty yards; where the boats turn 100 yards, with a depth of five feet throughout. It required considerable cutting and banking, but having taken a sinuous course to avoid ascents, it is quite level, and requires no locks, except where it descends to the Forth and Clyde canal. The great basin or harbour of the canal is at its eastern termination, at Edinburgh, not far distant from the back of the castle, from whence the line proceeds westward by Slateford, Ratho, Broxburn; makes a wide detour to the north, and again turns westward to Linlithgow. It passes Falkirk on the south, and finally joins the Forth and Clyde Canal at the sixteenth lock, above the mouth of the latter at Grangemouth. At the outset it was anticipated that much might be done by sailing track-boats with passengers upon the canal to and from Edinburgh; but experience has decided the fallacy of this expectation. Track-boats with goods and passengers sail backwards and forwards daily, but the excessive tediousness of the voyage, which takes thirteen or fourteen hours, has stopped general travelling this way. At present it is projected to put a steam vessel upon this as well as the Forth and Clyde canal, and in the event of that being successfully done, the transport of passengers may be more attended to. The grand benefits accruing to the community by the opening of the Union canal in connexion with that of the Forth and Clyde are tripartite: First, heavy goods are now brought to Edinburgh, from Glasgow and the west of England this way at comparatively a very trifling expense: Second, new fields of coal, formerly sealed up, are now laid open to

the Edinburgh consumers, and by this device coal in the metropolis is about half of the price formerly charged: Third, those boats bringing coal, stones, &c. are loaded with the police and other dung of Edinburgh, and carried to any distance on the Union Canal at a very low charge, by which means the wild, heathy, and sterile grounds in Linlithgow and Stirlingshire are easily fertilized by the profusion of cheap manure so transported. While the benefits to the public arising from this canal have been confessedly very great, it is unfortunate that the shareholders have been serious losers by the speculation. The company, indeed, has been the most unfortunate of any which have engaged in commerce by conjunction of stock. The great evil of the undertaking, so far as regards profits, has consisted in its being instituted at all, as it is a certain truth that it cannot command a sufficient remunerating traffic. At the outset the public were very egregiously abused by the fallacious and sanguine statements of engineers and schemers. The original expense was calculated by engineers at L.235,167, and the actual expense up to 1826 was no less than L.482,256 14s. 4½d., which, by the loss of interest, was advanced to L.600,000. By a report of the engineer the annual revenue was to have been at least L.55,000, while the revenue actually drawn during the seventh year from the opening of the canal, including fees and rents, amounted only to L.16,977, 19s. 4d. The miscalculations made on this point have been very remarkable. The carriage of coal, the staple article of trade, was to have produced L.20,893, 13s. 4d. In 1828 this article brought in only L.8,839, 9s. 4½d. Goods conveyed between Edinburgh and Glasgow were calculated to produce L.7,407, 6s. 8d. In 1828, they produced only L.2,119, 0s. 10½d. Passengers were calculated to produce L.9,250. In 1828, they produced only L.1390, 10s. 2d., or little more than the *seventh* of what was promised. With respect to the return which the canal was to make to shareholders, the following statement was given by Mr. Baird, the engineer, and other proprietors. We quote from a writer in a late Edinburgh newspaper:—“The revenue will be equal to 25½ per cent. on the outlay. For expense of management, officers’ and servants’ salaries, repairs of works, and annual damages, allow the liberal sum of L.7727, 13s. 4d., leaving a net revenue of



L.45,000, being nearly 30 per cent. on the outlay. According to this statement, the canal ought to have repaid to the shareholders, by 1828, the whole sum of L.235,167, which they had laid out upon it. Have they then received back this sum? What will you think when I tell you that the *whole* amount of dividends declared on canal stock to the end of 1828, seven years after the canal had been opened, amounted only to L.3607, 10s. or 15s. per share; and be it remarked, that these dividends, though declared, have not been received by most of the shareholders, though they have paid the full amount of their original shares—L.50; for, in consequence of the expense of the canal having so far exceeded the original estimates, it became necessary, in order to liquidate the debt of the company, to allocate on each share the sum of L.46; and till this sum is paid, the shareholders can receive no dividends, but any dividends that may be payable, must be placed to their allocation account with the company. Now, when the dividends may amount to L.46 no man can tell; not, perhaps, for twenty or thirty years to come. *Such are the miserable results of the splendid promises held out by Mr. Baird and the Projectors of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Union Canal.* Bad as are the prospects of this unfortunate undertaking, they will assuredly be much worse, should a railway be laid down between Edinburgh and Glasgow, and such is likely soon to be accomplished, when the revenue drawn from passengers and all light goods will be totally withdrawn. Some farther particulars regarding the Union Canal are given in our article EDINBURGH.

CANISBAY, or CANNES BAY, a parish on the north-eastern point of the county of Caithness, where the sea-boundaries are the Pentland Firth and the German Ocean, and those by land the parishes of Bower, Olrick, and Dunnet. Duncansby-head is in this parish, and here, as in most parts, the coast is bold and precipitous. The interior is flat-tish, and consists of green fields, which are refreshed by showers of spray from the raging seas around. The celebrated John o' Groat's House is situated in the parish of Cannisbay; and the opposite island of Stroma also belongs to it. The sand of the shores is of the purest white, and the beauty of the beach is enhanced by the quantity of white bleached shells lying in the utmost profusion. In the interior stands Brabster Castle, the residence of the

Sinclairs of Brabster. Barrogil Castle, a seat of the Earl of Caithness, an old venerable pile, stands on the north-eastern shores of the Pentland Firth. The only other residence of note is Freswick, an elegant modern mansion, which is situated on the east coast betwixt Freswick Hill and Freswick Bay. The remains of several ancient strongholds are extant on different headlands.—Population in 1821, 2128.

CANNA, one of the western islands, lying about three miles to the north-west of Rum, and forming one of the four islands constituting the parish of Small Isles, county of Argyle. Canna is nearly four miles long by one in breadth, and produces excellent pasture for black cattle. A short way from it on the south-east lies the small fertile isle of Sandy or Sand, a name belonging to some other islands in the west, which can be approached by land from Canna at low water. Part of the shores of Canna is composed of basaltic pillars, and one of its highest eminences exercises a wonderful influence on the compass of the mariner when brought near it, by reversing its poles and rendering it useless for the time.

CANNICH, a tributary stream of the river Beaully, Inverness-shire which it joins at Erchless Castle.

CANNOR, or KANNOR, (LOCH) a small lake of three miles in circumference in the northern Highlands of Marr, Aberdeen-shire, parish of Glenmuick, in which are several islands, on one of which are the ruins of a castle supposed to have been once the residence of Malcolm Canmore.

CANNOBY, or CANNOBIE, a parish on the borders of Dumfries-shire, bounded on the south-east by the Liddel, which divides it from Cumberland, and intersected by the Esk river. On the north it is bounded by Langholm. In length it is nine miles, and in breadth six. Excepting the beautiful and fertile haughs on the banks of the Esk, the parish is very uneven in its surface. The country here is rich and variegated with woody hills, pastoral scenes, and verdant fields; and it is altogether one of the most lovely districts in Scotland. The great road to the south by Carlisle passes down the Esk in this quarter. Freestone, limestone, and coal are here found in abundance. The Duke of Buccleugh is the principal proprietor. The village of Cannoby

stands on the west side of the Esk by the roadside, and with its handsome new church on the opposite side of the river, and the various elegant villas scattered among gardens and shrubberies, forms a prospect of the most pleasing kind. In the reign of David I., one Turgot de Rossedal, who then occupied the district on the lower Esk, founded a religious house here for canons-regular. He placed the monastery on the peninsula, which is formed by the junction of the rivers Liddel and Esk, and granted to it the adjoining lands, with the church of Kirk Andrews, and its pertinents. He afterwards granted the establishment to the monks of Jedburgh. At this period, and in later times, this house was called *domus de religiosis de Liddal*. In the course of time, however, it obtained the name of Canonby, the *Canons' residence*, which it subsequently communicated to the parish church. For several centuries, this comfortable little priory formed an excellent and easy object of plunder to border marauders. In 1533, Henry VIII. claimed this monastery as having belonged to England of old, and on this false plea ordered an inroad to be made into Scotland. Having on this occasion somehow escaped the English sovereign, who would have doubtless soon expelled its pious inmates, and secured their revenues, in eleven years afterwards it was destroyed by the English forces on the scandalous rout of the Scottish army at Solway Moss. Some remains of this canonry are still to be traced at Halgreen. The church of Canonby was also destroyed on the above occasion. Some years ago, the *Chrismatory*, a piece of very grotesque sculpture, was dug up in the church-yard.—Population in 1821, 3084.

**CANONGATE**, a burgh of regality, connected with the city of Edinburgh, of which it forms a part. See EDINBURGH.

**CANONMILLS**, a squalid village connected with a series of flour mills, on the low ground at the north side of the New Town of Edinburgh, on the Water of Leith, from which a *power* for the machinery is derived. This little hamlet, which formerly stood at a considerable distance from the city, is now surprised in its solitude by the approach of new streets, which threaten speedily to overwhelm it. One road from Edinburgh to Newhaven passes through it. The place derives its name from the circumstance of the mills having

once belonged to the canons of the Abbey of Holyrood.

**CANSEA**, or **CANSIE**, a small village on the Morayshire coast, a little way east of Brough Head, parish of Drainey.

**CANTIRE**, or **KINTYRE**, a long peninsula protruded southwards into the Irish sea, from the western side of Argyleshire. The upper part of the peninsula is called Knapdale, and Cantire properly begins at the long narrow inlet, which almost cuts the peninsula in two, only leaving a small neck of land, called Tarbart, or the boat-carrying place. From thence to the southern extremity, the district of Cantire measures forty miles, and its breadth is, with little variation, about six miles. The word Cantire is from the Gaelic compound, signifying "the head of the land;" and its southern point, which is called the Mull of Cantire, implies, "the bald head of the land." It was the country of the *Epidii* of the Romans, and the Mull was called by them *Epidii Promontorium*. It is understood to have been the first conquest of the Scots on their invasion of North Britain from Ireland. For several centuries this stripe of land was deemed part of the possessions of the Macdonalds, Lords of the Isles, who, to constitute it an island, and consequently under their sway, in 1193 had a boat with its sails up, dragged across the isthmus at Tarbart—hence its name. These Macdonalds were often at feud with the King of Scotland, and the latter endeavoured to seize Cantire, so as to overawe them, by building a fortress at Campbelltown; but this and all other attempts were fruitless on account of the weakness of the royal authority, till at length James V. granted the peninsula to the family of Argyle, in order that the latter might expel and punish the Macdonalds, a measure they soon accomplished. The Scottish Estates afterwards confirmed the grant, and since that period, Cantire has been one of the lordships of Argyle. The district of Cantire consists of a series of swelling low hills, covered with heath. The low grounds are bleak and rushy; and there are few enclosures, except about Campbelltown. From Campbelltown loch to the opposite shore the land is low and marshy; and it is not improbable that the ground here is entirely alluvial, as it has all that appearance, and is not more than forty feet above the level of the sea. From the ravines among the hills, several burns trickle down into the sea. The

southern part of the peninsula constitutes the parish of Southend; after which is the parish of Campbeltown. The island of Sanda, and two small sheep islands, lie off the promontory on the south-east side. On its west quarter lies the island of Gigha. The Mull is distinguished by a light-house, erected in 1788. It is situated immediately above the rocks known to mariners by the name of The Merchants, in lat.  $55^{\circ} 17'$ , and long.  $5^{\circ} 42'$  west of London; the eastern entrance to the Sound of Isla, bearing from the light-house, by compass, N. by E., distant 33 miles; the Mull of Rinho, in the island of Isla, N. N. W., distant 25 miles; and the northern extremity of Rathlin Island, on the coast of Ireland, N. W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W., distant 13 miles; the Maiden Rocks, S. by W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W., distant 21 miles; and Copland Light-house, S. by W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W., distant 40 miles. The light-room is elevated 240 feet above the medium level of the sea, and will be seen from N. N. E. to S. by W., and all intermediate points of the compass north of these points. The light is exhibited from the going away of daylight till its return. The shore here is bold and rocky. In various parts the sea has washed away the rocks into caverns, which are dry at low water. Others of these caves are always dry, and one or two appear as if they had been the cells of hermits, from the remains of building and carving on stones. In some may be seen the still more melancholy sight of the mouldering bones of persons who have been wrecked on the coast, and carried by the waves into these dismal recesses.

CAPE DIFFICULTY, the headland on the south side of the Sound of Taransay, west shore of Harris.

CAPE WRATH, or RATH, a bold and dangerous headland on the north-west corner of Sutherlandshire, lat.  $58^{\circ} 36' 30''$ , long.  $4^{\circ} 56'$  west of Greenock. Cape Wrath stands boldly out into the waves, as if separated from the shore; a towering and noble pyramid of rocks, three hundred feet or more in height. The headland is now distinguished by a light-house.

CAPUTH, a parish lying in the valley of Stormont, (part of the extensive vale of Strathmore,) Perthshire, through which it stretches for thirteen miles, varying in breadth from one to six miles. It lies principally on the north

bank of the Tay, opposite Auchtergaven; having Blairgowrie on the north. There are some small villages in the parish. Besides the Tay, the land is watered by the Isla, and the water of Lunan. There are some small patches of land in different parts of Perth and Forfarshire belonging to this parish.—Population in 1821, 2348.

CARR ROCK, (The) a reef of sunken rocks, which appear at low water, extending about a mile and three quarters from the shore of Fifeness, on the northern side of the entrance of the Firth of Forth. For many years the propriety of having some distinguishing mark on this turning point of northern bound shipping from the firth was earnestly represented by mariners. From a calculation made in 1809, it appeared that from 1802 to that period no fewer than sixteen vessels had been lost or stranded on this dangerous reef; being at the rate of two wrecks in the year. Under these circumstances, the light-house board was induced to erect a beacon of masonry on the rock. The rearing of this sea-mark was a business of great difficulty. The length of the reef from south to north measures 75 feet; but its greatest breadth, as seen at low water of spring tides, being only 23 feet, it was found impracticable to obtain a base for a building of greater diameter than 18 feet. From the rugged nature of the rock and other circumstances a moveable cofferdam had to be used. The work of building a base of masonry occupied several years, so difficult was the undertaking, and so much and so repeatedly were the works injured by gales. When completed in 1818, after six years labour, the beacon was of this formation: The lower part is a circular building of masonry, 18 feet in diameter, from the top of which spring six pillars of cast-iron, terminating in a point, with a hollow ball of that metal, which measures three feet across, and is elevated 25 feet above the medium level of the sea. It stands in lat.  $56^{\circ} 17'$ , and long.  $2^{\circ} 35'$  west of London; bearing by compass S. W. by W. from the Bell Rock, distant 11 miles; and from the Isle of May light-house N. N. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  E. distant 6 miles. The works here cost altogether about L.5000.

CARA, a high rocky islet of about a mile in length, lying off the south point of Gigha, near the west side of Cantire. At the north-



ern end there is a precipitous cliff, rising 167 feet in height. The shore is indented with caves. The interior is pastoral.

CARALDSTON, or CARESTON, a parish in Forfarshire, extending three miles in length by one in breadth, lying betwixt Brechin and Tannadice, on the north bank of the South Esk, and of the Noran Water. The land is composed of beautiful well cultivated braes, sloping to the south, with various plantations.—Population in 1821, 240.

CARBERRY HILL, a hill rising to no great height, now partly cultivated and planted, to the south-east of Musselburgh, about seven miles from Edinburgh. On this eminence Mary Queen of Scots delivered herself up to Kirkaldy of Grange and Morton, prior to her imprisonment in Lochleven Castle.

CARDROSS, a parish in Dumbartonshire, lying on the north shore of the Clyde, and divided from Dumbarton by the river Leven. On the west it is bounded by the parish of Rew or Row. The situation of the parish is excellent. The land rises gently from the edge of the Clyde for two miles, and is beautifully cultivated and planted, with an exposure to the south and the bosom of the Clyde, here a noble river. This district is very populous on account of the number of printfields on the Leven, and the trading character of the neighbourhood. The village of Renton, rapidly increasing in size, is situated on the road on the west bank of the Leven. In the immediate neighbourhood of this place is the old mansion-house of Dalquhurn, in which Tobias Smollett was born; not in Bonhill House, on the opposite side of the Leven, as has generally been represented. The village of Cardross lies on the shore of the Clyde, four and a half miles east of the fashionable sea-bathing town of Helensburgh. It faces Port Glasgow on the opposite coast. Prior to the Reformation the church of Cardross was a rectory belonging to the cathedral of Glasgow, and was served by a vicar pensioner. It appears that it was then so poor a living that it did not yield L.10 a-year. The old church stood on a peninsular promontory formed by the Leven and Clyde. The name signifies "the Castle on the promontory." Henry, a son of John sixth Earl of Mar, was created Lord Cardross at the beginning of the seventeenth century; but the title was afterwards superseded by that

of Earl of Buchan, which the family now bears.—Population in 1821, 3105.

CARESTON.—See CARALDSTON.

CARGILL, a parish lying on the east bank of the Tay and south bank of the Isla, in Perthshire, with the parish of Cupar-Angus, on the east, and St. Martin's on the south. At a former period it was called the West Parish of Cupar-Angus. The village of Cargill lies on the Tay about a mile below the junction with the Isla. The district exhibits a surface richly diversified with wood and water, and variegated by ascents and declivities. It rises gradually from the Tay till it reaches a plain of two miles in breadth, which with some unevenness it preserves till it comes to the Sidlaw Hills. Excepting the woodlands, it is nearly all under the best state of cultivation. The air here is extremely pure and salubrious. The Tay falls over a rugged basaltic dike, which crosses the water at this place, and the cascade is called the Linn of Campsie. Great quantities of salmon are annually caught in the rivers in this quarter. The manufacturing and bleaching of linen occupy the attention of a great number of hands. There are two or three small villages of no note.—Population in 1821, 1617.

CARITY, a tributary rivulet of the South Esk, Forfarshire, rising in the western uplands of the county, in the parish of Lentrathen.

CARLETON HILL, a very conspicuous hill on the Ayrshire coast, near Colmonell, rising to an elevation of 1554 feet above the level of the sea, which washes its base.

CARLIN SKERRY, an insulated dangerous rock in Scalpa Flow, off the south end of Pomona, Orkney, marked in the maps under the title of the *Barrel of Butter*.

CARLINWARK LOCH, a small lake, much reduced in dimensions by draining, parish of Kelton, beside Castle Douglas, stewardry of Kirkcudbright.

CARLOPS, a village within the northern verge of Peebles-shire, on the road from Edinburgh to Dumfries, at the distance of about fourteen miles from the former. It originated in the year 1784, and takes its name from some localities in the neighbourhood, called *Carling's Loups*, in allusion to a witch or carling, who once lived and "kept the country side in fear"

in those parts, and whose traditionary character is said to have furnished to Ramsay the idea of *Mause* in his *Gentle Shepherd*, a pastoral whose scenery is in the vicinity.

CARLUKE, a parish in Lanarkshire, lying on the north-east bank of the Clyde, immediately below Lanark, with Cambusnethan on its northern boundary. It extends four and a half miles in breadth, to the verge of the county, a distance of seven miles. The lower parts near the Clyde are rich and arable; higher up the land grows poor, and is latterly wild. Close by the Clyde there are extensive orchards, as is the case in the adjacent country, and apples and pears are produced in great profusion. The remains of ancient buildings are extant, as well as the vestiges of a Roman road. The village or rather town of Carluke has rapidly increased in size within a short time. Its inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving cotton goods and stockings. It lies five and a half miles north-west of Lanark, and nineteen and a half from Glasgow. Carluke derives its singular name from St. Luke, to whom its old parish church was dedicated. The adjunct *car* signifies a strength or castle. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, the name of the parish was *Eglis-Maol-luach*, a Celtic appellation literally importing "the Church of the bald Luke." *Maol*, from being applied to a monk with a shaved head, has been given in a general sense to a saint. During the reign of Robert I., the barony of Carluke was in the crown; and that prince granted the parish church to the monks of Kelso, who held it till the Reformation. The church had some valuable lands called Kirkstyle, which were afterwards created a barony by Charles II. Besides the church, there were two small chapels in the parish. The old church was ruinous before the Reformation, and another was built of substantial architecture. The parish at one time comprehended the lands of Moss-flat, which were detached from it and annexed to the parish of Carstairs. On the other hand the parish has been extended by an addition of the lands of Spitalshiels, which formerly belonged to the chapelry of St. Leonards in the parish of Lanark.—Population in 1821, 2925.

CARMICHAEL, a parish in the upper ward of Lanarkshire, five miles in length and from three to four in breadth, reaching from

the high hill of Tinto to the Clyde, where that river is joined by the Douglas Water. It has Covington on the east. The country here begins to be beautiful and productive; gradually losing the wildness of the upper ward in the warmth and fertility of the middle. Coal is here prevalent. The late Earl of Hyndford, who was the principal landholder, did much to improve the district. The church and parish derive their names from Saint Michael, the tutelary saint of the place. A spring of water which was consecrated to the saint, is still called St. Michael's Well. In some old records the name of the parish is sometimes Kirk-Michael. The territory of Carmichael, which adjoins to Douglasdale, was acquired by the family of Douglas about the reign of Robert I. During the fourteenth century the lands were held, under the Douglasses, by a family who assumed the name of Carmichael from the appellation of the place. Sir James Carmichael was created Lord Carmichael, in 1647; and his grandson, John Lord Carmichael, was created Earl of Hyndford, in 1701. Upon the death of the last Earl of Hyndford, without issue, in 1817, the estate of Carmichael, with the patronage of the church, went to Sir John Carmichael Anstruther, to whom they now belong.—Population in 1821, 963.

CARMUNNOCK, a parish in Lanarkshire, lying on the north-western confines of the county, on the east bank of the river White Cart, having Cambuslang on the east and Kilbride on the south. It is four miles in length by three in breadth. The ground is high, and is partly arable and partly pastoral. Castlemilk is in this parish. Some parts of the district, especially the banks of the Cart, which are now well wooded, are beautiful. During the reign of William the Lion, the lands of Carmunnock or Carmanoc were possessed by Henry the son of Anselm de Carmanoc. Before the year 1189, this Henry granted the parish church and a portion of land in the same manor, with common pasture and other privileges, to the monks of Paisley, that they might "to the end of time pray for the souls of his father and mother;" and he directed that when he and his wife died, the same religionists should have a third part of their goods. The church continued to belong to Paisley till the Reformation.—Population in 1821, 637.

**CARMYLE**, or **CARMYLEFIELD**, a village on the north bank of the Clyde, Lanarkshire, about four miles from Glasgow, erected in the last century for the residence of muslin weavers.

**CARMYLIE**, a parish in the south-eastern parts of Forfarshire, having the parishes of St. Vigeans and Arbirlot between it and the sea. It is a hilly and rather poor part of the shire, having a proportion of unproductive moss. In length it is four miles and in breadth three. Its great produce is pavement stones, which are exported in great quantities.—Population in 1821, 1073.

**CARNBEE**, a parish lying at the centre of that part of Fife which has St. Andrews Bay on the north, and the Firth of Forth on the south, having Kilrenny and Anstruther on the east, and Pittenweem on the south. It is nearly a square of four miles. The southern part consists of gently ascending fields, fertile and well cultivated, rising from the southern vale of Fife. At the back of the ridges which terminate the ascent, the ground is wild and declines into what is called the Moor of Carnbee. Many of the fields are occupied for the grazing of cattle. Castle Kellie, once the residence of the Earls of Kellie, stands in this parish, and occupies an exceedingly romantic and beautiful situation, on a rocky and wooded promontory on the north side of the above vale. Coal abounds in the district.—Population in 1821, 1048.

**CARNBURGH ISLANDS**, a large and small islet in the Treshinish cluster, off the west coast of Mull.

**CARNOCK**, a parish about three miles square, lying in the south-western parts of Fife, to the north-west of Dunfermline, and north of Torryburn, both of which separate it from the Firth of Forth. It has Saline on the north, and Culross on the west. Like other parts in this quarter of Fife, the ground is swelling and hilly, but highly productive, and affording excellent pasture. The lands are well protected by plantations. Carnock and Cairneyhill are the only two villages in the parish; the former is pleasantly situated on a rivulet of the same name. Coal is exceedingly abundant in the district. This parish has the honour of having produced John Erskine, Esq., author of the valuable work entitled the Institutes of the Law of Scotland.—Population in 1821, 1136.

**CARNWATH**, a parish in Lanarkshire, lying about the middle of the county on the east side, stretching from the banks of the Clyde, in a northerly direction, to the borders of the county of Edinburgh, where it is joined by West Calder. It has Carstairs on the west, Dunsyre on the east, and Pettinain on the south. In extent it is twelve miles long by eight broad. The greater part of this parish is of a bleak moorland character. On the banks of the Clyde the land is more sheltered, and good. The Medwin, the Dipool, and other small trouting waters, fall into the Clyde in this quarter, and about a mile north-west of Carnwath, there is a small lake, in which perch are found. The village of Carnwath lies on the main road from Edinburgh to Lanark, twenty-five miles from the former, and six from the latter. It was formerly a curious old-fashioned place, composed of thatched cottages, all arranged in an awkward manner. It is now a clean little town, or double line of neat stone and slated cottages, stretching half a mile in length. Near the centre of the town is the tolbooth, a plain old building, in front of which is the cross, an obelisk, upon which the distances from Edinburgh to various places in Clydesdale and Ayrshire are distinctly marked. The church is a new erection, and stands at the west end of the town, contiguous to a fragment of the former edifice, which, prior to the Reformation, belonged to the cathedral of Glasgow, in virtue of a grant of Lord Somerville, and was the appropriate benefice of the bishop's treasurer. The cure was served by a vicar pensioner. Near the church there is a large sepulchral tumulus, now a knoll covered with firs, which, doubtless, gave the name to the district, which imports the "cairn of the battle." The manor of Carnwath was granted by David I. to William de Somerville, who died during the reign of Malcolm IV., and was succeeded by his son of the same name, the person who built and granted away the church. The family of Somerville was raised to a lordship in 1430, and continued proprietors of the barony till 1603, when it was sold to the Earl of Mar. This nobleman, in 1617, gave it to his son, James Erskine, the Earl of Buchan. In 1634, he sold it to Robert Lord Dalzell, who was created Earl of Carnwath, in 1639. His great-grandson James, the fourth earl, sold the property to Sir George Lockhart, the



lord president of the Court of Session, who was assassinated, 1689, and whose descendants inherit the barony and the patronage of the church. The title of Earl of Carnwath was attained by the accession of Sir Robert Dalzell, sixth earl, to the rebellion of 1715. He was brought a prisoner from Preston in Lancashire, to London, and was condemned to be executed, but his life was afterwards spared. The title was restored in 1826. A remaining fragment of the old church is now used as a sepulchral aisle by the Lockharts of Lee. It contains, at the same time, the bones of the former lords of the manor, the Somervilles, and a tomb in which a Lord Somerville is represented lying in complete armour, along with a figure of his wife, in the complete costume of the fifteenth century. About a mile to the north-west of Carnwath are the ruins of Cowdailly Castle, situated on a promontory of land projected into the morass. This was the seat of the Somervilles, who were frequently visited here by James IV., V., and VI. It is now a desolate ruin on the margin of that dismal district of country called Carnwath Muir, or more popularly the Lang Whang, which extends from Causeway-end in Lothian, to Carnwath, and by which the traveller from Edinburgh approaches this part of Clydesdale. The modern village and iron-works of Wilsontown are in this quarter. Carnwath has a market on Friday, and three annual fairs.—Population in 1821, 2888.

CARRICK, the southern district of Ayrshire, having the central district of Kyle on the north, Kirkcudbright on the east, Wigtown on the south, and the Irish sea on the west. It extends thirty-two miles in length, by twenty in breadth; terminating in a point at Loch Ryan on the south. It is a wild, mountainous, and rude district. The Doon, which forms its eastern boundary, the Girvan, and the Stinchar, are its chief rivers, each having a great number of tributaries. The earldom of Carrick came into the royal family by the marriage of Robert Bruce with the Countess of Carrick, and since that time it has been the patrimony of the eldest son of the king, who, as Prince of Scotland, enjoys the title of Earl of Carrick.—See AYRSHIRE.

CARRIDEN, a parish in Linlithgowshire, lying on the south bank of the Firth of Forth, betwixt Abercorn on the east, and Borrowstownness on the west, with Linlithgow bound-

ing it on the south. It is not more than two miles in length by one in breadth. It is all well enclosed and cultivated. Blackness and its castle, and the village of Grange-pans, besides that of Carriden, are in this parish. The manufacture of sea salt is here carried on to a considerable extent. The celebrated and unfortunate Colonel James Gardiner was a native of Carriden parish. During the middle ages, the name of the parish was *Caer-Eden*, which signifies, the "castle on the wing," or outwork, and from this circumstance it is understood, that the first of the chain of Roman forts was here situated. The church of Carriden was bestowed by William de Vipont, in the twelfth century, on the monks of Holyrood. It afterwards was attached to the episcopate of Edinburgh.—Population in 1821, 1429.

CARRINGTON, or CAIRNTON, a parish in the southern part of the county of Edinburgh, lying on the descending braes which at their summit divide the district from the wilds of Peebles-shire. It is about three and a half miles long by two broad, having Cockpen on the north, and being well watered in the low grounds by the sinuosities of the South Esk. The village of Carrington is pleasantly situated on a high ground, nine and a half miles south-east of Edinburgh, and consists of a few houses and kirk. It is sometimes called Primrose, having been sold in the seventeenth century by the Earl of Dalhousie to Sir Archibald Primrose, the clerk of the privy council, afterwards Viscount Primrose, and the progenitor of the Roseberry family. The purchaser gave it his own name, but it has never been generally used. Prior to the Reformation, this parish had the valuable peculiarity of being a rectory independent of any monastery.—Population in 1821, 550.

CARRON, a river in Stirlingshire, rendered classic by its connexion with incidents in Scottish history. It rises in the centre of Stirlingshire, from the Campsie hills, from the one side of which the waters flow westward to Loch Lomond and the Clyde, and from the other towards the Firth of Forth. The Carron is the principal stream following the latter course. It flows directly east, with various sinuosities, to the upper part of the south bank of the Firth, where it emerges from the character of a river. In its course it turns various mills, waters several bleachfields, supplies the

iron-works of Carron with a profusion of water. The thriving sea-port of Grangemouth lies on its southern bank near its embouchure, where the small river Grange and the Forth and Clyde Canal drop into it. It runs altogether about fourteen miles, and the country through which it passes is flat. No river in Britain has seen so many moving martial events take place in its neighbourhood. It assisted, along with the wall of Antoninus, to restrain the northern barbarians, and a battle was fought near it, between the Romans and the confederate army of the Scots and Picts, in the fifth century. Here are supposed to have taken place many of the incidents in Ossian. On the low ground, in 1298, was fought the bloody battle of Falkirk, in which Sir William Wallace was defeated by Edward I. Not far distant from the same place, the second battle of Falkirk was fought in 1745, betwixt the insurgents under Prince Charles Edward and the troops of the family of Hanover, in which the latter were defeated.

CARRON, a village at which the celebrated iron-works are situated, lies in the parish of Larbert, on the low ground, on the north bank of the Carron river, about three miles from its mouth, and nearly two miles north of Falkirk. These works are the property of a chartered company, established in 1760, with a capital of £150,000, divided into six hundred shares. They are employed in the smelting of iron ores, and the manufacture of all kinds of cast iron goods, whether for use in war or agriculture, domestic economy, or any other purpose. Cannon, mortars, howitzers, and carronades of every description, are here made in the greatest perfection. The carronade so much used in warfare, was first made here, from which it derived its name. Shot and shells of every sort and size are also made. These are manufactured not only for the service of Great Britain, but for any other power; hence the Carron Foundry rivals those of Germany and Russia. For the conveyance of their goods, the Company have a cut or canal, on which lighters ply from the warehouses in the interior of the work, to their harbour at Grangemouth, where they are shipped for London. A rail-way runs from the works to the Forth and Clyde Canal, where the vessels are loaded for Glasgow, Liverpool, and places on the west coast. The company's vessels also act as general carriers in the London, Liverpool, Leith, and Glasgow trade, and from the superior outfit of those vessels, they share

largely in the trade. The works consist of five blast or smelting furnaces, twenty air furnaces, four cupola furnaces, mills for grinding fire-clay, and for grinding and glazing smoothing irons, stove metal, &c. Each of the furnaces has a large water wheel, which moves the blast machinery. In the drought of summer, an engine is employed in lifting water to supply these wheels, at the rate of four and a half tons per stroke, or forty tons in the minute. Another engine of ninety horse power, constructed by Watt and Bolton, which goes incessantly night and day, is used entirely in the production of blast. A third steam engine for the above purpose, is in the course of erection, which, for power and durability of materials, will excel any in the kingdom. There are mills for boring cylinders, pipes, &c. the machinery of which is allowed to be the finest in Europe. Two forges are employed, the one in making blocks of malleable iron from old scraps, the other in forming these blocks into anvils, sugar-mill gudgeons, axles, anchors, &c. There is an abundant supply of water obtained from a dam, about two miles up the river; another dam contiguous to the works, supplies the lifting engine, and the wheels in the lower part of the works. Altogether, the reservoirs will cover between two hundred and three hundred acres of ground. The establishment is likewise fortunate, in being placed in the midst of a country possessed of inexhaustible stores of iron-stone and coal, and so flat on the surface that rail-ways can be laid down at a trifling expense. Besides these qualifications, the country round is rich in every species of produce, and able to support a dense population. Including those employed in the works, and those engaged in the mines and pits, with the individuals employed in the coasting and carrying trade, the whole will amount to between 2000 and 3000 persons, who subsist directly by the works. To a stranger, the approach to the establishment from the north, in a calm night, is striking and terrible, from the illumination of the atmosphere, the noise of the weighty hammers resounding upon the anvils, the groaning of blast machines, and the reflection of the flames in the reservoir which bounds the works on the north, as in a large mirror. The scene is much admired and often resorted to, in "the calm summer e'en," even by the local inhabitants. The reflection of the furnaces on the sky, in a cloudy night, is seen at an immense distance. Many people of dis-

tion visit these works ; but, in general, the utmost care is taken to oppose the intrusion of any person who might be supposed anxious to possess himself of any of the secrets of the work. It will be remembered, that Burns, and a travelling companion, were refused admittance ; on which occasion he relieved his angry feelings, by writing the following impromptu on the window of the adjacent inn :

“ We cam na here to see your warks,  
In hopes to be mair wise ;  
But only, if we gaed to Hell,  
It might be nae surprise.

“ But when we tird at your pin,  
Your porter dought na hear us ;  
Sae may, when we to hell's yett come,  
Your billy Satan ser' us.”

CARRON, a rivulet towards the western parts of Dumfries-shire, falling from the heights dividing the county from Lanarkshire, and running through the parish of Durisdeer to the Nith.

CARRON, a stream in the south-west corner of Ross-shire, flowing in a south-westerly direction through a chain of small lakes till it falls into a long and spacious arm of the sea called Loch Carron. These waters abound in salmon. A considerable village called Jean Town has been recently erected on the northern shore of Loch Carron.

CARRON, a small river in Kincardineshire, flowing eastwards to the sea at Stonehaven, where it forms the harbour of that sea-port.

CARSE, a word signifying “ a flat piece of ground,” and which has been popularly and specially applied to three several tracts of country in Scotland, namely, the Carse of Falkirk, the Carse of Stirling, and the Carse of Gowrie. We shall first notice the boundaries of these districts, and then say a word on their nature and origin.

CARSE OF FALKIRK, (THE) is a flat tract of land which stretches for nearly ten miles in a westerly direction, from about Borrowstownness to Airth, along the south shore of the Firth of Forth. Its breadth varies from one to two miles. On the margin of the sea the land is rich and productive, and rises on the south in well cultivated acclivities. Below Falkirk the vale is at its broadest, and it is here watered by the placid waters of the river Carron.

CARSE OF STIRLING. This beautiful tract of flat land, in which there are only

a few abrupt eminences, is in some measure a continuation westward of the Carse of Falkirk, and stretches from the Devon on the north side of the Forth, on both banks of that river, to beyond Stirling, near which town it is at its broadest. In the centre it is penetrated by the windings of the Forth, and its ample bounds of several miles in length are hemmed in only by the circumjacent frontiers of the Highland hills. This carse is in a fine state of cultivation, and surpasses that of Falkirk in rural beauty.

CARSE OF GOWRIE, (THE) is a portion of the district of Gowrie in Perthshire, and consists of a rich level tract of ground on the north side of the Firth of Tay, from the neighbourhood of Dundee on the east till it rises into an eminence at the transition of the Tay to the character of a river. On the north side it is bounded by the range of Sidlaw Hills. It comprehends a breadth of from two to three miles by a length of fifteen miles. It is celebrated for its rural loveliness, its fertility, and its high state of cultivation. To the south-west, on the opposite side of the Tay, there is a similar tract of land equally entitled to be called a Carse, but which receives the appellation of Strathearn, being the lower district of that extensive domain.

Modern investigation, assisted by the light of science, has discovered what was long a matter of justifiable conjecture, that these various carses, or flat stretches of land, on the margins of great rivers, have been formed by the deposition of alluvial matter, and the capricious change of the water courses. By the discovery of the bones of large marine animals, imbedded many feet below the surface of the soil, it has been satisfactorily demonstrated that such places must have been at one period,—and that an epoch long subsequent to the supposed general mixture of the deluge—within the flow of the sea. Some years ago the perfect skeleton of a whale was found at Airthrie in the Carse of Stirling many miles from the sea or the Firth of Forth, and a considerable distance from the present course of the river. Articles of artificial formation, such as anchors, have been from time to time exposed in the Carse of Falkirk, within the memory of men now alive, and many other circumstances prove that the whole of these two beautiful *prairies* have been gradually formed from the alluvium of the adjacent



stream. The very nature of the soils of these two carse is probative of the theory. The land is generally a reddish, or at least a coloured stiff clay, capable of producing certain kinds of crops in great abundance. The most remarkable changes in the physiognomy of the country have been produced in the Carse of Gowrie and Strathearn. Here the rivers Tay and Earn have doubtless altered their course, and circumscribed their limits in a number of ways. The traditions of the country people, although always suspicious, are generally worthy of some credit, especially when local appearances give them countenance. It is a common tradition that the Tay, instead of forming the southern boundary of the Carse of Gowrie, formerly bounded it on the north, running under the Sidlaw Hills, and it is related that rings for the tying up of boats have been found attached to the rocks near the supposed obsolete course. The usual tale is, that the Tay turned off from its present course about two miles below Perth, and, making the circuit described, fell into the Firth at the eastern extremity of the Carse; the Earn occupied by itself the channel of the two (now) united rivers. They ran along all the way down the Carse, parallel to, and at no great distance from each other, winding round and almost isolating various rising grounds, which lay between them, and which, from that circumstance, were called *Inches*, or islands, as Inchira, Meginch, Inchmartin, Inchmichael, Inchtuere, and others. A countryman, having drawn a furrow with his plough from the Tay along a low field which he wished to irrigate, caused the whole river to take this direction, and to flow into the course of the Earn, leaving its former channel bare, and detracting from the Inches their pristine insular character. Another result has been, that the Tay now appears to flow into the Earn as a tributary, instead of sustaining its real character as a principal. Wild and improbable as this story may appear, it is borne partly out by local facts. It is the opinion of the present writers that the whole of that district of country, or space forming the beds of the Tay and Earn, with the carse on their banks, from that part of the Tay where it becomes shallow, a few miles above Dundee, to the eminences which bound the carse of Strathearn on the west, was, at an early period, one immense lagoon, or jungle, such as is now seen on the continent of America, wherein was a trackless

labyrinth of water courses, pools, brushwood and forest trees. How or when the aboriginal forest disappeared, or the waters of the swamp betook themselves to defined channels, are questions which no writer can answer. It is only a matter of certainty that the country continued in a condition far from reclaimed after the land became inhabited, because the etymologies of the names of places now in use are significant of the original nature of their respective localities. By these names we further discover that the district was the habitation of beasts or prey and animals of the chase. Boars, wolves, and foxes, from such a deduction, must have been the common inhabitants of the thickets and wilds. It has been shown by the ingenious naturalist, the Rev. Dr. Fleming of Flisk, that what is now the bed of the Tay was once a forest, and this is proved by the discovery of the roots of trees, still in their natural position, within low water-mark; immense beds of clay, full of the leaves of fresh water plants; also beds of peat, containing hazel nuts in great quantities; deposits of shell-marl, and other remains equally significant. The process of forming dry arable land, out of the sludge of a shallow river, easily diverted from its course, has been pursued, first by Nature, and, in the second place, by Art. The cause of the windings or links of the Forth may be referred to a something so trifling, that it is hardly worthy of belief. The fall of a tree has sent a stream in a new direction; the slight opposition offered by the edge of a stone, has directed the water into an opposite course. On a smaller scale, the whole operation may be seen in the case of a rivulet meandering through the bottom of a meadow. The *growth* of the land is likewise of no difficult solution. The grounds of the carse are the deposition of particles of earthy matter, washed down by the floods from the upper country, mingled with the residuum of forest trees and decayed vegetables. It is interesting to view the spectacle of the reclaiming of land from the Tay, now in operation, at the instance of both nature and art. This large and fine river is constantly bringing down from the recesses of the Highlands, an infinitude of particles of sand or other matter, individually so small, that they cannot be seen by the naked eye, and whose presence is only known by the colour they infuse in the water. These particles are not carried out to sea. They are arrested by the tides opposite the carse ground

above noticed, and sinking to the bottom, they imperceptibly form a fine species of mire. In the course of time, this mire rises to the surface of the estuary. It is first left dry at ordinary high tides, and next becomes visible at the height of spring tides. For a very long while, it forms merely long bare reaches at low water, and at these ebbs of the tide, a person might, from appearances, be of opinion, that he could walk across the bed of the estuary with little difficulty. Floods and high impetuous tides, at last drift so much matter on these rising reaches and half-formed islets, that they remain, at all times, above water, and finally, by the action of the winds in blowing thither the seeds of plants, or by other causes beyond the reach of human discovery, the land so formed is covered with a rich herbage, shrubs, plants of a various nature, and even trees. In the bed of the Tay there have risen, in this manner, Grange Island, Rhind Island, Cairney Islands, Carpow Island, Chisbinny Island, and Mugdrum Island, and perhaps these islands may, at a future day, be joined to each other, or to the mainland on one side, so as to offer a complete specimen, in modern times, of the way in which the great body of the carses have sprung into existence. The ingenuity and wisdom of man are hastening, though not with a very creditable rapidity, the extension of the dry land on the banks of the Tay, and gradually diminishing the unprofitable breadth of its channel. The work of creation is going on chiefly upon the Fife side, a short way below Newburgh. Rude piers or dikes are run out from the shore, to the length of a few yards, at certain distances from each other, and at every flux of the tide, a small portion of the mire is left betwixt them. Little by little, the margin of the land is protruded farther and farther into the water, and when it has reached the outer termination of the dikes, additional projections are made, and the same result follows of an increase of land. In this way many flat fertile fields have been added to this portion of Fife; and, judging from a superficial calculation, it would seem to be no difficult matter to hem in the Tay to a narrow deep channel on the Perthshire side, thereby not only increasing the quantity of productive land to a vast amount, but doing much for the benefit of navigation. An old writer on this part of Scotland, relates a circumstance, significant of the former maritime condition of

Strathearn, and the superstitious feelings of the people. In this district, between the river Earn and the Ochils on the south, there is an elevation which receives the popular designation of *Ternave*, a word, in all likelihood, deduced from *Terrae Navis*, for the very good reason, that the hillock has the precise shape and appearance of a ship turned upside down. It seems, in fact, as if a ship had been laid on the ground with its keel uppermost, and then, by the caprice of an enchanter, changed to earth, with a coating of fine grass. The neighbouring inhabitants are not decidedly of opinion that Ternave was ever a ship, which, like ordinary vessels, sailed upon the sea; but they are firmly of belief that, whether an enchanted ship or not, there is something *uncanny* about it, and that it is under the special care of supernatural beings. To support such a position they give the following traditionary story. Many years ago, a poor man in the parish required a few divots or turfs, to lay upon the "rigging" of his cottage, and having often remarked the beauty and closeness of the sward of Ternave, he resolved, whatever might come of it, to *cast* from its surface the quantity of divots he required. Proceeding, therefore, with a spade suitable to his purpose, he soon arrived by the side of the hillock and commenced operations. But, it is said, that he got no more than one incision made with impunity. From the opening beneath his spade, there issued the figure of an old man, dressed in the fashion of "ane auncient mariner," who, with violent gesticulations, motioned him to be gone, and forbade him ever again to attempt to injure the sides of his vessel, under a deadly penalty, and having done so, instantly disappeared within the opening of the half-lifted turf. It need scarcely be added, that the divot-caster required no second warning. He withdrew his spade in a qualm of terror and awe; and having come home and mentioned the circumstance to his neighbours, from that day to this (continues the relator of the story,) no person in the parish, be the condition of the "rigging" what it may, has molested the enchanted ship, or ruffled the beauty of its verdant covering.

CARSPHAIRN, the most northerly and mountainous parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, bounded on the south by Dalry and Kells. The aspect of the country here is as desolate as the wildest Highland tract. The

elachan of Carsphairn consists of a few scattered houses, with a kirk and modest white manse, and there is no other habitation observable for ten miles around.—Population in 1821, 474.

**CARSTAIRS**, a parish in Lanarkshire, lying with a front to the north bank of the Clyde, and stretching for six miles to the borders of the county of Edinburgh, betwixt Carnwath on the east and Lanark on the west. It consists of a higher and lower district, divided by an elevated ridge. It is partly under cultivation and partly pastoral. The village of Carstairs lies on the road from Edinburgh to Lanark, three miles east of the latter, and three west of Carnwath. This parish was anciently a vicarage of the bishops of Glasgow, one of whom, after the demise of Alexander III. built a castle here, the vestiges of which are still observable near the village. The parish has been augmented, since the Reformation, by the annexation of the lands of Mossflat.—Population in 1821, 937.

**CART, (BLACK)** a river in the centre of Renfrewshire, rising in the loch of Castle Semple, and flowing in a north-easterly direction till joined by the Gryfe Water on the left, shortly after which it falls into the Clyde at the same place as its twin river, the

**CART, (WHITE)** This river runs double the length of the above. It rises at the very extreme south-east corner of the county of Renfrew, and pursues a zig-zag course, and enters the Clyde by the same embouchure as the Black Cart. To Paisley, which is situated on its left bank, it is navigable for vessels of about fifty or sixty tons, and further up it supplies water to a vast quantity of machinery and works of different kinds.

**CARTLANE CRAGS**, a rugged and bushy ravine in the immediate neighbourhood of Lanark, formed by the course of a little stream called the Mouse water, and in the recesses of which Sir William Wallace more than once took refuge while making reprisals on the English invaders under Edward. A particular cave is still shown, half-way up one of the banks, as a hiding-place of this illustrious personage. At the lower part, near the confluence of the Mouse with the Clyde, the road from Lanark to Glasgow passes over the profound chasm by a modern bridge, similar in construction to that of the Peaths in Berwickshire.

**CASSLY**, a rivulet in the south-eastern part of Sutherlandshire, falling into the Bay of Tain or Dornoch firth.

**CASTLE DOUGLAS**, a considerable village of modern growth in the parish of Kelton, Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, situated in a fertile district of the country, on the road from Portpatrick to Carlisle, and from Kirkcudbright to Dumfries, at the distance of eighty-nine miles south-south-west of Edinburgh, eighteen west by south of Dumfries, and ten north-east of Kirkcudbright. Its name is derived from Threave castle, the ruins of which stronghold of the Douglas family stand on the south-west of the town. Prior to 1792 it was called Carlinwark, from a lake in the vicinity, when it was erected into a burgh of barony by the proprietor under its present title. Since that period it has gradually increased, and is now in a thriving condition, with an improved burghal jurisdiction. It consists of one principal street lying along the public road, and some back streets, composed of good houses, and laid out in a neat manner. It has a modern town-house, and other public buildings. Lately its consequence has been increased by the transfer of the famous Kelton hill annual fair to its bounds. The town has a post office, one native bank, two branch banks, and a large grain market every Monday. The loch of Carlinwark is now connected by an artificial canal with the river Dee, and since this was done its dimensions have been much limited, though still extending to about a mile in length. It contains abundance of perch and pike, and has yielded a considerable quantity of shell marl. There is a meeting-house in the town.

**CASTLE SEMPLE LOCH**, a long narrow lake in the southern border of Renfrewshire, parish of Lochwinnoch, chiefly formed by the influx of the river Calder, which is principally an evacuation of Kilbirnie Loch, situated farther to the south. The waters of Castle Semple Loch, flow from its north end, and form the river Black Cart, a tributary of the Clyde. The banks of the lake are now beautifully wooded in some places, and it contains a small island on which stand the ruins of a castle, or old peel house. Of late the lake has been very much diminished by draining, and about a third part of its former extent is now only flooded during winter, and produces fine grass crops in the sum-



mer months. These improvements have been made for the greater part at the south end, and a great but very profitable outlay has here been made in banking its boundaries.

CASTLETON, a neat and thriving village in Caithness, about five miles east of the town of Thurso. The prosperity of the village has of late been promoted from its proximity to Mr. Traill's extensive quarries of Castlehill, from whence large quantities of stone are now exported to London, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other parts. This stone is remarkable for its strength, durability, and cleanliness as a paving material, and obtains the name of "Caithness Pavement."

CASTLETOWN, the formal name of an extensive mountainous parish in Roxburghshire, which is more generally known under the popular and poetical title of Liddisdale, being simply the vale of the Liddal Water. The length of the parish is eighteen miles, by a breadth of fourteen. On the south-east it adjoins to England; on the north it is separated from Tiviotdale by a long ridge of hills. This valley is the only part of the four southern counties of Berwick, Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Peebles, which does not send its streams to the German ocean. Liddle runs in a south-west direction, and falls into the Solway Firth. This stream is joined by several rivulets on either side; the two principal of which are the Blackburn and Tinnis. On the south-east the boundary line with England is the Kershope Water, also a tributary. For several centuries previous to the union of the crowns, this sequestered district of Scotland was the residence of a set of lawless tribes, who owned no allegiance to either country, but supported themselves chiefly by predatory incursions upon both. The principal races were the Elliots and Armstrongs, names intimately associated in a Scottish imagination with ideas of feud and spoil. The castles and peel houses in which the heads of the clans sheltered themselves and stored their ill-got gains, are still seen in some parts of the country in a state of ruin; while in other instances a green spot is only observed in their place, supplying a more luxuriant herbage to the peaceful sheep than the rest of the waste. The parish takes its name from a village which grew up beneath one of those strong-holds, but which has now fallen into decay. This castle, which was reared on the summit of a precipice, on the

east bank of the Liddal, is understood to have been founded by Ranulph de Soulis, who removed hither from Northamptonshire in the time of David I. Besides the old church at the village of Castletown, which was dedicated to St. Martin, and was a vicarage of the priory of Jedburgh, the district now composing the parish had other two churches, with three chapels, and a monastery; a fact which would lead us to suppose, that this desolate pastoral district was much more numerous peopled in the days of border warfare, than at present. In the south end of the dale at Ettleton, are still seen the ruins of one of the churches, around which is a burying-ground, still used, and which contains a great number of monuments, adorned with curious stiff carved figures in the dress of George the First's time. The remains of the other religious structures still stand in different remote parts of the parish, where almost the only living creature now to be seen is the sheep or crow. One of these churches is called the *Wheel Church*, from its proximity to the Roman way, which leads from Stanmore, and crosses the north-east corner of Liddisdale into Tiviotdale. This causeway received the name of the Wheel-road during the middle ages, when it was the only path in the district which could admit of the rolling of carriages on wheels. The most remarkable object in Liddisdale is the celebrated Castle of Hermitage. This ruin raises its square, massive, stately form at the bottom of an extensive waste declining all round from the hills; and the Hermitage Burn, which runs past it towards the Liddal, with its shining and noisy waters, is the only object of a lively nature in the whole of its bare and desolate vicinity. The fortress has been one of the largest on the border, and consists of a sort of double tower, with the remains of entrenchments and other fortifications around. At a little distance is a deserted burying-ground, at one time distinguished by the baronial chapel. Hermitage Castle was erected in the thirteenth century by Comyn, Earl of Monteath, and soon passed into the hands of the family of Soulis. It afterwards went, by forfeiture, into the possession of the Douglasses, whose representative, Archibald, the sixth earl of Angus, exchanged it with Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, for the castle and lordship of that name in Clydesdale. The possessions and title of the Hep-

burns became the property of Francis Stewart, and on his forfeiture (See BOTHWELL,) Hermitage came into the Buccleugh family, who still retain it. The tradition of the country has loaded the memory of the Soulis family with many crimes; and an idea prevails, that the ruin of the castle, oppressed, as it were, with a consciousness of the scenes of guilt transacted within its walls, is gradually sinking into the earth. They say that thirty feet of its original height of ninety have already gone down, while thirty have fallen from the top, and only thirty now remain above the level of the ground. While Hermitage Castle was inhabited by Hepburn Earl of Bothwell, it was visited by Queen Mary, who, for that purpose, penetrated the mountainous tract which lies between Tiviotdale and Liddisdale with a small band of attendants; she returned on the same day to Jedburgh, whence she had set out in the morning; a journey of at least fifty miles, and obstructed by every kind of local difficulty. Some miles to the south of Hermitage, Liddisdale begins to be beautifully wooded, and to display every mark of cultivation. The country has been much improved by the opening up of roads. In the centre of the lower and more arable part of the district, stands the large modern village of New Castleton, which has superseded the old parish village a little farther up the vale. It consists of two long streets of neat new houses, and occupies a haugh on the right bank of the Liddel, part of the possessions in former days of John Elliot of Park, the freebooter, who, by wounding Bothwell, caused Queen Mary to visit him at Hermitage Castle. The village owes its rise to Henry Duke of Buccleugh. It has no manufacturing pursuits, and is not very prosperous. Every house has a small portion of land connected with it, a source of amusement and profit to the inhabitants. It is situated on the road which proceeds up Liddisdale, at the distance of five miles east from Cannoby, twenty south from Hawick, and twenty-six from Jedburgh. To the credit of the inhabitants they have two subscription libraries, and a friendly society. Three fairs or hiring days are held annually, which are well attended. Besides the parish kirk there is a dissenting meeting-house.—Population of the parish of Castletown in 1821, 2038.

CASTLETOWN OF BRAEMAR, a small straggling village, scattered amidst rocks

and rapid streamlets, lying in the wilds of Mar, in the south-west corner of Aberdeenshire, on the road which, after following the course of the Dee, turns southward to Fort George, and at the distance of fifty-seven miles west of Aberdeen. Within it are the remains of an old castle, said by tradition to have been founded by Malcolm Canmore,—a circumstance much to be doubted from the appearance of its architecture. Near the village is the very picturesque castle of Braemar, once a seat of the Earl of Mar, and now a government station. The village has a large annual cattle market.

CATERTHUN, a conspicuous hill in Forfarshire, standing nearly five miles north of Brechin, noted for the magnitude of the remains of ancient fortifications found on and round its summit. It is one of the many commanding eminences which various antiquaries have conjectured to be the position of the Caledonians previous to their famous engagement with Agricola.

CATHCART, (originally *Caer Cart*,—the castle on the river Cart,) a parish partly in Lanarkshire, and partly in Renfrewshire, but principally in the latter, lying on the north and east side of the White Cart, as it turns westward towards Pollockshaws, bounded on the north by Govan, and Rutherglen, and on the east by Cambuslang. It is about six miles in length, by two and a half in breadth. Its surface is beautifully diversified with hill and dale, and nearly all under the best state of cultivation. The field of Langside, on which took place the final struggle betwixt Mary, Queen of Scots, and her subjects, and from which she fled to England, is in this parish. It is an eminence, within sight of Glasgow, rising gently from the neighbourhood of the Gorbals, on the south side of the Clyde, and declining more rapidly on the side next to Paisley. On the summit there is a small circular camp, supposed to be of early formation, though incorrectly and vulgarly denominated Queen Mary's Camp. Murray the Regent, having drawn his forces from Glasgow, made a stand here, to intercept the Queen in her progress to Dumbarton; when, a skirmish ensuing, her party, consisting chiefly of the Hamiltons, was routed with considerable slaughter. A place is yet pointed out, upon an opposite eminence, fully in view of the field, and near the old castle of Cathcart, where Mary

stood till the affair was decided. A hawthorn bush, commonly known by the name of "Queen Mary's Thorn," marked out the spot, till it decayed through age; after which another was planted in its place, to preserve the memory of these circumstances. The old castle of Cathcart, above alluded to, is a conspicuous ruin, situated on a commanding situation, with two sides defended by the Cart, to which there is an almost perpendicular descent of a tremendous depth. It belonged to the Lords Cathcart, and was dismantled about eighty years since. This peerage was granted, in 1442, by James II., to Sir Allan Cathcart, a gentleman of very ancient family.—Population of the parish in 1821, 2056.

**CATHEL, (LOCH)** a small lake of about three miles long, in the parish of Halkirk, county of Caithness, abounding with a particular species of trout. It communicates its waters to the river of Thurso, which is emptied into Thurso Bay.

**CATHERINE, (LOCH)**—See **KATRINE (LOCH.)**

**CATLAW**, a conspicuous hill of the Grampians, in Forfarshire, elevated to a height of 2214 feet above the level of the sea.

**CATRAIL**, a remarkable trench and wall formed by some of the earliest inhabitants of Scotland, along the centre of the border district, and probably intended to separate a nation occupying the counties of Berwickshire, Roxburghshire, &c., from one which possessed the more westerly district. Distinct traces of it are to be found from a spot near the junction of the Gala and the Tweed, to the mountains of Cumberland. In construction, it is a ditch and rampart of irregular dimensions, supported by many hill forts and corresponding entrenchments, indicating the whole to have been an imitation of the fortified walls built across the island by Severus and Antoninus. Traces of it are chiefly to be found on the hills, over which it seems to have passed in a straight line. A similar line of division, no doubt intended, like it, to preserve the interests of a rude tribe from some neighbouring one still more rude, extends in the same direction (north to south) along Berwickshire, and is called Harit's Dyke. Another is traced between Portpatrick and a certain point in Dumfries-shire.

**CATRINE**, a village in the centre of Ayrshire, parish of Sorn, pleasantly situated

on the north bank of the river Ayr, opposite Ballochmyle, by the proprietor of which estate, in partnership with the well-known David Dale of Glasgow, it was erected in the year 1787, for the accommodation of working people, employed in the extensive cotton mills at the same time reared. It was constructed more in consonance with principles of expediency than of the picturesque. Its form is oblong, and consists of streets running parallel and at right angles with each other, with a square of 300 feet in the centre. It stands fourteen miles north-east by east of Ayr, thirty-two south of Glasgow, and twelve west of Muirkirk. The vast number of persons engaged here at the mills are under an excellent system of government, and are generally in comfortable circumstances. There are schools provided for boys and girls, Sunday-evening schools, and a good library. There is a chapel of ease, which is well attended. The population may amount to about 3000.

**CAVA**, a small narrow oblong island in the entry to Scapa Flow from Kerston roads, two miles south of Pomona, Orkney, in the parish of Orphir. It is inhabited by two or three families.

**CAVERS**, a large irregularly shaped parish, lying on the east side of the Tiviot, Roxburghshire, twenty miles in extent from north to south, and from two to seven in breadth, having Castletown or Liddisdale on the south, and being chiefly the land lying betwixt the Slitterick and Rule Waters. The upper end is hilly and pastoral, but the lower declines into rich arable fields. The only village in the parish is Denholm, which lies on the road between Jedburgh and Hawick, on the south bank of the Tiviot, five miles from each of the above towns. The principal estate in the district is Cavers, the property and residence of James Douglas, Esq. the lineal descendant of the gallant chief of Otterbourne, and a gentleman distinguished for his benevolence and literary pursuits. At Carliurig, in the upper district, there is a chapel of ease.—Population in 1821, 1504.

**CAVERTOWN**, a small village in the parish of Eckford, Roxburghshire, lying about five miles south from Kelso, where there is a moor on which the Kelso races are run annually.

**CELLARDYKES**, a fishing village to the east of Easter Anstruther. It has some



burghal privileges, and, with the adjacent town of Kilrenny, forms a burgh, which joins with Crail, the two Anstruthers, and Pittenweem in sending a member to parliament.

**CELLAR HEAD**, a promontory near the north end of Lewis, on its east side.

**CERES**, or **CYRUS**, an inland parish in Fife, having Cupar on the north, from which it is divided by the river Eden, Cameron on the east, Largo on the south, and Cults on the west. The surface is hilly, but in general it is subjected to agriculture. It is eight miles long and from one to four in breadth. There are some ancient ruins in the parish. The village of Ceres is considerable, and lies two and a half miles south-east of Cupar. It is supported chiefly by weaving. Besides the parish church there are two dissenting meeting-houses. The old house of Scotstarvet, once the family residence of the Scotts, one of whom wrote that remarkable little work, the *Staggering State of Scots Statesmen*, is within the parish of Ceres, and occupies a very conspicuous situation on the top of the high grounds which bound the Howe of Fife on the east. It contains a museum of curiosities and antiquities.—Population in 1821, 2840.

**CESSFORD**, a small village in the eastern part of Roxburghshire, parish of Eckford, on the south side of the Kail Water. It is a barony of the Duke of Roxburgh.

**CHANNELKIRK**, a parish in the upper part of Lauderdale, Berwickshire, of about five and a half miles in diameter. The country here is high, and of a bleak pastoral nature, and cultivation is only attended to in the low grounds. It is contiguous to Lauder on the east. The very small village of Channelkirk is the first inhabited place which the traveller meets after issuing from the Lammermuir range of hills, and descending southwards into the vale of the Leader. The word Channelkirk is usually pronounced *Jinglekirk*, which in reality is as correct as the other, if the original name be consulted. In old records, the parish is called *Chyldingchirche*, which signifies "the chapel at the fort," and was doubtless given to distinguish the place of worship from other two chapels once in the district. The adjunct of *chirche* is pleonastic. The fort here meant was a Roman camp, the traces of which are still visible near the hamlet and church.—Population in 1821, 730.

**CHANONRY**, a village on the north shore of the Moray Firth, near Fortrose, with which it is conjoined in burghal jurisdiction. It was anciently the seat of the Bishop of Ross, whence its name is derived.

**CHAPEL OF GARIOCH**, a parish in the centre of Aberdeenshire, of eight miles in length by seven in breadth. The River Don divides it on the south from Kennay, and the parishes of Rayne and Daviot bound it on the north. The ancient name of the district was *Logie-Durno* or *Durnoch*, which signifies a *hollow plain*. The district is now well planted, and in some parts cultivated advantageously. Here was fought the celebrated battle of Harlaw, in 1411, between Alexander Earl of Mar and Donald Lord of the Isles.—Population in 1821, 1616.

**CHARLESTOWN**, a small sea-port town on the north shore of the Firth of Forth, in the parish of Dunfermline, from which it is distant three miles. It is the property of the Earl of Elgin, who reared it for the residence of workmen employed at his extensive lime-works in the neighbourhood. From hence enormous quantities of lime in stones and shells are exported annually.

**CHARLESTOWN OF ABOYNE**, a small town in the parish of Aboyne, in Mar, Aberdeenshire, and a burgh of barony under the Earl of Aboyne. It stands thirty miles west of Aberdeen, on the north bank of the Dec.

**CHARLOTTE, (FORT)** a small fortification on the mainland of Shetland, on Bressay sound, close to Lerwick on the north, which it is designed to protect from foreign insult. It was originally built by Oliver Cromwell, and was made again defensible in 1781. It is now garrisoned by a single veteran.

**CHEVIOT MOUNTAINS**, an irregular range of lofty hills, dividing the county of Roxburgh from Northumberland, one of which, about six miles to the south-east from Yetholm, is considered to be the chief. They are a very bold and sufficient dividing boundary of the two kingdoms, along the line of border near the Tweed, westward to the opposite side of the island. Various roads have been made across them, the chief of which is over Carter Fell, aboye Jedburgh. They feed immense flocks of sheep of a particularly strong kind, known from thence as *Cheviots*.

**CHIRNSIDE**, an inland parish in the eastern part of the Merse, Berwickshire, lying on

the north side of the Whitadder, bounded by Coldingham on the north, and by Aytoun and Foulden on the east. Its length is four miles, and its breadth about three. Chirside Hill is the only eminence in the parish. Nearly the whole of this district is richly cultivated, and in some places it is covered with beautiful plantations. The view from Chirside Hill may match with any in Scotland, from the impression it conveys of rural wealth and comfort. The village of Chirside, which is a burgh of barony, lies along the brow of the hill, at the distance of nine miles north-west of Berwick. It consists of two mean long streets. Besides the parish church, there is a dissenting meeting-house. Less than a mile to the west of the village is the pretty little village of Chirside-Bridge, where there is a good bridge across the Whitadder, and where a paper and lint-mill are established.—Population in 1821, 1189.

**CLACKMANNANSHIRE.** This is the smallest and most insignificant county in Scotland, and its political distinction leads us to regret that a new and more convenient division of districts is not instituted. Anciently the whole of that valuable territory lying betwixt the Rivers Forth and Tay, and bounded on the north-west by the chain of the Ochil Hills, was called Ross, as being a sort of peninsula, terminating at Stirling. In the course of time, the district of Ross was broken up into the shires of Fife, Kinross, and Clackmannan, with the introduction of a slip of Perthshire on the edge of the Forth, in which is situated the town of *Cubross*. The reason that a regular division did not take place can be referred to the influence of political events and different circumstances now hid from our comprehension. Clackmannanshire consists of a piece of ground nine miles in length by eight in breadth, with a flat or gently declining surface from the Ochils on the north, towards the Firth of Forth. The higher grounds are partly pastoral, but the whole of the lower parts adjacent to the Forth are rich, arable, and beautifully enclosed. Throughout the whole district there are numerous collieries. Ironstone is also abundant, and is wrought to advantage. Silver has likewise been found. The shire contains only four complete parishes and part of another. Its only towns are Alloa and Clackmannan, the former of which has been selected by the sheriff as the situation of his court. On-

ly one sheriff-depute is appointed to the two counties of Clackmannan and Kinross, but each has a resident sheriff-substitute. By the latest county roll, Clackmannanshire has sixteen frecholders, who, alternately with those of Kinross-shire, send a member to parliament.

The chief seats in the county are *Shaw Park*, Earl of Mansfield; *Tullibody*, Lord Abercromby; *Clackmannan House*, Bruce of Kennet; *Alloa House*, Earl of Mar. The chief height is Benclough, the summit of the Ochils, which is 2000 feet above the level of the sea.—Population in 1821,—Males, 6356, Females, 6907; Total, 13,263.

**CLACKMANNAN**, a parish in the foregoing shire, lying on the north shore of the Forth, of six miles in length by from two to five in breadth, having Dollar and Tillicoultry on the north, and Alloa on the west. It consists of the richest arable land in the shire, and is under the best state of cultivation. The greater part of it lies low.

**CLACKMANNAN**, the capital of the above shire and parish, is pleasantly situated on an eminence, gently rising out of a plain from east to west, to the height of 190 feet above the level of the Forth. It is a miserable town, not without some curious points. It consists of one long unpaved street, which runs up the acclivity to the gate of the park surrounding Clackmannan tower. In the middle stands the steeple, to which a jail was formerly attached. Since its removal, debtors and criminals are carried to Stirling, the prison of which town the shire partly sustains. At the east end of the site of the *quondam* prison of Clackmannan, there lies a huge, shapeless blue stone, which having been broken into three pieces, is now bound with iron. This is a sort of burgal palladium or charter-stone, like the *Clachnacuden* of Inverness, the privileges of the town being supposed to depend, in some mysterious way, upon its existence, on which account it is looked upon by the inhabitants with a high degree of veneration. Its legendary history is curious. When king Robert Bruce was residing in Clackmannan tower, and before there was a town attached to that regal mansion, he one day, in passing near this way on a journey, happened to stop a while at the stone, and, on going away, left his glove upon it. Not discovering his loss till he had proceeded about half a mile towards the south, he desired his servant to go back to the *clach*, (for king

Robert seems to have usually spoken his native Carrick Gaelic), and bring his *mannan*, or glove. The servant said, "If ye'll just look about ye here, I'll be back wi't directly," and accordingly soon returned with the missing article. From this trivial circumstance arose the name of the town which was subsequently reared about the stone, as also that of a farm at the place where the king stopped, about half a mile south, on the way to Kincardine, which took its title from what the servant said, namely, *Look about ye*, and is so called at this day. It is customary for people visiting Clackmannan to chip off a small piece of the stone whereon lay the glove of Bruce, and carry it away with them as a curiosity. The church of Clackmannan, situated a little to the south of the principal street, is a handsome modern structure in the Gothic taste, with an elegant tower, being from a design by Gillespie. Clackmannan tower, situated at the top of the hill, is a tall and impressive structure, though now deprived of its interesting appendage, the palace of Robert Bruce, and family house of Bruce of Clackmannan, as well as the gardens and shrubberies which once adorned the spot. The tower is unfurnished, and will probably soon go to decay on account of a dispute respecting the property.—Population of town and parish in 1821, 4056.

CLATT, a parish situated in the western extremity of the district of Garioch, Aberdeenshire, and near the centre of the county. It lies high, is surrounded by a bleak hilly country, and its climate is cold and searing. The village of Clatt is situated on the rivulet called the Gadie, which afterwards joins the Urie. The road traversing the shire from the Dee to Huntly passes through it, and it is distant from the latter place ten miles. It is a burgh of barony, and is under the special patronage of the Gordons of Knockespoek.—Population in 1821, 551.

CLAYHOLE, a small village suburban to Stranraer, at the head of Loch Ryan, Wigtonshire.

CLEISH, a parish in Kinross-shire lying on the descending braes from the range of low hills which bound the county on the south, extending six miles in length by about one in breadth. The uplands are pastoral and the lower grounds arable. The soil in general is of a middling quality. The parish contains four lakes among the hills, the largest about a

mile and a half in circumference. The river Gairney is the boundary of the parish on the north, on the south it is bounded by Beath and Dunfermline. Freestone is here found in great abundance. The remains of Roman forts on the hills are here common. The pretty church of Cleish, embowered in plantations, occupies a beautiful sequestered situation at the north base of the hills, with an open exposure to the vale of Kinross.—Population in 1821, 564.

CLEMENTS WELLS, a small village within the western border of Haddingtonshire, lying on the brow of Carberry hill facing the firth of Forth, two miles south-east from Musselburgh; here is one of the most extensive whisky distilleries in Scotland.

CLIFTON, a small highland village in the western district of Braidalbane, Perthshire, near Tyndrum.

CLOSEBURN, an inland parish in Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire, having the Nith dividing it from Keir on the west, bounded by the heights of Lanarkshire on the north, by Kirkpatrick-juxta and Kirkmichael on the east, and Kirkmahoe on the south. It has incorporated with it the parish of Dalgarno, and is about ten miles square. The lower grounds are well cultivated and planted. In the upper and eastern districts, which are hilly, the grounds are bleak, moorish, and pastoral. The origin of the word Closeburn is understood to be derived from *Cella Osburni*, or the cell of Osburn, the name by which the place was called in ancient times, from having had a saintly tenant of the name of Osburn. In the parish of Closeburn, there was formerly a chapel, which was dedicated to St. Patrick, and which gives the name of Kirkpatrick to a farm, whereon stand its ruins. Dalgarnock derives its name from a word signifying the plain abounding in underwood. Besides the Nith, the parish is watered by several rivulets, the only one of which worthy of notice is *Cri-chup* or *Creekhope*, which is remarkable for its irregular, romantic course, and for a cataract of ninety feet, called Creekhope Linn, where the water seems to have sawed through a red freestone hill, and formed so strait a passage that a person could leap across it. Within its caverned recesses the hunted Covenanters used to take up their abode to evade pursuit; and it is undoubtedly the place alluded to by the author of *Waverley*, in his description of



the cave occupied by Balfour of Burley. The remains of Closeburn Castle still exist. It was formerly the patrimonial property of the ancient family of Kirkpatrick. The parish of Closeburn is remarkably well supplied in scholastic education. A free school was most amply endowed, in 1723, by one John Wallace, a native of the parish, who had realized a fortune by mercantile pursuits in Glasgow; it is placed under the government of the presbytery of Penpont. Here all the children in the parish are taught the elements of education free of expense; and the seminary has, in various respects, obtained no small celebrity in the country. There are several mineral springs in the parish. The chief proprietor has established some large lime-kilns, which have been of great benefit to the district.—Population in 1821, 1682.

**CLOGH LIGHT-HOUSE**, (The) is erected on a point of land on the south shore of the firth of Clyde in the county of Renfrew, about five miles below the port of Greenock. The light exhibited is stationary, and appears like a star of the first magnitude at the distance of three or four leagues, or lesser distances.

**CLOVA**. See **CORTACHY**.

**CLUNIE**, (**LOCH**) a small lake in the middle of the western part of Inverness-shire, from which flows the river Moriston to Loch Ness.

**CLUDEN**, a small river on the borders of Dumfries-shire and Galloway, rising from the Criffell mountains, and a tributary of the Nith, which it joins a short way below the ruins of the collegiate church of Lincluden. These, with the beautiful scenery amidst which they are placed, are by far the most attractive and interesting objects in the neighbourhood of Dumfries. Within these few years, the original buildings have been dreadfully dilapidated, and the richly ornamented tombs completely mutilated and destroyed. Enough remains to show that the whole had been reared in a style of exceeding splendour, and enriched with much ornate decoration. At the Reformation, the religious body, consisting of a provost and twelve beadsmen, were turned adrift; the endowments confiscated; and the institution converted into a temporal barony, in favour of the Nithsdale family. The genius of Burns has rendered the locality still more classic, by his allusions to "Cluden's silent

towers," and its "waves that sweetly glide," as they flow on to the Nith.

**CLUNAI DH**, a tributary rivulet of the Dee, in Mar, Aberdeenshire, parish of Crathie.

**CLUNIE**, (from a word signifying "meadows interspersed with rising grounds,") a parish in the centre of the eastern part of Perthshire, district of Stormont, separated from the north bank of the Tay by Caputh, and having Blairgowrie and Kinloch on the south-east. The surface is hilly, and the ground lies generally high. A small portion only is cultivated, the greater part being pastoral, moorish land. The lofty hill of Benachally lies in the parish, in which there are huge caverns, while its surface displays the remains of military stations. About four miles south-east from its base lies the beautiful lake of Clunie, which is about two and a half miles in circumference, and in which there is a little island, having an old castle at its centre, the property of the Airly family. It is reported by tradition that the Admirable Crichton was born on this island; and it is at least certain, that he was the son of its then proprietor, Sir Robert Crichton of Elliock, who had it from his brother, a bishop of Dunkeld. There is a good deal of natural wood still in the parish. There are two mineral springs, valuable in modifying scorbutic diseases.—Population in 1821, 942.

**CLUNY**, a parish consisting of a stripe of land, of from two to three miles broad, and about ten miles in length from east to west, separated by Monymusk from the southern bank of the Don, in Marr, Aberdeenshire. It partakes of the character of a strath; its grounds being mostly low and well sheltered and cultivated. It has no coal, but is rich in granite. The ancient and strong castles of Frazer and Cluny are in the district.—Population in 1821, 867.

**CLYDE**, a river in the western side of the lowlands of Scotland, the third in point of magnitude in the country, but the most valuable for commerce. It is usually understood that this river rises from the same hill, at the southern point of Lanarkshire, from whence also flow in different directions the Annan and the Tweed; but this is only partly correct. The common notions regarding the sources of rivers are frequently altogether fanciful, almost every stream having a number of heads, often not one of which can be justly selected as the chief. Such is the case with the Clyde. It

is formed by a concentration of a variety of straggling burns and rivulets, rising amidst the mountains and wastes which separate Lanarkshire from the counties of Peebles and Dumfries. The chief of these tributaries are the Powtrail Water, the Crook Burn, the Avon and Elvan Waters, which coalescing, form a stream which after flowing about two miles receives an accession first from Glengonar Water, and next from Duneaton Water, which constitute it properly the River Clyde, at a distance of upwards of twelve miles from the highest springs of its fountains. Pursuing a northerly course from its origin to the mouth of Duneaton Water, it continues in the same direction, with a slight tendency to the east as far as Biggar, by which time it has received some more rivulets from the adjacent uplands, when it at once alters its course to the north-west by north. It keeps this direction in almost a straight line to its estuary, except when it makes a considerable semicircular bend to the right a little way below Biggar, till it is joined by Douglas Water on the left. The Douglas Water nearly doubles it in size. It afterwards receives a number of other streams, generally on the left or westerly bank. The Mouse, the Nethan, the Avon, the Calder, the North Calder, the Kelvin, the White and Black Cart, the Forth and Clyde Canal, and the Leven, are its principal tributaries on either side from Lanark to Dumbarton. The impetus of its waters is very variable. In the upper parts it is rapid, but it soon becomes almost stagnant; winding its path amidst broad rich meadows, in a manner intimately resembling some of the sleepy-looking dull rivers in England. On approaching Lanark it begins to hasten on its way, in an expanded stream, over a stony bottom, till it approaches the falls, when it proceeds with great deliberation. Of these celebrated falls, two are above and one below Lanark. The uppermost is Bonniton Linn, a cascade of about thirty feet. The next below is Cora Linn, where the water takes three distinct leaps, each apparently as high as that of Bonniton. Between these two falls the course of the water is prodigiously rapid and perturbed. Its channel is contracted, among rocks and precipices, and in some places it struggles through a chasm of not more than four feet in width. Its sides consist of walls of rock, equidistant and wonderfully regular, the jutting points of which are covered with natural shrubbery, and in

whose crevices nestle numerous flocks of birds. Upon a rock above Cora Linn, on the southern bank of the river, stands a ruined castle, behind which is a middle-aged mansion, and behind which again, there is a still more modern and splendid mansion-house. This seat is called Corehouse, and is the seat of George Cranston, Esq. to whom it gives a senatorial title. Corehouse is embowered in the trees and shrubbery which add such grace to the whole of this wild scene. A pavilion, erected above a century ago, stands on the opposite bank of the stream, as a station for observing the fall. About a mile down the stream from Corra Linn, at New Lanark mills, there is a fall of about four feet in height called Dundaff Linn. Four miles below Corra Linn, and two below Lanark, is Stonebyres' Fall, which, like that of Cora, consists of three distinct falls succeeding each other, altogether measuring about seventy feet in height. This is not less romantic than the other falls; wild rugged rocks are equally visible here, and they are equally fringed with wood; but the trees in the neighbourhood are not so tall and stately. There are foot-paths for the use of tourists, along the river at these falls. After a confinement of six miles, in a deep and rocky, but wooded glen, the course through which the Clyde flows gradually opens, the river expands, and instead of being agitated among rude and steep rocks, it flows over a pebbled bed, through alternate tracts of sloping banks and fertile valleys, adorned in some places with a mixture of orchard and coppice wood, and at others with tufts of forest trees. Thus it proceeds for twelve miles, through the lower part of the parish of Cambusnethan, and the parishes of Dalziel West Monkland, and Bothwell on the north side; and those of Dalserf, Hamilton and Blantyre, on the south. Here, along the banks of the river, the lands ascend gently on both sides, exhibiting sloping banks and a pleasing well cultivated territory. The appearance of its vicinity alters in the parishes of Blantyre and Bothwell, where the banks are bold and richly wooded. From thence they expand and contract alternately to the extremity of the county. Numerous villages, hamlets, orchards embosomed in woods, gentlemen's seats, and the remains of rude magnificent castles and religious fabrics, contribute to enrich the scenery on the Clyde, and the presence of a number of mills of different kinds attests the trading and agricultural wealth of

this beautiful district of Scotland. As soon as the river reaches Glasgow, its character is at once altered from that of a rural simple stream, to that of a natural canal, suited to the purposes of navigation. At and beneath this city it has been in many places hemmed in and deepened, and for twelve miles or thereby, it flows through beautifully wooded meadow land. As it approaches Dumbarton it gradually widens into the character of a firth, from a mile to two miles in width. Below Greenock, it continues to be about two miles in breadth, with a hilly region on both banks, but especially on the Argyshire side. It shortly takes a sharp turn to the south, and after flowing through the pass betwixt Bute, the Cumbray islands, and the coast of Ayrshire at the Largs, it is emitted into the broad expanse of the sea between the west coast of Scotland and Ireland, and which partly obtains the title of the Firth of Clyde. Salmon ascend as far as the fall of Stonebyres, and the lower bridge of Glasgow is the first obstacle to the sailing of boats or vessels. From its sources to Bute, its length is fully one hundred miles. In conclusion, we add a recent calculation regarding the waters of this important river. The breadth of the Clyde at the New Bridge, Glasgow, is 410 feet, and its mean depth  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet. The velocity of the water at the surface is 1.23 inch, and the mean velocity of the whole water is 0.558,132 inch per second. From these data it may be inferred, that the quantity of water discharged per second is  $76\frac{2}{3}$  cubic feet. This amounts to 2,417,760 cubic feet, or 473,017,448 imperial gallons, or 1,877,053 tons. The river Clyde drains about 1-30th of Scotland, or about 1-83d part of Great Britain. Hence, if the waters discharged into the sea by the Clyde afforded a fair average of the whole island, the total amount of the water discharged annually by all the rivers in Great Britain would be only 155,795,399 tons, which does not amount to one hundredth part of the excess of the rain above the evaporation.

CLYDESDALE, the vale through which the river Clyde flows, from its sources to its mouth. The designation is merely popular, but supplies a secondary title to the Duke of Hamilton.

CLYDESLAW, a mountain at the upper extremity of Clydesdale, from whence one of the chief tributaries of the Clyde rises.

CLYNE, a parish in Sutherlandshire, lying on the shore of the Moray Firth, and on the north bank of Brora Water, having the parish of Loth on its north-eastern quarter. It consists of braes declining sea-ward, and takes its name from a word signifying an *inclining* bank. It is from four to eight miles in breadth, and about twenty-four in length, extending inland to Strathbeg, through which flows a tributary of the Brora. The rearing of cattle is the chief employment.—Population in 1821, 1874.

COALSNAUGHTON, a small village in the parish of Tillicoultry, Clackmannanshire.

COALTOUNS, (EAST and WEST) two of the straggling long villages lying along the road, verging the shore of the Firth of Forth in Fife, within a mile of West Wemyss on the west, and four miles east of Kirkaldy.

COCKBURN LAW, a hill on the north-eastern extremity of Dunse parish, adjacent to Abbey St. Bathans in that direction, of 900 feet in height. It exhibits the remains of a strong military station.

COCKBURN SPATH, (corruptly COPPERSMITH, formerly and properly COLBRANDSPATH,) a parish in Berwickshire, at its north-western extremity on the German Ocean, with which, at a very early period, was incorporated the small parish of AuldCambus; bounded on the south and west by Coldingham and Abbey St. Bathans. It consists of two parts, one high and mountainous, and another low and even. The upper division makes part of the great ridge of the Lammermuirs, which, at the western extremity of the parish, approaches to within three miles of the shore, and which runs into the sea in the rocky promontory of Fast Castle, a little beyond its eastern limit. The shore is rocky, and the surface of the country is, in many places, broken into ravines. The lower part is agricultural. The celebrated Peas, Peeze, or Peath's Bridge is in the parish, carrying the old road to Berwick over a very deep ravine. This bridge was built in 1786, before which time the road went by a dangerous pass along the shore. The road-way of this bridge is 120 feet from the bottom of the Peas<sup>th</sup> Burn, which flows beneath; it is 300 feet long, and with the parapet wall fifteen feet wide. It has two arches jointly resting on a tall, slender pier, in the middle of the glen. This is a work often vi-



sited from curiosity ; it being understood to be the highest bridge in the world. In former times, this place was an important pass, which could be easily defended. The remains of military encampments are conspicuous in the district. Dunglas, the seat of Sir James Hall, Baronet, is in the parish. The village of Cockburnspath is adjacent, and partly on the road from Dunbar to Berwick, nine miles to the south-east of the former. The title of Colbrand's-path was derived from some person of the name of Colbrand, who, it is understood, once lived in a tower in the parish, near Dunglas, and now standing in ruins on the left side of the road in passing to the south. So early as 1073, this fortress belonged to the Earls of Dunbar ; and, from its situation, it was considered one of the keys of the kingdom. In the abrogated parish of Auldambus, on the sea shore, stood the church of St. Helen, the mother of Constantine, and which was a cell of Durham. The tourist in this quarter of Scotland should visit, in passing, the *Cove Shore*, below the village of Cockburnspath. Here the sea is hemmed in by very high sandstone precipices, and in one place the only approach to the coast is by a long descending passage, cut out of rock, wide enough to admit a horse and cart. The nature of the stone admits of perforation to any extent. On that part of the shore opened upon by the passage, a pier is at present constructing for the use of fishing-boats. Vast quantities of sea-ware are here daily carted off, for the purposes of agriculture. Dunglas Castle, the seat of Sir James Hall, Baronet, is a place of great interest, and should also be seen by tourists. It was originally a stronghold of the Earls of Home, on whose attainder it fell into the hands of the Douglasses. It lodged James VI. and his whole retinue, when on his journey to London in 1603, and on his return in 1617, he was welcomed by the *Musæ Dunglasides*.—Population in 1821, 966.

**COCKENZIE**, a village in the parish of Tranent, county of Haddington, lying on the shore of the Firth of Forth, east from Prestonpans, composed chiefly of salt-pan erections and the houses of workmen and fishermen.

**COCKPEN**, a parish in the county of Edinburgh, lying in a southerly direction from the metropolis, between the parishes of Carington and Lasswade, and chiefly on the left bank of the South Esk. The surface of the

parish is undulating, but highly cultivated, enclosed, and planted. The banks of the Esk are here rather steep and picturesque ; the river is crossed by a fine stone bridge. Cockpen derives its name from words in the British, signifying the *red height* ; the church, (now a very handsome semi-Gothic structure,) having been placed on an elevated situation, and the soil being of a reddish appearance. The church was a rectory during the Scoto-Saxon period, but afterwards came into the hands of the Cistercian Monks of Newbottle. From the twelfth century to the present, the parish has consisted of little else than the barony of Dalhousie. The Castle of Dalhousie, or, as it was anciently spelled, Dalwolsie, stood on a rising ground on the left bank of the Esk, at the distance of eight miles from Edinburgh. Originally it was a magnificent structure, of a square form, with a turret at each corner, and besides other means of defence, a strong wall encompassed it, so as to render it one of the most secure fortresses in this part of the country. In the course of time it was either entirely renewed or very much altered to suit more peaceable times, but still it presented a fortified appearance. Latterly, the fort has been again demolished, and turned into a house slightly castellated in its aspect. It is, and has long been, the property of the ancient family of Ramsay, one of whom was created Lord Ramsay, in 1618, by James VI. and Earl of Dalhousie in 1633, by Charles I. The present Lord Dalhousie has seldom resided here, from his honourable employments in foreign countries ; but he has been at considerable expense in keeping the estate in order and the house in repair. The very extensive gunpowder manufactory of Stobbs is in the parish.—See **STOBBS**. The country here abounds in coal.—Population in 1821, 1925.

**COICH**, a small tributary rivulet of the Dee, in the parish of Crathie, Aberdeenshire.

**COILTIE**, a rivulet flowing into the west side of Loch Ness, parish of Urquhart.

**COINISH**, a small streamlet in Argyleshire, falling into the upper part of Loch Linnhe.

**COLDINGHAM**, a parish in Berwickshire, lying on the coast of the German ocean, bounded by Cockburnspath on the north-west, and by Eyemouth, Ayton, and Chirside on the east and south ; of between six and seven miles in length and breadth, though of an ir-

regular figure. The face of the country is undulating, with a quantity of flat lauds, most of which are agricultural and inclosed. The noted foreland called St. Abb's Head is in this parish, and the Eye water intersects it. About a mile west from St. Abb's is Coldingham Loch, of a triangular figure and about a mile in circumference. It abounds in perch of a poor quality. The sea-coast is productive of excellent fish. There are several hamlets in the district. The village of Coldingham, which is a burgh of barony, is delightfully situated upon a small eminence in the centre of a fine valley, at a short distance from the sea. It consists of two or three humble streets, with a cross in the centre. The ruins of the once magnificent and well-endowed priory of Coldingham lie on the south side of the town. All that now remains of this edifice is the east gable and north side, which form part of the modern parish kirk, with a few straggling fragments, including a small Saxon arch, part of the palace said to have been built here by the royal founder of the priory. Some years since the ruins were very extensive, and they have only disappeared from the rapacity of the common people in taking away stones for the purpose of rearing cottages in the village, a practice which has been too common in Scotland to excite inquiry or comment. The utter extinction of the priory of Coldingham, and the neglected state of its ruins, furnish a useful lesson on the perishable nature of all human institutions. At one time this religious house stood at the head of such establishments in Scotland, and was famed far and wide for its wealth and importance. So early as the seventh century a nunnery was settled here, but of what order is unknown, in which St. Ebb, the daughter and sister of kings, became abbess, 670. Historians inform us that this lady and her nuns disfigured themselves by cutting off their noses and upper lips, to ensure themselves against being violated by the Danes on one of their invasions, who thereafter burnt the house with its virtuous inmates. Bede notices the institution under the title of *Coludi urbs*, and it is noted as being the very first monastery of the kind in Scotland. The nunnery continued in ruins till 1098, when it was rebuilt by King Edgar, the son of Malcolm Canmore, who bestowed it on the Benedictine monks of St. Cuthbert of Durham, of whom it continued to be a cell. The liberality of Edgar is said, by Fordun, to have been excit-

ed by the appearance of the sainted Cuthbert, promising him victory as he marched into Scotland. Edgar and subsequent monarchs endowed the establishment with a great variety of lands, charters, and privileges, and, what was then of great consequence, an exemption from the jurisdiction and taxation of the diocesan, viz. the Archbishop of St. Andrews. The house was furnished with monks from Durham, and so eminent was the office of prior, that he had a retinue of seventy functionaries, unequalled in the kingdom. Among these were the *elemosinarius* or almoner, the *marescallus* or keeper of the horses, the *schenescallus* or manager of the household, the *hostiarius* or receiver of guests, the *cellarius* or keeper of the cellar, the *enunciator* or messenger, the *braciator* or brewer, also a cook, a smith, a carpenter, &c. The priors themselves were men who, in most instances, were deeply concerned in the political intrigues of the state, and are often mentioned in history. Powerful, however, as they generally were, they never could protect the wealth of their house from the grip of the nobility, and least of all from the pope or the king, when it suited the purpose of either to molest them. Benedict XI. bestowed upon Hugh, Bishop of Biblis, who had been expelled from the Holy Land by the Saracens, the profits and revenues of the priory for life. Luckily, Edward I., who took the establishment under his protection, interfered and prevented such injustice. James III. afterwards suppressed the monastery, and attached the revenues to a chapel-royal which he founded at Stirling, yet it also escaped this apparent close of its career. It had been seized by pure robbery, some twenty years before, by the Homes of Berwickshire, who appropriated its riches and kept the institution on a very meagre footing, and, as we suppose, reduced the monks to be their own servants. These powerful barons leagued with the Hepburns, and being countenanced by the Earl of Angus, the whole entered into a conspiracy to dethrone the king, whose death they actually accomplished in a conflict near Stirling on the 11th of June 1488. After this the institution rose and fell in its consequence and means of support. For many years it continued the prey of the Homes, and in 1509, by the pope's authority, it was withdrawn from the superiority of Durham and placed under the abbey of Dunfermline. Alexander Stewart, a natural son of

James IV., who was already archbishop of St. Andrews and abbot of Dunfermline, was now chosen prior, but he did not long possess these dignified offices; he fell at Flodden, while fighting by the side of his infatuated father. The priory was next conferred on David Home, the seventh brother of Lord Home, who possessed it until his assassination by James Hepburn of Hailes. He was succeeded by Robert Blackadder, who was, with six domestics, likewise assassinated by Sir David Home in the village of Lamberton. It is needless to enter into the story of the feuds which caused these barbarous murders. They are already known to the reader of Scottish history. Blackadder was succeeded by William Douglas, a brother of Angus, who became prior by mere intrusion, and retained the office and emoluments till his death in 1528, about which period the priory afforded a temporary asylum to the Earl of Angus on his flight to England. From 1528 to 1541 Adam was prior; he was removed to Dundrennan to make way for John Stewart, an infant son of James V. During the infancy of this prior, or rather commendator, for all semblance of the ecclesiastical function was by this time banished the house, the king enjoyed the revenues, but he had to defend the sacred edifices from warlike intrusion. His attempts were fruitless; the English seized the abbey, fortified the church and steeple, which resisted all the efforts of the regent Arran. In 1545, the Earl of Hertford burnt the abbey, after it had stood five hundred years and endured many violent assaults. Its timely destruction by the English perhaps only saved it from the contumely of desecration by the reformers a few years afterwards. The office of commendator, or drawer of the revenues, was next held by John Maitland, who resigned it in 1568. James VI. now conferred it on Francis Stewart, the former prior's eldest son, and subsequently created Earl of Bothwell, abbot of Kelso, constable of Haddington, sheriff of Berwick, bailie of Lauderdale, and lord high admiral of Scotland. On the expatriation of this turbulent noble, the king conveyed the estates of Coldingham to the Earl of Home, on whose death in 1619 they were given to John, the second son of Francis, the banished earl, and the last who bore the title of commendator. The original charters of this remarkable priory are still preserved at Durham. The history of no religious house in Scotland

would throw so much light on the bloody scenes and wretched government of the country from the fourteenth to the seventeenth century as this, were it carefully written. Of such importance was the jurisdiction of the priors over their adjoining territory, that in many ancient records the district receives the appellation of Coldinghamshire. When the church of the priory was destroyed, its fine-toned bell, according to tradition, was carried to Lincoln, where it still is in use.—Population in 1821, 2675.

COLDSTREAM, a parish in Berwickshire, lying about the middle of the district of the Mersc, on the northern bank of the Tweed, where that river begins to be the border boundary, having Ladykirk and Swinton on the north, and Eccles on the west; extending seven or eight miles along the Tweed, and being four in breadth. This is among the best cultivated and productive parishes in Scotland; and it is well enclosed and planted. The ancient name of the parish was Lennel, and the vestiges of the kirk of Lennel are still shown, about a mile and a half below the town of Coldstream. The little town of Lennel was entirely destroyed by the border wars. There are several handsome modern seats in the district, among which may be noticed Hirsell, the property of the Earl of Home, Lennel, a seat of the Earl of Haddington, and Lees, the seat of Sir John Marjoribanks, Baronet.

COLDSTREAM, a town in the above parish, stands upon the north bank of the Tweed, having the rivulet called the Leet flowing past it on its western quarter. It is nearly nine miles east from Kelso, and fourteen west from Berwick. It is a thriving irregularly-built town, quite Scottish in its appearance, notwithstanding its proximity to England. It formerly derived importance from a ford on the Tweed, the first of any importance which occurs in traversing the stream upwards from Berwick. By this passage, Edward I. entered Scotland with his overpowering host in 1296. Many other Scottish and English armies, before the union of the Crowns, made their way by this passage, to ravage the country of their respective enemies. It was last used by a Scottish army, as an entrance into England, in 1640, when the Covenanters found it necessary to take that extreme measure against Charles I. When Prince Charles Stewart invaded England by the western border, in 1745, he scot a



small detachment from Kelso to proclaim his father on the English ground opposite Coldstream, that being the nearest point of the southern kingdom to his line of march; by this expedient he had the gratification of performing the ceremony a few days earlier than was otherwise practicable. The Tweed is now crossed here by a strong bridge of red freestone, consisting of five arches. The expense of its erection and perpetual repair was liquidated by a toll bar, which was lately removed, the purpose of its institution having been accomplished; this is, perhaps, the only instance on record, at least in Scotland, of a toll-bar or pontage having been removed, after it was once planted. The bridge of Coldstream is placed at the distance of a furlong from the east end of the town, and from it a very delightful view up and down the woody banks of the river is obtained. A few neat villas, significant of the vicinage of England, have of late years sprung up in the environs of Coldstream; some of these enter delightfully into the composition of this river-side landscape. The repair to and fro at Coldstream is considerable, this being the chief thoroughfare from Edinburgh to Newcastle, and parts in that direction. Coldstream seems to subsist principally on this thoroughfare, and on the trade created by the opulent agricultural country around it. On the first Thursday of every month, there is a great cattle market, chiefly resorted to by dealers from the north of England. There is also a corn market every Thursday. Coldstream enjoys part of that matrimonial trade which has become so notorious at Gretna Green. The person keeping the chief inn shows, with some pride, the room in which Lord Chancellor Brougham submitted to hymeneal bonds.\* Previous to the Reformation this place could boast of a rich priory of Cistercian nuns; but of the building not one fragment now remains. The fabric stood upon a spot a little eastward from the market-place, where there are still some peculiarly luxuriant gardens, besides a small burying-ground. Besides the parish church of Coldstream, there are two meeting houses of Presbyterian Dissenters. General Monk resided at Coldstream, at the time when he waited for a favourable oppor-

\* It is a remarkable circumstance, that three Lord Chancellors of England, out of four in succession, were married in this clandestine manner. We need scarcely mention that the other guilty persons were Erskine and Eldon.

tunity to spring into England, and effect the restoration. During the winter of 1659-60, which he spent here, he raised a horse regiment, which was therefore, and has ever since been, denominated the *Coldstream Guards*. We beg to recommend to the attention of all travellers who may happen to be unmarried, the following popular rhyme regarding the places around Coldstream:—

Bught-rig and Belchester,  
Hatchet-knows and Darnchester,  
Leetholm and the Peel;  
If ye dinna get a wife in ane o' thae places,  
Ye'll ne'er do weel.

—Population of the town and parish in 1821, 2675.

**COLINSBURGH**, a village in Fife, parish of Kilconquhar, lying two miles inland from the coast of the Firth of Forth, at Largo bay, and five miles west of Pittenweem. It is a thriving village, with a handsome and conspicuous dissenting church.

**COLL**, an island, lying off the west coast of Mull, Argyshire, from which it is distant about seven miles, and forming part of the parish of Tیره, from which it is divided by a narrow rocky sound. It is fourteen miles long and about two and a half in breadth. There is little appearance of cultivation. The island is so covered with bare rocks, scarcely to be called hills, that when viewed from a low position, nothing but a continuous, grey, stony surface is visible, the whole conveying the notion of a wide rude pavement on a gigantic scale. The intervals are filled with green pastures, pools, lakes, and morasses. The inhabitants are exceedingly poor, and their cottages are more like the wigwams of savages than the dwellings of civilized people. The grounds feed black cattle, and the inhabitants employ a great part of their time in fishing. The coast is a mixture of rocks and sands.

**COLIACE**, a parish in Gowrie, Perthshire, of about two miles square, having Cargill on the north and Kinnaid on the south. The northern division rises gently towards the Sidlaw Hills. The higher parts are pastoral; the lower are devoted to agriculture. The hill of Dunsinnan is in the parish. The parish is midway betwixt Perth and Cupar Angus.—Population in 1821, 691.

**COLLESSIE**, a parish in Fife, lying east of Auchtermuchty, on the north side of the *Howe* or vale in the centre of the county; extending eight miles in length by five in breadth;

and generally consisting of fine enclosed lands, rising from the Eden to the hills on the north. Very considerable improvements have been made on the character of the soil, which in many places is naturally mossy. On the estate of Mr. Wallace of Newton-Collessie, in a conspicuous situation, there is a large cairn of stones, the evidence of a battle in rude times, which is carefully preserved by its respectable proprietor. Near it some warlike metal instruments have been dug up. The village of Collessie lies on the face of the braes descending to the vale, on the old road from Auchtermuchty to Cupar. It is a little confused thatched town. About a mile to the west is the modern hamlet of Trafalgar-Inn, at which the post stops.—Population in 1821, 1030.

COLLINGTON, or COLINTON, a parish in the county of Edinburgh, lying in a south-westerly direction from the city, at the base of the Pentland Hills, part of which it includes. Currie lies on the west. The parish is five miles in length by four in breadth. The grounds rise beautifully from the vale of Corstorphine, and are finely cultivated, enclosed, and planted. The water of Leith passes through them, and its banks are here romantic and wooded. The elegant house of Sir John Forbes, Bart., is the principal seat. The village of Collington lies a little westward from thence in a hollow on the river, at the distance of four miles from Edinburgh. It possesses some extensive paper manufactories. Besides the church, there is a dissenting meeting-house in the parish. The ancient name was Hailes, from a Celtic word signifying a moor or hillock, and on the spot where stood the old church, when under that name, there is a gentleman's residence, which maintains the same designation. Prior to the Reformation, the church belonged to the Canons of St. Anthony in Leith, but the lands were under the superiority of the abbots of Dunfermline, one of whom granted them to the family of Forrester.—Population in 1821, 2019.

COLLIESTON, a fishing village on the east coast of Buchan, parish of Slaines, Aberdeenshire.

COLMONELL, a parish in the district of Carrick, Ayrshire, lying on the sea-coast near the mouth of the Stinchar, having Ballantrae on the south-west; fourteen miles in length by about six at an average in breadth. The grounds are hilly and poor, except on the banks

of the streams, where agriculture is well attended to. The district abounds in the remains of ancient forts and cairns. The small village of Colmonell lies on the north bank of the Stinchar, about five miles above Ballantrae. Anciently there were several chapels in this parish, one of which in the eastern part of the district was dedicated to St. Ninian, and called in Gaelic, Kil-an-Ringan. A gentleman's seat on the spot maintains the appellation. Such a strange name doubtless, suggested to the author of *Waverley* the *Kippletringan* of Guy Mannering. The name of the parish is derived from a Scoto-Irish saint called Colmonell, who had a cell here.—Population in 1821, 1980.

COLONSA, a flat uninteresting island, lying betwixt Staffa and Gometra, which feeds a few sheep.

COLONSAY, one of the western islands belonging to Argyleshire, lying about seven or eight miles west from Jura. The smaller island of Oronsay is joined to it at low water, on its southern extremity. The length of both together is about seven miles, and the breadth from one to two. The exterior aspect of Colonsay is rude and unpromising; but after passing a hilly barrier on the west, a fertile and pleasing valley, containing a fresh water lake is entered upon. The remains of four chapels, and monumental stones can be distinguished. Oronsay possesses no other interest than that which arises from the ruins of its priory, which was an establishment for canons of the order of St. Augustine. The dimensions of the church are about 60 feet by 18, and there are the remains of a cloister which has formed a square of forty feet. Among other ruinous buildings, there is a chapel containing a tomb belonging to an Abbot MacDuffie, together with a handsome sculptured cross. Kelp is manufactured on the shores, and the interior of both islands affords excellent pasture for a fine breed of cattle.

COLT BRIDGE, a hamlet with a bridge across the Water of Leith, about a mile west from the outskirts of Edinburgh on the Glasgow road. Here the troops of Prince Charles Edward encamped in September 1745, prior to their seizure of Edinburgh, and here they routed two regiments of dragoons and other forces, sent to oppose their progress.

COLVEND, a wild, pastoral, and hilly parish, occupying a sort of peninsula in the

stewartry of Kirkcudbright, formed by the sea on the east and the water of Urr on the west; extending eight miles in length and four in breadth. Along the north-east extremity run the Criffel mountains. The abrogated parish of Southwick is incorporated with it. The church belonged to the Benedictine nunnery of Lincluden before the Reformation. At Fairgarth, in the east end of the parish, there was once a chapel dedicated to St. Laurence, and subordinate to the mother church. The vestiges of this chapel, with its appropriate cemetery, are still visible; and there is near them a copious spring, called St. Laurence's Well, in great repute in former times, and arched over.—Population in 1821, 1322.

COMRIE, a parish in Strathearn, Perthshire, thirteen miles in length by ten in breadth, having Balquhider on the west, and Crieff on the east. It consists of the upper part of the valley of the Earn, with four contiguous glens. The mountain ranges which bound these low grounds are lofty, and afford excellent sheep pasture. The country here is exceedingly beautiful and romantic. Loch Earn lies at the western extremity of the parish, and from it flows the beautiful river Earn, along which there is a public road through the valley of Strathearn. The parish town of Comrie is a neat, respectable-looking place, in a thriving condition, pleasantly situated on the north bank of the Earn, where it is joined by the Lednock; six and a half miles west from Crieff, and fifty-eight from Edinburgh. A handsome church with a spire has been recently erected. The grounds of Dunira and many other delightful spots are in the neighbourhood. Five annual fairs are held in Comrie.—Population in 1821, 2614.

CON or CHON, (LOCH), a small lake in the western extremity of the valley of Aberfoyle, the first of a series of lochs formed by the Forth, and extending about two and a half miles. It is a very picturesque lake; amidst rocky and wild scenery, with bold and steep boundaries. Its waters flow eastward to Loch Ard.

CONAN, or CONON, a river in the south-eastern part of Ross-shire, running into the head of the Cromarty Firth.

CONAN, (BRIDGE OF) a flourishing modern village, close to a bridge over the above river, on the road between Inverness and Dingwall.

CONTIN, a parish in the south-eastern part of Ross-shire, contiguous to the above river. The district is a mixture of hills and dales, with glens and valleys, watered by different streams and a number of lakes. A very improved system of farming having been here introduced, it comprises much good corn land.—Population in 1821, 1930.

COPINSHA, COPINSHAY, or CAPINSHAY, one of the Orkney Islands, of a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth, lying to the south of Pomona, above Newark Bay. There are two small islets contiguous to it, one of which, called the Kirkholm of Copinshay, is approachable at low water.

COPPAY, a very small island lying about a mile from Lewis, on its south-western quarter.

COQUET, properly an English river, which rising in the heights dividing Roxburghshire from Northumberland, and being joined by various streamlets, falls into the sea near Alnwick. It bounds the parish of Oxnam, for about a mile on the south, and this is the extent of its connexion with Scotland.

CORNHILL, a small village in the lower part of Banffshire, parish of Ordiquibill.

CORRYARRACK, a large and lofty mountain in Inverness-shire, parish of Laggan, along which the great military road to Fort-Augustus was carried by Marshal Wade. It appears as one in the range of high hills dividing Badenoch from the valley of the Caledonian Canal on the north. In the history of the famed insurrection of 1745, Corryarrack is celebrated as having caused Sir John Cope to turn aside from his purpose of seeking out and fighting the Highlanders under Prince Charles Stewart. The hill being ascended by a series of zig-zag traverses, which afforded excellent opportunities to the Highlanders of laying ambuscades for the royal army, Sir John thought it advisable to march in another direction, namely, to Inverness. By this movement on his part, the insurgents were enabled to march into the Lowlands, where they did not meet any enemy till he again brought up his forces against them at Prestonpans. We must therefore calculate that, but for the danger and difficulty of a march over this hill, a very different turn might have been given to this extraordinary domestic war. As an illustration of the nature of this road, it may be mentioned that the distance from the bottom of the hill on the



south side to the summit is about a quarter of a mile in perpendicular ascent, while, by the zig-zag direction of the road, it is more than four times that distance. The sides of the hill at various places show profound and dismal chasms, into which the sun never penetrates.

**CORSEWALL, or CORSILL POINT,** a headland, on the north-west coast of Wigtonshire, on which a light-house was placed in 1816, for the directing of vessels on the Scotch side into the Irish Channel. The light-house is situated in lat.  $55^{\circ} 1'$ , and west long.  $5^{\circ} 5'$ . It bears by compass, from Millour Point, on the western side of the channel, leading into Loch Ryan, W. by S. distant about two miles; from Turnberry Point, S. W. twenty-one miles; from the Craig of Ailsa, S. W. fifteen miles; from the Mull of Cantire, S. E. by S. thirty-one miles; from Copeland light-house, near the entrance of Belfast Loch, N. E. half E. twenty-two miles; and from Laggan Point, in Galloway, N. E. distant three and a half miles. It is known to mariners as a revolving light, with colour, exhibiting from the same light-room a light of the natural appearance, alternately with a light tinged with a red colour. Those lights, respectively, attain their greatest strength or most luminous effect at the end of every two minutes. But, in the course of each periodical revolution of the reflector frame, the lights become alternately fainter and more obscure, and, to a distant observer, are totally eclipsed for a short period. The light-room is glazed all round, but the light is hid from the mariner by the high land near Laggan Point, towards the south, and by Turnberry Point towards the north. This light is elevated 112 feet above the medium level of the sea, and its most luminous side may be seen like a star of the first magnitude, at the distance of five or six leagues.

**CORSTORPHINE,** (pronounced **CORSTERPHINE**), a parish in the county of Edinburgh, lying immediately to the west of St. Cuthberts parish, of about four miles in length, and two and a half in breadth, having Cramond on the north, Collington on the south, and Ratho on the west. The parish chiefly occupies the hollow of a beautiful and highly cultivated valley, which stretches westward from the outskirts of Edinburgh. The land, which was once marshy, is now the richest in Mid-Lothian, and it is well enclosed with plantations, especially on the gentle eminences to the north,

where, of late, a number of gentlemen's seats have been erected adjacent to the road from Edinburgh. The village of Corstorphine is among the best in the county. It lies on the road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, about four miles from the former. The air is here pure and salubrious, and the situation is fully warmer and better sheltered than any in the shire. At one time it was much larger in size, various streets having been taken away, and their sites converted into gardens. In those days it was a summer resort of the families of metropolitan tradesmen, who came hither for the benefit of country lodgings, and a mineral well in the neighbourhood. Balls and other amusements were then common in the place, which wore an appearance of great gaiety. All this is now gone, and Corstorphine has suffered by the emigration of valetudinarians—real and imaginary—to more fashionable and more modern watering-places. The village, in those olden times, was celebrated for the excellence of a peculiar preparation of cream, which was brought for sale to the city on horses' backs. Such an article has likewise long since disappeared. The name of Corstorphine is generally deduced from *Cors* or *Cross-Torfin*,—the cross of Torfin; but where such a cross was erected, or who Torfin was, no one can now explain. In the twelfth century, the manor of Corstorphine had a chapel subordinate to the church of St. Cuthbert. The district remained a chaplainry during the reign of Alexander II., after which, as appears by the chartulary of Holyrood, it was disjoined from St. Cuthberts, and erected into a separate parish, by the archbishop of St. Andrews. As the chapel declined, another ecclesiastical establishment arose. In the year 1429, Sir John Forrester of Corstorphine, Lord High Chamberlain of Scotland, under James I., erected a chapel in the church-yard, which he dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and, in a short time, constituted it a collegiate church, with a variety of functionaries, among whom were a provost, five prebendaries, and two singing boys. This church was built in the form of a Jerusalem cross, of solid architecture, and having been spared at the Reformation, it has remained in good condition since that time, and was recently much improved in the interior. Till the Reformation, the church belonged to the monks of Holyrood, and it seems that one of the five prebends did duty in a subordinate

chapel at Gogyr or Gogar, then a sort of parish church to a small district now united to Corstorphine. It is understood that the remaining prebends did duty at similar subordinate chapels at Cramond, Hatton, Dalmahoy, and Collington. The collegiate church of Corstorphine had then a superiority over, and a right to draw tithes from many lands in the neighbourhood. While it remained inviolate, it was one of the best endowed establishments of the kind in this part of Scotland. Besides the functionaries appointed by the founder, it had chaplains, who were supported by endowments of a private nature, each of whom had the charge of a particular altar in the sacred building. One of the saints, who was honoured with an altar in this way, was St. Ninian. The church has all the appearance of having been a favourite establishment of the Foresters, then an important family in this part of Mid-Lothian. All over the building, till this day, their arms are blazoned in stone, and, within decorated niches, their effigies, in exquisite sculpture, are still extant. Curious as it may seem, these and other memorials of a past age are still very entire, and from their variety are worthy of a visit. In former times, when the establishment was in all its glory, the country immediately round about, and especially to the east, south, and west, lay quite in the condition of a wilderness. A dismal unsafe morass spread itself in every direction, and the road to and from the metropolis, which is now as good as in the kingdom, was little better than a perpetual quagmire, winding its uncertain way through brakes and forests of shrubs. The repairing of such a road was not in accordance with the spirit of the age. It is exceedingly probable, that some neighbouring personages drove a profitable trade in waylaying passengers while toiling through the obscure paths, and who would have rebelled against any signs of improvement. In this state of things, the church of Corstorphine was made to serve the purposes of a *light-house* to passengers. Its munificent patrons endowed a shrine in the east end of the edifice with a *lamp*, which, it was ordained, should be kept continually burning from sunset to sun rise, for the double purpose of illuminating the altar of St. John, and of acting as a safe guide to the unwary traveller. For about two hundred years the kindly lamp of the Baptist was, therefore, regularly lighted up at sun-

down, in the eastern gable of this venerable fabric. Tradition is silent regarding the precise period of its extinction; but we are perfectly warranted in supposing that its light was *put out* at the period of the Reformation. It is likely that the office of guardian of the lamp was committed to some ancient lay brother; and if such were the case, how painful must have been his feelings on seeing the object of his attention rudely destroyed, or when he was obliged for the first time to forbear the antiquated duty of lighting it up. We are soothed under the relation of this catastrophe, by the consideration that the endowment for the support of the lamp was not abused, as was too often the case in these unruly times. The endowment consisted of an acre of very fine meadow land, lying on the bank of the Water of Leith, to the west of Coltbridge. At the Reformation, this slip of ground was suffered to remain untucked-in by neighbouring landholders; and was conferred as a glebe on the schoolmaster of the parish. To this day it is the property of this useful functionary. It has still the designation of the *Lamp acre*, and its produce, from having illuminated the shrine of St. John, is now more serviceably directed to light up the lamp of education and useful knowledge.—Population in 1821, 1321.

CORTACHY, a parish incorporating that of *Clova*, in the north-western and mountainous part of Forfarshire, lying on the north bank of the Prosen, and the south bank of the South Esk. The district is wild and pastoral.—Population in 1821, 990.

CORYVRECKAN, (GULF OF) a dangerous sea passage of a mile in breadth betwixt the south end of Scarba and the north point of Jura, on the west coast of Argyleshire. Near the Scarba side, the sea appears to be in almost continual tumult. The leading cause of the turbulence of the water is the narrowness of the passage, by which the tide has to flow in and out, to and from the Sound of Jura. To this must be added a pyramidal rock, rising with a rapid acclivity from the bottom, which is about a hundred fathoms deep, to within fifteen of the surface. The course of the tide-stream is thus diverted, so as to assume numerous intricate directions, while a counter-current being also produced, chiefly on the Scarba side, the return of this into the main stream produces these gyrations, resembling the wells of Swinna and Stroma, which

romance has magnified into a whirlpool capable of swallowing up ships. It is only when agitated by high tides and violent winds that the place assumes that frightful character so opposed to the security of vessels. In general, however, the vicinity is carefully eschewed by boats and small craft.

**COTTS LOCH**, a small lake about a mile inland from Spey Bay, Morayshire, parish of St. Andrews, Lhanbryd. It is supplied by two small rivulets and issues into the Lossie.

**COULL**, a parish in Marr, Aberdeenshire, lying at the head of Strathcromar, and separated from the Dee on the south by Aboyue. It is a finely sheltered tract of land of a triangular shape, and generally fertile. The adjacent hills are bleak and pastoral. The ruins of the very ancient castle of Coull are distinguishable. The place is about thirty miles from Aberdeen.—Population in 1821, 701.

**COULTER LOCH**, a lake in Stirlingshire, parish of St. Ninians, distant about six or seven miles from Stirling, towards the south. It abounds with eels and perches. The land round it is moorish. It is reported by tradition that about fifty years since, by some convulsion of nature, a stone weighing a ton in weight was thrown from its bottom to the distance of several yards on its banks.

**COURTIN ISLES**, two small islets lying betwixt Raasay and Ross-shire.

**COVE**, a village on the sea-coast of Kincardineshire, lying south of Nigg Bay, at the head of a small bay called Cove Harbour.

**COVINGTON**, a parish in the upper part of Lanarkshire, having Carmichael on the south-west and Pettinain on the north-west. In the south-east quarter stands the high hill of Tinto. The parish is partly hilly and pastoral, and partly meadow land and agricultural. The little village of Covington lies on the right of the road from Biggar to Lanark. It has of late years been in a great measure rebuilt. Originally, part of this parish constituted the now abrogated parish of Thankerton.—Population in 1821, 526.

**COWAL**, a peninsular district in the south-east quarter of Argyleshire, containing six parishes. It partakes of the common character of Argyleshire, being hilly and mostly pastoral. It is cut up by some long arms of the sea, and by the long fresh water lake called Loch Eck.

**COWCADDENS**, a village suburban to Glasgow, on the road to Port-Dundas.

**COWIE**, a river in Kincardineshire, rising in the high grounds at the centre of the shire, and falling into the sea to the north of Stonehaven, after a course of about ten miles.

**COYLSTON**, a parish near the west border of the district of Kyle, Ayrshire, lying to the east of Ayr, and bounded on the south-west by Dalrymple. It extends from the banks of the Doon to the Water of Ayr; it is seven miles long and two broad. It has three small lakes. The surface is flat and arable, and it abounds with coal, lime, and marle. The parish derives its name from the village where the church stands, and it is stated by tradition that the village obtained its appellation from a King Coyle, who is said to have been killed in battle in the neighbourhood and buried at the church. The house of Coylesfield, which is nearly five miles north of Coylston, is also claimed by tradition as the scene of the valorous death of "Old King Coul," or, as he is termed in Scottish poetry, "Auld King Coyl," and a large stone is still venerated as the monument of this chieftain. The village and church stand on a rivulet called the Coyle, which falls into the Ayr. The word Coyle or Kyle, in Gaelic, signifies a wood, hence the name Caledonia, which is merely a latinization of the epithet which the Romans must have found conferred upon the country by the savages who inhabited its woody recesses. Coilus, or Coil, being a fabulous personage, or at least unacknowledged in authentic history, it is probable that Coylston, Coylesfield, Kyle, and Caledonia, are all alike derived from words applicable to the early sylvan character of the country.—Population in 1821, 1397.

**CRAIG**, a parish in Forfarshire, occupying the peninsular corner of land between the sea on the east coast and the basin of Montrose on the north. It is about six miles in length by two and a half in breadth. The islet called Inch Brayock in the neck of water communicating from the basin to the sea belongs to the parish. It is generally arable, and abounds with limestone.—Population in 1821, 1545.

**CRAIG-ENDIVE**, a small island lying in the Sound of Jura, between Jura and Knapdale.

**CRAIG-GAG-POINT**, a headland on the north shore of the Moray Firth, Sutherlandshire, eight miles south-west from the Ord of Caithness.



**CRAIGIE**, a parish in the district of Kyle, Ayrshire, in that part of the country which lies betwixt the Ayr and Irvine Waters. It is seven miles in length by one and a quarter in breadth. The eminences are green and pastoral, and the low grounds are fertile, arable, and well enclosed. It possesses several extensive lime-works. A part of the suppressed parish of Barnwell belongs to this parish. Before the Reformation, the church belonged to the monks of Paisley.—Population in 1821, 803.

**CRAIGIE-BARNS**, a conspicuous hill near Dunkeld, in Perthshire, from which a very extensive prospect is obtained.

**CRAIG-LEITH**, a small islet at the mouth of the Firth of Forth, near North Berwick, to which it belongs.

**CRAIG-LEITH**, a very extensive quarry of freestone, situated about two miles west from Edinburgh, on the road to Queensferry. It produces exceedingly fine cream-coloured stone, and has yielded blocks for building a very considerable part of the metropolis. This quarry is at length fashioned into an immense and profound amphitheatre, which many visit as a *sight*. Several fossil trees have been found in the course of the work.

**CRAIG-LOCKHART**, a beautifully wooded eminence a short way west of Morningside, in a south-westerly direction from Edinburgh, which slopes gently to the east, and is precipitous on its western side. On the slope, amidst some fine old wood, stands the ancient mansion of Craig-house.

**CRAIGLUSH, (LOCH)** a small lake, parish of Caputh, Perthshire, from which rises the Lunan Water.

**CRAIGNISH**, a parish lying on the west coast of Argyleshire, opposite Scarba and the Gulf of Coryvreckan. It is seven miles in length by two in breadth. The surface is flat, but bleak, and not very productive. Part of the ground is rendered a peninsula, (the extreme point of which is called Craignish Point,) by the indentation of Craignish Loch, an arm of the sea. Within and without the Loch, lie at least twenty islands, with many islets and rocks. Macfadgen, Rustantræ, Resave, Garvrisa, and Baisker are the principal. They are beautiful little islands; beautiful from the brilliancy of their situation, from the intricate and picturesque arrangements of their cliffs

and shores, and from their ancient solitary trees, perched above the rocks, or high on their summits, or stuck in some fissure of a cliff, and hanging down their knotted and bending branches into the sea. In a fine summer evening, their labyrinths form a little watery paradise. The circumstance of trees, and these oaks too, being found on this exposed coast, where every shrub is blasted by cold moist winds, has caused the surprise of every topographer. Though abounding in much splendid and romantic lake-scenery, this loch, from being not among the number of those usually visited by the tourists, is little heard of.—Population in 1821, 901.

**CRAIG-PHADRIC**, a conspicuous rugged mountain, romantic and wooded, in the neighbourhood of Inverness, elevated 1150 feet from its base, on the top of which is the ruin of a magnificent vitrified fort, partly overgrown with vegetable mould. Of these vitrified forts there are various specimens remaining in different counties, and it is now ascertained, that buildings found in this state of concretion, have been made so by the application of ardent heat on both sides of the walls after they were reared. The vitrification has the appearance of dark coarse glass cinders, fastened among the layers of stones, which are partly fused. Quarries yielding fusing materials are generally found in their neighbourhood.

**CRAIL**, a parish occupying that point of Fife, commonly called its *East Neuk*, or corner; extending six miles in length from *Fife Ness*, its prominent headland. The country is flat, meagre in its productive character, and destitute of interest.

**CRAIL**, the parish town, and a royal burgh, lies four miles east of Anstruther, two from the above Ness, ten south-east of St. Andrews, and thirty north-east of Kinghorn. It is said to have been a town of note as early as the ninth century. David I. had a palace here, now entirely demolished, except a fragment of wall which helps to enclose a garden. It once possessed a very eminent and richly endowed priory, and a collegiate church, with a provost, sacrist, and several prebendaries. The priory was suppressed before the Reformation, and the church was similarly reduced in its establishment on that event. The spoil of the endowments was shared by the Lindsays and the

burgh. Its revenues must have done these parties much good; for they were very extensive. Among other objects of their institution, it appears that they supported no fewer than eight altars in the church. It was in this place of worship, on Sunday, May 19, 1559, that the mob, inflamed by the preaching of Knox, began the work of demolishing the monuments of idolatry in Fife, as their brethren had done at Perth a few days before. Having finished their operations here, they followed their zealous leader to St. Andrews, where they assisted in levelling its beautiful and superb cathedral to the ground. Archbishop Sharpe was, at one time, minister of the kirk of Crail. Like many other places on this side of the island, Crail suffered severely in trade by the Union. Many of its houses are of that massive and antique description which indicate past splendour. The principal street is spacious and regular; but in the utter dulness and decay of the town, it is constantly littered with all kinds of filth and rubbish, and, in many places, covered with rank grass and weeds. With great capabilities as a port, the harbour is small and incommodious, and at present possesses no trade. Fortunately for the inhabitants, coal is plentiful in the neighbourhood. Altogether, Crail presents a very perfect specimen of the decayed old burghs of Scotland, which are by no chance ever heard of, except when brought into notice by topographical works like the present, or by the newspaper details of an election, and whose only employment seems to be the discussion of the paltry politics of the place, or the more substantial negotiation of the return of a member of parliament. As a royal burgh, in virtue of charters from Robert Bruce, it is governed by three bailies, a treasurer, and from eleven to fifteen councillors. It has seven incorporated trades, and, in conjunction with Kilrenny, the two Anstruthers, and Pittenweem, sends a member to parliament. The only association in the town is a golfing club, which was begun in 1760; the members of which pursue their delightful recreation on the adjacent links. Besides the parish kirk there is a dissenting meeting-house.—Population of the burgh and parish in 1821, 1854.

CRAILING, a parish in Roxburghshire, lying on both sides of the Tiviot, of a circular form, and nearly four miles in diameter; hav-

ing Roxburgh on the north, Eckford on the east, Jedburgh on the south and Ancrum on the west. Oxnam Water runs into the Tiviot on its south bank in this parish. The country here is rich and exceedingly beautiful. The low and rising grounds are highly cultivated and enclosed, and in some places well wooded. The uplands are excellent pasture land. The parish is the lowest, the warmest, and the most fertile part of Tiviotdale. The village of Crailing lies seven miles south from Kelso, and thirteen east of Hawick.—The manse and benefice of the clergyman are among the best in Scotland. The parish comprehends the suppressed parish of Nisbet, which was that part on the north of the Tiviot. The origin of the word Crailing is supposed to signify the *brisk pool*, and may have been given from the ebullition of the mountain stream of Oxnam Water. In the days of David I., the parish of Crailing itself was divided into the two parochial districts of Upper Crailing and Crailing. The whole belonged to the monastery at Jedburgh.—Population in 1821, 748.

CRAKENISH POINT, a small headland on the south side of Loch Eynat, west coast of Sky.

CRAMOND, a parish of which the greater part is in the county of Edinburgh, and the remainder in Linlithgowshire, lying on the south shore of the Firth of Forth; bounded on the west by Dalmeny and Kirkliston, on the south by Corstorphine and St. Cuthbert's (or the West Kirk of Edinburgh). The western part of it is intersected by the river Almond, which falls into the sea at a creek, on the east side of which, on a declining bank, lies the small village of Cramond. The parish is either altogether agricultural and highly productive, or laid out in plantations and meadow pastures. The celebrated Law of Lauriston was a native of this parish, and his patrimonial residence is still standing, though altered greatly for the better in appearance and accommodation. Some stake-net fisheries are now instituted on the sands, a little way below the village. There might be a most delightful walk for foot passengers, betwixt this place and Leith. At present the walls of the various proprietors almost meet the water, and passengers are occasionally overtaken by the tides. The village of Cramond is known to have been an important Roman station. On the oppo-

site bank of the creek of the Almond, on a craggy eminence, was placed a fortification, and from that circumstance the name is derived,—*Car-Almond*, which is simply “the Castle on the Almond.” Within the parish of Cramond, on one of the slopes of Corstorphine Hill, lie the mansion-house and lands of Craigcrook. These were mortified as an eleemosynary endowment by their proprietor, John Strachan, Esq. in 1720. The then annual revenue was only L.300, which is now greatly increased. The amount is dedicated to the payment of annual sums of about L.8 each, to a great number of poor old men, women, and orphans in the city of Edinburgh. It is one of the largest endowments of the kind in Scotland. The eminently distinguished critic, Francis Jeffrey, Esq., has been many years tenant of the mansion. The ecclesiastical history of Cramond parish is worth noticing. When David I. was studious to introduce English Barons into Scotland, he granted one half of the manor of Cramond, with the church, to Robert Avenel, who afterwards transferred both to the bishop of Dunkeld. Nether-Cramond, where stood the church, was then called Bishop’s Cramond; while the other half of the parish, which long remained with the crown, was called King’s Cramond. The bishops of Dunkeld occasionally resided at Nether Cramond, and in 1210 one of them died here, and was buried in the monastery of Inchcolm, to which he had granted twenty shillings a-year from the church of Cramond. Till the Reformation, the parish was therefore a mensal cure of the bishops, who served it by a vicar. In the church of Cramond, there were two altars, one of which was consecrated to Columba, the patron saint of Dunkeld; and the other was dedicated to the Virgin. After the Reformation the endowments for the support of their chaplains were acquired by the first Earl of Haddington, and the property of the bishops was iniquitously procured by means of a very long lease from Bishop Rollock by Sir James Elphinston, afterwards Lord Balmerino.—Population in 1821, 1804.

**CRAMOND-BRIDGE**, a village in the parish of Cramond, lying on the Almond river, rather more than five miles from Edinburgh, and supported chiefly by the Iron-works there established. The river is here crossed by a very fine stone bridge, connected with the road from Edinburgh to South Queensferry.

**CRANSHAW**, a wild pastoral hilly parish, in the northern part of Berwickshire, lying among the Lammermoor hills, and consisting of two distinct pieces of country, separated by a part of the parish of Longformacus. The kirk stands in the most northerly part, in a vale through which the river Whittadder winds its course. To the north-west of the kirk stands the castle of Cranshaws, once the hold of a kinsman of the Douglasses, and one of a chain of towers built to defend this part of the country. It is the only one which is not in ruins, and seems to be the only house in Lammermoor which answers to the description of Ravenswood in the author of Waverley’s beautiful tragic tale. It belongs to Mr. Watson of Saughton, and being kept in repair, it is occasionally used as shooting quarters.—Population in 1821, 156.

**CRANSTON**, a parish on the eastern side of the county of Edinburgh, intersected by the river Tyne, having Dalkeith and Newbottle on the north and west, and Crichton on the south; extending five miles in length by three in breadth, but very narrow in the middle. The land is high and undulating, but is well cultivated and enclosed, and abounds in beautiful plantations. A very fine Gothic church of white freestone has recently been erected on the south face of the hill, to the south of the town of Dalkeith. In early times the district was divided into the two manors of New-Cranston and Cranston-Ridel, the name of the latter being derived from one Hugh Ridel, who became its possessor. This Hugh it seems afterwards gave the church and its tithes to the monks of Kelso, in consideration of their praying for ever for the soul of King David I. The same monks acquired in the same manner the lands of Preston. From the Riddels the lands passed to the family of Macgills, who were raised to the dignity of peers under the title of Viscounts Oxenford. They afterwards passed into the family of Dalrymple. At the village and on the manor of Cousland, stood a chapel, which is understood to have been dedicated to St. Bartholomew, as some land near it retains the name of Bartholomew’s Firlot. There was another chapel at Cranston, which belonged to the monks of Dunfermline. At the Reformation the whole merged into one parochial ecclesiastical establishment. The parish now possesses the three small villages of Cranston, Cons-



land, and Preston.—Population in 1821, 954.

**CRATHY**, an extensive mountainous parish in the heart of Marr, Aberdeenshire, incorporating the suppressed parish of Brae-Mar. Jointly they compose a territory forty miles in length by twenty in breadth, lying about fifty miles from the sea. The grounds lie high, and are composed of ranges of bleak pastoral hills, thinly inhabited, with a little cultivation in the valleys, and especially on the banks of the Dee, which intersects the district. One of the great military roads pursues its course through this wild region, nearly along the course of the Dee. The remains of ancient castles are extant here and there. Slate abounds. Castletown of Brae-Mar lies on the military road towards the head of the parish.—Population in 1821, 1897.

**CRAWFORD**, a parish occupying the southern corner of the county of Lanark, eighteen miles in length by fifteen in breadth. This is among the wildest and most unproductive parishes in what is called the South Highlands. It is nearly altogether hilly, pastoral, and moorish. Its only value lies in its mineral wealth. It has lead mines, which are the greatest in the world. See **LEAD HILLS**. The Powtrail, the Elvan, the Dear, the Glengonar, and other minor parental tributaries of the Clyde, water its lower grounds. The village of Crawford is composed of cottages built in a wide straggling manner, each being provided with a small piece of ground. It lies eighteen miles south from Lesmahago. A portion of the parish, on the north-west, was held during the reign of Malcolm IV. by John, the stepson of Baldwin de Bigger; and from him it was called Crawford-John, and formed the parish of that name. The more extensive part, forming the parish of Crawford, was held during the reign of William the Lion, by William de Lindsay, and his successors held it for several centuries, from which circumstance it came to be called Crawford-Lindsay. The family of Lindsay was ennobled in 1399, under the title of Earls of Crawford. David de Lindsay, the fourth Earl, lost the domain in 1488, for having been a supporter of James III. in opposition to the faction which caused the overthrow and death of that monarch. It was then bestowed on Archibald Earl of Angus, and from his family name it afterwards came to be called Crawford-Douglas. The

word Crawford is by no means of Anglo-Saxon origin. It is derived from the British compound *Craw-fordd*, signifying the passage, or the road of blood, an appellation which may have arisen from some bloody contest, between the people of the country and their Roman invaders. This is the more probable, as the ancient castle and church of Crawford stood on a part of the Clyde, where the great Roman road crossed the river by a ford. Prior to the Reformation, the monks of Newbotle, by grants from the Lindsays, possessed considerable privileges of free-forest and right of property in the parish of Crawford.—Population in 1821, 1914.

**CRAWFORD-JOHN**, a parish in the upper part of Clydesdale, Lanarkshire, contiguous to the foregoing parish, of which, as above noticed, it was once a part. It extends about fifteen miles in length, is in general six in breadth, and lies on the banks of Duneaton Water. It is a hilly pastoral district, with a little cultivation in the low grounds, and in some places is beginning to be beautified by plantations.—Population in 1821, 971.

**CRAWFURDSDIKES**. See **GREENOCK**,

**CRAWICK**, a tributary rivulet of the Nith, in the north-western part of Dumfriesshire, which rises in the high grounds dividing the county from Lanarkshire, and flowing in a southerly direction between Sanquhar and Kirkconnel parishes, falls into the Nith at Sanquhar Manse. In the lower part of its course, its banks are beautifully wooded.

**CREE**, a river serving as the boundary betwixt the stewartry of Kirkcudbright and Wigtonshire, throughout their whole length from north to south. The sources of this stream are found in Carrick, in Ayrshire, and in various little lakes on the verge of that county, in different directions. At the head of Wigtonshire it falls into *Loch Cree*, which is merely the river expanded into the character of a lake for about three miles in length; from thence it renews its course as a stream, passing Newton Stewart on the east, and falling into a creek at the head of Wigton Bay. The latter part of its course is beautiful. For several miles up, it is navigable for small vessels. Smelts are found in its waters.

**CREETOWN**, a village standing on the east side of the creek of the above river Cree, at the head of Wigton Bay, in the parish of Kirkmabreck, stewartry of Kirkcudbright, seven and a half miles south-east of Newton-

Stewart, and eleven west of Gatehouse. It is a sea-side village of no interest. The view of the opposite peninsula, on which lies the town of Wigton, is very pleasing. In the neighbourhood there are several ornamental gentlemen's seats.

CRERAN, (LOCH) a salt water lake, or small arm of the sea, stretching out from Loch Linnhe into Appin, Argyleshire.

CRICHTON, a parish in the eastern part of the county of Edinburgh, having Cranston on the north and Borthwick on the west. The country hereabouts is hilly, or rather undulating, being the semi-upland part of Mid-Lothian, towards the south. The low grounds and braes are all arable, and very little remains uncultivated. There are also a variety of plantations. The village of Crichton lies near the road to Coldstream by Soutra Hill, at the distance of eleven miles south-east of the metropolis. It is almost contiguous with the long road-side village of Path-head. The kirk of Crichton stands apart from the village or any inhabited place, on a brae overhanging the Tyne, which is here a mere rivulet. At a little distance stands the manse, in a pleasant situation. Crichton Kirk has witnessed the performance of public worship according to the usage of three different establishments. It is a plain Gothic cruciform edifice, (*mutated* in the chancel,) which was founded in 1449, as a collegiate church, by Sir William Crichton, Chancellor of Scotland, with a provision for a provost, nine prebendaries, and two singing boys, out of the rents of Crichton and Locherwart. It is now very neatly fitted up in a modern taste, with pews and seats, and is among the cleanliest country kirks in Scotland. Along the descending bank on which it stands, at the distance of half a mile to the south, stand the venerable and imposing ruins of Crichton Castle. Two miles further on is Borthwick Castle, already noticed. Crichton Castle is a square massive building, with a court in the centre. It appears to be composed of parts built in different ages, yet the whole is upon a systematic plan. On the outside, defence has necessarily been more considered than elegance; it is in the interior of the quadrangle that taste has been chiefly exercised. The walls exhibit the finest carving in stone cut in facets, or square protuberances, and the principal staircase, now dreadfully broken down, is likewise covered with

elaborate and curious work. Some of the rooms are still in a great measure entire, but rather in the general outline than the details, the Scottish spirit of destructiveness having, in this retired part of the country, wreaked itself out with unrestrained licence on every thing susceptible of damage. Every thing beautiful within reach has been dashed in pieces; the lower chambers are occupied as byres for cattle, and the bottom of the court is used as a convenient pen for "lazy steers." Very little attention could have kept the house in entire preservation. It was the patrimonial residence of the same distinguished man who founded the church. On his forfeiture, it was granted to Sir James Ramsay of Balmain, a youthful favourite of James III., from whom it afterwards passed by forfeiture to Patrick Hepburn, Lord Hales, ancestor of the celebrated Earl of Bothwell, who spent here a great part of his time, while engaged in those dark enterprises which have so effectually blasted his reputation, and so nearly affected that of Queen Mary. On the forfeiture of this last nobleman in 1567, Crichton became the property of the crown, by which, however, it was granted nine years afterwards to Stewart, Earl of Bothwell, so noted for his conspiracies. Since the forfeiture of that strange person, it has passed through the hands of almost a dozen proprietors, from one of whom Hepburn of Humble, a gentleman of the neighbourhood, who acquired it about the period of the civil wars, it has derived the designation by which it is generally known among the common people of the district—*Humble's Wals*. At the east side at the bottom of the edifice is the large dungeon or *massie more*. Apart from the castle, on the south, at a short distance, is the roofless ruin of a house which may have been a stable to the castle, or some other office.—Population in 1821, 1195.

CRICHUP, a rivulet in Dumfries-shire, in the parish of Closeburn.

CRIECH, a small parish in the north-east part of Fife, separated from the firth of Tay by the intervening parishes of Flisk and Balmerino, with Kilmarny on the east. The land is here of inferior quality, and the district is only distinguished for having been the birth-place of the Rev. John Sage, the first of the post-revolution bishops, in the Scottish episcopal communion, and the author of that very

remarkable production,—the Fundamental Charter of Presbytery. He was one of the clergymen of Glasgow who were turned out by the revolution settlement; after which period he underwent such a variety of misfortunes, from being an object of dislike to the government, that he may be described as being all but a “martyr.” If estimated by his learning, his industry, his great talents, his constancy, and his zeal, it will be acknowledged that few such men have adorned the history of much more opulent and extensive churches. After receiving much friendly aid from the family of Sir William Bruce of Kinross-shire, and that of a Mr. Christie, he was suffered to die unmolested at Edinburgh, in 1711.—Population in 1821, 394.

**CRIECH**, an extensive Highland parish in Sutherlandshire, stretching along the southern boundary of the county, where the river Ockel divides it from Ross-shire, from Dornoch to Assint. In breadth it varies from two to ten miles or upwards, and in length, it extends across the island, at least forty miles. It possesses a great number of small lakes, and has several small streams. Altogether it is a hilly pastoral district, almost entirely devoted to the feeding of sheep and cattle. It has likewise some natural wood, and is not destitute of monuments of savage strife and slaughter. The parish church lies on the north shore of the firth of Dornoch.—Population in 1821, 2354.

**CRIEFF**, a parish in Strathearn, Perthshire, having Monzie on the north, separated from Comrie on the west by Monivaird, and having Muthil on the south. It lies on the north bank of the Earn; and consists partly of Highlands and partly of Lowlands. The upper part is joined ecclesiastically to Monzie. The low grounds are beautifully cultivated, planted, and enclosed. The Shaggie, the Peffray, and the Turret, are its minor streams, and they all afford excellent fishing. The last is rendered classic by the pen of Burns.

**CRIEFF**, the capital of the above parish, in point of situation, is one of the most delightful places in Scotland, and stands eighteen miles west from Perth, twenty-one north from Stirling, and six and a half east from Comrie. It occupies the face of a gentle acclivity, rising up from the north bank of the Earn, from which its market-place is distant about a mile.

It lies at the mouth of an important pass into the Highlands of Perthshire, with a wild mountainous region on the one side, and rich soft vales on the other. It possesses a jail with a spire and town clock, a church, and elegant assembly-room. The trade carried on is the weaving of thin linens and cottons. It was formerly the scene of a prodigious annual fair, at which the Highlanders attended with sometimes no fewer than thirty thousand head of their black cattle, which were bought by Lowland and English dealers. This traffic has been since chiefly transferred to Falkirk; but the place has still two annual fairs, and a market on Thursday. Crieff is now a thriving and increasing town, its prosperity being unmarred by the curse of burgh politics. A popularly elected committee of its inhabitants manage its public affairs. It derives no small profit from its being a favourable summer retreat for invalids and others, who are attracted by the beauty and salubrity of the place. The town has a news-room, and a handsome building for a mason lodge. In and about Crieff are a number of distilleries, breweries, tanneries, and dye-works. Besides the parish church, there are several meeting-houses of different presbyterian dissenters and a Roman Catholic chapel.—Population in 1821, 4216.

**CRIMOND**, a parish lying on the coast of Buchan, Aberdeenshire, between Peterhead and Fraserburgh, with a front to the German Ocean, of three miles in breadth, and declining away to a point inland, at the distance of five and a half miles. The surface is undulating, and mostly arable; but the soil is poor, and the district has its full proportion of moor, moss, and unproductive sandy downs. In it is the small loch of Strathbeg, the church is in the centre of the parish, ten miles north-west of Peterhead.—Population in 1821, 900.

**CRINAN, (LOCH)** a small arm of the sea, on the west coast of Argyleshire, jutting in eastward from the head of the Sound of Jura, from whence a navigable channel has been cut, called the Crinan Canal, across Knapdale, to a similar arm of Loch Fyne, called Loch Gilp.

**CROE**, a small river running into Loch Duich, parish of Kintail, Ross-shire, and giving a name to a district.

**CROMAR**, the lower part of the extensive district of Marr, Aberdeenshire, comprehending the parishes of Coul, Tarland and



Migvie, of Logie-Coldstone and part of Tulloch.

CROMARTY, a small county in the north of Scotland, the exact boundaries and dimensions of which are extremely ambiguous. It is so mixed up with Ross-shire, that there can hardly be a literary separation of the two, as there should certainly not be a political. The greater part of it lies in the Black Isle, or that peninsula which is bounded by the Cromarty Firth on the north, and the Moray Firth on the east and south. The length of this compact district is sixteen miles, with an average breadth of between six and seven. It does not, however, all belong to Cromarty, a piece of Ross-shire being thrust into the middle of it, while a small portion of Nairn lies on its western side. The other portions of the county are nine in number, which are scattered about Ross-shire in little bits, far apart from each other: four out of these lie like stepping-stones across the county, from the head of the Black Isle to Little Loch Broom on the west coast. The whole of these districts were, at one time, the property of Sir James Mackenzie, who, about the end of the seventeenth century, had them erected into an independent county, to suit his own convenience in a variety of ways. Black Isle has been already partly described under the article ARDMEANACH. Throughout nearly its whole length, it is intersected by the range of Mulbuoy hills, which are of a bleakish nature, and from thence the land declines into low grounds on the shores of the firths. It is computed that the superficies of land in Cromartyshire amounts altogether to 344 square miles, or 220,586 English acres. Within the county there is only one entire parish. Originally, and not long since, the district was very moorish; but in recent times, agricultural improvements have been instituted on an extensive scale. The air and climate are drier than in the more northerly and westerly parts of the Highlands, and in general the crops are earlier. The farms have unfortunately been hitherto of the small kind, and such a practice is only beginning to be remedied. Plantations are in the course of introduction. Freestone and granite are the only minerals worthy of notice. The fisheries on the coast are the best sources of the public wealth and support. By the latest county roll the shire has nineteen freeholders, who, alternately with those of the small

county of Nairn, elect a member of parliament. The district is comprehended in the sheriffdom of Ross-shire, and a sheriff-substitute holds monthly courts at the town of Cromarty. Cromarty gave the title of Earl to a branch of the Mackenzies of Seaforth. The family came into royal favour in the reigns of James VI., Charles I. and II., and after having been raised to a baronetcy, was, in the reign of James II., elevated to the viscounty of Tarbet. Lord Tarbet was created Earl of Cromarty in the reign of Queen Anne, in the year 1702, but the title was attained in the person of George, the third Earl, on account of his having engaged himself with 400 of his men in the rebellion of 1745. He was surprised and defeated by the Earl of Sutherland's militia, near Dunrobin Castle, on the day before the battle of Culloden, and being sent to London, he was tried, and condemned to be executed, but by great intercession his life was spared, though his estate and honours were forfeited. At present the peerage is claimed by Sir Alexander Mackenzie of Tarbet, Bart.—Population included with Ross-shire.

CROMARTY, the chief parish in the above county, lying in its north-east corner; extending seven miles in length by from one to four in breadth; bounded by the parish of Resolis on the west. Along the south side of the parish, there is a beautiful verdant beach, extending from the eastern to the western extremity of the parish: the bulk of the arable land hangs over this beach in a sloping manner, and presents one uninterrupted corn field. Other parts of the parish are generally moorish.

CROMARTY, the capital of the above county and parish, is one of the neatest, cleanest, and prettiest towns of the size in Scotland. It lies upon a promontory jutting into the neck of the sea communicating from the Moray to the Cromarty Firth, and the ground being slightly elevated, it has the advantage of a dry as well as a pleasant situation. Most of the houses were whitewashed in 1826, owing to the generosity of a candidate for the representation of the county in parliament, who thus adorned the residences of all who were desirous of it; from which circumstance it may be said that the town came clearer out of the election than most others. The staple trade of Cromarty is the catching, curing, and exportation of herrings, and other fish. A very great body

of fishermen is engaged in catching, and the operation of gutting and salting is performed by women. The bustle created by these various employments is often very considerable. An excellent harbour and pier give easy access to the town. Vessels of 400 tons burden can come up to the quay, which was recently reared at the joint expense of government and the proprietor of the Cromarty estate. The shore is generally lined with boats, the pier with shipping, and the anchorage in the Firth is enlivened by northern traders and men-of-war. Should agriculture and manufactures accumulate a large population in the district, this port will become one of the wealthiest and best in the north of Scotland. A very respectable trade in the hempen or sackcloth line has been long carried on. Shipbuilding is now executed here. Cromarty is lucky in not being retarded by the manœuvres of a burghal magistracy, or distracted by local politics. Anciently it was a royal burgh, but was disfranchised by an act of the Scottish Privy Council, in consequence of an application from Sir John Urquhart, proprietor of the estate of Cromarty; and it is now a burgh of barony. The view from the hill of Cromarty is remarkably fine. An immense expanse of water, (the Cromarty Firth,) stretches far west among the mountains of Ross-shire, which in innumerable forms and tints bound the horizon. To the north, a shore, at first low, and covered with trees, houses, and cultivation, gradually rises before the eye, till it blends with the higher lands that surround the Firth of Tain. The narrow entrance between the two bluff wooded hills, called the Sutors, which almost meet and reflect each other's form, completes the delightful picture. There is a profound chasm, forming a natural bridge under the South Sutor, called Macfarquhar's Bed, besides a petrifying spring, called the Dripping Well, which strangers make a point of visiting. Near the North Sutor are seven sunk rocks, never seen except at the recess of spring tides; they are termed the Seven Kings' Sons, because, according to tradition, seven individuals who bore that relation to royalty were once shipwrecked, and drowned upon them, in coming home from France. There is a ferry of two miles in breadth across the firth. The town has a weekly market on Fridays, and an annual fair. Besides the parish church, there is a chapel of

ease, in which service is performed in Gaelic. —Population in 1821, 2649.

CROMARTY FIRTH, the arm of the sea above alluded to, which goes off the north-western side of the Moray Firth, by a narrow channel of a mile and a half in width, the shores of which are overhung by two hills amazinglylike each other in form, called respectively the North and South Sutor of Cromarty. The South Sutor is immediately contiguous to the town of Cromarty, and prettily wooded. the length of the strait is nearly two miles, after which the water expands into a spacious beautiful bay of an average length and breadth of six or seven miles. It afterwards degenerates into a frith of from one to two miles in length; thus serving as the boundary of the Black Isle on the north-west. For several miles up the bay, after passing the Sutors, there is very excellent anchoring ground, with this superior advantage, that so smooth and favourable is the state of the coast on both sides, that were a vessel driven from her cables, and cast ashore, little or no damage would ensue. Buchanan, in his history, calls it *Portus Solutis*. Such is the vast extent of sea-room in this bay, that almost the whole British navy might with the greatest safety ride within view of Cromarty. Accordingly, in all violent easterly storms, where no vessel can venture into any part of the east coast, from the Firth of Forth northwards, all vessels thus situated flock into this bay as a place of perfect safety.

CROMDALE, a parish lying nearly equally in the counties of Moray and Inverness, on the south-east side of the former, bounded by Knockando on the north, by Inveraven and Kirkmichael on the east, and by Abernethy on the south. There is a great confusion in its boundaries. In extent it may be twenty miles in length, and from eleven to twelve in breadth. There is only a very small proportion of the parish cultivated or fertile. With the exception of some fine meadows on the banks of the Spey, it is altogether heathy and hilly. That portion on which the church and manse are situated, is a fine level meadow or haugh, on the east bank of the Spey, of a semicircular form—and hence the name; on this ground was fought the battle of Cromdale, in 1690, betwixt a small remnant of the adherents of the house of Stewart, who kept in arms after the death of Dundee at Killcran-

ky, and the soldiers of King William, in which the latter were victorious. This encounter has been rendered famous by a song entitled "the Haughs of Cromdale," which, however, presents a lamentable confusion of historical events. Grantown, a village on the opposite side of the Spey, and Castle Grant in its neighbourhood, are in the parish.—Population in 1821, 2907.

CRONAY, an islet of a flat uninteresting nature, off the coast of Assint, west side of the county of Sutherland.

CROOK OF DEVON, a small village lying on the upper part of the river Devon, parish of Fossaway and Tulliebole, in Kinross-shire, where the river Devon, after running almost due east, takes a sudden turn or crook to the west. The village lies six miles west of Kinross.

CROSS ISLAND, a small island lying off the south point of the mainland of Shetland.

CROSS, a parish in the island of Sanday, one of the most northerly of the Orkney islands, to which the parish of Burness on the same island, and the parish of North Ronaldshay, comprising an island adjacent on the north, have been joined.—Population in 1821, 980.

CROSS-FORD, a small village in Fife, lying within one mile of Dunfermline on the road to Alloa.

CROSS-GATES, a village in the south-west part of Fife, at which the great north road is intersected by a road from Dunfermline to Kirkaldy. It has several annual fairs.

CROSSMICHAEL, a parish lying in the centre of the stewartry of Kirkcubright, betwixt the Urr water on the east, and the Dee water or Loch Ken on the west. It has Buittle and Kelton parishes on the south, and Parton on the north. Its surface is full of eminences, diversified with richly cultivated fields, plantations and green pastures. Two small lakes having an outlet to Dee water, furnish good perch and pike fishing. The patron saint of the church, prior to the Reformation, was saint Michael, and hence the name; though of the cross, there are neither remains nor traditions preserved. Up till the general annexation act, in 1587, the parish belonged to Sweetheart Abbey.—Population in 1821, 1299.

CROVIE, a small fishing village on the shore of Banff Bay, parish of Gamrie.

CROY, a parish lying in the counties of Nairn and Inverness, in that part of the country betwixt the river Nairn and the upper arm of the Moray Firth, having the parish of Ardersier on the north. It is of an irregular incomprehensible form, but extending altogether to about sixteen miles in length. It is intersected for about eight miles by the Nairn. The country is now beautifully wooded with plantations, and is arable for a considerable part. The high lands are still bleak and pastoral. The numerous and elegant properties of Kilravock, (pronounced *Kilbrauk*), Holme, and Cantray are in the parish. It incorporates the suppressed parish of *Dalcross*.—Population in 1821, 1538.

CRUACHAN, one of the largest and most conspicuous mountains of Argyleshire, situated in Lorn, with the base of its south end towards the head of Loch Awe. It rises to a height of 3390 feet, and is upwards of twenty miles in circumference. On the north-east it is steep and broken, and on the south side it inclines with a gentle slope. Approaching its summit by this side, the ascent is tedious, but not difficult, until near the top, when it divides into two mighty summits, presenting abrupt declivities. From the bold granite precipitous tops, some of the finest and most extensive mountainous views in Scotland can be obtained. The tourist looks down its red and furrowed sides into the upper part of Loch Etive, and over a magnificent group of mountains, as far as Appin and Glenco, and has opened upon his sight the whole of the continental Highlands from Rannoch as far as Ben Lawers and Ben Lomond, and beyond them to lands which only cease to be visible, because they at length blend with the sky. So marked also are their characters, so rocky and precipitous their summits, and so varied their forms, that this ocean of hills excels, in variety as in picturesque character, all other landscapes of mere mountains, excepting perhaps that from Ben Lair in Ross-shire. The view on the open country is also very inviting. While it looks down on the sinuosities of Loch Awe, and over the irregular lands of Lorn, bright with its numerous lakes, it displays all the splendid bay of Oban and the Linnhe Loch, with Jura, Isla, and all the other islands of the coast as far as Tiree and Coll, together with the rude mountains of Mull, and the faint blue hills of Rum and Skye. A considerable



part of the sides of Cruachan is covered with natural woods of birch and fir, as well as a variety of shrubs. Sea shells have been discovered at its very summit,—a significant testimony of the changes which have taken place in the limits of the waters, since the beginning of time.

**CRUDEN**, a parish lying on the east coast of Buchan, Aberdeenshire, extending from eight to nine miles along the shore, and reaching about seven inland. The ground, which inclines gently to the sea, is bare, but susceptible of being profitably cultivated. A large part of the surface is mossy on the northern boundary. Slaines Castle, the seat of the Earl of Errol, a large quadrangular edifice on a precipice overhanging the sea, is in the parish. At a place about a mile west of Slaines, was fought the very sanguinary and important battle between the Danes and the Scots, in the beginning of the eleventh century, by which the latter, being completely victorious, put an end to the Danish yoke in Scotland; though Canute, the unsuccessful hero, afterwards invaded, and became king of England. Malcolm II., the victorious king of the Scottish forces, generously buried the slain with great decorum, and built a chapel dedicated to St. Olaus, the tutelary patron of Denmark. The village afterwards reared near the place where the chapel was built, was called *Crojer Dane* or *Cruden*, which signifies Kill the Dane; and there is a tradition, that during the confusion of the battle, the Danish military chest was hid near that place, and has never been found. There are several small and poor fishing villages on the coast. At the small village of Cruden, there is an episcopal chapel, which is numerously attended.—Population in 1821, 2258.

**CRUGLETON**, a foreland at the head of Wigton Bay, on the estuary of the Cree Water.

**CULAG**, a rivulet in Assint, Sutherlandshire, running into the sea at Loch Inver, on the west coast.

**CULLEN**, (**LOCH**) a small lake at the centre of the isle of Lewis.

**CULLEN**, a parish in Banffshire, lying on the sea-coast opposite Cullen Bay, which it bounds for about one mile, and reaching inland two miles. It has Rathven on the west, Deskford on the south, and Fordyce on the east. The surface is undulating and fertile.

The only high hill is the Bin Hill, which is a pre-eminent land-mark in the district.

**CULLEN**, the capital of the above parish, lies on the main road from Banff to Fochabers, near the sea-shore, at the distance of 168 miles from Edinburgh, fourteen west by north from Banff, six west of Portsoy, thirteen north-east of Fochabers, and twenty-two east by north of Elgin. It is the second largest town in the county, and is a royal burgh. Till lately it consisted of three various and distinct towns; the New Town, a tolerably well built place near the sea, with a harbour—the Auld Town, more inland, and adjoining to the parks of Cullen House—and the Fish Town, a low village exclusively inhabited by fishermen. But the Auld Town is now destroyed for the extension of the park. In the neighbourhood of the town is an eminence called the Castle Hill, having been the site of an ancient fortress, in which, it is said, Elizabeth, wife of Robert Bruce, breathed her last. Cullen House, the seat of the Earl of Seafield, which lies imbedded in an umbrageous forest behind the town, is considered one of the most princely mansions in the north of Scotland, and contains a great variety of interesting and valuable pictures. The town itself, diminished as above, is a neat little place, situated on a commanding eminence over the sea. Its harbour is of little use. It enjoys a circle of genteel society, consisting of persons of moderate incomes, who are attracted by the cheap living. The Earl of Findlater is the chief proprietor of the domain. He is likewise hereditary provost of the burgh, in virtue of an ancient right. The acting magistrates are three bailies, with a treasurer, dean of guild, and thirteen councillors. The burgh joins with Elgin, Banff, Kintore, and Inverury, in sending a member to parliament. The town and district are exceedingly well supplied with fish, such as cod, skate, ling, and haddocks. The manufacture and bleaching of linen goods are now carried on with considerable success, and dried fish is exported to some extent. The town has a fair on the last Tuesday of September.—Population of the burgh and parish in 1821, 1452.

**CULLECUDDEN**.—See **KIRKMICHAEL** and **CULLECUDDEN**.

**CULLODEN**, a place in Inverness-shire, the scene of the last fatal battle fought betwixt the houses of Stewart and Hanover, April 16, 1746, in which the hopes of the for-

mer were for ever extinguished. The field of battle is a vast tract of table land, covered with heath, over which are scattered a few wretched cottages; it is situated about five miles east of the town of Inverness. A road, not the post one, traverses it longitudinally. To the south, on the further side of the river Nairn, is a range of hills; towards the north is the Moray Firth. The whole plain is as desolate and blasted in appearance as if it suffered under a curse. The spot of ground where the heat of the battle took place, is marked by a number of green trenches, or mounds, under which the slain were buried, and which are situated exactly five miles from Inverness. There are some graves on the way-side, nearer the town. Prince Charles lodged, the night before the battle, in Culloden House, the seat of the brother of Duncan Forbes, Lord President of the Court of Session, so celebrated for his activity in thwarting the measures of the house of Stewart. At this house, which is situated on the side of the moor, is shown the Prince's walking-cane, which he left behind him on going away. The house has been renewed since 1745, in a very elegant style, and contains some good pictures. Bullets and other relics are occasionally picked up, (or said to be so,) on Culloden Moor, and sold to the curious who visit the scene.

CULROSS, (pronounced *Cooross*,) a parish of about four miles square, situated on the north shore of the Firth of Forth, in what naturally seems to be the shire of Fife, but which in reality is the county of Perth, of which there is a patch here inserted between Clackmannan and Fifeshire. It is bounded on the west by Tulliallan, on the north-west by Clackmannan, on the north by Saline, and on the east by Torryburn. The land rises with a quick ascent from the sea to the top of a range of low hills, down the back of which it declines to a valley. This valley, through which flows the small stream called the Bluther, is the chief and best part of the parish. The grounds are now well cultivated and enclosed. In the northern part there is a quantity of wood. The district abounds in freestone, ironstone, and fine clay for potters, but its chief subterraneous product is coal, of which it has no fewer than twenty-seven strata, one of which is nine feet in thickness. Coal was dug here at a very early period, and, on that account, it appears to have been in former times

the principal place for the manufactory of sea salt. About the epoch of James the Sixth's accession to the throne of England, the coal works were in a very flourishing condition. They were then wrought a considerable way under the sea, or, at least, where the sea overflowed at full tide, and the coals were carried out to be shipped by an embanked or walled-in moat within the sea mark. There is a tradition, that James, on revisiting his native country, made an excursion into Fife, and resolving to take the diversion of hunting in the neighbourhood of Dunfermline, invited the company then attending him to dine along with him at "*a collier's house*," meaning the Abbey of Culross, then belonging to Sir George Bruce. Being conducted, by his own desire, to see the works below ground, he was led insensibly to the moat above mentioned, it being then high water; upon which, having ascended from the pit, and seeing himself, without any previous intimation, surrounded by the sea, he was seized with an immediate apprehension of some plot against his liberty or life, and hastily called out *treason, treason!* But Sir George assured him there was none, and that he had nothing to fear. Pointing to an elegant pinnace that was made fast to the moat, he desired to know whether his majesty would feel it most agreeable to be carried ashore in it, or to return by the subterraneous route. The king preferred the shortest way back, and was consequently borne ashore in the vessel, all the time expressing his admiration of what he had seen. After this the royal guest was sumptuously entertained at the Abbey. Some of the glasses are still preserved in the family of his host, and the room in which he was feasted still receives the name of the *King's Room*. It is recorded that this curious pit was totally destroyed in March 1625, on the night of James's death, by a violent storm, which, washing away the rampart around the moat, deluged the works with water so irreparably, that till this day they remain in a choked condition. Some of the stones of the rampart were afterwards sold for the purpose of repairing the old stone pier of Leith. The moat was nearly opposite the house of Castlehill. Whether from the above, or other causes, the coal of Culross is now little wrought.

CULROSS, the capital of the above parish, and a royal burgh, lies on the face of a descending brae to the Forth, at the distance of twenty-two miles from Edinburgh, sixteen from

Stirling, and six from Dunfermline. It is an ancient and exceedingly decayed town; the different sources of its wealth have been dried up in the great changes which have been made in trade and manufactures in Scotland, within the last hundred years. In old times it possessed considerable shipping and maritime commerce, chiefly in salt and coal, but at present this traffic has altogether vanished, and the town is only rich in profitless recollections. By virtue of two grants from James VI. and Charles II. it has the exclusive privilege of making *girdles*, (thin circular plates of iron used by the people of Scotland for baking unleavened bread;) but it is now a very long time since such a patent was of any service. Decayed as the trade of the town may be, it preserves an appearance of much beauty from the Forth, and is environed by some elegant mansions and pleasure-grounds. It was erected into a royal burgh by James VI. in 1588, and joins with Stirling, Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, and South Queensferry, in sending a member to parliament. It has a chief magistrate, two bailies, a treasurer, with eight merchant councillors, and six incorporated trades. The antiquities in the vicinity of the town are worth noticing. At the east end of the town, on the sea-coast, once stood a chapel dedicated to St. Mungo or Kentigern, who it is said was born here, and left by his mother to be nurtured by Servanus or St. Serf, who lived in a hermitage at the place. After various peregrinations, Servanus died here, and became tutelary saint of the town, and so popular had he been, that till near the sixteenth century, the people were in the habit of holding an annual festival to his memory. In 1278, a monastery was founded at Culross, on a rising ground behind the town, by Malcolm, Thane of Fife, the church of which was dedicated to the Virgin and St. Serf. The monks were of the Cistercian order. Considerable remains of the Abbey are still extant. On the north side was the Abbey Church, which had a tower or steeple in the middle, still entire, as is also a part of the church, now used for public service by the parish. On its north side is an aisle used as the burial-place of the above family of coal lords, and which contains several monumental objects of some interest. In a recess opposite the door-way, Sir George Bruce, who entertained James VI., is represented in beautiful white marble, lying beside

his lady. Along a low settle are arranged their seven children in kneeling postures, all in the same species of marble, but somewhat more mutilated. The curiosity of the objects is much heightened by their faithful and most distinct representation of costume. From one side of the aisle projects a piece of unornamented stone-work, which was discovered some years ago to contain the heart of Edward, second Lord Bruce of Kinloss, a young nobleman who figured at the English court of James VI., but was unfortunately cut off in the blossom of his youth, by a sanguinary duel, which he fought in 1614, near Bergen-op-Zoom, with Sir Edward Sackville, afterwards Earl of Dorset. The particulars of this terrible rencounter, one of the most melancholy of the real tales of history, are embodied in the Life of King James VI. by one of the authors of the present work. The heart of the unfortunate youth was brought home embalmed, and consigned in a silver case to this receptacle, amidst the bones of his kindred. It brings a mournful interest to the small lonely town of Culross, which can scarcely fail to affect the stranger. Culross Abbey, formerly the seat of the Bruces, is one of the finest mansions in Scotland. A great part of its architecture is after the taste of Sir William Bruce of Kinross, the renovator of Holyroodhouse, and the Christopher Wren of his time. It occupies a noble terrace overhanging the sea, a little way to the east of the town. Owing to certain circumstances, it was deserted some time ago, and permitted to run partly to ruin; but it has recently been re-built at a great expense, by the present proprietor, Sir Robert Preston of Valleyfield, Bart. About a quarter of a mile to the west are the ruins of the church used by the parish before the Reformation, and which, with the church-yard round it, is still used as a burial-ground. The parish church is collegiate, and has two ministers. It is very handsomely and comfortably fitted up in a modern taste. To the west of the town, on the banks of the Forth, is Castlehill, anciently called Dunne-marl Castle, that is, the castle near the sea. It was a strong-hold of the Macduffs, whose extreme boundary it was on the west. According to tradition, it was here that the cruel murder of Lady Macduff and her children was perpetrated by order of Macbeth. The fabric is now a total ruin. Culross derives its name from words signifying the back of the penin-



sula, and applying to its situation on the peninsula of the district of Fife.—Population of the burgh and parish in 1821, 1434.

CULSALMOND, a parish of three and a half miles in length, by three in breadth, in Garioch, Aberdeenshire, lying near the centre of the county, on the banks of the Urie river, a tributary of the Don. It has Forgue on the north, Rayne on the east, Oyne on the south, and Inch on the west. It is one of the most fertile parishes in the shire; is now intersected with plantations, and shows symptoms of improved modes of agriculture. The flat surface of the parish is only broken by two eminences at its centre, covered with heath and abounding in fine slate.—Population in 1821, 836.

CULTER, a parish in the south-east part of the Upper Ward of Clydesdale, Lanarkshire, of eight miles in length, by four in breadth, lying betwixt Biggar and Lamington. The south parts, which border on Peeblesshire, are wild and mountainous. One of the highest hills in this district is *Culter Fell*, which is elevated 1700 feet above the level of the sea, and almost rivals Tinto, standing about five or six miles further down Clydesdale. These uplands afford excellent sheep pasture. Near the Clyde the land declines into fertile meadows and cultivated land, well inclosed and planted. A rivulet runs through the parish in a northerly direction to the Clyde, called Culter Water, which is a clear little stream abounding in trout. Ironstone is found in great plenty.—Population in 1821, 467.

CULTER, a rivulet in the south-eastern parts of Aberdeenshire, rising in the Loch of Skene and the adjacent hills, and falling into the Dee on its south bank, about five or six miles above Aberdeen. It is sometimes called the *Burn of Leuchar*.

CULTS, a small parish lying chiefly in the Howe of Fife, on the south bank of the Eden, having Ceres on the east, Kettle on the west, and Monimail on the north. The surface generally declines from the south, where the grounds are high, towards the Eden, and is well cultivated and enclosed. Pitlessie is the only village in the parish. Coal and freestone abound. The chief ornaments of the district are the mansion-house, and beautifully disposed pleasure-grounds and plantations of Lady Mary Crawford, called Crawford Priory, which lie on the west side of the road to Cupar.

The ancient name of the parish was *Quilques*, which signifies a nook or corner; it being generally disjointed from the large strath, which runs from east to west along the bank of the Eden. Wilkie, the justly celebrated painter, is a native of the parish; his father having been the Rev. Mr. Wilkie, minister of Cults.—Population in 1821, 853.

CUMBERNAULD, (from *cumar 'n ald*, "a meeting of streams,") a parish in the eastern limit of Dumbartonshire, of seven miles in length, by four in breadth; having Kilsyth on the north, Falkirk on the east, New Monkland on the south, and Kirkintilloch on the west. The surface is diversified with hill and dale, is nearly all under cultivation, and well enclosed. Coal, lime, and freestone abound. It is watered on the north by the Kelvin river, and is intersected by the Forth and Clyde canal, near the line of which the vestiges of the wall of Antoninus are still extant. The village of Cumbernauld lies thirteen miles east of Glasgow, nine west of Falkirk, and thirteen south of Stirling, on the new road betwixt Glasgow and Edinburgh. It is chiefly inhabited by weavers. Its situation is beautiful, being nearly surrounded by the pleasure-grounds and plantations of Cumbernauld House. Prior to 1659 the parish of Cumbernauld formed part of the old parish of Lenzie, which was then partitioned into this and the parish of Kirkintilloch.—Population in 1821, 2864.

CUMBRAY, (THE GREATER AND LESSER) two islands lying in the throat of the Firth of Clyde, betwixt the isle of Bute and Ayrshire; belonging to the county of Bute, though lying nearer to the coast of Ayrshire, from which they are distant about two miles. The Greater or Meikle Cumbray lies highest up the firth, and the Lesser Cumbray seems merely a continuation of it to the south, with a division between, consisting of a channel three quarters of a mile broad. Betwixt the two there are two small rocky islets. In sailing down the Clyde, the Cumbrays appear to stop up the estuary, a circumstance not unnoticed by the author of the Lord of the Isles, who alludes to them in these words:

In night the fairy prospects sink,  
Where Cumbray's isles, with verdant link,  
Close the fair entrance of the Clyde:  
The woods of Bute, no more descried,  
Are gone.

The length of the Greater Cumbray is two and a half miles by a breadth of one and a

half. The surface is hilly and verdant, but on the whole possesses a bare appearance, from the general want of plantations and enclosures. A great part is under cultivation, and the whole is partitioned into nearly a dozen farms. The capital, and the only town of the island, is Millport, a neat small place on the south side, with a barbour and tolerable anchoring ground, sheltered by a rocky islet. Freestone, limestone, and coarse linens are the exports. The life and bustle of this sea-port offer an agreeable variety to the tameness of the Cumbray scenery. The island forms a parish, to which the Lesser Cumbray belongs. This island is about a mile in length, by half a mile in breadth, and is a more romantic object. On the west side it is picturesque, and affords some good subjects for the pencil. It is high and rocky. On the Ayrshire side there is a distinct flat tract, of an entirely different character, containing some farms, but more remarkable for a castle, consisting of a square tower, a rampart and ditch, in good preservation, perched on the very border of the sea, and which was surprised and burnt by the soldiers of Cromwell. The castle of Peucross, or Portincross, stands on the opposite continent, and they look like the joint guardians, the Sestos and Abydos, of the strait. Both enjoy the repute of having been royal residences. At the north end of the island, there are some remains of barrows, which are probably connected with the battle of the Largs, a place facing the islands on the Ayrshire side. These Cumbrays were once in possession of the Norwegians, and were frequently the object of contest with the Scots. Two-thirds of the Larger Cumbray belong to the Earl of Glasgow, and the remainder is the property of the Marquis of Bute. The Lesser Cumbray is the property of the Earl of Eglintoun. A lighthouse is erected upon the western side of the Lesser Cumbray, in lat. 52° 43', long. 4° 57' west. Its light is stationary, and appears like a star of the first magnitude.—Population of the two islands in 1821, 657.

**CUMINESTON**, a village in the inland parish of Montquhitter, Aberdeenshire, reared in 1760 by the active exertions of the late Joseph Cumine, Esq. of Achry, a gentleman who did much to improve this part of the country.

**CUMMERTREES**, a parish in Dumfries-shire, of four miles in length, by about

three in breadth, lying on the Solway Firth and the west side of the Annan Water, bounded on the north by Dalton and Hoddam, and on the west by Ruthwell. It is in general a flat, fertile, well cultivated district, and is now well enclosed. In some parts it is mossy. Freestone and limestone abound. The upper part of the parish once formed a distinct parish or chaplainry, called Trailtrow, now abrogated. In the old burying-ground of this district stands the ancient tower of Trailtrow, more commonly known by the name of the Tower of Repentance. It was anciently used as a beacon, and the border laws directed a watch to be maintained there with a fire-pan and bell, to give the alarm when the English crossed or approached the river Annan. The cause of its erection and the origin of its name are thus related. A certain Lord Herries, some three or four hundred years ago, was famous among those who made forays into the English borders. On one occasion, when returning with many prisoners, he was overtaken by a storm, while passing the Solway Firth, and in order to relieve his boat, cut all their throats and threw them into the sea. Some time after, feeling great qualms of conscience, he built this square tower, carving over the door, which is about half way up the building, and had formerly a stair to it, the figures of a dove and serpent, emblems of remorse and grace, with the word *Repentance* betwixt them. It is said that two gentlemen, while riding near this place, saw a shepherd boy reading his Bible, and asked him what he learned from it. "The way to heaven," answered the boy. "And can you show it to me?" said one of them in banter. "Yes," replied the shepherd, "you must go by that tower; and he pointed to the tower of repentance. "But, suppose," added one of the gentlemen, "that we wanted to find the way to hell, how would you direct us?" "Oh," answered the boy, "if you want the road to hell, ye maun just haud on the gate ye'er gaun e'enow!" The boy who was thus so acute in his answers was the great-grandfather of a considerable landed proprietor, at present living in Dumfries shire. The village of Cummertrees is one of the prettiest in this part of the country. The name is derived from the British words *Cum-ber-tre*, signifying the hamlet at the short valley, and is sufficiently descriptive of the local situation of the village.—Population in 1821, 1561.

CUMNOCK, a district in Ayrshire, formerly composing one parish, but divided in 1650 into the parishes of *Old* and *New*.

CUMNOCK. The parish of Old Cumnock lies in the heart of the district of Kyle on the Lugar Water, a tributary of the Ayr on its south bank. It is of an oblong figure, being about ten miles in length by two in breadth; is partly flat and partly hilly. The low grounds are finely cultivated. The village of Old Cumnock is large, and lies in a deep sheltered hollow at the confluence of the Glasnock and Logan Waters. The principal part of the town is a triangular space, which was formerly the church-yard, and is now a sort of market-place. The church-yard is now a little to the northward of the town, occupying a piece of ground once used as the site of a gallows. The people, it seems, were only reconciled to this degrading change, by the circumstance of the body of Peden, a prophet and martyr of the Covenanting body, who are still held in high respect in Ayrshire, having been buried on the spot beneath the gallows, which was thus rendered consecrated ground. This town is celebrated for the manufacture of those beautiful wooden snuff-boxes, now so common, a species of trade carried on nowhere else in Scotland, except at Lawrencekirk and Montrose. It is little more than twenty years since some ingenious individuals commenced the making of these curious little cabinets. There are now upwards of a hundred persons, (men, women, and children,) employed in the trade, all of whom get more considerable wages by their labour than most other artisans; and a good deal of money is thus caused to flow through and enrich the town. Plan-tree is the wood used in the manufacture, and great ingenuity is evinced in adorning the lids with devices. The very nice manner in which the hinges are constructed, so as to be almost invisible, is deserving of the highest credit. It is calculated that a piece of rough wood costing only twenty-five shillings, will make three thousand pounds worth of snuff-boxes! The paintings are all done by the hand, and mostly by boys. The castle of Terrenzean, now in ruins, is in the neighbourhood. It gives the title of baron to the family of Dumfries. Several of the principal roads cross each other here.—Population in 1821, 2343.

CUMNOCK (NEW,) a parish on the eastern boundary of the above parish, lying more

among the high lands at the upper part of Kyle, in Ayrshire. It is twelve miles in length, by eight in breadth, and is hilly and pastoral. It abounds in coal and lime, and has a lead mine. The village of New Cumnock is small and destitute of interest.—Population in 1821, 1656.

CUNNINGHAM, the most northerly and the most fertile district of Ayrshire, extending in length eighteen miles, by a breadth from east to west of about twelve. The water of Irvine divides it from Kyle. Irvine, Kilwinning, Saltcoats, Ardrossan, Dalry, Beith, and Largs are its chief towns and villages.—See AYRSHIRE.

CUPAR, an inland parish in the county of Fife, extending about five miles each way, bounded by Moonzie and Kilmany on the north, Dairsie and Kemback on the east, Ceres and Cults on the south, and Monimail on the west. In point of situation, the parish of Cupar lies at the foot of the great vale or Howe of Fife; its surface is generally uneven, but nearly the whole is subjected to an excellent state of cultivation, or is dispersed in plantations, pleasure-grounds, and pasturage. The little dull river Eden passes through the district. A part of the parish on the south of this river once formed the independent parish of St. Michael.

CUPAR, a royal burgh, the capital of the above parish and of the county of Fife, is pleasantly situated on the left bank of the Eden, at the distance of ten miles west from St. Andrews, and twenty-two miles north-east of Kinghorn. It is a place of considerable antiquity, but in the present day it possesses all the appearance of a modern thriving town, and has less of the usual aspect of a royal burgh than any other town of the same magnitude, labouring under such a qualification. At an early period, the potent chiefs of the family of Macduff had a castle here, and under the protection of this fortlet, they founded and supported a convent of Dominicans, or Black Friars, which was afterwards attached to the religious establishment at St. Monans. All vestigia of these edifices are now completely gone, and their site is only known by the title of Castle-hill, given to a small eminence at the east end of the town, and by the name of St. Catherine Street, which has been bestowed on a row of handsome new houses, from the patroness of the ecclesiastical structure, as well as by the designation of Our Lady's Burn, a small rivulet which falls into the Eden near



the spot. The verdant esplanade in front of the castle was appropriated, in 1555, for the performance, *sub dio*, of David Lindsay's satire of the Three Estates, a witty drama, principally levelled at the clergy, and supposed to have had great influence in bringing about the religious revolution which soon after ensued. This very clever poet, the study of whose works formed, for a long time, part of the education of every Scotsman, lived at his patrimonial estate, called the Mount, about four miles north-west from Cupar, where, instead of a deserved monument to himself, a pillar has lately been raised to the memory of the Earl of Hopetoun. It would appear that the castle of Cupar was long a strength of importance. Being the head quarters of the Thanes of Fife, the rude courts of justice of these chiefs were ordinarily held here, and on this account the town early acquired the character of the capital of the district under their government. From the vicinity of the castle the houses of the town spread towards the west, and in process of time the burgh extended to those limits it now possesses. Though originating in fortuitous circumstances of this nature, the situation of the town could hardly have been better chosen. It lies on a slight elevation in a secluded vale open at the east and west, and overhung on the south by a range of hilly ground. To the north the country is beautiful and fertile, and gradually expands to a series of woody eminences. Immediately on the south, at the base of the superincumbent hill, which is beautified by plantations and enclosures, flows the Eden; a river at this place seeming to partake as much of the character of an artificial canal, as of a natural stream, and which is lost in the sinuosities of the vale to the east. This brook is crossed by two bridges of stone, and one of wood. The town is composed of one principal and rather long street, running from west to east, which communicates with the road to Kinross, and another street projected from the south side of this, near its east end, which communicates with the road to Edinburgh, by means of the upper and more ancient stone bridge. The centre of the town is at the junction of these thoroughfares, both of which are lined with good houses of from one to three stories in height. East from the junction of the streets, is a short street, called St. Catherine Street, composed of very elegant modern edifices of freestone, erected somewhat

in the style of the secondary parts of the New Town of Edinburgh. Some spaces of the street are not yet filled up, but those already finished do great credit to the taste of the proprietors. On the south side are the county buildings, a large tontine, and some public offices and private houses. On the opposite side stands an episcopal chapel, built in the same Grecian style, and intended to fill up a space in the line of street. It almost occupies the site of the Dominican Monastery mentioned above. The thoroughfare of St. Catherine Street leads eastward to the roads to St. Andrews and Dundee. Between the different main streets there are connecting lanes or narrow streets, the whole of which are kept in a state of the most praiseworthy cleanliness. The sides of some of the streets have pavement, a luxury found as yet in few Scottish country towns, though steadily making its way among them, along with other improvements. The town and the chief shops are now lighted with gas manufactured by a joint-stock company established in 1830. Around the vicinity are a variety of handsome villas and gardens, which add much to the beauty and respectability of the place. Nearly in the centre of the town, in a back street, is situated the church with the common burying-ground of the town and parish. The church is a plain building of the dark age of 1785, with a prodigious deal of internal accommodation, but destitute of all elegance. In a niche in the inside of the west gable, is the figure, in stone, of a knight in armour, intended to represent a Sir John Arnot, a personage of distinction in the neighbourhood, who was slain in the last crusade. The plainness of the structure is relieved by a fine old turret or spire, the only remaining portion of the ancient Gothic church, which was built in 1415, by the then prior of St. Andrews, and finished in its present condition in 1642, by the Rev. William Scott, minister of the parish. The school of Cupar is an unadorned edifice, situated on the eminence at the east of the town, formerly occupied by the castle. The second or upper flat is occasionally used as a theatre. The best public building in the town is the county jail. It stands within a slip of garden-ground on the south bank of the Eden, and being built in a neat Grecian style, with windows of the usual size, it resembles a gentleman's house much more than a common

prison for debtors and malefactors. The chief trade in Cupar is the weaving of lincens. There are also manufactories of leather, candles, ropes, bricks, and tiles, with several breweries and corn and wauk mills. There are eight annual fairs, and a weekly market is held every Thursday, which is well attended by the farmers and others in the district. It is principally known as a corn market; but it is understood that the trade in this article is partly undergoing a decline in favour of Kirkealdy, a town much nearer the metropolis, and very advantageously situated for water conveyance. Cupar lies on the main, and almost the only road through Fife, from the county of Edinburgh to Forfarshire, and being a chief stage, it possesses all the advantages to be derived from the perpetual passing and re-passing of coaches. It has two capital inns, with accommodation on a large scale. Until lately the town had a native banking-house. The company has now withdrawn from business, and the trade of banking, in all its varieties, is carried on by three branches of metropolitan establishments. Cupar, and the adjoining district, support a well-conducted weekly newspaper, in the proprietary of Mr. Robert Tullis, one of the most spirited and successful provincial booksellers and publishers in Scotland, and printer of certain editions of the classics, under the care of the venerable and erudite Dr. Hunter, which are well known for their beautiful and accurate typography. The town has several useful institutions, chiefly for the encouragement of agricultural and horticultural improvements. In the neighbourhood, to the west, there is an excellent race-course, over which horse races are annually run, under the patronage of the noblemen and gentlemen of the Fife Hunt. The inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood possess an excellent Subscription Library, which is of extensive benefit to the middling and lower ranks, within the sphere of several miles round. As a royal burgh, Cupar is governed by a provost, three bailies, and a dean of guild, with a treasurer, and twenty-one councillors. In conjunction with St. Andrews, Dundee, Forfar, and Perth, the burgh elects a Member of Parliament. Its revenue is upwards of L.500, annually. Besides the parish church, which has two ministers, there are four meeting-houses of presbyterian dissenters, and a chapel belonging to the episcopal communion. The fast-

day of the kirk is the Wednesday before the first Tuesday of July. The town is the seat of a Presbytery. From being the county town of Fife, Cupar possesses a considerable number of practitioners before the courts of the shire, and its society has an air of fashion and taste, which it most likely would not possess, were its manufactures on a more extensive and engrossing scale. The only historical incident of note connected with Cupar, is the convention which was entered into, on a moor to the west of the town, between the Lords of the Congregation and the government of the Queen Regent, Mary of Guise, 1559. It appears that horse races were anciently held at Cupar; they were revived in grand style amidst the rejoicings which followed the restoration. There is an old saying, "He that will to Cupar maun to Cupar," implying, in a general sense, that he who is fatally determined upon any imprudent action, will be sure to execute it; the origin of the expression, as of other things of the same kind, is beyond the ken of modern inquirers. In general, the name of this town is written and spoken *Cupar-Fife*, to distinguish it from the small town of the same name in Angus.—Population of the burgh and parish in 1821, 5892.

CUPAR-ANGUS, a parish within the eastern border of Perthshire, lying like a stripe on the east bank of the river Isla, extending five miles in length, by from one to two in breadth. A very minute portion of the parish belongs to Angus or Forfarshire, on which part the town of Cupar-Angus is built, and hence the name. The parish of Meigle lies on the north, Kettins on the east, Cargill on the south, and Bendothy, on the opposite side of the Isla, on the west. The surface is arable and meadow land, and is now well cultivated and enclosed. The small village of Balbrogy lies in the northern part of the district, and the villages of Coldham and Kethick in the southern.

CUPAR-ANGUS, the capital of the above parish, is pleasantly situated on the Isla, a few miles above its junction with the Tay, at the distance of twelve and a half miles, east by north of Perth, and fifteen miles north-west of Dundee, on the main roads from Dundee to Blairgowrie, and from Perth to Forfar. A rivulet, tributary to the Isla, makes a bend through it, and that part which lies on the south of this rivulet is all that belongs to the county of Angus. In ancient times, this place

was noted for an abbey of Cistercian monks, which was founded by Malcolm IV. in the year 1164, and endowed with considerable revenues by that monarch, as well as by the Hays of Errol, who were its principal benefactors and patrons. At the Reformation, it was destroyed by a mob from Perth. After this event, James VI. created a second son of Secretary Elphinston, Lord Cupar, but he dying without issue in 1669, the title devolved on Lord Balmerino, the head of the family. The ruins of this once rich monastery are still visible near Cupar, and stand within the limits of a Roman camp, formed by the army of Agricola in his seventh expedition. In modern times, Cupar-Angus is a neatly built little town, with clean and well lighted streets. The church, which stands on the Angus side, is a neat building, with a steeple detached from it; it comprises a town-house and jail. The town is governed by a justice of peace and constables. The inhabitants have an excellent coffee-room, with a public library, by subscription. The trade of the town consists of the manufacture of linen, tanning leather, and in the vicinity there are several bleachfields. A cattle market is held every Thursday, and there are five annual fairs. There are some good academies in the town, for the education of boys and young ladies. Besides the parish church, there are two meeting-houses of presbyterian dissenters, and one episcopal chapel. The fast-day of the church is the Wednesday before the first Sunday of August.—Population of the town and parish in 1821, 2622.

CUR, a small river in Cowal, Argyleshire, rising near Lochgoil-head, and passing through the low grounds on the east of Strachur, falls into the head of Loch Eck. Its banks are in some places romantic, and its course tortuous.

CURGIE, a small village with a harbour, in Wigtonshire, on the west shore of Luce Bay, near Kirkmaiden.

CURRIE, a parish in the county of Edinburgh, lying in a south-westerly direction from the metropolis. It includes a tract of country from five to six miles in every direction, but its greatest extent is from east to west, where it approaches to nine miles in length. It is bounded by Corstorphine and Ratho on the

north, and Colinton on the east. The ground is elevated, rising from the carse land, of which the parish of Corstorphine engrosses so large a portion. A considerable part of the district is hilly mossy land, and the whole has a bleak character. The Pentland hills skirt the parish on the south. Through the low ground runs the Water of Leith, and on its northern bank, six miles distant from Edinburgh, stands the village of Currie, through which the road to Lanark passes. Currie is supposed to be the *Koria* of Ptolemy and Richard of Cirencester; but although this may be the case, the name is still of Celtic derivation, being from the word *Cuiré* or *Corrie*, signifying a hollow, from the village lying in such a situation on the Water of Leith. The application of the name of Currie to the parish is modern, as in former times it was invariably called Kil-Leith, which imports, the cell or religious house on the Leith, and there is still a hamlet near Currie of this designation. James VI. annexed the parsonage of Currie to the college of Edinburgh in 1592; but the subsequent establishment of simple ministerial charges abolished such an arrangement. In this parish stands the house of Baberton, which is remarkable as having been used as a hunting-seat by royalty, at two distant eras, first by James VI. of Scotland, previous to his accession to the English throne, and, secondly, by Charles X. of France, after his expulsion from his dominions in 1830.—Population in 1821, 1715.

CUSHNIE, a small irregular parish in Marr, Aberdeenshire, lying betwixt Alford and Coul. Its surface is mountainous and rocky. The adjoining parish of Leochel was incorporated with it in 1795.—Population of the conjoined parishes in 1821, 766.

CUTHBERT'S, (ST.) a parish almost surrounding Edinburgh, a great part of which is now covered with the suburbs and new streets of the metropolis. Popularly it is called the *West Kirk* parish.—See EDINBURGH.

CYRUS, (ST.) a village in the parish of Ecclesraig, in the southern extremity of Kincardineshire.—See ST. CYRUS.



**DABBAY**, a small fertile island on the west coast of Inverness-shire, to which it belongs.

**DAFF**, a village in the north-western part of Renfrewshire, parish of Innerkip, lying three miles west from Greenock.

**DAILLY**, a parish in the district of Carrick, Ayrshire, occupying a fine fertile valley, which stretches along the banks of the river Girvan, bounded on both sides by hills of moderate height. It extends six miles in length, by from four to six in breadth. The uplands are bleak and pastoral; the lower parts well cultivated, enclosed, and planted. The Girvan is here fed by a number of small streams from the hills, some of which descend through deep and woody glens, admired for picturesque and romantic beauty. Coal and limestone abound. Anciently the name of the parish was *Dalmaolkeran*, which signified the meadow or dale of St. Keran, and the modern designation is, in all likelihood, corrupted and simplified from it. There is a mansion and old castle in the parish, which are called Kilkerran.—Population in 1821, 2161.

**DAIRSIE**, a parish in the county of Fife, to the east of Cupar, and having Logie on the north, Leuchars on the east, and Kemback on the south. The surface declines in braes from two hills lying in the centre of the parish. One of the hills is called Foodie, the other Craigfoodie. The district is nearly three miles each way, but is irregular in its outlines. Nearly the whole is fine arable land. Freestone and whinstone abound. The Eden is here crossed from the south by a good bridge of three arches, the erection of Archbishop Spotsiswood, who was the proprietor of the valuable Dairsie estate.—Population in 1821, 589.

**DALBEATTIE**, a modern village in the parish of Urr, Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, situated on Dalbeattie Burn, a rivulet which falls into the Water of Urr, on its north bank. It is admirably placed for the enjoyment of maritime trade on a moderate scale. The water is navigable this length for small vessels. The village is built of granite, of a light and lively colour. The surrounding country is barren in the extreme, a circumstance which will frustrate all attempts to render the place wealthy by commerce.

**DALGAIN**, a village in the parish of Sorn, Ayrshire, situated on the road from Ayr to Muirkirk, on the north bank of the Ayr water.

**DALGARNOCK**, a suppressed parish in Dumfries-shire, incorporated with Closeburn in the seventeenth century. Its name is derived from the Scoto-Irish, and signifies the plain abounding in underwood. The ruins of the church still stand on a beautiful plain on the east side of the Nith. From the time of William the Lion till the Reformation, the parish was held by the monks of Holyrood. Near the church, in former times, stood a village of the same name, and a burgh of barony, but of which there are now no remains. Burns, in his song beginning, "Last May a braw wooer," alludes to this place in the line,  
"I gaed to the tryste o' Dalgarnock,"

which imports, that a market or fair is still, or was lately, held on the spot. In combating the objections of Thomson to the unpoetic name of Dalgarnock, the bard insists on retaining it, from its being "the name of a romantic spot near the Nith, where are still a ruined church and burying-ground."

**DALGETY**, a parish in the county of Fife, on the shore of the Firth of Forth, lying betwixt Aberdour on the east, and Inverkeithing on the west. It presents a front of about two miles to the sea, and has the parish of Beath on the north. The lands here swell up in low meagre-looking hills from the firth, and the soil is in general poor and wet. The district is rich in coal, of which great quantities are exported from St. David's, a small seaport in the parish. Dunnibristle, once the residence of the abbot of the monastery of Inch Colm, and since, the seat of the Earls of Moray, lies on the shore on a small headland. The modern plantations reared around some other gentlemen's seats enliven the appearance of the country. About a mile from the coast there is a small lake called Otterston Loch, on the banks of which are several handsome country houses. A seat of the Earls of Dunfermline now entirely gone, stood near the parish church, on the shore. The church itself is understood to have been a pendicle of the monastery of St. Colm. An anecdote is related regarding the liberality of the ministerial incumbent of the parish during the predominance of Episcopacy after the restoration of 1660. The presbyterian divine, a Mr. Andrew Donaldson, having been ejected for nonconformity, his successor Mr. Corsar, pitying his condition, gave him the session-house of the kirk to re-

side in, and his moderate wants were supplied by his former parishioners. In this way he lived for at least twenty years, till the revolution, when he was restored, by which time his benevolent brother clergyman had died. Such anecdotes afford a delightful relief to the painful tale of civil and religious contention which extends over that part of our history. The old church of Dalgety stands in a romantic situation upon a knoll overhanging the sea-beach; and with its time-worn walls, decayed furniture, and hemlock-overgrown cemetery, used to be considered quite an antique curiosity. In 1830, the public spirit of the Earl of Moray supplied the congregation with a handsome new place of public worship, in the Gothic taste, about half a mile inland. A brave cavalier of the name of Hay, and who took his territorial title from Dalgety, suffered in 1650 with the Marquis of Montrose, in whose military glory he had largely participated, as he then partook of the same deplorable fate.—Population in 1821, 912.

DALKEITH, a parish in the county of Edinburgh, having the parishes of Inveresk and Newton on the north and north-east, Lasswade on the west, and Newbottle and Crainston on the south and south-east parts. It extends about four miles in length, from east to west, and is from two to two and a half miles in breadth. The surface lies considerably above the sea level, but is generally flat or undulating, and is under the very highest state of cultivation. Hedgerows, trees, plantations, and gardens are very abundant, and are all in a thriving condition. On the south side of the parish is a high hilly ridge rising in East-Lothian, and tending to a westerly course. At the base of this hilly ground flows the South Esk, and about half a mile to the north is the North Esk. Both these beautiful little streams are overhung by high woody banks, and their waters are joined in the pleasure-grounds of the Duke of Buccleuch, about half a mile below the town of Dalkeith. The peninsular character of the land lying between the rivers has induced in Celtic times the present name of the parish, which is from the words *Dalcaeth* signifying literally *the Confined Dale*.

DALKEITH, a populous town, the capital of the above parish, occupies an exceedingly delightful and dry situation on the centre of the peninsular ridge of ground just alluded to, at the distance of rather more than six miles

south of Edinburgh, on the mail road to Kelso. The town of Dalkeith has to refer its origin to a respectable antiquity, when it gradually arose into existence from the proximity of a castle, long known as one of the chief baronial strong-holds south of the Forth. Like many other towns in this country, it consisted at first of nothing more than a mean hamlet, which in the course of time assumed the distinction of a burgh of barony in the proprietary of the lord of the manor. Some centuries ago, the castle of Dalkeith was a place of vast strength and importance. It stood on the site of the modern mansion, on the edge of the high bank overlooking the North Esk, which at one time flowed also through a deep chasm on its south side, constituting the rocky mount on which it was situated an island. By a grant of the lands of Dalkeith from David I., they came into the possession of the opulent family of the Grahames, from whom, in the reign of David II., the castle and property passed by a daughter in marriage into the hands of a Sir William Douglas, a person sprung from the original stock of the Douglasses in Lanarkshire; Sir William Douglas was succeeded by his nephew James Douglas, who died in 1420. Froissart, the chronicler of the chivalry of the fourteenth century, in the course of his tour into Scotland, was entertained at Dalkeith by these Douglasses, and probably obtained from them, at this very place, the materials of his account of the battle of Otterbourne, which was fought some years before by their celebrated kinsman. He very oddly Frenchifies the name of the place into *D'Alquest*. To think of this gay old historian arriving at Dalkeith Castle on his sleek ambling palfrey, behind which ran his greyhound in leash, and to suppose him here sitting in hall, alternately telling and hearing tales of knightly enterprize, are ideas calculated to endear this scene to a romantic mind. James, the son of the last mentioned Douglas, inherited the estate, and was made a lord of parliament in the reign of James I., under the title of Lord Dalkeith; and his grandson, James the third Lord Dalkeith, was in 1457-8 created Earl of Morton by James II. The dark and stern politician of that name resided, during the period of his administration, and after he had retired from public life, in the castle of Dalkeith, which, from the general idea entertained of his character, acquired at that time the expressive name

of "the Lion's Den." When Morton was executed, the barony of Dalkeith was included in his attainder; and although the whole was finally restored to the Earl of Morton, yet the castle seems long to have been considered crown property, and used as such. It was frequently the residence of James VI., who spent here the term of his mourning for his mother, Mary, in 1587. In the eventful year 1638, the Marquis of Hamilton, as royal commissioner, occupied Dalkeith House, during his unavailing endeavours to pacify the Covenanters; and it appears that he had conveyed thither the Regalia of Scotland, either in order to secure them from the insurgent nobles, or perhaps with a view to their removal into England. Charles I., on visiting Scotland in 1641, spent some time here. Dalkeith House was for a long while the residence of General Monk, during his government of Scotland, under Cromwell. A building still called his guard-house is pointed out in the town. In the meanwhile, in the year 1642, the estate was purchased by Francis, Earl of Buccleugh, from William, Earl of Morton. The estate underwent many improvements under this family, but it did not become their residence till the time of Anne, Duchess of Buccleugh and Monmouth, who substituted the modern for the ancient building, filled up the fosse, and made many other alterations. After the execution of her husband, the rash and unhappy Duke of Monmouth, (a natural son of Charles II., who was put to death for attempting to seize the royal authority held by his uncle, James VII.) this high spirited woman lived here in the style of a princess, with pages to wait upon her, a throne and canopy, and other insignia of royal dignity, believing herself entitled to do so in consequence of the pretensions of her husband. Throughout the eighteenth century till the present time, Dalkeith House, or *palace*, as the neighbouring inhabitants are pleased to call it, has been the chief place of residence of the Dukes of Buccleugh, though the mansion is very inferior in point of comfort or accommodation, and is only recommended by its proximity to Edinburgh, and the beauty of its environs. Not having been built all at once, its interior plan is intricate and far from commodious. Among other peculiarities, a very great number of the apartments are entered from one another without the use of corridors, a characteristic of many houses in Scottish country

towns, but one of so disagreeable a nature as not to be countenanced in the metropolis, or in gentlemen's seats of modern erection. For the sake of warmth the main door is in the corner of one of the wings, while the centre lobby is fitted up as a museum of British birds. - The main staircase, in the west wing, is spacious, and one of the very finest things of the kind in Scotland. Both above and below there are some large rooms, and a variety of smaller apartments, most of which are pannelled with wood in the old fashion. The whole house, lobbies, staircase, and passages, are lined with pictures, some of which are by old masters, and very valuable, while the great proportion are merely family portraits. The house abounds in fine old cabinets richly inlaid, and among other articles exposed to visitors, is the bed and chair used by his late majesty George IV. while residing here on the occasion of his visit to Scotland in 1822. We believe it is in contemplation to remodel the house on a better plan. The grounds around are remarkably fine, and are enriched by large stripes and clumps of tall massive trees. The gateway leading into the *policy* is a little to the west, and from its outside commences the chief street of the town of Dalkeith. In leaving the subject of Dalkeith House, it is with much pleasure we make public mention of the invariable attention shown *gratuitously* to strangers visiting it for the purpose of seeing the paintings, a liberality sometimes very ill required. Dalkeith has been very much improved in appearance within the last thirty years. The streets and principal shops are now lighted with gas, manufactured by a joint-stock company. The environs of Dalkeith are beautiful, and exhibit a great variety of cottages enclosed in gardens and luxuriant shrubberies; and, in the neighbourhood, to the southwest and west, are the mansions and grounds of Newbottle and Melville, the properties of the Marquis of Lothian and Viscount Melville. The gardens of the town decline to the water on either side, and add much to the rural beauty of the place. At the head of the rising ground, on the north side of the North Esk, stands the small hamlet of Lugton, said to have been a merry place in days of yore, and the seat of a barony. In 1633, the barony of Lugton was taken from the parish of Melville and added to that of Dalkeith. Of late, this small village has been undergoing a process of extinction, with no other view than



that the already overgrown pleasure-grounds of the Buccleugh family may be extended in this direction. Dalkeith is the largest country town in the county of Edinburgh. It is supported chiefly by a great and industrious population in the near neighbourhood, employed in agriculture, or at the numerous collieries. Of works of this latter description, those of Sheriffhall are within the north part of the parish, and are the most important in Mid-Lothian. Besides all the common trades, there are manufactories of candles and leather, an iron foundry, and a brewery. The town is noted for the great number of its bakers and public houses. There are also several flour mills. Every Thursday a market is held for the sale of grain, and, occasionally, no fewer than five hundred carts are here seen, loaded with sacks from all parts of the south and east of Scotland. It is distinguished above all others as a *ready money* market, and this may have led to its present prosperity. It is understood that the quantity of grain sold here weekly is greater than at any other market in Scotland. Another large market is held on Mondays for the sale of oatmeal. On the third Tuesday of October a large cattle fair is held; and in May, after the Rutherglen fair, there is a considerable horse market. The town has two large inns. Dalkeith is a burgh of barony under the Duke of Buccleugh, who appoints a bailie to superintend its affairs. The peace is preserved by about fifty special constables, who are respectable inhabitants, sworn by the sheriff, and act gratuitously in suppressing disorders. The streets are lighted and cleaned, and water is brought to the public wells in pipes, at an expense liquidated by the produce of manure gathered daily from the thoroughfares, and by an impost on ale and beer, to the extent of twopence per pint, (both Scots), introduced into the town. The persons who regulate these matters are parliamentary trustees, or rather their deputies, who relieve the inhabitants of all trouble. The Duke of Buccleugh has the right of levying customs on goods, to a rather grievous extent, and this is the only burden, in the way of local taxes, the inhabitants have to complain of, with the exception of the payment of certain fees, on renewing charters of property on the incoming of heirs of the baronial superior. These outlays are, however, exceedingly trifling in the aggregate, and do not injure the community.

The very quiet and efficient manner in which the affairs of the place are managed is exceedingly striking; and if we compare the opulence, the comfort, the respectable appearance, and the total freedom from burghal debt and the distractions of local politics, enjoyed by this town, with the poverty, the decayed character, the burdensome debts, and wearisome disturbances of some royal burghs, we certainly have a vivid practical illustration of the evils incident to corporate bodies of magistracy as compared with the benefits of simpler jurisdictions. The town rejoices in the number and quality of its religious establishments, and it is the seat of a Presbytery. Besides the established church, there are two congregations belonging to the United Secession church, one of Original Burghers, one of Independents, one of Methodists, and one of the Relief body. The fast-day of the town is the Wednesday before the second Sunday of August. The church of the town and parish stands on the north side of the main street, and is a conspicuous object in entering the town. It is an old Gothic edifice, partly ruined. Originally the chapel of the castle, it was raised, in 1406, by Sir James Douglas, to the dignity of a collegiate church, and endowed for a provost and other functionaries, under the jurisdiction of the Dean of Haddington. After the Reformation, it became the parish kirk. The eastern extremity, which is in ruins, is now occupied as the burial aisle of the Buccleugh family. The town has an excellent Subscription library, though a complaint is arising, that it is outread by its supporters, and hence the great use of *itinerating* libraries is very obvious. There are likewise a number of beneficiary and religious associations, as well as a poor-house for the destitute. It has also an excellent grammar school. It is the appointed depot of the Edinburgh militia. The trade of the town is assisted by branches of the National, the Commercial, and the Leith Banks. The communication with Edinburgh is very easy, by means of a very excellent, though frequently a very disorderly road. Coaches run to and fro almost every hour. Dalkeith is noted in the annals of superstition; and its fame in this respect is enhanced by the consideration, that the infamous Major Weir had a house within its precincts. In that very strange little book entitled, "Satan's Invisible World Discovered," a story is told of a person who was condemn-

ed to be hanged for murdering a man in Dalkeith, but could not be strangled, and that at last, wearing out the patience of his executioners, he was buried alive, when "there was such a rumbling and tumbling in his grave, that the very earth was raised, and the mools [mould] were so heaved up that they could hardly keep them down. After this his house at the east end of the town [as a matter of course] was frequented with a ghost." At the present day, the people of Dalkeith, though far from superstitious, are firmly of belief that the town is haunted by a spirit or some species of preternatural being. *Nothing*, certainly, is now *seen*, but *something* is often *heard*. The spirit is called *Bitling Kate*, from sounds being emitted in the night-time, resembling those made by a woman beating clothes with a *bittle*. The noises are not continuous. They are quite intermittent, and seem to flit to different parts of the town. The householders are now so accustomed to this strange visitant, that it has ceased to be cared about even by children. It is impossible for us to deny the existence of BITTLING KATE, for the sound of her mallet nightly disturbs the silence of the town, and her fame is extended over a large district of country; but we may be pardoned in the supposition, that her vagaries may be attributed simply to the evolutions of subterraneous water and air, intermittent, and taking new directions according to the pressure, while the noises so produced are only heard in the night season, when quietness prevails.—Population of the town and parish in 1821, 5169.

DALLAS, a parish in the centre of the county of Moray, twelve miles in length by nine in breadth, consisting chiefly of a valley, through which the Lossie winds in a northerly direction. The hills are heathy and pastoral. The population in 1821, 1015.

DALMALLY, a small village beside Glenorchy Kirk, at the head of Loch Awe, Argyshire, lying ten miles west of the inn of Tyndrum, and sixteen north of Inverary.

DALMELLINGTON, or DALMELLINGTON, a parish in Ayrshire, eight miles in length, by from two to three in breadth, lying on the north bank of the river Doon, from which the land gradually rises. The low grounds are generally cultivated, and the high lands are pastoral. A part of Loch Doon is in the parish. Coal, limestone, and ironstone are in great abundance. The village of Dal-

mellington is a neat thriving place, lying in a secluded low situation on the north bank of the Water of Doon, about sixteen miles south-east from Ayr. It has now several cotton and woollen manufactories. Close to the town, and almost within its precincts, is one of those artificial pyramidal mounts which are so common in Scotland, under the name of *Moot-hills*, having been used in early times as places for dispensing law.—Population in 1821, 976.

DALMENY, a parish in Linlithgowshire, on the shore of the Firth of Forth, lying immediately west of Cramond, bounded on the south by Kirkliston, and on the west and north-west by Abercorn and South Queensferry. In length it is four miles, and in breadth from two to three. The surface is undulating. By good farming, the land is well cultivated and productive. It is well enclosed and planted. The parish has excellent quarries of freestone. The small district of Auldcaithie, once an independent parish, lying apart from it on the west, is now incorporated with it. On the shore, the plantations of the Earl of Rosebery enrich the landscape. His ancient castle or tower of Barnbogle, originally the seat of the Mowbrays, stands within sea mark, and is a striking object from the Forth. A little to the east, embosomed in trees, is situated his modern mansion-house. Besides this seat, the parish is adorned by Craigie Hall; Dundas Castle, which has been in the family of Dundas since the year 1120; Duddingstone, and others. The church of Dalmeny is a very ancient structure, and is one of the very few in Scotland which exhibit any traces of the Saxon style of architecture. Perhaps it is worthy of remark, that the church of the next parish, (Kirkliston) also exhibits a Saxon or circular door-way.—Population in 1824, 1495.

DALNACARDOCH, an inn forming a principal stage on the great road from Edinburgh to Inverness, situated on the river Garry, in the north-west of Perthshire, at the distance of eighty-five miles from Edinburgh, and seventy from Inverness.

DALRY, a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, lying on the east bank of the river Ken, having Carsphairn on the west, Sanquhar on the north, and Balmaclellan on the south-east. It extends to a length of fifteen miles, and its breadth is about ten. The district is nearly altogether pastoral and hilly. Plantations are on the increase, and proper cultiva-

tion is beginning to be appreciated. The Black-water, and the burns of Earlston and Stonrigan, are the only rivulets worth mentioning. There are several small lakes in the parish; the largest, called Lochinvar, covers an area of fifty acres. In the lake stand the remains of an ancient castle, formerly belonging to the Gordons, knights of Lochinvar, and latterly Viscounts of Kenmure. There is a small village, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Ken, called St. John's Clachan, in which is, or was lately, shown a stone called St. John's chair, which is understood to have belonged to a church here dedicated to St. John the Apostle. The name of the parish signifies the *Dale of the King*.—Population in 1821, 1151.

DALRY, a parish in the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire, lying to the south of the parish of Largs and Kilbirny, bounded by Beith on the east, Kilwinning on the south, and Ardrossan and Stevenston on the west. It extends in an irregular manner about nine miles each way. It is well watered by rivulets flowing in a southerly course. The village of Dalry is pleasantly situated, nine miles north of Salcoats, on a rising ground, nearly encompassed by the waters of Caaf, Rye, and Garnock. It is inhabited chiefly by weavers. On the banks of the various streams the land is flat and arable. Coal, limestone, and ironstone abound. The name of the parish, when it occurs elsewhere, signifies the dale of the king; here it imports the dale on the Rye. At this place first broke out in Scotland the insurrection of 1666, against the infamous measures adopted by the privy council to erect episcopacy.—Population in 1821, 3313.

DALRY, (WESTER) a hamlet, once a populous village, about a mile west from Edinburgh, on the Lanark road. It stands on the western boundary of the enclosures of the estate of Dalry. The hamlet of Easter Dalry is now diminished to two or three cottages, and stands nearer the city.

DALRYMPLE, a parish in the district of Kyle, Ayrshire, occupying some beautiful undulating and flat land, mostly arable, on the north bank of the river Doon, along which the parish extends for six or seven miles. On the north it is bounded by Ayr and Coyleston. The origin of the word Dalrymple is understood to be *Dalrymole*, which signifies "the dale on which the king was slain;" and

it is supposed that Coilus, a king of the Britons, was killed in battle at this place. The small village of Dalrymple is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Doon, six miles south-east of Ayr, and five from Maybole.—Population in 1821, 933.

DALSERF, a parish in the middle ward of Lanarkshire, lying on the west bank of the Clyde, and having the Avon Water on its western boundary for about two miles. The parishes of Cambusnethan and Carluke lie on the opposite side of the Clyde. It extends five miles in length by three in breadth. The land is here rich, and generally in a high state of cultivation, abounding in orchards and beautiful plantations. Coal, freestone, and ironstone are in abundance. There are two villages besides that of Dalsersf, to wit, Millheugh and Larkhall. Dalsersf village stands in a low snug situation, under the banks of Clyde, having a large fertile valley, called Dalsersf<sup>d</sup> Holm, to the eastward, round which the river makes a circular sweep. The village is one of the neatest in Scotland, and decidedly among the most pleasing in appearance, if situation be taken into account. There are several elegant villas in the district. In early times, the parish was merely a chapelry belonging to the church of Cadzou, and at a period somewhat later, it became the appropriate benefice of the dean of Glasgow cathedral. At that time it was called the chapelry of *Machan*, from a word signifying a plain. It was made a barony in the fourteenth century, and was occasionally entitled the barony of Machanshire.—Population in 1821, 2054.

DALTON, a parish in the lower part of Annandale, Dumfries-shire, comprehending the two ancient parishes of Meikle Dalton and Little Dalton, extending four miles in length by three in breadth, lying chiefly on the south-west bank of the Annan to the north of the parish of Ruthwell, which separates it from the sea. It is now under good cultivation, and tolerably well enclosed.—Population in 1821, 767.

DALWHAT WATER, a rivulet in the south-western part of Dumfries-shire, and a tributary of the river Cairn.

DALWHINNIE, a stage at which an inn is established, on the Highland road to Inverness from the south. It is situated in the heights of the forest of Badenoch, within the bounds of Inverness-shire, near the north end



of Loch Ericht, at the distance of ninety-nine and a half miles from Edinburgh, and fifty-six and a half from Inverness. It is the next stage north from Dalnacardoch Inn.

**DALZIEL**, a parish in the middle ward of Lanarkshire, lying on the north-east bank of the Clyde, betwixt Hamilton on the south, and Bothwell on the north, and having the Calder Water flowing on its eastern boundary. The surface is composed of gently inclined plains, diversified with corn fields, rich plantations, and meadow lands. On the picturesque banks of a small brook, stands the mansion house of Dalziel, attached to the old tower of the manor. It is a high Gothic building with battlements and loop holes. A small part of a Roman road remains entire in the parish. The parish church is a conspicuous object, standing on the summit of a ridge. The name of the district is derived from the Gaelic words *Dal-gheal*, which signifies the *White Meadow*, there being naturally a whitish scurf on the surface of the clay soil, at the place where the old parish church stood near the Clyde. St. Patrick was the patron saint of the church before the Reformation, and there is still a spring with the name of St. Patrick's Well. There are other two consecrated springs in the parish called Our Lady's Well and St. Catherine's Well. The parish formerly belonged to the abbey of Paisley.—Population in 1821, 955.

**DAMSAY**, a small island in the west branch of Kirkwall Bay, Orkney.

**DANESHALT**, (pronounced **DUN-SHELT**), a small village near the head of the Howe of Fife, (half a mile south from Auchtermuchty,) which is supposed to have been the place where the Danes halted and sheltered themselves, after having been discomfited at Falkland Moor, in one of their invasions of Scotland. It is inhabited entirely by weavers.

**DARWEL**, a rivulet in Cowal, Argyleshire, running into Loch Ridon, an arm of the sea going off from the Kyles of Bute.

**DAVEN**, (**LOCH**) a small lake in the parish of Logie-Coldstone, district of Cromar, Aberdeenshire.

**DAVIDS** (**St.**), a sea-port village in the parish of Dalgety, lying on the north shore of the Firth of Forth, about a mile and a half east of Inverkeithing. It exports great quantities of coal, which is brought from the pits to the quay by a rail-way; salt is also exported.

**DAVIOT**, a parish in the district of Garioch, Aberdeenshire, contiguous to Meldrum, on the north-west, and lying near the north-east bank of the river Urie. It extends five miles in length by four in breadth, including portions of the parishes of Chapel of Garioch and of Fyvie, joined to it in ecclesiastical matters. The land is undulating and lies low, hut it is not very productive, and is poorly enclosed.—Population in 1821, 651.

**DAVIOT**, an extensive parish in the north-eastern part of Inverness-shire, comprehending the ahrogated parish of Dunlichty. The parish now extends twenty-three miles in length by from two to four in breadth. It is a wild pastoral district, stretching from about the east side of Inverness to the heights of Badenoch, in a course nearly north and south along the river Nairn. It comprises Lochs Ashley, Dundelchack, and Ruthven, all of which abound in trout of a fine flavour.—Population in 1821, 1750.

**DAWICK**, a suppressed parish in Peeblesshire, which was dismembered in 1742 and divided between the parishes of Stoho and Drummelzier. A hamlet named *Easter Dawick* lies in the adjacent parish of Manor on the south side of the Tweed, and the similar hamlet of *Wester Dawick* is situated in the parish of Drummelzier. The church of Dawick stood on Scrape Burn, about a quarter of a mile southward of New Posso.

**DEAN**, a deep running river in Forfarshire, rising from the lake of Forfar, and receiving the water of Gairie, near Glammis, after which it falls into the river Isla about a mile north from Meigle.

**DEAN**, (**THE**) a hamlet near Edinburgh, contiguous to the village of the Water of Leith on the north.

**DEE**, a river of great note in Aberdeenshire, principally formed by a number of small streams which fall from the heights of Braemar, and the bosom of the Cairngorm mountains, and coalesce as they approach Crathy. From its sources to its mouth, the Dee pursues an irregular course from west to east of ninety-seven miles. It receives the accession of innumerable streams on both sides, hut of none of any import. For about a third of its length upward it forms the southern boundary of Aberdeenshire. In general, it runs with celerity, and in most seasons it has a clear appearance, tinged slightly with brown, from the mossy water mixed up with it. Its banks are

frequently bold and rocky, but in other places so level, that the river sometimes inundates whole farms. For the greater part of its course, its banks are overhung with fine natural forests and plantations, chiefly of birches, intermixed with wild shrubs, extremely grateful to the traveller, who is thus led to overlook the general sterility of the soil in other respects. Towards its source large woods of natural pines of stupendous size, add a gloomy magnificence to the scene. At proper seasons, large rafts of trees are constructed and floated to the sea, though, from the changes of the river, this cannot always be done with safety. A few miles above Braemar, is what is generally called the Linn of Dee. It is scarcely a waterfall, the descent of the river being only about five feet, and that with a gentle slope. The channel is here so contracted between two rocks, that it may be leaped across with ease; the feat, however, is somewhat terrific, and few heads can bear the stunning effect of the eternal noise produced by the confined waters. In general the hills press so close upon the Dee, as to leave little flat ground upon its sides, till within five or six miles of its mouth, where the hills become lower, and recede a little farther from the river, so as to give place to some level fields or haughs. The near vicinity of the elegant bridge of Dee adds to the beauty of the prospect. This river abounds with salmon, and yields among the most valuable fishings in Scotland; the produce being estimated at about L.8000 per annum. In making a comparison of the soil of the banks of the Dee and the Don, the two principal rivers in Aberdeenshire, the latter has manifestly the advantage. Hence the old rhyme:—

A rood o' Don's worth twa o' Dee,  
Unless it be for fish and tree.

This river committed great havoc during the floods of August, 1829.

DEE, a river in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, the sources of which are in Dry Loch, Loch Long, Loch Dee, and some small rivulets, among the hills, in the western part of the stewartry, on the borders of Carrick in Ayrshire. It pursues an irregular course to the east till it falls into Loch Ken opposite Parton. Here its character is entirely changed. The Ken, before forming the long narrow lake which takes its name, is a much larger river than the Dee, and as it never alters its course from north to south—sinuosities excepted—it

ought to have maintained its name throughout. Public taste has, however, decided this matter, and the Dee, on coming in upon the west side of the Ken, gives its name to the water, till it terminates at the town of Kirkcudbright. For two miles from its mouth it is navigable for vessels of 200 tons burdenn. Its course is generally rapid, flowing over a rough rocky bottom, between steep romantic banks adorned with natural wood and plantations. At the head of the navigation at Tongland, it is crossed by a magnificent bridge, which consists of a single arch, having a span of 110 feet. It is built of vast blocks of freestone, brought from the isle of Arran, and cost about L.7000, which was paid by the gentlemen of the stewartry. A short way above the bridge, are some cascades, the effect of which is very good when the water is large. Altogether, the Dee of Kirkcudbright runs about forty miles.

DEER, or OLD DEER, a parish in Buchan, Aberdeenshire, having the parish of New Deer on the west, Strichen on the north, and separated from Peterhead on the east by the parish of Longside. Its greatest extent is ten miles, and its mean breadth five and a half. One branch of the river Ugie runs through its centre; the other branch enters it for a short way on the north-east. The surface is undulating. The higher parts are covered with heath or plantations, and the low grounds are generally arable. The pleasure-grounds and woods of Pitfour are the only objects of attraction. There are a number of mills of different kinds in the parish; and the manufacturing and bleaching of fine linen is a great source of employment. The parish is bleak, except the parts laid out as pleasure-grounds; but it is generally productive of good corn crops. The district abounds in lime, of which great quantities are exported. The villages are, Stewartfield, Fetterangus, and Deer. The latter stands ten and a half miles west from Peterhead, and twenty-eight north of Aberdeen. It is populous and thriving. Not far distant, upon the north bank of the Ugie, stand the remains of the Abbey of Deer, which was built in the beginning of the thirteenth century, by William Cumming, Earl of Buchan, who brought some monks to it from the Abbey of Kinloss in Moray. Its lands were erected into a temporal lordship in 1587, in favour of Robert Keith, the person created commendator of Deer at the Reformation, and son of

William, sixth Earl Marischal. The fabric of Deer Abbey has been extensive, but of inelegant architecture.—Population in 1821, 3359.

**DEER, (NEW)** a parish in Aberdeenshire contiguous on the west to the parish of Old Deer, of which it formed a portion till the beginning of the eighteenth century. It lies almost at the centre of the district of Buchan, extending fourteen miles from north to south by about seven in breadth. The church stands thirty miles north of Aberdeen. The surface is flat and arable.—Population in 1821, 3211.

**DEER,** a very small stream in Buchan, Aberdeenshire, rising in the above parish of New Deer, and which, after running in an easterly direction for about sixteen miles, joins the Water of Strichen; which, being in its turn thrown into the Ugie, reaches the sea by that channel at Peterhead.

**DEER ISLAND,** a small islet of the Hebrides, lying off the coast of Bara.

**DEERNESS AND ST. ANDREWS,** two parishes in Orkney, now united under the title of Deerness. This extensive parish occupies a large peninsulated tract of land, lying to the east of Kirkwall, on the main island of Pomona. A portion of the peninsula at its extreme east point is nearly cut off by the sea: this forms Deerness Proper. The whole is generally flattish, and partakes of the usual character of Orkney land, being wild, marshy, and unproductive. Some improvements have been recently made. On the north the peninsula is indented by two long irregular arms of the sea called Inganess Bay and Deer Sound. On the east side lie Horse and Copinsbay islands, south from which is Newark Bay, and from thence there is a communication to Scalpa Flow by Holm Sound.—Population of both parishes in 1821, 1548.

**DELTING,** an extensive hilly barren parish in Shetland, occupying the whole of the mainland north of Olanafriith and Deal Voes. This large tract of land is so cut up on all sides by *Voes* or arms of the sea, that only the inspection of a minute map can give an idea of its dimensions and figure. It adjoins the parish of North Maven. Weesdale and Nesting bound it on the south; Yell Sound lies on the north. Along some parts of the coast there is a little cultivation.—Population in 1821, 1818.

**DENHOLM,** a village pleasantly situated on a rivulet falling into the south side of the

Tivot, on the road from Hawick to Jedburgh, in the parish of Cavers, Roxburghshire. It is distant from Jedburgh five miles, and is inhabited principally by weavers of stockings, employed by the Hawick manufacturers. It possesses a dissenting meeting-house; and a subscription library has long been supported in the place. The population is about 500.

**DENINO,** a small parish in the eastern part of Fife, having St. Andrews on the north, Kingsbarns on the east, Crail on the south, and Cameron on the west. It extends three miles in length by one and a half in breadth. The land is wet, moorish, and rather unproductive. A good deal of it is under pasture. Between this parish and Crail there is an extensive tract of wild moorish land called King's Muir, parcelled out into small farms, which does not properly belong to any parish, but its few inhabitants prefer to consider themselves parishioners of Denino. It consists of 1000 acres, and was a gift of Charles II. to Colonel Borthwick, a person who faithfully attended him in his exile, as a reward for his services and attachment.—Population in 1821, 343.

**DENNY,** a parish in Stirlingshire, lying between Falkirk and Kilsyth, bounded by St. Ninians on the north. Its surface is undulating, and the soil is cultivated upon the improved systems of agriculture. Freestone and coal abound. It is intersected by the Forth and Clyde canal, which is of great benefit to agriculturists. The village of Denny lies on the south bank of the Carron, on the road directly west from Falkirk through the centre of the county, five miles distant from that town and eight south-east of Stirling. The road from Stirling to Glasgow also passes through the village, which is rising into a thriving country town from its proximity to several paper mills, printfields, and other large works.—Population in 1821, 3364.

**DERNICK, or DARNICK,** a small village in Roxburghshire, lying on the western base of the Eildon hills, near the south bank of the Tweed. The road from Selkirk to Melrose passes through it, and it is distant one and a half miles west from the latter place. It was one of the villages of the halidom, or church property of Melrose; and some ruinous towers, which must have been occupied by the better vassals of that establishment, still survive.



DERVILLE, or DERVAL, a large modern village upon a regular plan, at the head of Irvine Water, Ayrshire, parish of Loudon. The road into Lanarkshire by Drumclog passes through it, and it is becoming a thriving manufacturing place.

DESKFORD, a parish in Banffshire, lying betwixt Cullen and Grange, extending five miles in length by three in breadth, through a fine fertile valley, bounded by hills, and watered along the bottom by a small river. It has now some thriving plantations.—Population in 1821, 693.

DESKRY WATER, a rivulet in the parish of Tarland, western part of Aberdeenshire, a tributary of the Don.

DEVERON, or DOVERAN, a river of Banff and Aberdeenshire. Its sources lie in very opposite directions; one branch, bearing the name of Deveron, rises near the middle of the western boundary of Aberdeenshire, in the parish of Cabrach, and pursues a tortuous northerly course by the town of Huntly, where it is joined by the Bogie. Above Rothiemay, it is joined by the river Isla, which comes running in an easterly direction from the centre of the lower part of Banffshire, where it is formed by a number of small streamlets. The chief tributaries being now joined, the water flows in a north-easterly course to Turriff, where it turns by a sharp angle towards the north-west, and after describing a small semi-circle, falls into the sea at Banff. As far up as Rothiemay, or a little farther, it is chiefly the boundary between the two counties. Altogether it runs fifty miles. It receives a number of small streams, and is valuable for its salmon and trout fishing. Its banks are, in general, beautiful, flat, and fertile. During the floods of August 1829, it committed dreadful havoc near Huntly, where it rose twenty-two feet, and destroyed and injured many pleasure-grounds and farms. It also did considerable mischief at Banff.

DEVON, a beautiful little river on the boundary of Stirling and Clackmannanshires. Its course is very irregular. Its principal source is near Sheriffmuir, at the western base of the Ochil Hills, through which it finds its way in an easterly direction into Glen Devon at the southern side. Here it passes through a narrow glen, scarcely extending to two furlongs in breadth, to the Crook of Devon, where all at once it makes a turn to the

south-west. Pursuing this direction, it passes Dollar, Tillicoultry, and Alva, and after making another bend towards the south-east, falls into the Forth, two miles above Alloa, precisely where that river assumes the character of a Firth. The Devon forms several beautiful falls, and possesses much romantic scenery visited by tourists. The place possessing the greatest interest is a little above Dollar, where it forms a series of cascades, one of which is called the Caldron Linn. Previously in a smooth state, it suddenly enters a deep gulph, where, finding itself confined, it has, by continual efforts against the sides, worked out a cavity resembling a large caldron, in which it has so much the appearance of boiling, that it is difficult to divest oneself of the idea that it is actually in a state of violent ebullition. From the caldron the water finds its way through a hole beneath the surface into a lower cavity, in which it is carried round and round, though with much less violent agitation; this second caldron is always covered with foam. The water then works its way out in a similar manner into a third caldron, out of which it is precipitated by a sheer fall of forty-four feet. About a mile farther up the vale, the banks of the stream are contracted in such a manner, that an arch of twenty-two feet span connects them at the height of eighty-six feet above the water. On account of the roughness of the channel, the water here makes a violent noise, and occasions the said arch to get the name of the Rumbling Brig. About two hundred yards further up, there is another, but inferior cascade, where the water vibrates from one side to another of the pool below, causing an intermittent noise, like that of water working upon a mill. The country people call it the Devil's Mill, because it pays no regard to Sunday, and works every day alike. The whole scenery of these singular cascades is extremely romantic, and, together with the general charms of Glen Devon, renders the country on the banks of the river one of the most delightful districts in Scotland. The river, as will be remembered by almost every reader, is celebrated by Burns. The works of the Devon Iron Company lie on the banks of the river about four miles inland.

DEVON, (BLACK,) or SOUTH DEVON, a river much smaller than the receding, rising in the western part of the county of Fife, and which, after flowing in a south-east-

erly course through Clackmannanshire, falls into the Firth of Forth below the town of Clackmannan.

**DICHMOUNT HILL**, a conspicuous mountain in the parish of Cambuslang, Lanarkshire, elevated about seven hundred feet above the level of the sea.

**DICHMOUNT LAW**, a hill near Arbroath, elevated 670 feet above the level of the sea, on the top of which certain barons anciently held their courts.

**DICTHY WATER**, a small river in the southern part of Forfarshire, rising from several small lakes among the Sidlaw hills, parish of Lundie, and which, after running about twelve miles in an easterly course, and driving several nulls, falls into the Firth of Tay between Broughty and Monifieth.

**DILTY-MOSS**, a large morass in the southern part of Forfarshire, parishes of Carmylie and Guthrie, giving rise to the Elliot, a small stream which falls into the sea a little to the west of Arbroath.

**DINART**, a river on the north-western part of Sutherlandshire, rising in Loch Dowl, and which, after flowing in an irregular northerly course of fifteen miles through Strath Dinart, falls into the sea at the head of Durness Bay.

**DINGWALL**, a parish in the eastern and more champaign part of Ross-shire, lying at the head of the Cromarty Frith, and having Fodderly on the south and west, and Kiltearn on the north-east. The river Conan runs through the parish. This is among the richest, the best cultivated, and most beautiful parts of Scotland.

**DINGWALL**, a royal burgh, the capital of the above parish and of the county of Ross, lies in a low situation at the mouth of a glen opening into the north side of the Cromarty Firth, near the western extremity of that beautiful estuary, distant 178 miles from Edinburgh, 25 S.S.W. of Tain, 20 S.W. of Cromarty, and 20 N.N.W. of Inverness. The town, which is rather neat, and built in the Dutch fashion, consists of one main street, and a few smaller ones, or alleys, branching from it. The town house is a curious old building, with a spire and clock, near the centre of the town; and the church is a plain edifice on the north side of the town, with an obelisk in its neighbourhood, fifty-seven feet in height, erected to the memory of George, first earl of Cromarty, who, eccentric in death as in life, was buried

here. The only fault of Dingwall is its imperfect police regulations, which permit every house, even upon the main street, to collect a small dunghill in front. It possesses a small harbour, in the neighbourhood of which formerly stood the mansion of the powerful family of Ross. Of all that princely structure only a small shapeless fragment is now to be seen, in the garden attached to a villa which has been built at the place. Dingwall is surrounded by some of the most beautiful scenery in Scotland. The valley of Strathpeffer, at the head of which there is a celebrated mineral well, recedes to the westward, and is as lovely as any lowland vale, while the mountains at its head have all the grandeur of the Highlands. The hill on the north side of the town, a beautiful woody declivity, reminds the traveller of the more celebrated hill of Kinnoull, near Perth. On the top of a hill called Knockfarrel, about two miles from the town, is a very good specimen of the curiosity called a vitrified fort. Dingwall was created a royal burgh by Alexander II., and its charter was renewed by James IV., when it was endowed with the same privileges, liberties, and immunities as were possessed by the burgh of Inverness. Its civic governors are a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, and ten councillors. It joins with Tain, Dornoch, Wick, and Kirkwall in contributing a member to parliament. Dingwall does not possess the undivided privileges of a county town, as district meetings, and the courts of the sheriff are held also at Tain. There is a weekly market on Friday, and two yearly fairs.—Population of the burgh and parish in 1821, 2031.

**DIRLETON**, a parish in Haddingtonshire, occupying that part of the county which projects farthest into the mouth of the Firth of Forth, and extending about six miles in length, by four and a half in breadth; bounded on the east by North Berwick, on the south by Athelstaneford, and on the west by Aberlady. The land is quite low, and, with the exception of a sandy stripe along the shore, which is used as a rabbit-warren, is fertile to a degree not surpassed even in East-Lothian, yielding excellent green crops and pasture. The village of Dirleton is delightfully situated at the head of a low meadow, extending about a mile and a half towards the sea; the houses are mostly well built, lining two sides of a triangular green, which is interspersed with trees. On the third or south side of this open space stands

the venerable and magnificent ruin of Dirleton Castle, embosomed among evergreens, and overgrown with ivy. The garden in which it is situated is surrounded by a modern wall built in the style of a barbican with turrets, and nearly the whole of the improvements in its vicinity are done in the very best taste. An air of the antique or partial Gothic prevails in most of the buildings and cottages in and about the village. At the back of this little rural town, towards the sea, is the parish church, the steeple of which is a handsome modern erection, relieved by the umbrageous scenery around it. Altogether, Dirleton may be termed one of the prettiest villages, if not actually *the prettiest*, in Scotland. From the various beneficial and tasteful improvements going on, under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson of Raith, the latter of whom is proprietrix of the estate by descent, it bids fair in a short time to surpass any thing of the kind in Britain, and we are certain that it cannot long remain undiscovered as a highly eligible place for summer rustication. It stands two miles west of North Berwick on the road from Edinburgh. The village of Gulane, two miles west of Dirleton, prior to 1612, was the capital of the district, and the place at which the parish church stood.—See GULANE. The origin of Dirleton Castle is lost in the darkness of the middle ages. It seems that in the thirteenth century it belonged to the noble family of de Vallibus or de Vaux, from whom it was taken, after a tedious siege, by Edward I. on his invasion by the eastern borders in 1298. It however did not pass from the possession of this family till the reign of Robert I. when John Halyburton obtained it by marrying a daughter of William de Vallibus. In 1440, Sir Walter Halyburton, Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, was created a peer, under the title of Earl of Dirleton. From that family the estate and castle passed, by marriage, into the family of Ruthven, Earl of Gowrie; and it is evident from the letters of Logan of Restalrig, that this property was the bribe held out to induce him to join in the Gowrie Conspiracy. The old baron says, in his second letter—and the impression marks that this part of the country must have been enriched by culture at an early period—“I cair nocht for all the land I hev in this kingdome, in case I get a grip of Dirleton, for I esteem it the plesantest dwelling in Scotland.” After the ruin of the Ruthvens, in consequence of that strange plot, Dirleton is found in possession of a scion of

the house of Maxwell, a zealous royalist, who was created Lord Dirleton, but lost every thing in the civil war. Soon after the restoration, the property came into the possession of the family of Nisbet, whose descendant now possesses it. The castle continued in a good condition till the year 1650, when it was reduced and dismantled by the Parliamentary General Lambert. It appears, by an old act of parliament and other documents, that there was a collegiate church founded at Dirleton in 1444, by Sir Walter Halyburton; but little is known of its character or situation, and it must have been on an inconsiderable scale, as at the Reformation its revenue was but L.20 a-year. The parish contains the villages of Gulane, Fenton and Kingston.—Population in 1821, 1315.

DIVIE, a small river at the centre of Morayshire, which rises in Loch-in-Dorb, and other small lakes, and after running a rapid course to the north past Edenkeillie, falls into the Findhorn. It has some small tributaries originating in the Knock of Brae Moray.

DOCHART, a small lake in the western parts of Perthshire, parish of Killin, extending about three miles in length. It has its sources in several tributary streams rising in the heights west of Strath Fillan, through which they flow into it. Its waters issue by the river Dochart, from its east end, and after a course of eight miles, fall into the west end of Loch Tay. Loch Dochart lies in a naked tract of country, and possesses a small degree of interest from having two islands, one of which has been formed by vegetable substances, and is moveable. On the other, embowered in natural wood, stand the ruins of a castle, once a residence of the Campbells of Loch-Awe. There is a little port on the shore, which appears to have been their landing-place.

DOLLAR, a parish in the county of Clackmannan, lying at the bottom of the Ochil hills, on the banks of the river Devon, bounded by Glendevon on the north, and by Tillicoultry on the west. It is only three miles in length by one and a half in breadth. The land is rich, well cultivated, and enclosed. Till within these few years the village of Dollar was mean and insignificant. The erection of an Academy, by an endowment, gave quite a new turn to its affairs. A person named MacNab, a native of the parish, who had realized a large fortune in London, by furnishing transports to government and other mercantile pursuits, died and bequeathed a large sum



to found an institution in his native district, for the education of young persons. A very handsome edifice was consequently reared, in 1819, and furnished with several good masters, for teaching languages, plain branches of education, and some of the more elegant and useful arts. The branches at present taught, are Latin, Greek, and Oriental languages, French and other modern languages, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy, Drawing, English, Writing and Arithmetic, and Geography. There are ten teachers, including assistants. There is likewise a female teacher, and a surgeon connected with the institution. Much was anticipated at first from this establishment; but after a fair trial, it does not seem to have accomplished anything like what was expected from it. By a most unfortunate and hopeless arrangement, the "minister and kirk-session of Dollar" are the constituted governors and patrons, which in effect leaves the whole management in the hands of a single clergyman. The erection of the academy, has, however, attracted a great number of residents to the place, which now possesses many handsome villas. The academy itself is a very elegant Grecian building, and is connected with some pleasant garden-ground for the use of the students. A library is attached to the establishment, also for their use. The village lies on the road to Stirling from Kinross at the distance of thirteen miles from each of these towns, and seven from Alloa. In the neighbourhood is the remarkable ruin of Castle Campbell, occupying the top of a high and almost insulated rock, which ascends within a hollow in the bosom of the Ochil Hills, with mountain rivulets brawling on all sides around it. All around this mount, and along the steeps opposite to it, are thick bosky woods, which cast a perpetual gloom over the scene. The only access to the castle is by an isthmus connecting the mount with the hill behind. Here some ancient and noble sycamores, the remains of an avenue, add much to the picturesque effect of the building. From the very narrow area around it, the views are fearfully sublime, while it is almost impossible to quit its walls but for a few yards, without the risk of being hurled into the unknown depths of the surrounding valley. A frightful chasm in the hill itself, guarded by an outwork, appears once to have served the purpose of giving access to the waters below. It is called

Kemp's Score, and still bears some marks of a staircase. This romantic castle is of great antiquity. The date when the donjon-keep or great square tower was built, is so far back as to be beyond the research of the antiquary. The buildings, even in their present ruinous state, form a quadrangle, some parts of which are of elegant workmanship. Originally the castle is believed to have been in the hands of the crown; and the tradition is that the various melancholy names which still exist around it, were given by a royal princess who was there confined. The ancient name of the castle, says the traditionary account, was the Castle of Gloom, and the hill immediately behind it still retains the same appellation. The mountain streams that flow on the different sides, are still called the one the Water of Care—the other the Burn of Sorrow; and after their junction in front of the castle, they traverse the parish or valley of Dollar or Dolour. We believe it to be more likely that *Chleume*, or *Coch Leume*, the original name of the castle, is Gaelic, and means the place of the Mad Leap, that the Water of Care was the glen of *Caer* or Castle, and that Dollar is *Dal or*, the high field: the Burn of Sorrow might easily be added by fancy—if not the Burn of Care also. At what precise time the castle and surrounding land came into the possession of the Argyle family, is not certainly known; but it is conjectured that they were included in the splendid grant which was made by King Robert Bruce to Sir Neil Campbell of Lochawe, on his marriage with Lady Mary Bruce, the sister of that monarch. In 1493 an act of parliament was passed for changing the name of "the Castle called the Gloume, pertaining to our cousin Colin, Earl of Argyle," to "Castle Campbell," and it continued in the possession of the Argyle family until the year 1807, when it was sold to the present proprietor. Castle Campbell was the scene of several remarkable events, and it is said that it was one of the first places where John Knox openly dispensed the sacrament of the holy communion, according to reformed practice. In 1645, as the Marquis of Montrose was passing through this district towards Kilsyth, where he achieved his greatest victory, the clan Maclean, part of his army, insisted upon destroying this, as well as every other part of the Campbell property in the district, in revenge for the ravages committed by that family on their own

property in the Western Islands. It is said by tradition, that the Scottish parliamentary army burnt the Marquis's castle of Kincardine on the other side of the Ochil Hills, on the same day.—Population in 1821, 1295.

DOLLAR BURN, a small rivulet in the southern part of the parish of Manor, Peeblesshire, a tributary of Manor Water.

DOLPHINGTON, (pronounced *Dowfinton*,) a small parish on the east side of the upper ward of Lanarkshire, lying to the south of Dunsyre, at the head of the Medwin Water. The country here is wild and poorly cultivated. The district derives its name from a person called *Dolphin*, the elder brother of Cospatrick, the first Earl of Dunbar, who lived here during the reigns of Alexander I. and David I. Dolphington is now a barony in the family of Douglas.—Population in 1821, 236.

DOLPHINGSTON, a hamlet in the parish of Prestonpans, lying on the main road from Edinburgh to London. It takes its name from a ruined castle in the neighbourhood, and it is most probable that this was once a residence of the same *Dolphin* who is noticed above. In Linlithgow and Roxburghshires, there are also places called Dolphington or Dolfinton.

DON, a large river in Aberdeenshire, next in magnitude to the Dee, from which it is not far distant to the north. The sources of the Dee lie in opposite directions. The main branch of the river, to which the name of Don is attached, rises from the lofty range of hills which divides the county from the head of Strath Deveron in Banffshire, and from thence, increased by a variety of little tributaries, takes an easterly course through Strath Don. This branch takes several wide turns, till joined by the Urie at Inverury. The Ury branch rises not far from Huntly. The junction being made, the Don, very much increased in size, flows in a south-easterly course, till it drops into the sea at Old Aberdeen, little more than a mile from the mouth of the Dee. It is navigable only for a small distance, namely, to the bridge at the above town. Many parts of its banks are steep and rocky, but more generally it flows through fertile level fields, which, in cases of heavy rains, it often completely floods, committing the most serious damage. The havoc it made in August, 1829, will be long remembered. It has some valuable salmon fishings, though not so valuable as those

of the Dee. Its windings give it a course of sixty-two miles; but the straight line of country it intersects is not above two-thirds of that extent.

DOON, a river in Ayrshire, which serves as the boundary betwixt the districts of Kyle and Carrick. The sources of Doon are primarily formed in Loch Enoch, a small lake in the stewardry of Kirkcudbright, and in some other lakes of trivial dimensions in that district. From these is formed Loch Doon, which is a lake nearly seven miles long, and of irregular breadth, partly lying within the stewardry, and partly in Ayrshire. The scenery hereabouts is beyond conception sterile, gray, and wild. Yet where is there throughout Scotland a district so miserable, that man has not thought it worth his while to battle for it with his fellow-man? The memorabilia of unchronicled conflicts are here as rife as elsewhere, in large heaps of stones and other objects of a similar character. On a small island within this lake are the remains of an old castle, which, at one time, during the wars of the succession, at the beginning of the fourteenth century, was of sufficient importance to be garrisoned by Edward Bruce, the heroic and fiery brother of King Robert. In the minority of David II., when Edward III. overran Scotland, for the purpose of reducing it once more under the Balfour dynasty, and rendering it thereby a mere fief of England, the same islet-fortress was held out by a brave warrior of the name of John Thomson, who some years before had been intrusted by King Robert with the task of bringing back the remains of the Scottish army from Ireland, after all prospect of establishing a sovereignty in that country was lost by the death of Edward Bruce. It is a historical fact that, on this occasion, Loch Doon Castle had the distinction of being the last strength in Scotland which gave in to the invader. It was at a later period part of the extensive possessions of the house of Cassillis. From the north-west end of Loch Doon issues the river Doon, which, after pursuing a north-westerly course, with the exception of a sharp bend to the south which it takes at Dalrymple, falls into the sea about two miles south of Ayr. The beauty of its banks at the lower part of its course has been celebrated by Burns, and certainly without exaggeration. The road from Ayr into Carrick crosses the river at a point about a mile above its confluence with the sea,

where still stand, upon an eminence on the right bank, the classic ruins of Alloway Kirk, together with a most elegant monument to Burns, noticed in the article Ayr. The "auld brig o' Doon" is in the immediate neighbourhood of these objects, a narrow old-fashioned structure of one arch; now rendered of little use except as a matter of curiosity, by a modern and more convenient bridge, which has been erected a little way further down the stream. The endeared name of this river must be traced to the castle above-mentioned, which has evidently given a title in the first place to the loch, (Doon signifying castle or fortification) and afterwards to the stream issuing out of it.

DORES, a parish occupying a narrow stripe of land along the east side of Loch Ness, from Inverness to Boleskine, a distance of twenty miles. Daviot bounds it on the east. Its surface is chiefly that of a valley among rude Highland hills, and it is nearly altogether pastoral.—Population in 1821, 1573.

DORNOCH, a parish in the south-east corner of the county of Sutherland, lying between the Firth of Dornoch on the south, and Loch Fleet on the north-east, bounded on the east by the sea, and on the north-west by the parish of Rogart. The land is here lower and more of an arable nature than any other part of the shire. The surface rises gradually to the north. The length of the parish is eleven miles, and its breadth about four. On a low sandy, meagre beach, half sand half moss, the episcopal city of Dornoch rears its steeple, its tower, and its mud chimnies. Dornoch was formerly the seat of the bishopric of Caithness, which comprehended Sutherland, but is now a mere hamlet, boasting only of the ruins and *vestigia* of such a lofty dignity. A small part of the cathedral has been preserved entire to serve as the parish church; underneath which is the family sepulchre of the house of Sutherland. A small entire part of the bishop's palace now serves as the county courtroom and jail; for Dornoch, although to appearance a mere Highland village, is a royal burgh, and the seat of the county courts. The situation of this unfortunate little town has in it a good deal of the fate of Tantalus; the sea approaches very near to it, without conferring on it the advantages of a sea-port, while, on the other hand, the post road is within sight, but cannot, for some peculiar local reason, be made to pass through it. Before the rise of the fish-

ing villages established on the coast towards the north, by the Marchioness of Stafford, Dornoch is said to have been somewhat more prosperous; it could then boast of no fewer than thirteen ships, now it possesses only five. Indeed, it may be said that the advantages conferred upon the country and district by the improvements of this public spirited peeress have all redounded to the disadvantage of Dornoch. The town may now be said to exist for no other end than to support the persons who have the nominal and apparent privilege of electing a member of parliament, namely, the individuals whom the neighbouring aristocratic influence appoints to act in that capacity. Its periodical contribution to the creation of an M. P. may be called the sole manufacture of the place. In this duty it joins with Tain, Dingwall, Wick, and Kirkwall. The town was constituted a royal burgh by Charles I., in 1628, but it was entitled to the appellation of a *city* from the period of the twelfth century, when it became the seat of the bishopric of Caithness, instituted at that time. It is supposed that Dingwall and Dornoch were the earliest settlements of a collected population in this end of the kingdom; though what reason there could have ever been for planting a town on such a spot, is to us quite inexplicable, unless we suppose, what is not improbable, that the sea originally reached to the place and gave it capabilities as a port. The following legend is told by tradition with respect to the name of the town. About the year 1259, the Danes and Norwegians having made a descent on this coast, were attacked by William, Thane or Earl of Sutherland, a quarter of a mile to the eastward of the town. Here, fortunately, the Danish general was slain, and his army beaten, and forced to retire to their ships, which were not far distant. The Thane of Sutherland greatly signalized himself on this occasion, and appears by his personal valour and exertions to have contributed very much to determine the fate of the day. While he singled out the Danish general, and gallantly fought his way onward, being by some accident disarmed, he seized the bone of a horse's leg, which happened to lie on the ground, (being probably part of the skeleton of a dead horse,) and with that dispatched his adversary. In honour of this exploit, and of the weapon with which it was achieved, this place received the name of *Dorneich*, or Dornoch, as it is now called, a word signifying a *horse-hoof*. In



commemoration of the event, a stone pillar was erected on the spot, supporting at the top a cross, encompassed by a circle, which went by the name of "Croiske Worwarre," the Earl's or Great Man's Cross. Many years since, it was undermined by the winds, and having tumbled down, the vestiges of it are not very distinguishable. The burgh of Dornoch has, however, preserved the tradition of the circumstance, by having a *horse-shoe* incorporated in the common arms of the burgh. With respect to the correctness of this tradition, there is no certainty, and, but for the blazon of the burgh arms, we should be led to derive the name of the place from *Dornochd*, signifying the bare, or naked water. The burgh of Dornoch is managed by a provost, (generally a member of the Sutherland family,) four bailies, a dean of guild, and a treasurer, besides eight councillors. A weekly market is held on Friday, and there are several annual fairs. Besides the Grammar School of the parish, there is a seminary of young girls endowed by the *Pious Lady Glenorchy*, as she may be called for distinction's sake, who was maternal aunt to the present Marchioness of Stafford, (Countess of Sutherland in her own right.)—Population of the burgh and parish in 1821, 3100.

**DORNOCH FIRTH**, an arm of the sea, on the east coast of the Highlands of Scotland, serving as the boundary between the counties of Ross and Sutherland for several miles. At its mouth it is more a bay than a firth, and here it is upwards of twelve miles in breadth. On the south side it juts a little into Ross-shire, and this indentation receives the name of the Bay of Tain. About three miles west of Tain it closes to a breadth of less than two miles, where there is a regular communication, called the Mickle Ferry, to distinguish it from the Little Ferry, some miles farther north in Sutherlandshire. Westward from the Mickle Ferry, the firth widens and straitens alternately to its head, and for several miles it has all the appearance of an inland lake. There are several different ferries across the firth, besides that just mentioned, and near its head it is crossed by an iron bridge, along which the mail runs. Dornoch Firth is fed by the waters of the rivers Oickel and Shin, which come in at its head. It does not form an advantageous anchoring harbour, on account of bars of sand lying across it, which intercept the navigation at low tides. The town

of Dornoch lies three miles to the north-east of the Mickle Ferry.

**DORNOCK**, a parish in Dumfries-shire, lying on the shore of the Solway Firth, between the parishes of Gretna and Annan. It measures a square of two and a half miles. The surface is low and under good cultivation. The road from Carlisle to Dumfries passes through it.—Population in 1821, 743.

**DOUGLAS**, a parish in the western part of the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire, stretching for twelve miles from the verge of the county of Ayr to the Clyde, having a breadth of from four to seven miles. It has Lesmahago on the north, and Crawford-John on the south. From west to east, throughout the district, runs Douglas Water, one of the largest tributaries of the Clyde. The vale formed by this stream, called Douglasdale, is extremely fertile and beautiful. It is crossed by the road from Glasgow to Carlisle, at a point called Douglas Mill, two miles below the old fashioned town of Douglas. On the low ground the land is under cultivation and partly adorned by plantations, but the greater part of the parish lies high, and is only useful for sheep pasture. Coal, limestone, and freestone, are found in abundance. Several small tributaries of the Douglas Water add beauty and a higher vegetation to the district. Douglas, the capital of the parish, is a place of great antiquity, and has now one or two manufactories of cotton. It lies on the south side of the Douglas Water, on the road from Edinburgh to Ayr. It is chiefly celebrated for a great annual fair, which is held in the church-yard, on which occasion the shoemakers of Lanark, and other places, exhibit their shoes, as other merchants display their respective wares, upon the flat grave-stones, instead of the more temporary stalls used elsewhere. In the vicinity of the town, on the bank of the stream, stands Douglas Castle, surrounded by extensive plantations. This edifice was built in a very elegant style, about the middle of last century, in the room of a former castle then destroyed by fire. Some ash trees are pointed out in its neighbourhood, as those upon which the powerful Earls of Douglas used to hang such persons as fell under their displeasure. The parish of Douglas takes its name from the stream that flows through it; the British words *Du glas*, signifying the dark blue stream, and this is descriptive of the colour of the water, which is

tinged with the dark moisture of the mossy uplands. From such an etymology is derived the once dreaded and still noble name of Douglas, as this was the district in which the progenitor of the Douglas family first settled. The first of the Douglasses was one Theobald, a Fleming, who, about the middle of the twelfth century, received a grant of a tract of land in Douglasdale from the monks of Kelso, and whose descendants, in a short time, as surnames came into use, assumed the appellation of *Douglas*. The family did not make any particular figure in history till the eventful epoch of the wars of Bruce, when it became conspicuous for its adherence to the interests of that monarch. It was raised to an earldom by David II. in 1357, but before this period, the chiefs of the family went occasionally by the name of the Lords of Douglas. Prior to its elevation to an earldom, the family possessed some distinguished men, of which none rose to such eminence as James de Douglas, the sixth chief of his house, who became justly celebrated in Scottish history, under the title of "the Good Sir James," and was one of the principal associates and friends of Robert Bruce, in his arduous attempt to restore the liberties of Scotland. His own castle of Douglas having been secured and garrisoned by the troops of Edward I., he resolved on re-taking it, and inflicting a signal punishment on its intruders. On the 19th day of March, 1306-7, being Palm Sunday, and employed by the English soldiers in devotion, he surprised them in church, and put the greater part to the sword. As he had not sufficient force to retain the fortress, he retired, but not till he had caused all the barrels, containing flour, meal, wheat, and malt, to be knocked in pieces, and their contents mixed on the floor; then he staved the hogsheads of wine and ale, and mixed the liquor with the stores; and last of all, he killed his prisoners, and flung the dead bodies among this disgusting heap, which his men called, in derision, the Douglas Larder. Sir James then flung the dead horses into the well to destroy it—after which he set fire to the castle, and finally marched away with his followers. In 1312-13, he took Roxburgh castle, and next year he commanded the centre of the Scottish army at Bannockburn. In 1317, he defeated the English under the Earl of Arundel; and, in the succeeding year, along with his compatriot Randolph, Earl of Mur-

ray, he made himself master of Berwick. In 1319, these illustrious noblemen entered England by the west marches, with 15,000 men, routed the English under the Archbishop of York, eluded Edward II., and returned with honour to Scotland. After this he was distinguished for a variety of similar exploits. In 1329, when Robert Bruce was on his deathbed, he requested the Good Lord James, his old and faithful companion in arms, to repair with his heart to Jerusalem, and humbly to deposit it at the Sepulchre of Our Lord. Accordingly, on the death of his royal master, Douglas prepared to put his dying request in execution; and it appears, that in doing so, he received a passport from Edward III., dated September 1, 1329. It was expressed in these words, to "Sir James de Douglas, versus terram sanctam in auxilium Christianorum contra Saracenos, cum corde Domini Roberti, Regis Scotiæ, nuper defuncti." Douglas sailed from Scotland in 1330, with the heart of his dear master, and a numerous and splendid retinue. Anchoring off Sluys, he learned that Alphonso XI., the young king of Leon and Castile, waged war with Osmyn, the Moorish commander in Granada. He therefore resolved to visit Spain, and combat the Saracens in his progress to Jerusalem. Douglas and his companions were honourably entertained by Alphonso; and they encountered the Saracens at Theba, on the frontiers of Andalusia, August 25, 1330. The Moors giving way, Douglas eagerly pursued them. Taking the casket which contained the heart of Bruce, he threw it before him, and cried—"Now pass thou onward as thou wast wont, and Douglas will follow thee or die." The fugitives rallied, and, surrounded and overwhelmed by superior numbers, Douglas fell. After the battle, his few surviving companions found his body on the field, together with the casket, and reverently conveyed them to Scotland. The heart of Bruce was destined to mingle with the dust of that territory he had so nobly gained. It was deposited at Melrose, while his body lay in the royal tomb of Dunfermline. The remains of Douglas were interred in the sepulchre of his forefathers, at Douglas, where his son, Archibald, erected a monument to his memory. The personal appearance of this truly great and good man, the ornament of his country, is pleasingly drawn by Barbour; and Hume of Godscroft's epitaph on him is well

known. To return to the house of Douglas. During the reign of David II. and Robert II. and III., as well as the usurpations of the two Dukes of Albany, the Scottish nobles gained much in power and wealth, on account of the weakness of the crown; and no one gained more than the Earl of Douglas. It was at length remarked, says an old historian, that "nae man was safe in the country, unless he were either a Douglas, or a Douglas's man." The chief of the family often emulated the royal authority, went abroad with a train of two thousand armed men, created knights, had his councillors, and even constituted a kind of parliament. In the fourteenth century, the family engrossed, for a short time, the earldom of Mar, and, in 1424, Archibald, the fourth Earl of Douglas, became possessed of the Duchy of Touraine in France, for his services to the French crown, then borne by Charles VII. In the person of William, sixth Earl of Douglas, and third Duke of Touraine, the power of the family rose to a most formidable height. Their estates in Galloway, Annandale, Douglasdale, and other districts of Scotland, together with the Duchy of Touraine and the county of Longueville in France, yielded them revenues perhaps equivalent to those of the Scottish monarch; and certainly their Scottish territories could raise them a better standing army. Earl William, however, was inveigled into Edinburgh castle, and subjected to a mock trial for treason, and beheaded, along with his brother David, and Malcolm Fleming, a faithful adherent, November 24, 1440. The Duchy of Touraine now reverted to the French king. After a short period of depression, the family rose to greater power than ever, in the person of William, the eighth earl. He was at first a favourite of James II., but afterwards becoming unwelcome at court, he went abroad, and, in his absence, his dependents behaved so insolently, that the castle of Douglas was demolished by the king's orders. On his return, he came under obedience to the sovereign; but this was a mere pretence. He attempted to assassinate Crichton, the chancellor, and hanged John Herries, in contempt of the king's prohibitory mandate. He entered into formidable conspiracies, and at length became so dangerous an enemy to the country, that the king took advantage of his visit to Stirling, 1451-2, to assassinate him with his own dagger. He was succeeded by his bro-

ther James, ninth Earl, who was fully a more troublesome subject than the former. He levied open war against the king, but being deserted by his associates in their camp, near Falkirk, he fled before the royal power, his castles were besieged and taken, among the rest that of Abercorn, and the overgrown strength of his family was destroyed, anno 1455. In his old age, after many vicissitudes, the forfeited earl was compelled to retire to Lindores Abbey, (near Newburgh, in Fife,) where he died, after four years of penitence and peace, in 1488. The title of Earl of Douglas thus ceased, after having subsisted ninety-eight years; during which period it had been possessed by nine persons, making an average of only eleven years to each individual. A new era now opened in the destinies of the family, a proper understanding of which will tend to clear up many notices of the Douglasses in the present work. The first person who appears in the main line of the family genealogy, after the forfeiture of James, is George Douglas, the only son of William, first Earl of Douglas, by his third wife, Margaret, Countess of Angus, who, by his mother's resignation of her right, received a grant of the earldom of Angus, and was the first Earl of that peerage, of the house of Douglas. This line rose in some measure to distinction, upon the ruins of the parent house, in whose destruction it had assisted; so that it became a common saying, in allusion to the complexions of the two races, that the *red* Douglas had put down the *black*. The family produced some men who acted a very conspicuous part in history, as Archibald, the fifth Earl, known by the nick-name of Bell-the-Cat, and Archibald, the sixth Earl, who, marrying Margaret of England, widow of James IV., was the grandfather of Henry, Lord Darnley, father of King James VI., and who, during the minority of his step-son, James V., possessed all the power of a regent. William, the eleventh Earl of Angus, in 1633, was raised by Charles I. to the title of Marquis of Douglas. This peer, being a catholic and a royalist, and inclined to hold out his castle against the Covenanters in 1639, gave some uneasiness to that party; but they contrived to surprise him in his house, and took it out of his hands. He seems to have been, in point of personal character, among the best of his race; he kept up the old Scottish hospitality and grandeur at the castle of Douglas, where he usually re-



sided, having perhaps a more numerous family and attendance than any nobleman in the kingdom. King Charles I. constituted him chief commander, or lieutenant on the borders, and he joined Montrose after his victory at Kilsyth, 1645, and escaped from the rout at Philiphaugh, about a month afterwards, but soon capitulated to the ruling powers. The first Marquis of Douglas was the father of three peers of different titles, namely,—Archibald, his eldest son, who was the second Marquis—William, his eldest son by a second marriage, who became third Duke of Hamilton—and George, his second son by the same marriage, who was created Earl of Dumbarton. Archibald, third Marquis of Douglas, succeeded to the peerage in 1700, and in consideration of his illustrious descent, and the services of his ancestors, was created Duke of Douglas, Marquis of Angus and Abernethy, Viscount of Jedburgh Forest, and Lord Douglas of Bonkill, Prestoun, and Robertoun, in 1703. On the occasion of the civil war, in 1715, the Duke adhered to the house of Hanover, and served as a volunteer in the battle of Sheriffmuir. He died without issue at Queensberry House, Edinburgh, in 1761, in the 67th year of his age, whereby the ducal title became extinct. The Marquisate of Douglas devolving through heirs male, went to the Duke of Hamilton, by his descent from the first Marquis, and the Duke was succeeded in his real and personal property by his nephew, Archibald Stewart, Esq. who was served his nearest lawful heir, September 3, 1761. The assumption of the property of the Duke by this person, led to the most important and interesting suit at law ever known in Scotland, traditionally known by the name of “the great Douglas Cause.” Archibald Stewart was the apparent son of Sir John Stewart of Grandtully and Jane Douglas, only sister of the deceased duke. At the time of his birth, in 1748, his parents lived in France, and on the plea that he was not the actual child of Jane Douglas, but an impostor, which was so far countenanced by the circumstance of his mother having been, at the time, forty-eight years of age, the Duke of Hamilton raised an action of reduction of his service in 1762. However, after a voluminous proof had been taken in Britain and France, the cause was finally determined in favour of Mr. Stewart, who had now assumed the surname of Douglas, by the House of Lords,

February, 27, 1771. The title of Earl of Angus fell into disuse, and was not inherited either by the Duke of Hamilton, or the successful litigant. Mr. Douglas, who had thus acquired the possessions of the ancient house of Douglas, remained a commoner till the year 1790, when he was created a British peer, under the title of Lord Douglas, of Castle Douglas. This nobleman died in 1827, at the advanced age of seventy-nine years, and his immediate descendant now inherits the title and property. The sepulchral monuments of some of the great chiefs of the house of Douglas may be seen in a vault, which, having originally formed part of the parish church, still stands in the village burying-ground. Amongst those most worthy of attention, is that of the “Good Sir James,” already noticed. There is also a very magnificent monument to the memory of Archibald, fourth Earl of Douglas, and Duke of Touraine, with this inscription: “Hic jacet Archibaldus Douglas, Dux de Tourenia, Comes de Douglas et Longoville, Dominus Gallovidiæ, Wigtoniæ, et Annandiæ, locum tenens Regis Scotiæ. Obiit 26to Die Mensis Junii, 1438.” This intrepid warrior is represented in his ducal coronet and robes. The tomb of James the Fat, (the seventh Earl of Douglas, a son of the third Earl, and father of William, the eighth Earl, who was stabbed at Stirling by James II.,) who died in 1443, may also be worthy of attention. This nobleman is said to have been the worst chief that the name of Douglas ever had, though certainly he was the most peaceful and prudent of his race. His corpulence was excessive, and for some years before his death, he lay constantly in bed, unable to head his retainers, or attend to the warlike interests of his clan. In “ane Addiecion of Scottis Corniclis [Chronicles] and Deidis,” lately printed from manuscript by the Bannatyne Club, his death is noticed in terms which will scarcely fail, in their naiveté and unconscious humour, to provoke a smile from the reader. “The xxv day of March, 1443, erl James Douglas deit at the castell of Abercorn, to the token they said he had in him four stane of talch [tallow] and mair.”—Population of the parish of Douglas in 1821, 2195.

DOUNE, a village in the southern part of Perthshire, in the district of Monteith, parish of Kilmadock. It lies nine miles north-west of Stirling, eight S. E. of Callander, and four

west of Dumblane. It occupies a pleasant situation on the north bank of the Teith, and consists of three streets, radiating from a centre, where the market-cross stands. Its general appearance, which is by no means very prepossessing, was greatly improved in the year 1826, by the erection of a new parish church in the Gothic style, with a handsome tower. For this useful public work, the pulpit of which is particularly worthy of notice on account of the chaste beauty of the Gothic taste in which it is constructed, the parishioners were indebted to the liberality of the Earl of Moray, chief heritor of the parish. The village of Doune is noted for having been in former times distinguished by a manufactory of Highland pistols. An extensive cotton manufactory is now erected at Deanston, in the immediate vicinity. Doune has several large cattle markets annually. In the immediate neighbourhood, to the east, upon an elevated peninsula formed by the junction of the Ardoch water with the Teith, stand the ruins of Doune Castle. To judge from the massiveness and extent of its remains, Doune Castle seems to have belonged to that first-rate order of Scottish fortresses, of which those of Edinburgh, Stirling, and Dumbarton afford entire specimens. There still remains one huge square building, the walls of which are about forty feet high, and ten feet thick; together with a tower, which ascends above the rest to the height of at least eighty feet, raising itself above the lofty trees which encompass the place, and a country of the utmost beauty and fertility lying in every direction around. It is uncertain when, or by whom it was built; but having been the seat of the Earls of Menteith, who flourished in the fourteenth century, it may be conjectured with much probability to have been built about that period. In the beginning of the fifteenth century, after it had been forfeited to the crown, it was a favourite residence of the two successive Dukes of Albany, who assumed the government during the captivity of James I. in England; afterwards, in the sixteenth century, it was often inhabited by Margaret of England, daughter of Henry VII., and widow of James IV. The fine old bridge which crosses the Teith, a little above the castle, was built by Robert Spittal, a citizen of Stirling, who had made a fortune by being *tailor* to this queen. The unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots is also said to

have resided in Doune Castle. In the year 1745, during the temporary ascendancy which Prince Charles Stewart acquired in Scotland, the fortress, then in a state of repair, was held by commission from his Royal Highness, along with the fortresses of Inversnaid and Balloch, by Gregor M'Gregor of Glengyle, a nephew of the celebrated Rob Roy. Though only nine miles from his Majesty's fort of Stirling Castle, Gregor held out Doune for the prince's interest, all the time he was absent with his army of Highlanders in England. On the return of the insurgent army, after its victory at Falkirk, Charles here disposed all his prisoners, and among the rest, John Home, author of the tragedy of Douglas, who had fought in the battle as a volunteer; Mr. Home in his history of this insurrection, gives a minute account of the escape which he and some of his fellow-prisoners effected from the castle. Doune Castle has been long the property of the noble family of Moray, which derives from it the secondary title of Lord Doune. The family have at present a smaller and more convenient mansion, about a mile to the north-west, termed Doune Lodge, the former name of which was Cambus-Wallace.

DOWALTON, a beautiful fresh water lake, two miles long by one and a half in breadth, in the parish of Sorbie, about the centre of the eastern limb of Wigtonshire. Towards its western extremity, it has an island of about thirty acres in extent, on which are the remains of a house and garden, anciently the seat of the family of MacDowal. Its waters are emitted by a rivulet flowing to Garieston harbour.

DRAINNY, a parish in the northern part of Morayshire, occupying the chief part of a peninsula formed by the Moray Firth on the west, and Loch Spynie and the river Lossie on the east. On the south-west and south it is bounded by Duffus and Spynie. It extends four miles in length, by from two to three in breadth. The land is fertile and well cultivated. The point of the peninsula of Drainy is called Stotfield Head, near which is the small sea-port village of Lossie-mouth. West of the headland is the small fishing village of Cansie.—Population in 1821, 1060.

DREGHORN, a parish in the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire, comprehending the suppressed parish of Piercetown, which was annexed to it in 1668. It lies between the

Waters of Annock and Irvine, in the lower part of their course, bounded by Fenwick on the north-east, and extending nine miles in length, by one to three in breadth. The land declines in gentle slopes from the east, and is well cultivated, enclosed, and sheltered by plantations. It is noted for the excellence of its dairy produce. The village of Dreghorn occupies a pleasant situation on the road from Irvine to Kilmarnock, two miles east of the former. Its name is derived from words signifying the dwelling by the swamp.—Population in 1821, 856.

DREINICH, an islet in Loch Linnhe, Argyshire, near the large island of Lismore.

DRON, a parish in the south-eastern extremity of Perthshire, extending about four miles in length and breadth along the north base of the range of Ochil hills, into the beautiful district of Strathearn. It is divided from Abernethy on the east, by the rivulet called the Farg, and has the parish of Dumbarry on the north. The name is derived from a word signifying a ridge, the church and manse being placed on such a situation. The surface is in some parts broken and irregular, but in the lower district the land is flat and fertile, being a portion of the rich carse of the Earn. Recently a handsome new Gothic church has been built, and is a fine object on the rising ground on the left, in approaching the Bridge of Earn from the south.—Population in 1821, 523.

DRUM, (LOCH OF) a lake in the parish of Banchory Ternan, Kincardineshire, on the north side of the river Dee. It is about three miles in circumference.

DRUMLADE, a parish in the north-western part of Aberdeenshire, lying on the east side of the Deveron river, below Huntly, bounded by Fergie on the north. It extends nearly six miles by a breadth of from four to five miles. The surface is composed of small hills and valleys; some of the former are covered with fir, but most are arable. The valleys produce excellent crops. The district possesses freestone, limestone, whinstone, and slate.—Population in 1821, 871.

DRUMLANRIG, a village in the parish of Durisdeer, in the western part of Dumfriesshire, lying on the west bank of the Nith, about seventeen miles north-west of Dumfries. In the vicinity, on the summit of a knoll, stands Drumlanrig Castle, reckoned the finest seat of

the Duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry. Massive and imposing, though not in the best style of architecture, this large quadrangular house was built by the great statesman William first Duke of Queensberry; and its erection altogether occupied the ten years preceding the Revolution. The architraves of the doors and windows are decorated with a wearisome repetition of stars and hearts, the arms of the Douglasses, and besides a thick oak door, it is secured by a grate of ponderous iron, which is still regularly shut every night. Till a recent period, Drumlanrig Castle lay in a very neglected state, having been little occupied since the death of Charles, third Duke of Queensberry, in 1777. It has been put into the best order by the present noble proprietor, who, since his majority in 1827, has had the good taste to select this magnificent house as his principal residence. Drumlanrig was the *prima sedes* of the Queensberry family, who, descended from a bastard of the Douglas family, were originally only lairds or gude-men of Drumlanrig. They rose to noble rank amidst the civil broils of the seventeenth century. Duke William, who built this mansion, was so much shocked afterwards at the sums it had cost him, that he wrote upon the bundle of accounts, "the deil pyke out his een that looks herein," a ludicrous appeal to posterity, intended, we suppose, to prevent them from thinking him a fool for spending so much money upon a house. It was the tradition of his family that he, after all, slept only one night in it; being taken ill in the night, and finding it difficult to procure attendance in such a wide-spread establishment, he resolved never to risk his life in it again. At Tibbers, in the neighbourhood of the castle, are the remains of a Roman camp. Till recent years, there was preserved in the park around Drumlanrig a herd of the aboriginal wild cattle of Scotland, which were of a pure white colour, with fiery red eyes, and perfectly untameable. Pennant, who travelled about sixty years ago, describes them from personal inspection.

DRUMLITHIE, a village near the middle of Kincardineshire towards the east side, in the parish of Glenbervie, where some manufacturing is carried on. The road from Laurencekirk to Stonehaven passes near it, and it is distant from the latter six miles.

DRUMMELZIER, (pronounced DRUMMELLYER,) a parish in the south-western



part of Peebles-shire, lying on the east bank of the Tweed, here a small stream, and bounded on the east by Manor. Though lying in the centre of the South Highlands, this is on the whole a flat parish, the chief part of the land being a level on the south bank of the Tweed. It extends twelve miles in length, and is beautifully variegated with plantations, verdant fields, and arable land. Drummelzier Castle, formerly a seat of the once powerful family of Tweedie, stands on the banks of the Tweed, surrounded by some beautiful grounds. It is the last of the chain of fortresses placed on the banks of the river Tweed, the ruins of which are seen every two or three miles in travelling with the stream. The present parish is composed of the old district of Lower-Drummelzier, and the southern half of the old parish of Dawick. The parish church stands on the Powsail rivulet, a little way above its junction with the Tweed. Upon a spot near the confluence of these waters, there is a tumulus, said to be the grave of Merlin, the celebrated Caledonian seer. Whatever may be thought of such an averment, it cannot be disputed that the tradition has at least probability. Connected with it is a rhyme,

When Tweed and Powsail meet at Merlin's grave,  
Scotland and England that day ae king shall have.

This old prophecy is said to have been fulfilled on the day of King James's coronation as monarch of Great Britain, when there was such a flood in both Tweed and Powsail that their waters did actually meet at Merlin's grave, a junction which is believed to have never taken place either before or since. At a place called Kingledoors in the upper part of the parish, there was of old a chapel dedicated to St. Cuthbert, the early evangelist of Tweeddale.—Population in 1821, 293.

**DRUMMOCHY**, a small village on the coast of Fife, near Largo, noted for its flax-spinning mill and its salt-works.

**DRUMMOND**, a modern village in the eastern part of Ross-shire, parish of Kiltearn, on the road proceeding north from Dingwall.

**DRUMOAK**, a parish on the north side of the Dee, lying wholly in Aberdeenshire, except a small portion, which pertains to a limb of Kincardineshire here extended across the Dee. It extends four miles in length by two in breadth, and is generally pastoral and hilly.—Population in 1821, 756.

**DRUMSTURDY MUIR**, a small village in the southern part of Forfarshire, on the old road from Dundee to Arbroath, at the northern base of the conspicuous hill of Laws.

**DRUNKIE**, (LOCH) a small lake to the south of Loch Venacher, Perthshire, into which its waters flow.

**DRYBURGH**, a place in the south-western part of Berwickshire, in the parish of Merton. This locality is distinguished by beautiful woods and pleasure-grounds, in the midst of which, on the north bank of the Tweed, stand the remains of the Abbey of Dryburgh. This is an impressive ruin, of the Saxon order of architecture, though more remains of the domestic buildings than of the church. Hugh Morville, constable of Scotland in the reign of David I., was its founder. It is generally supposed, that it was built on the site of a druidical temple. The area of the abbey is partly occupied by burying-aisles, one of which is the family sepulchre of Sir Walter Scott, Baronet. The late venerable and somewhat eccentric Earl of Buchan resided chiefly in Dryburgh House, near the abbey, and manifested his taste and public spirit by a variety of classic objects about the grounds, particularly a colossal statue of Sir William Wallace, and a Grecian temple to the memory of the poet Thomson, besides a wire bridge across the Tweed, by which he rendered the place accessible to travellers from the south side of the stream. His Lordship lies entombed in an adjacent vault, beneath a stone sculptured previously by his own direction. The place is now the property of Sir David Erskine, Knight. The beauty of the sylvan shades of Dryburgh, placed so delightfully on the brink of the Tweed, is greatly and deservedly famed.

**DRYFE**, a river of Annandale, Dumfriesshire, a tributary of the Annan, into the east bank of which it is poured, near Lockerby, after a course of eleven miles. It is subject to impetuous floods from the mountainous nature of its vicinity, and often does considerable damage. The vale through which it flows in a straggling manner is designated

**DRYFESDALE**, (popularly *Drysdale*.) This subsidiary district of Annandale constitutes a parish, which extends seven miles in length by from one to six in breadth. The western and southern parts are generally flat

and cultivated. The upper or northern parts are mostly in pasture. The Annan, which divides it from Lochmaben, washes it on the west. The Corrie and the Milk rivulets touch it in the opposite quarter. The parish church is now removed to Lockerby, a populous village, which has arisen in the district. One of the reasons for this step lay in the encroachments which were continually made on the church-yard by the waters of Dryfe. It is said that this impetuous stream swept away the first church and burying-ground of Dryfesdale, in 1670, and that their site is now a large sand bed; after this, in 1671, both were established at a small distance, in a more secure spot, yet even here the dead could get no rest in their graves for the insatiable Dryfe. The water gradually approached the new burying-ground, carried a good deal of it away, and even threatened the church itself, verifying an old saying or prophecy attributed to Thomas the Rhymer,

Let spades and shools do what they may,  
Dryfe will have Dry'sdale kirk away.

It was at length found advisable to abandon a place which seemed to be under a sort of doom, and to establish the place of worship at Lockerby, where the mass of the population resides.—Population in 1821, 2251.

**DRYMEN**, a parish in the south-western part of Stirlingshire, lying on the south-eastern shore of Loch Lomond. It extends in an irregular manner northward to Duchray Water, which divides it from Aberfoyle, a distance of upwards of fifteen miles, by a breadth of about nine. In some places the country is rugged and mountainous, in others flat and level, but for the most part, it is an irregular slope between the high moors and rivers, cut up by a number of small but rapid streams. The river Endrick runs into Loch Lomond below the village of Drymen.—Population in 1821, 1661.

**DUBBIESIDE**, a small village on the coast of the Firth of Forth, county of Fife, at the mouth of the river Leven.

**DUCHAL WATER**, a rivulet in Kilmalcolm parish, Renfrewshire, tributary to the Clyde.

**DUCHRAY**, a river in the western and Highland part of Stirlingshire. Its sources are not far from those of the Forth, with which it holds a parallel course at no great distance to the south, and which it joins opposite Aber-

foyle. It is the most important tributary of the Forth in this quarter.

**DUDDINGSTON**, a parish in the county of Edinburgh, bounded by the parish of Cannongate, a part of the metropolis, on the west, South-Leith on the north, the sea and part of Inveresk on the east, and Liberton on the south. It resembles a wedge in shape, extending to a length of four miles, with the broad end towards Arthur's Seat. The parish is chiefly on a gentle slope, descending from the base of that hill towards the Firth of Forth. Its character has been entirely revolutionized within the last half century. Formerly a great portion of it was of a wild unproductive nature, covered with tall thick furze or whins, at once a shelter to rabbits and to robbers, the latter of whom haunted the highways adjacent to Edinburgh on the east. Tradition says, that, at an earlier period, when in the condition of a forest, this place gave shelter to a more respectable set of outlaws—namely, Sir William Wallace and his bold companions, then projecting an attempt upon Berwick. About the middle of last century, this tract of country, called the Lands of Figget, began to be cut up into farms and subjected to improvement; yet it is not more than five or six years since the last furzes were removed from the sea-side, on the road to Leith from the east. Now, the whole, by means of cultivation, irrigation, and enclosures, is among the richest districts in Scotland. Prestonfield, the seat of Sir Rob. K. Dick, Baronet, lies a short way from the south base of Arthur's Seat. However beautiful may now be the appearance of the environs of this country residence, such was not the case little more than a century ago. At that time, a great part of the flat grounds was a wild unproductive region, either sinking into morasses, or swelling into infertile downs. A curious circumstance brought this land under tillage. Its proprietor was the Lord Provost of Edinburgh about the period of the Revolution, at which time the metropolis was the filthiest town in Europe. The streets and lanes were perpetually in an unclean condition; and, what is remarkable, so little was known of the value of manure in agriculture, that the magistracy had to hire men to carry off the debris of the thoroughfares, which no one would purchase. Besides this ignorance of the use of putrescent matter, there were then no carts wherewith to remove the rubbish of the streets in a convenient man-

ner. These vehicles did not come into general use till the year 1750, or thereabouts, and so late as 1780, we find that the manure of the streets, which began to be sold, was offered at twopence for as much as a horse could draw upon a sled. In this age of blindness, the above Lord Provost took advantage of the general anxiety to have the filth removed, and he, for a very considerable period, had the whole regularly carried off on horse's backs to his estate in the neighbourhood. He, at the same time, instituted drains and enclosures, and, in the lapse of a few years, he came to have one of the best and richest estates in Mid-Lothian. By the care of his descendants, the flourishing condition of the ground continues, and no one could wish to look on a lovelier verdant scene than the level fields south from the pathway along the verge of Arthur's Seat. To the east is Duddingston House, a splendid mansion, erected after a design by Sir William Chambers, and the property of the Marquis of Abercorn, around which are some remarkably fine and tastefully laid out pleasure-grounds and plantations. On a low level plain, by the burn-side, within these enclosures, the Highland army of 1745 encamped for some weeks previous to its march into England. The parish derives its name from the settlement here of one *Dodin*, during the reigns of David I. and Malcolm IV., as is ascertained by a charter of William de Vetereponte, to the canons of Holyrood, of which "*Hugo Filius Dodini de Dodinestun*," appears to have been a witness. In the reign of William the Lion, the church and lands of Duddingston became the property of the monks of Kelso, who rented the property, and appointed baron-bailies to execute their jurisdiction. After the Reformation, the manor passed through successive proprietors to the Duke of Argyle, who sold it, in 1745, to James, Earl of Abercorn. From a very early period, it appears that there have been two villages, called Easter and Wester Duddingston. The former continues in its original extent, though much improved, and has a school-house distinct from the parochial establishment. Wester Duddingston, which has always been the kirk-town of the district, is delightfully situated close by the base of Arthur's Seat, and at the east end of the loch, which bears its name. The church occupies a little eminence, rising from the verge of the water, and is a fabric of very great antiquity. Though whitewashed and mo-

dermized in appearance, its interior ornaments and arches seem as old as the days of Dodin. From the side of the outer gateway depends an iron collar, now a rare symbol of former ecclesiastical severity. The following tradition has been preserved of a minister of the parish of Duddingston. About the period of the overthrow of the monarchy, or towards the time of the restoration, this parochial district had for its clergyman a person named Monteith, who was distinguished for his general abilities. Unfortunately he became so unmindful of his character and office as to engage in an illicit amour with a lady of rank in the neighbourhood, and he found himself necessitated to flee from the scene of his disgrace and degradation. He repaired to France, and immediately applied for employment to the celebrated Richelieu, then at the head of continental affairs. To propitiate his favour, he told him he was of the Monteith family in Scotland. The cardinal remarked that he was well acquainted with the noble family of the Monteiths, and desired to know to what branch he pertained. This was a serious question, but it did not discourage the exiled parson, who, in reality, was only the son of a poor fisherman in the salmon trade, in the upper parts of the River Forth. He readily answered that he was of the Monteiths of *Salmonet*. Richelieu acknowledged that he had not heard of that branch, though he admitted, with becoming candour, that notwithstanding his ignorance, it might be a very illustrious family. He therefore received Monteith into his patronage, and soon advanced him to be his secretary, in which situation he wrote and published some essays, which were admired in that age, as specimens of the remarkable purity of style and facility of diction to which a foreigner could attain in the French language. His chief work was a highly cavalier account of the civil wars, under the title of "*La Histoire des Troubles de la Grande Bretagne depuis, &c. par J. M. Salmonet*," of which an English translation has been published. The present incumbent of the parish, is the Rev. John Thomson, a gentleman distinguished for his talents as a landscape painter. The village of Duddingston consists of only a few scattered cottages of a humble character, and a number of cottages *ornées*, the country residences of opulent families, generally connected with the ad-



jacent city. These houses have increased so much within these few years, that the primitive village is nearly eradicated. A century ago, and later, it was a place famed for the preparation of *sheep-heads*, a dish highly relished at one time in Scotland, and yet far from being despised. In the present time, such viands are entirely unknown here, unless when specially ordered beforehand at the public houses in the village. At the north-east boundary of the parish, to the west of Portobello, there is a fragment of old rude causeway, resembling the Roman roads, and which, at a period not very remote, was part of the highway from Edinburgh to London. Conjecture, in endeavouring to ascertain its origin, vacillates between the supposition that it was part of the Roman road between the stations of Inveresk and Cramond, and another which would represent it as having been part of a way constructed by Queen Mary, between Holyroodhouse and the debouche of Duddingston Burn, which forms a little port. It is now disused, except as a foot-path, and is called the *Fish-Wife's Causeway*. Duddingston Loch is a beautiful sheet of water, much diminished in size, but still extending about the third of a mile in length. Being not more than half a mile from the southern outskirts of Edinburgh, and almost the only place for skating or curling near the town, it is much frequented for the enjoyment of these recreations during seasons of hard frost. A railway for the carriage of coal from the pits in the southern districts to the metropolis, has recently been laid along the south side of the lake. In the lower part of the parish, on the shore of the Firth of Forth, stand the modern town of Portobello, and the village of Joppa, now worthy of being constituted an independent parish, and which are described in this work under their appropriate heads. Lately a good new road has been made betwixt Duddingston and Portobello.—Population of the country part of the parish, including the villages of Easter and Wester Duddingston in 1821, 949.

DUFFTOWN.—See MORTLACH.

DUFFUS, a parish in Morayshire, on the shore of the Moray Firth, having that estuary on the west and north, and the parish of Drainy on the east. It is a rich well cultivated spot, with hardly a rising ground, five miles in length, by from two to three in breadth. The village of Duffus is well built and populous. The

old castle of Duffus stands on the east verge of the parish, on the borders of Spynie Loch.—Population in 1821, 1950.

DUIRINISH, a parish in the isle of Skye, lying chiefly in a peninsula, formed by Loch Follart on the south-west, and Loch Snizort on the north-east. It extends altogether about twenty-five miles, by a breadth of thirteen, and is indented by a number of inlets of the sea. Its northern extremity is Unish point, a rocky headland. Kelp is manufactured on the shores. The inland parts are hilly and pastoral.—Population in 1821, 4147.

DULL, a parish in the Highlands of Perthshire, of large and uncertain dimensions. It may comprehend a general length of thirty miles, by a breadth of twelve, and lies chiefly in that district of country, between the river Tummel on the north and east, and the Lyon and Tay on the south. It comprehends the districts of Appin, Grandtully, Amulree, Foss, Rannoch and Fincastle. The parish church stands in Appin, and missionaries are engaged in religious offices in the other places. The huge mountain of Schiehallion rears itself at the northern border. It has a great number of lakes and rivulets, of large and small dimensions. In the lower grounds there are fertile cultivated fields. In the upper country the land is pastoral.—Population in 1821, 4508.

DULNAN, a river on the east side of Inverness-shire, rising in the heights of Badenoch, and joining the Spey below Tullochgorum, nearly opposite Abernethy church.

DUMBARNY, a parish in the south-eastern part of Perthshire, occupying a pleasant part of Strathearn, north from Dron, bounded by the hill of Mordon, or Moncrieff, on the north, and on the west by Forgandenny. It is intersected by the river Earn, in various windings; the flat and rising grounds being adorned with planting, avenues, and hedge rows. The great north road passes through the district towards Perth, and crosses the Earn by a bridge giving its name to a village in its neighbourhood. The church of Dumbarny is close by the village of the Bridge of Earn, and since that place has become so populous and extensive, it has assumed the character of the capital of the district, while the name of Dumbarny is little known.—See EARN. (BRIDGE OF) The mineral well and lodging house of Pitcaithly are in the neighbourhood.—Population in 1821, 1164.

DUMBARTONSHIRE, (or more properly, but less popularly, DUNBARTONSHIRE,) a small county in the west of Scotland, generally described as being within the boundary of the Highlands, and which, in former times, was usually styled *the Lennox*. It is bounded by Argyleshire and Loch Long on the west; Perthshire on the north; Stirlingshire on the east; Lanarkshire on the south-east; and the Clyde, which separates it from Renfrewshire, on the south. From the Kelvin river on the south-east, to Alderman rivulet on the northern extremity, the length is thirty-eight miles, while the breadth of the shire is from five to thirteen miles; and in one place it is only two miles broad. This measurement is exclusive of the parishes of Cumbernauld and Kirkintilloch, which lie detached six miles from the south-east end of the main portion, between Lanarkshire on the south, and Stirlingshire on the north. This detached part of the county is twelve miles long by from two to four and a half miles broad, and was annexed to the district in the reign of Robert I. Altogether it comprises, by one measurement, 261 square miles. Between fifty and sixty thousand acres are cultivated, and the remainder are mostly pastoral hills, woods, and lakes; but in recent times, great improvements have been carried on, and every year the value and productiveness of the district are increasing in amount. The most remarkable objects in the county, are its mountains and lakes; of the former, the chief are those of Arroquhar, Luss, Row, and Roseneath, which are inaccessible to the plough, and abound with moors, mosses, and woods. The hills of Kilpatrick on the south-east are much less elevated. The precipitous and rugged summits of those mountains, constituting the Highland district, are frequently covered with snow, and in the finest weather often hid amidst the clouds. Of lakes, there are about ten. The principal is Loch Lomond, which is esteemed the most extensive and beautiful lake in Great Britain. This sheet of water extends about twenty-two miles long, and seems in some measure to give shape to the whole shire. It is studded by a great number of beautiful little islands, and is surrounded on all sides by the finest Highland scenery. Loch Long and the Gare Loch are arms of the sea, projected into the Highland territory from the Firth of Clyde. The firth itself washes the south and south-west border

of the county for twenty miles, and receives the superfluous waters of Loch Lomond, by the river Leven, which is the only stream of any note in the district. In ancient times, the appellation of the shire was *Levenach*, signifying the country of the Leven, which was corrupted in the course of years to *Levenax*, and latterly to *Lennox*. The district of Lennox was anciently the property of a powerful family of Saxon origin, one of whom, called Alwyn, the son of Arkil, was elevated to be Earl of Lennox, in the reign of William the Lion, and his descendants, for several centuries, were at once heritable sheriffs of the county, and chief possessors of its lands. The Earls of Lennox had likewise estates and a jurisdiction in Stirlingshire; and, what is rather singular in these times, they conveyed to vassals the same right of jurisdiction in matters of life and death as they themselves possessed, with only this provision, that the criminals they condemned should be hanged on "the Earl's gallows." The abolition of the heritable jurisdictions cleansed away such mischievous and censurable local authorities. The earldom of Lennox was raised to a dukedom in 1581; but Charles, the sixth duke, dying without issue in 1672, the honours of the family, including the earldom of Darnley, devolved on Charles II. as nearest male heir, who bestowed them on his natural son, Charles Lennox, after whose death the estates were sold. The Duke of Montrose was a considerable purchaser. Originally, the district of Dumbartonshire was the residence of a British tribe designated the *Attacotti* or *Eithacoeti*, a word importing dwellers along the extremity of the wood. The descendants of this people were not suppressed or banished from their hunting grounds by the Romans. They became known as the Britons of Strath-Clyde, and though almost perpetually at variance with their neighbours, they remained a distinct race till the reign of Malcolm IV. From these people the name of Dumbartonshire has been derived, which is taken from the appellation of the castle, and signifies *the Hill of the Britons*. The history of this fortress, immediately to be noticed, includes almost all that can be told of an interesting nature regarding the shire in which it stands. It is only here necessary to state, that the district, up till the early part of last century, continued to be the ready prey of certain lawless Highland clans which lurked in

the recesses of its interior, and were only finally extirpated or rendered harmless by the resolute measures of the civil government. As has already been mentioned, the county is undergoing many improvements. So far as regards the improvement of land, we may notice the raising of plantations which have been set on foot by various spirited proprietors. The soil and climate having been found favourable to the growth of timber, the county now wears a warmer and more pleasing aspect than formerly, while the value of produce has been in a corresponding degree augmented. The cattle of the shire are chiefly of the West Highland breed, some of which are reared in the county. The dairy has now become an object of attention and profit on most farms, and for this purpose cows of the Cunningham breed, are purchased from Ayrshire. The roads throughout the county have been greatly extended and improved within the last thirty years, much to the benefit of agriculture and manufactures. The introduction of manufactures to this county took place in the decade of 1760, though more than a century ago, and even within the period in which Highland depredation was carried on, there were bleach-fields established on Loch Lomond and the Leven, for whitening cotton and linen goods. About the year 1768, the first print-field was established on the Leven, and soon afterwards two more were established on the same river. Up till the present day, the number of manufactures has been increasing, and there are now several of different kinds. The banks of the Leven seem to be the appropriate place of settlement of the print-works, in consequence of the exceeding purity of its water,

“ That sweetly warbles o'er its bed,  
With white round polished pebbles spread.”

The county is likewise noted for the manufacture of glass, an article begun to be made here in 1777, and now enjoying a well merited pre-eminence. The other manufactures are more for home consumpt, and less worthy of remark. The whole employ a great population, and enrich the district with their vivifying influence. The county is divided into twelve parishes, ten of which are in the presbytery of Dumbarton. There is only one royal burgh in the shire, namely Dumbarton, four burghs of barony, and three villages. By the latest county roll, there are seventy-one freeholders, who elect a member of parliament. The

total real rental of the county is believed to be about L.200,000; and that of the manufactures would be understated at L.20,000. The population of the county was doubled from 1755 to 1821. In the latter year there were 13,046 males, 14,271 females; total 27,317.

The chief seats are *Cumbernauld House*, Lord Elphinstone; *Buchanan House*, Duke of Montrose; *Roseneath*, Duke of Argyle; *Bonhill*, Smollett; *Rossdoe*, Colquhoun, Bart.; *Balloch Castle*, Buchanan, Esq.; *Tilliechewen*, Horrocks, Esq.; *Levenbank*; *Broomly*; *Woodbank*; *Cameron*; &c. The highest elevation is Benvoirlich, which adjoins Perthshire, and rises 3330 feet above the level of the sea.

DUMBARTON, a parish in the above county, lying on the east side of the Leven, from which it extends towards the north-east in an oblong tract of land of about two miles broad by four in length, bounded by West-Kilpatrick on the south, and Bonhill and Kilmaronock on the north.

DUMBARTON, a royal burgh, and the capital of the above county and parish, is situated on a low piece of ground, encompassed on its western quarter by the Leven, about half a mile from its junction with the Clyde, and almost secluded from the view of the latter by the intermediate Castle of Dumbarton, which stands on a huge rocky eminence on the edge of the firth. It lies fifteen miles north-west of Glasgow, and fifty-nine west of Edinburgh. The town of Dumbarton occupies the site of a very ancient settlement, which rose under the protection of the adjacent fortress, and was afterwards elevated into importance by the institution of certain religious establishments. In very early times there was a church here, which was the seat of the reguli of the Strathclyde Britons, and in 1450, a collegiate church was founded by Isabel, Duchess of Albany and Countess of Lennox, which was dedicated to St. Patrick. There was likewise an hospital of a more ancient date, for the sustenance of bedesmen, to which a chapel was attached. The collegiate foundation became the property of the Monks of Kilwinning, with whom it continued till the Reformation. It does not appear that this institution was very rich; but its consequence was enhanced by the number of its altars, supported by the endowments of private individuals, and served by chaplains. In 1222, the rising town was constituted a royal burgh, with special



privileges, by Alexander II. It subsequently received other charters from the same sovereign, from his son Alexander III., from David II., and, finally, a confirmation of the whole from James VI. The after history of the burgh is destitute of interest. It naturally partook of the fortunes and misfortunes of the adjacent fort, of which it was in reality a pendicle, and when we examine its memoirs, it appears that the only other movements in which it was concerned, were the disputes betwixt the magistracy of the town and the citizens of Glasgow, between which parties there seems to have been a contention for many centuries. The situation of Dumbarton Castle is of a very singular description, and eminently picturesque. The buildings composing the fort are perched on the summit of a rocky mount, shooting up to the height of two hundred and six feet, sheer out of the alluvial plain on the east side of the debouche of the river Leven. This rocky protuberance has a resemblance to the islets of the Bass and Ailsa, and, like them, was once surrounded by water. To the west of the castle there are rocky eminences on the verge of the Clyde of a similar fabric, though less detached, one of which is called Dumbuck, and is of a romantic appearance. The rock of Dumbarton measures a mile in circumference at the base. It diminishes in breadth near the top, which is cloven into two summits, one higher than the other. The fortress is entered by a gate at the bottom, and within the rampart, which defends the entrance, is the guard-house and lodging for the officers; from hence the ascent is by some flights of steps to the part where the rock divides. Here is a strong battery, barracks for the garrison, and a reservoir always filled with water. Above these, on the lower summit, are several batteries, which command a most extensive range, especially up and down the Clyde. Its defences are kept in constant repair, and it is garrisoned by a limited body of soldiers and functionaries. As in the case of Edinburgh Castle, nature has done much to render this magnificent rock perfect in all its parts, and her efforts have been neutralized by the basest exertions of art, without even utility to recommend them. The house of the governor is stuck in the cleft of the rock, in a style quite out of character with the picturesque outlines of the precipice. Some parts of the rock are magnetic, and from the crevices there grows

a profusion of wild plants, among which appropriately predominates the Scottish thistle, now an exceedingly rare plant, in its natural state. The rock of Dumbarton has been occupied by works of a warlike character throughout the different dynasties of eighteen hundred years, and, as such, is the most ancient strength in the country, of which any record or tradition is preserved. The first savages who roved over the western wilds of Scotland established their rude strengths on its craggy eminences. The Attacotti Britons of Strathclyde secured it as the grand seat of their desultory government. The Romans are said to have next seized it, and built a tower on its summit to serve as a Pharos to the broad and extensive estuary which flows at its base. On the retirement of this race from Britain, it again fell into the hands of the Britons, from whom it is recorded to have been captured through the effect of starvation, in 756, by the Saxon King of Northumberland. In after times it became the property of the powerful Earls of Lennox, and, finally, a royal fortress, though denuded of the domain generally connected with it. While in possession of the Britons it obtained the name of Alcluyd; and from this circumstance it is believed to have been the Balclutha of Ossian, thus mentioned in the tale of Carthon:—"I come," replied the great Classammor "in my bounding ship to Balclutha's walls of towers. The wind had roared behind my sails, and Clutha's streams received my dark-bosomed vessel." This distinguished fortress, in a very different age, made a conspicuous figure in the wars of the succession. It was one of the fortresses which were delivered into the possession of Edward I. during the competition, and in 1292 it was given to John Baliol, the successful competitor. It was soon again in the power of Edward, who, in 1305, put it into the custody of the infamous Sir John Monteith, who held it till 1309, when it was taken by Bruce. While under his charge, the illustrious Wallace, after being secured through his treachery, was brought directly to the fortress, and confined for some time previous to his being carried to England for trial. At the top of one of the flights of steps previously mentioned, a rude piece of sculpture is placed, popularly said to represent a bust of Monteith tearing his cheeks in a paroxysm of remorse for his treachery. For a very long while after this melancholy

event, a portion of the fortress was denominat- ed Wallace's tower, from its having been the place where he was confined. In our time the highest pinnacle of the rock gets the name of Wallace's Seat, probably from some similar cause; and a huge two-handed sword, said to have belonged to the hero, has been shown in the castle from time immemorial. After having been captured by Bruce, the fortress was retained by the Scottish party, and continued to be an object worthy of exciting the desire of various noblemen and others to be its successive keepers. During the hostilities of Edward IV. against Scotland in 1481, the English fleet besieged Dumbarton, when it was bravely defended by Andrew Wood of Leith, for whose valuable services on this and other occasions, he was rewarded by a grant of the lands of Largo in Fife. After the fall of James III., the castle was given in custody to the Earl of Lennox, but he and his son Matthew Stewart having subsequently broken out into rebellion, the young king, James IV. marched to Glasgow Moor against the insurgents. Sentence of forfeiture was passed on the offenders, and the difficult task of besieging the castle of Dumbarton was committed to the Earl of Argyll, the chancellor; but this strength defied all his efforts, and it was only after a renewed siege of six weeks by a large force, at the head of which was the king with his ministers of state, that it was yielded up. On its surrender, James established it as a naval station; and he more than once sailed from it on excursions to the Western Highlands and Islands. The Duke of Albany, regent during the minority of James V., and whose influence lay chiefly in the west of Scotland, made Dumbarton his chief port for receiving warlike stores from France; and he twice landed at it from that country. In 1540, Dumbarton received James V. and his retinue, on terminating the circumnavigation of the Islands belonging to Scotland. After the battle of Pinkie, the young queen was carried in 1547-8 to Dumbarton for security, and in a short time embarked there for France. Two or three years after her return, she visited the fortress in prosecuting an excursion into Argyllshire. During the hostilities which followed her dethronement, the castle was tenaciously held for her interest by Lord Fleming, and it was to this safe retreat that her friends resolved to carry her on her escape from Loch Leven.

Treachery accomplished what military skill found unavailing. The castle was surprised and taken by escalade, May 2, 1571, by Captain Thomas Crawford, who obtained information of the mode of access, by bribing two men who had been employed within the walls. The Archbishop of St. Andrews, (Hamilton,) being found within the walls on this occasion, was hanged unceremoniously at Stirling. At the union of England with Scotland, the castle was one of the four fortresses stipulated by the articles of the treaty to be kept up in the country. In the later period of its history, it has served as a useful military station, commanding the entrance into the Highlands in this quarter. We may now return to the subject of the town of Dumbarton. It occupies a small low piece of land, encompassed on the west and south by the Leven, and on the north by a piece of ground, the property of the town, which is flooded by the waters of the Leven at the height of the tides. A mill burn intersects the neck of the peninsula, and, in a certain sense, renders the site of the town insular. The town is chiefly composed of one main street lying in a semicircular form round the head or west end of the peninsula. There are some bye thoroughfares, lanes, and detached houses, and a suburb on the west side of the Leven, leading to Renton. It is connected with the latter by a good stone bridge of five arches, reaching three hundred feet in length. The waters of the Leven form a commodious harbour, and, for the benefit of trade, an excellent quay and capacious dock have been formed, chiefly at the expense of James Lang, Esq., a considerable proprietor in the vicinity. The principal article of manufacture and export is glass. This article was first made here by a company, about the year 1777, and since that time, the trade has been extended and altered in character. The glass-works are situated to the north-west of the town, and cover a great deal of ground. There are three cones for making window glass, with the whole apparatus necessary for carrying on that beautiful and rare manufacture in the best manner; and the glass made is equal to any manufactured in Britain. By a calculation formed a few years ago, these glass-works then employed 300 workmen, and consumed 15,000 tons of coal, 88,000 stones of hay and straw, and nearly 1200 tons of kelp yearly. They, at the same time, gave employment to 10,000

tons of shipping, and paid from L.40,000 to L.50,000 of excise duties per annum. The glass is packed in crates, and exported to all parts of Britain for the supply of glaziers, and is sent abroad to almost every part of the world. The other and inferior manufactures of Dumbarton, are, leather, which is made from the hides of the cattle killed in the town and vicinity, by means of the bark produced in the copse-woods of the shire; glue, hats, candles, some linen, beer, and a considerable quantity of goods for the Glasgow market. In recent years the intercourse and trade with Glasgow have been much extended by means of steam vessels, which are now continually sailing to and fro, opening up the Highlands of the Clyde to the visits of strangers and the influence of wealth. Dumbarton has an important cattle market every year on the 4th of June, at which, transfer is made of the Highland cattle of the district to the drovers and graziers of the middle and southern districts. There are other two fairs throughout the year, and the town has a large weekly market on Tuesdays. The burghal government of the town consists of a provost, an elder and younger bailie, a dean of guild, treasurer, with five merchant and five trades' councillors, from the same number of incorporated trades. The burgh joins with Glasgow, Renfrew, and Rutherglen, in electing a member of parliament. The town is noted for its excellent grammar school, which has masters for English, writing, and Latin. The inhabitants support a good subscription library. A branch of the commercial bank is settled, and there are a number of agents of insurance-offices. The town possesses two good inns, and a variety of other houses for the reception of travellers. A very excellent jail has recently been erected. The church of the burgh and parish is a handsome modern structure with a spire and clock, standing at the east end of the High Street, near the entrance to the town. There are also in the town or its vicinity, a burgher and relief meeting-house, and a Roman catholic chapel. The town is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Glasgow. Dumbarton gave the title of Earl, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, to a branch of the noble house of Douglas. Lord George Douglas, third son of William, first Marquis of Douglas, was, in his younger years, page of honour to Louis XIV. King of France: he afterwards

went into the French army, and was present in most of the battles and sieges betwixt the French and the confederates, in which he acquired great honour by his valour, and attained the rank of major-general. After the treaty of Nimeguen, 1673, he was called over to Britain, by Charles II. who created him Earl of Dumbarton, in 1675. Upon the accession of James VII. he was constituted commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland, and defeated the Earl of Argyle's invasion. At the Revolution, he chose to retire with James to France, and he died at St. Germain, 1692. George, his son, the second Earl, had the commission of lieutenant-colonel in the British service in 1715. From this noble military commander has been suggested the line in the old Scottish song,

Dumbarton's drums beat bonnie, O!

In his latter days he seems also to have retired to France, where he died without issue, and the title became extinct. His habits may be learned from a passage in one of his letters to Lady Jane Douglas, evoked in the great Douglas cause; he writes from Douay, January 7, 1743.—“As for me, I live quietly here, with a gentleman that boards me and my servant; and I strive to make a shift with my poor fortune.”—Population of the burgh and parish in 1821, 3481.

DUMBLANE, a parish in the south-west part of Perthshire, in what is termed the district of Strathallan, bounded by Kilmadock or Doune on the west, Muthil on the north, Blackford on the east, and part of Lecropt on the south, lying in a direction north from Stirling, and extending nine miles in length by six in breadth. The lower grounds, on the banks of the Allan and Ardoch waters, are fertile and cultivated; from thence, the surface rises into high moorish and pastoral lands. There is much natural wood, and a good deal of plantations, with other improvements, which beautify the district. The battle-ground of Sheriffmuir is within the east side of the parish, near the Ochil hills.—See SHERIFF-MUIR.

DUMBLANE, the capital of the above parish, occupies a delightful and somewhat elevated situation, on the east bank of the river Allan, at the distance of forty-one miles from Edinburgh, twenty-eight from Perth, fifteen from Crieff, and four from Doune. This place was distinguished in the middle ages by being the seat of a convent of Culdees, which con-



tinued to be so till about the twelfth century. The superior of this monastic institution was one *St. Blane*, who communicated his name to the town, which sprung up under the fostering care of the religious establishment. David I. at length, towards the conclusion of his reign, constituted Dumblane the seat of a bishop, to whom he gave a certain district in Perth and Stirlingshires, as a diocese. This transaction must have occurred some time prior to the papacy of Hadrian IV. or the year 1154. Up till the time of the Reformation, the episcopate comes little into notice in the annals of the country. The second last bishop before the Reformation, was a person named William Chisholm, who being averse to the new doctrines, and unwilling that the revenues of his see should be seized, alienated the Episcopal patrimony to a very singular degree; giving the most of it to his nephew, Sir James Chisholm of Cromlix, and to a natural son and two daughters of his own. This man was succeeded by his nephew, William Chisholm, who still more abused the patrimony of the church, and is mentioned in history as having been much employed by Queen Mary in civil public affairs. He was one of the commissaries who decreed the divorce of the Earl of Bothwell from Lady Jane Gordon, which was of such importance in permitting of the marriage of that nobleman to the Queen. The bishops subsequent to the Reformation were, in general, men of a different stamp, and the title of Bishop of Dumblane is ennobled by having been possessed by the celebrated philanthropist, Robert Leighton, whose appointment took place soon after the Restoration of 1660. This eminent churchman, who is still remembered in the district by the appellation of the *good bishop*, was a native of England, but of Scottish descent. He bequeathed his very valuable library to the cathedral and diocese of Dumblane, chiefly for the use of the clergy. It is still in existence, and is placed under the trusteeship of certain noblemen and gentlemen, as well as the minister of Dumblane, and two other clergymen. It has been enhanced by a donation from a son of Bishop Douglas in money and books, a library given by an episcopal clergyman at Muthil, and by donations from the Barons of Exchequer and others. It has a fund for its support and the liquidation of a keeper's salary. The public have access on

very easy terms, and the collection of books, amounting to upwards of 1400 volumes, is now of great use in the neighbourhood. In 1673, Bishop Leighton mortified the sum of £.1024 Scots, to the poor of the parish of Dumblane. Though entitled to be called a *city* from having thus been the seat of a bishop, Dumblane is now only a large village, destitute of importance. It consists of a single street of an old fashioned character, with a few lanes. In recent years it has become a place of considerable resort in the summer months by persons intending to ruralize and take the benefit of a mineral well in the neighbourhood. The great object of attraction in Dumblane is what was once the cathedral of the bishop, the choir of which is now the parish church. It is situated on an eminence on the eastern bank of the Allan, overlooking the town, and is a large Gothic edifice, with a steeple of modern erection, placed at a short distance, and 128 feet in height. The length of the structure is 216 feet, by a breadth of 76, and a height of 50 feet. All parts of it, except the choir, are in a state of decay, though in better preservation than most religious houses in Scotland. Though the choir is adapted as a place of worship according to the established presbyterian forms, it contains many relics of its former character, of exceeding interest in this country from their very great rarity. Among other things are several of the oaken seats of choristers, on which are carved, as usual, grotesque figures, among them a cat, a fox, and an owl. At the upper end of the choir, are some of the stalls of the prebendaries; on the right of the entrance is the Bishop's seat, and on the left that of the dean, which are also of oak, handsomely carved. Behind a modern seat is a niche in the wall, in which is the figure of a bishop dressed in his pontifical vestments and mitre. The three steps to the altar also still remain. That part of Dumblane which adjoins the church, from its being composed chiefly of old dignified-looking houses, has somewhat the appearance of what is understood in England by the term *close*, that is the precinct of a cathedral. One of these houses was, during last century, occupied by the family of Viscount Strathallan, a nobleman taking his title from this district, and well known for his Jacobite principles. The lord of that day having gone with the army of Prince Charles, it is said

that a female domestic left in charge of the house, took a strange method of exhibiting her ill will to the royal army, which soon after passed through the town. Just as a party were marching along the street, under the walls of the viscount's house, the woman took a quantity of boiling dish-water, and flung it out of a window in the first storey upon their devoted heads. Little real injury was sustained; but the men were so incensed at the diabolical attempt, as they called it, that it required some povers of persuasion on the part of the chief men of the town, to prevent them from setting it on fire. Prince Charles arrived at Dumblane on the 11th of September 1745, on his way into the low country, and after staying a night, went with his army to Doune on the 12th. The house in which he lodged was that of Alexander MacGregor, Esq. of Balhadies. The bed in which he slept is still preserved, and the room in which he held his levée on the morning of his departure, is still shown to the inquiring visitant. Dumblane had likewise been distinguished in the civil war of 1715, from the battle of Sheriffmuir having been fought in its vicinity; and, indeed, that conflict was at first termed the battle of Dumblane, at least by the king's party. The environs of Dumblane present several objects that merit the attention of the tourist. From the western window of the principal room of the inn, near the bridge across the Allan, a view may be had which is admired by draughtsmen. At the lower end of the town begins the romantic, though artificial, walk of Kippenross, near the further extremity of which there is a sycamore, or plane-tree, supposed to be the largest in the kingdom. This splendid piece of timber measures twenty-eight feet round the stem, and covers nearly half an acre with its wilderness of branches. From Dumblane there is a road leading northwards by Ardoch and Muthill, to Crieff, in Strathearn, where it enters the Highlands, and which was formed by General Wade, at the beginning of the last century. Dumblane is the seat of the sheriff-substitute of the western division of Perthshire, and here a court of that functionary is held every Wednesday during sessions. It was likewise the head town of the commissariat; but the commissary courts were merged lately in the sheriff courts. There is an association connected with the place called the Dumblane Farming Society, which meets in July to re-

ceive a report of the state of the farms and crops, and in November to receive a report of stack-yards, turnips, &c. The members hold a ploughing match in the spring, and give premiums to the six best ploughmen. There is a Saving's Bank in the town. A weekly market is held on Thursdays, and there are four annual fairs, which are chiefly cattle markets. Besides the parish church, there is a dissenting meeting-house in the place. In the course of the summer of 1830, the inhabitants of Dumblane erected a neat cottage on a most delightful spot on the banks of the Allan, and within ten minutes walk of the town. It is to this place that the mineral water, which attracts so many visitors, is brought, and where the drinkers resort. This little building has been raised by subscription, and will prove of very great advantage to the town, for the spring of water is at a place called Cromlix, two miles from Dumblane, which distance formed a serious impediment in unfavourable weather. There are regular conveyances to and from Glasgow and Perth, and persons going to or returning from Edinburgh pass through Stirling, with which there is a communication, in the summer, at least, by means of vehicles called *noddies*.—Population of the town and parish in 1821, 3135.

DUMFRIES-SHIRE, a large county in the south of Scotland, presenting its south-eastern base to Cumberland and the Solway Firth, bounded on the south-west by the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, from which it is separated by the Cairn Water for several miles, on the north-west by Ayrshire, on the north by Lanark, Peebles, and part of Selkirkshire, and on the east by Selkirk, Roxburgh, and part of Cumberland. From the place where the Cairn Water ceases to be its distinct boundary, with scarcely an exception, it is closed in by a range of conspicuous mountains, whose sinuous course it constantly follows till the line is taken up by the small river Liddle, a tributary of the Esk. After this, a portion of Cumberland crosses the Esk, and the small river Sark then becomes the dividing boundary. The county extends fifty-two miles in length from east to west, but its greatest length is from east-north-east to west-north-west, fifty-five miles, and the broadest part is thirty-six miles, though, in other positions, the breadth is only seventeen miles. According to the best surveys, it contains a superficies of 1228 square

miles, or 785,920 statute acres. Like many other Scottish counties, the shire is popularly divided into districts. Of these there are three principal, each taking its name from the river flowing through it. These are, Eskdale on the east, Annandale in the middle, and Nithsdale on the west. From each of the greater divisions diverge vales which have likewise titles taken from the streams that are poured through them, such as Moffatdale, Dryfesdale, and Ewesdale, and in the old border ballads, frequent mention is made of the "lads of Ae." Owing to the generally level nature of the country, the limits of those great divisions are not very well defined, and for certain purposes, they have in recent times been altered. The Solway Firth washes the base of the county for twenty-four miles, and along its margin the land is generally flat for about ten miles. Beyond this the country expands into a series of valleys and hills, which rise gradually northward till they reach the above chain of mountains which bounds the county. In this upper district are all the chief hills of Dumfries-shire, whose heights are afterwards given. Of these Hartfell, Whitecoom, Queensberry, the Lowther Hills, the Pen of Eskdalemuir, Tinnis Hill, Black Larg, Gallaberry, and Glenquhargen Craig, are the most prominent. There are very few lakes in Dumfries-shire, and those which it possesses are very inconsiderable in size. The chief and almost the only rivers are the Nith, the Annan, and the Esk. These receive a great variety of tributaries, and the waters of the whole are poured into the Solway. This firth differs very materially from other estuaries receiving in Scotland the appellation of firths. Its waters are shallow, and leave long sandy reaches at the ebbing of the tide. The ebbs and flows of the Solway are proverbial for the rapidity of their action, and this is particularly the case during spring tides, and the prevalence of gales from the south-west. Again and again, the borderers, though well mounted, have been overwhelmed and drowned while returning from the Cumberland fairs, in crossing the bed of the estuary. Even the most experienced persons are liable to be overtaken by the tides, when they may have the best expectation of crossing in safety. Sometimes, when they have proceeded a certain length, they hear the awful sound of the waters, rushing with fearful impetuosity, and are sure to be swallowed up unless they be fa-

voured with a clear atmosphere and a good horse. On one occasion lately, a gentleman who had been thus engulfed in the tide, was saved by his horse, which swam with him right across the firth. The difficulties of the passage are frequently increased by dense fogs, which rise from the sea and bewilder even the best guides, who, instead of crossing, wander along the bed of the Esk or the Eden. To remedy this evil, it has been suggested that every guide should be provided with a lantern and pocket compass. It is in general mentioned by topographers that the Solway is of little use in navigation, but, on examination, we find this to be incorrect. The Solway is indispensable to the welfare of Dumfries-shire and Galloway, so far as regards the export and import coasting trade. So distant are Dumfries and other central parts of the country from native mines of coal, that the expense of carriage gives Lord Lonsdale and other English coalmasters a monopoly of the trade. The tonnage, therefore, of vessels employed in this traffic on the Solway, is very considerable. The estuary, however shallow in some parts, is also of prodigious benefit in permitting the free export of the farm produce of Dumfries-shire and Galloway, which is sent to Liverpool and Glasgow entirely by the Solway in the first instance. The waters of the firth are now, moreover, ploughed by three steam vessels, which ply regularly between Annan, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Garlieston, Whitehaven, the Isle of Man, and Liverpool, and are the means of transporting vast quantities of fat sheep, bullocks, butter, cheese, eggs, poultry, wool, and other articles. This improved mode of conveyance has been lately, and will continue to be, of great service to this district of country, and among other benefits, it offers additional inducements for the prosecution of spade husbandry. The Solway is likewise a source of much profit from its abounding with salmon and other fish. The lower parts of Dumfries-shire consist of brown, red, yellow, or white sandstone, which dips generally to the Solway. It contains a considerable body of limestone. Beds of ironstone sometimes accompany the other strata. Coal exists in great plenty in the upper parts of Nithsdale, and in the lower parts of Eskdale, the two extreme points of the county. As just noticed, it cannot be generally diffused over the shire, in consequence of its distance from the chief place of consumpt. The coal of Esk



dale or Cannoby is besides, of the very worst description, or is so, at least, at the time we are now writing. The limestone of the shire has been of great value in improving the lands. Marble also abounds in various parts, and of freestone and whinstone there is great plenty in all places. Marble is also procured for different useful and ornamental purposes. Near the confines of the county, at Wanlockhead, there are inexhaustible mines of lead. The agricultural capacities of Dumfries-shire lay long in a state of abeyance. It was not till shortly after the year 1760 that its energies began to be developed. The first melioration of the condition of the county may be traced to the establishment of Banks at Ayr and Dumfries, from 1763 to 1774. Charles, Duke of Queensberry, who died in 1778, was likewise actively instrumental in improving, at least the districts of Nithsdale and Annandale.\* The latter district was also greatly bettered in condition by the Earl of Hopetoun. The upper parts being unfit for producing corn, sheep are the principal source of profit, and this nobleman spared no means to meliorate the breed and improve the wool. He brought from England skilful persons to instruct the people how to sort, comb, spin, and weave their wool, which laid the basis of the after prosperity of the district in this department. Nor was this nobleman inattentive to the cultivation of corn. He abolished thirlage to his mills, and energized the rising spirit of agricultural improvement, by giving liberal leases to farmers. Eskdale owes its improvement to the skill and liberality of the grandfather of the present Duke of Buccleugh. The

western road from London to Edinburgh, leading along the Esk from the English march to the vicinity of Selkirk, was chiefly made at his expense. In the lower parts of the shire, the late Sir John Heron Maxwell, and Mr. Pulteney Malcolm, did much to introduce good husbandry into the district. Among existing land-improvers, the first rank in the county must certainly be assigned to C. G. S. Menteath, Esq. of Closeburn, in Nithsdale. His estate, which is about ten miles long, and, in some places, eight miles broad, has long been in a state of the highest cultivation, and vies with any thing to be found in Scotland. Even the least fertile spots have been improved by drainage, and the application of lime, up to the very base of the hills—so that a sportsman, who can clear the burns, may course over it a whole day, without the slightest risk of wetting his feet. Mr. Menteath is an extensive lime-burner, and, from his knowledge of mechanics, has improved greatly on the old method of working the kilns. But this gentleman's forte seems to be irrigation, by means of which he has worked perfect marvels. Land, in the very front of his mansion-house, which thirty years ago was not worth five shillings an acre, now lets freely at L.4, 10s. and L.5. During certain dry seasons, when the plains and uplands were parched or rather burnt, Mr. M. by means of irrigation, produced from the lands in question different crops of grass, which were valued at L.10 per acre. The expense incurred in effecting these vast improvements, averaged about L.12, and in no instance exceeded L.15 per acre. Mr. Menteath is understood to be a most liberal landlord, and is fond of introducing a little ornament into the humblest cottages on his estate. With a view to this, the occupants are allowed lime for white-washing, and are presented with flowering and ornamental shrubs, that their gardens and dwellings may look trim and neat. In a village near his residence, a school-house has been built, and a school-mistress appointed, who teaches needle-work, sewing, reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography, to from forty to sixty children. The patron defrays the whole expense. Another improver has been J. J. Hope Johnstone of Annandale, Esq. M. P. for the county, who is universally esteemed as a landlord and country gentleman. His tenants live very happily under him, and, contrary to custom, are allowed to keep grey-

\* What good was done by the venerated Duke Charles, may perhaps be said to have been counteracted by his debauchee successor, the late Duke William, who took grassums over more than six hundred farms, many of them large, and cut all the woods on his estates, to make money for a lady, now of elevated rank, said to be his natural daughter. At one time a great part of the parish of Tinwald was one extended forest. This nobleman sold the forest to a timber merchant, who intended to cut it gradually, one *hag* this year, and a second the next, and so on, that he might make the most of his bargain; but information having arrived, that old Queensberry was ill in London, and thought to be a-dying, a great number of axes were put in requisition, and "green Tinwald" laid bare in the course of a few days. It is a certain fact, that those who held grassum farms were the most sluggish husbandmen in the whole county. Very few of them made money; in some cases they became bankrupts, and, in more, subset their lands. The grassums were broken after a long law-suit, and damages claimed and paid to a great extent. In a few cases they amounted to about £10,000 for one farm!

hounds, and enjoy, on their own farms, the amusement of coursing. In connexion with other departments of rural affairs, he has devoted, of late years, much of his attention to the improvement of the breed of cattle, and exhibited, at the Highland Society Exhibition held in October, 1829, some of the choicest specimens of the pure breed of Galloway cows, heifers, and bullocks, that are to be found in the country. The upper part of the county, or Annandale, Eskdale, and Ewesdale, are principally devoted to sheep-farming. In the lower districts the farms are larger and more adapted to agriculture. As in most parts of the south of Scotland, there is a very general mixture of arable and pasture land. The plantations and pleasure-grounds in the lower parts of the shire are more numerous, and are remarkable for their beauty and richness. Dumfries-shire is not a manufacturing county. Its oxen, sheep, and pigs, corn, wool, hides, and skins, have been ever adequate to support its population. At present there is a considerable over-product of these, and an exportation takes place. As a peculiarity in the store-farming of this county, we may mention, that it rears an immense quantity of pigs. Pigs, indeed, are seen in as great plenty in and about the Dumfries-shire villages, as sheep and oxen in other places. The carcasses of these animals, formerly supposed to have been an object of popular antipathy in Scotland, are disposed of in immense quantities at Dumfries market, partly for sale in England. Woollen and linen manufactures have been repeatedly tried in Dumfries-shire with vigour, but it has not been, till lately, that they have succeeded to an extent worthy of particular comment. There are a number of little towns in which the manufacturing of stockings, checks, and woollen fabrics is carried on, and the manufacturing of carpets has at length been successful in one or two places. The abolition of the sovereignty of the Isle of Man is understood to have done much good to the shire, by turning the inhabitants from the precarious and demoralizing trade of smuggling. The condition of the county is represented as having been greatly bettered within the last quarter of a century; and at present its affairs are in as prosperous a condition as those of any other county in Scotland. If no other evidence of this existed, it might be found on the way-side, where are to be seen, in almost every

district, cottages neater and cleaner than any where else in Scotland. Local associations of noblemen and gentlemen, instituted for the avowed purpose of inciting the latent capabilities of the district, are numerous; and to the Highland Society the county is indebted for a very beneficent patronage, which is the means of doing much good. It may, perhaps, be profitable, or at least interesting, to give a short notice of the history of the shire of Dumfries. It is mentioned by Ptolemy, that at the epoch of the Roman invasion under Agricola, in the year 80, this part of Scotland was inhabited by a race called the Selgovæ, who were extended as far as the banks of the Dee in Galloway. The Romans, who had roads through and stations in the district, did something towards the civilization of these barbarians, and when they left them they were much modified in condition. These people continued independent till the year 875, when they were over-run by the Northumbrian Saxons, who retained the ascendancy for two centuries. In the meanwhile, the Saxon power began to sink under immense swarms of settlers, called the Cruithne, from Ireland, and of Scotch-Irish from Cantyre. Out of these intermixtures, arose the people denominated Picts, who gained the total sway. It is generally understood that, at this time, Dumfries-shire formed part of Cumbria. The termination of what historians call the *Scottish period* in 1097, by the accession of Edgar, broke up the previous disjointed system of barbarous local government, only to supersede it by the establishment of the Anglo-Norman dynasty, the division of the country into lordships. Edgar bequeathed Cumbria, in which this district was included, to his youngest brother, David, who induced the settlement of many opulent Anglo-Norman barons. The country was then divided into extensive baronies, and soon after, there was a show of regular justice introduced. Nithsdale was possessed by one Donegal, a powerful chief of Celtic descent, whose descendants took the name of Edgar. Robert de Bruce, another powerful chief, came to possess Annandale, and laid the foundation of the family which afterwards inherited the Scottish crown. The Bruces possessed many lands and castles in the county, but the old castle of Lochmaben continued the chief residence of the family during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Eskdale was altogether

settled by Anglo-Norman barons, such as the Avenals, the Soulises, and the Rossedalls, whose names have since sunk by marriage, or extinction. Dumfries-shire was often seriously troubled during the wars of Bruce and Baliol, and the miseries it then suffered were only exchanged for similar vexations under the rebellious Douglasses who had gained an extensive settlement in the district. On the attainder of this family, 1455, their lordships reverted to the crown, and were partly given to the Earl of March. In 1484, the expatriated Earl of Douglas and the Duke of Albany invaded Dumfries-shire, and from this period the county does not seem to have had many years' rest at a time for several centuries. It appears to have been the ready theatre for carrying on the warfare of the two rival countries. So late as 1607, it was the scene of a meeting betwixt the private forces of Lord Maxwell and the Earl of Morton, and it was with difficulty that the privy council could arrest the evident mischief of a battle. Under James VI. the country subsided into peaceful occupations, but when the civil war broke out under Charles I. the common people entered heartily into the covenant, and the shire was disturbed by the exertions made by the loyal noblemen and gentlemen in quelling the insurrections. In Montrose's wars, the gentlemen of this county were distinguished for their good will to the cause of royalty, and suffered accordingly. Attachment to the house of Stuart ruined several of the great families. The Maxwells were completely ruined by the attainder of the Earl of Nithsdale in 1715. Humbler causes have conspired to extinguish other great names in more recent times. The Douglasses of Queensberry and the Johnstones of Annandale have merged in other families, and out of the general wreck the noble house of Buccleugh has risen to the greatest property and sway of any family in the south of Scotland. From being thus so frequently subjected to the horrors of invasion and feudatory warfare, and being so partitioned into baronies, the shire till this day exhibits the remains of some very important castles and places of security, most of which are noticed in this work under the appropriate head of the parishes and towns to which they belong. It is ascertained that Dumfries-shire was placed under the government of a sheriff in the thirteenth century, at which period it included the Stewartry of

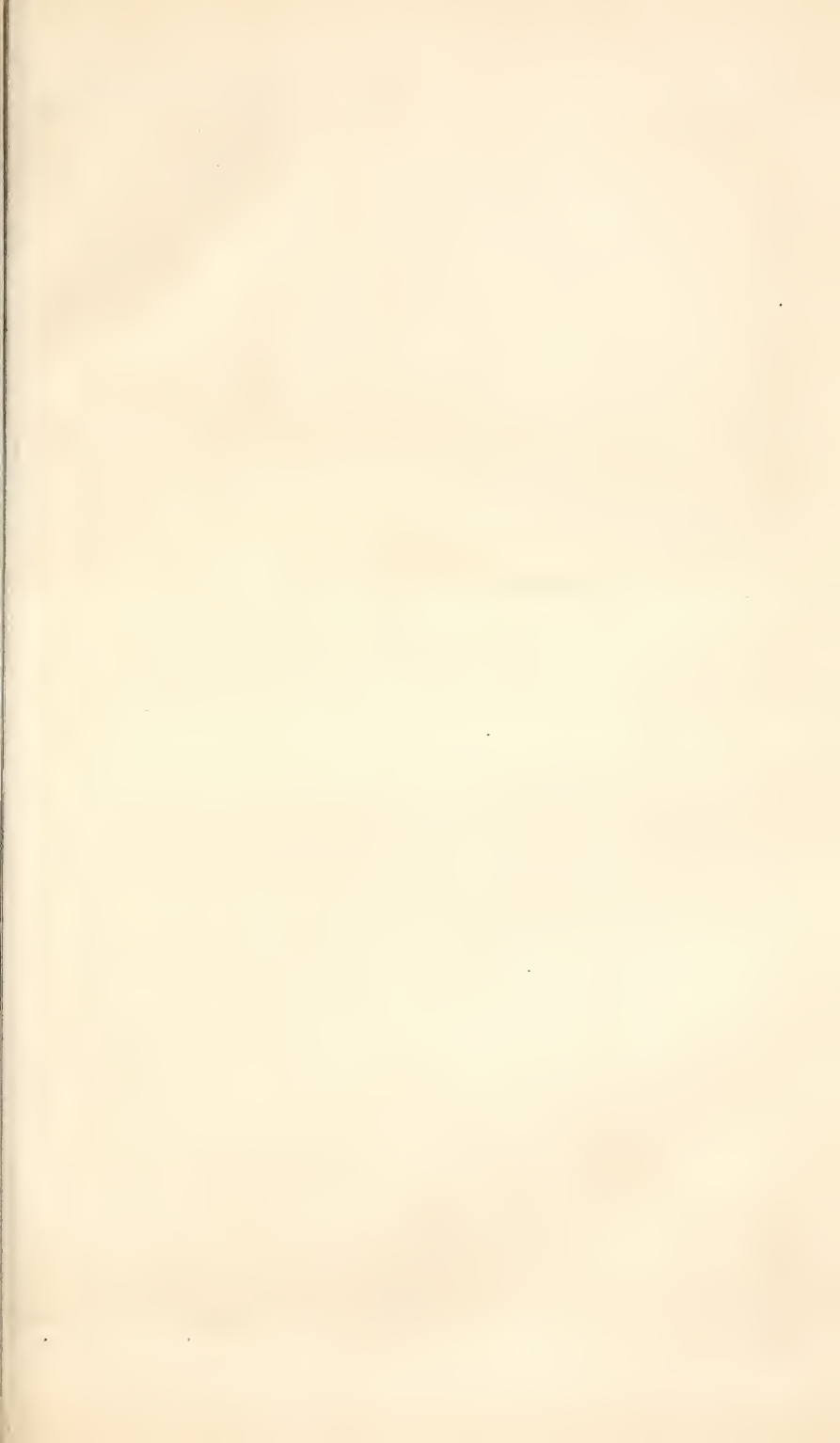
Kirkcudbright. The district of Annandale, however, continued to be a Stewartry under the jurisdiction of a royal steward, from the period when it merged in the crown, by the accession of Bruce, till the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions. Up to the epoch of the Reformation, Dumfries-shire formed part of the extensive diocese of Glasgow, and was divided into the two deaeries of Nithsdale and Annandale. It now possesses forty-two parishes, which are divided into five presbyteries and one synod. The only towns in the shire are Dumfries, the capital, and a royal burgh; and Annan, Lochmaben, and Sanquhar, which are also royal burghs. It has six burghs of barony, Moffat, Lockerby, and Langholm, Ecclefechan, Thornhill and Minniehive. By the latest county roll Dumfries-shire has eighty-six freeholders, who elect a member of parliament.

The chief seats in the County are, *Drumlanrig Castle*, Duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry; *Kenmouut*, Marquis of Queensberry; *Comlongan Castle*, (an old keep rarely inhabited, though a Scottish king lodged in it of yore) Earl of Mansfield; *Raehil's*, Hope Johnstone of Annandale; *Springhell*, Sir Patrick Maxwell; *Jardinehall*, Sir William Jardine (a distinguished naturalist); *Maxwelltown*, Admiral Sir Robert Lawrie, Bart.; *Anisfield*, the seat of the ancient and respectable family of Charteris, Esq.; *Closeburn Hall*, C. G. S. Menteth, Esq.; *Craigdarroch*, (where the whistle, the subject of the Bacchanalian contest celebrated by Burns, is still kept), R. Cutlar Ferguson, Esq., M.P.; *Westerhall*, Johnston, Bart.; *Drumcrieff*, Rogerson, Esq.; *Hoddam Castle*, General Sharpe; *Dalswinton*, M'Alpine Leny, Esq., (formerly the seat of the celebrated Mr. Miller, who made the first experiments in steam navigation on a lake near the mansion-house, where the hull of the original boat still lies); *Murraythwaite*, Murray; *Barjarg Tower*, Hunter (a minor); *Blackwood-house*, Copland of Collieston; *Langholm Lodge*, (a hunting seat of the Duke of Buccleugh); *Broomholm*, Maxwell; *Terregles-House*, Maxwell of Nithsdale; *Mossknow*, Graham, &c.

Table of heights in Dumfries-shire.

IN NITHSDALE.		Feet above the sea.
Wardlaw, in Caerlaverock		826
Wanlockhead, village of,	:	1564
Cairn-Kinnow, near Drumlanrig		2080







Eng<sup>d</sup> by W.H. Lizars

## DUMFRIES.

*Published by Tho<sup>s</sup> Ireland Jun<sup>r</sup>. 57, South Bridge Street 1838*



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## DUNDEE.

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	Feet above the sea.
Queensberry Hill . . . . .	2259
Black Larg, border of Ayrshire,	2890
Lowthers, near Wanlockhead,	3150
IN ANNANDALE.	
Annan Hill . . . . .	256
Repentance Tower . . . . .	350
Brunswark Hill . . . . .	740
Erickstane Brae . . . . .	1118
Loch-skene . . . . .	1300
Hartfell . . . . .	2629
IN ESKDALE.	
Mosspaul . . . . .	820
Langholm Hill . . . . .	1204
Tinnis Hill . . . . .	1366
Wisp, in Ewes . . . . .	1940
Etterick Penn . . . . .	2220

—Population in 1821, males 33,572, females 37,306; total 70,878.

DUMFRIES, a parish situated in the centre of the south-west border of the above county, upon the left or east bank of the river Nith; extending about seven miles in length, between the parishes of Caerlaverock on the south, and Kirkmahoe on the north, and from two to three in breadth, between the Nith (which divides it from Troqueer in Galloway) on the west, and the parishes of Tinwald and Thorwald on the east. The parish comprises land of greatly various character. The whole eastern division is simply the hopeless morass called Lochar Moss; the western, in which Dumfries is situated, is excellent land, cultivated and planted in that high style which naturally obtains in the vicinage of a wealthy town, and abounding in gentlemen's seats.

DUMFRIES, the capital of the county and parish, a royal burgh, the seat of the synod and presbytery of Dumfries, and, in a general sense, the metropolis of the south-west quarter of Scotland, is a handsome town on the left bank of the Nith, about nine miles above its efflux into the Solway; distant from Edinburgh seventy-one miles, from Glasgow seventy-two, from Carlisle thirty-three, from Ayr sixty, from Langholm thirty, from Lochmaben nine, and from London, by way of Manchester, three hundred and forty-one; being situated, according to Arrowsmith's map, in north lat. 55° 2' 45'', and west long. from Greenwich, 3° 36'. At the present time, Dumfries is a thriving town, boasting of all the elegancies and attractions of a minor capital, and the constant re-

sidence of a vast number of titled and monied occupants, who constitute among themselves an exceedingly respectable circle of society. It also boasts, in a commercial point of view, of great importance as a market-town. In early times, and even till a recent period, we find Dumfries a place of much less note. The originating cause of the town appears to have been a strong castle, which flourished as a border fortress during the twelfth century, and which was often the object of contention, in the times of Wallace and Bruce in particular, between the Scots and English. Coeval with this stronghold, and at no great distance, was a church, which might also assist in attracting settlers to the neighbourhood. The etymology of the name is generally understood to be, *Drum*, a ridge, and *fries*, shrubs; which might be justified by the primeval character of the situation; but George Chalmers shows, in his "Caledonia," that, the spelling of the name having been *Dunfres* long before it was called Dumfries, the etymology of it is more probably *Dun*, a castle, and *fries*, shrubs, implying a fortress surrounded by furze. So early as the reign of William the Lion, who died in 1214, the place seems to have acquired a kind of pre-eminence, as at that era it was the seat of the judges of Galloway. It was probably during this reign that the town became a royal burgh. At the middle of the thirteenth century, the place must have acquired considerable importance, as, otherwise, so great a public work as the bridge on the Nith could not have been built at this point. The founder of that edifice, Devorgilla, mother of (King) John Baliol, founded a monastery of Grey Friars at Dumfries, which may also be accepted as a mark of increasing consequence. At the altar of the holy edifice, Robert Bruce, the rival of her son, slew the Red Cumin, another of her relations, February 10th, 1305. Edward I. in the course of his incursions into Scotland, sometimes halted at Dumfries. Here, by his command, the patriot Chrystopher Seton was hanged. The scene of the disastrous event is pointed out as being a mount to the east of the town, then and previously the ordinary place of execution, or *gallows-hill*, but upon which the widow of the hero, Christian Bruce, afterwards erected a chapel to his memory; her brother, king Robert, in 1324, granted a hundred shillings yearly, out of the barony of Caerlaverock, to a chaplain who



should say prayers ever a<sup>t</sup>ter, for the soul of his deceased companion in arms. No trace of the chapel can now be seen. By these and other religious foundations, the early prosperity of Dumfries was materially increased.\* After Edward I. had dethroned Baliol, he seized and garrisoned Dumfries Castle; but Bruce, on slaying Cumin, retook the fortress, and drove away the English judges, whom Longshanks had introduced. The castle was afterwards seized once more by the English; but in 1312, was again retaken by Bruce. In 1583, a strong building was erected in Dumfries, called the New Work, which served also as a castle, and more particularly as a repository of the goods of the town people in cases of invasion. This edifice is now completely obliterated, as well as the castle. In 1396, the royal burgh, which had grown up under the protection of these strengths, obtained several valuable immunities from Robert III. In 1485, James II. granted it a charter, confirming its estates and liberties. In 1469, the town obtained a grant from the crown of all the houses, gardens, possessions, and revenues, which had belonged to the Grey-Friars. In the course of the troubles on the borders, in which the county of Dumfries was so frequently involved, the town did not escape. It was often plundered and burnt, in spite of every opposition. When Lord Scroop made an incursion in April, 1570, in order to spoil the country, the chief magistrate of Dumfries, with the burgesses, marched out and joined Lord Maxwell, in opposing the invaders. The men of Dumfries fought gallantly on this occasion, but were defeated. As a sort of defence to the town, the inhabitants, about this period, or probably earlier, erected a dike or rude fortification, on the south or *English* side of the town, between the Nith and Lochar Moss: it was called the *Warder's Dike*. Beside this rampart, *watch and ward* were constantly kept during times of danger. Upon the appearance of an enemy, the cry of "*Alorburn*," or "*Loreburn*," was raised; whereupon the burgesses

flocked to a green by the banks of that stream let, immediately to the east of the town, and there marshalled themselves in arms. *Alorburn* is now the motto on the armorial bearing of the burgh, and is engraved round the provost's staff of office, from having thus been formerly the war-ery of the town. Dumfries suffered considerably during the troubles of the reign of Charles I. and still more by the darker evils of the reign of Charles II. In 1617, it was visited by James VI. on his way back to England. Almost no town stood forward so prominently at the period of the Union of 1707. On the 20th of November, 1706, two hundred Cameronians, says George Chalmers, entered the burgh, where they published a manifesto against that great measure, and burnt the Articles of Union at the Cross. The cause of this uproar lay in the indignation of the old Covenanting party at the neglect of their favourite bond in the Articles of Union, and at the recognition by those Articles of the Church of England, against which the Covenant, as is well known, declared a war of extermination. These well-intentioned tumults were fortunately stilled without any bad consequences. The last commotion wherein Dumfries took a part, was in the insurrection of 1715, when the Viscount Kenmure hung upon the neighbouring heights of Tinwald, like a thunder-cloud, ready to burst upon the town. This is supposed to have been the last time when the cry of *Loreburn* arose in the streets of Dumfries. A curious story is told of the way in which Lord Kenmure was induced to raise the siege. His friends at Terregles House, the residence of the Earl of Nithsdale, having learned the warlike posture of the Dumfriarians, dispatched a man to his camp enjoining him to depart. It was at that time impossible to communicate intelligence of so delicate a sort with safety. But they got an old crazy rustie into the buttery, and having secretly sewed a letter into the lining of his broad blue bonnet, offered him a small sum of money on condition that he should go to Tinwald and make a present to the Viscount of his goodly headpiece. The old man reached the camp without suspicion, and made rendition of his bonnet according to compact, but with a very imperfect notion of the end to be served by so strange a proceeding. The insurgent-general, accustomed to such mysterious practices, took the bonnet as a matter of course, and soon

\* The principal church was dedicated to St. Michael, who was the tutelar saint of the parish. The abbot of Kelso, having acquired the superiority of these religious houses, appears, in the thirteenth century, to have conveyed them to the dean of Dumfries, for a yearly stipend. After the Reformation, the patronage of the church and tithes went to the Earl of Roxburgh, as coming in place of the abbot. In 1637, they were purchased by the crown.

made sure of its contents. He immediately broke up and marched to Annan. During the succeeding insurrection of 1745, Dumfries was thrown into a state of great excitement. A party of its inhabitants having offended the Highlanders in their southward march by cutting off a detachment of their baggage at Lockerby, the town had reason to expect reprisals on their return. It accordingly experienced severer treatment than any other town which the insurgents took in their way either in Scotland or England. They assumed free quarters, levied the excise, and imposed a contribution of L.2000 Sterling, besides 1000 pairs of shoes. A false alarm of the approach of their pursuers, with the Duke of Cumberland at their head, induced them to retreat hastily, when only about L.1100 of the contribution was paid. As hostages for the payment of the remainder, they carried away Provost Crosby, and Mr. Riddel of Glenriddel. Besides living at free quarters, some of the men plundered the houses where they had lived; the body at large are charged with carrying off nine casks of gunpowder, together with all the horses and horse-furniture which they could find. The damage sustained by the town altogether was estimated at L.4000 Sterling; L.2800 of which was granted in 1750 by the king, out of the forfeited estate of Lord Elcho, to compensate so far for its losses, and reward it for its loyal conduct. Since these events Dumfries has gradually, and, in recent times, rapidly, advanced in prosperity and population. For a considerable period it has stood the seventh town in Scotland in point of population, and is certainly the fifth in respect of external appearance. It is at present an exceedingly well built, regular town, and is always kept in a state of great cleanliness. In many respects, though of course upon a small scale, it has quite the appearance of a populous wealthy city. Its principal thoroughfares are lined with respectable shops, some of them not inferior to those in Edinburgh, and in the suburban districts are found many handsome streets, consisting of genteel self-contained houses for the residence of private families. The river adds much to the beauty of the town, and its banks furnish the most delightful walks. By far the most remarkable public building in Dumfries is the principal or parish church, which, as already mentioned, was dedicated to St. Michael, the patron saint of the

town. The cemetery around this building contains an immense multitude of monuments, from the ponderous mausoleum in which wealth, rank, and genius lie entombed, down to the simple head-stone which rears its unadorned form over the remains of unobtrusive citizenship. In one of the former structures is deposited the mortal part of Robert Burns, the Scottish poet, who spent at Dumfries the latter unhappy years of his life, between 1791 and 1796. Burns was originally buried in a corner of the church-yard, where his widow (who still, 1831, lives in the house in which he died) afterwards raised a plain stone to his memory. In September 1815, a public subscription, to which the late king, George IV., contributed fifty guineas, raised the poet from his humble resting-place, and transferred his remains to a handsome mausoleum, erected in a more conspicuous part of the church-yard. The design of this building was furnished by Thomas F. Hunt, Esq. of London; and Peter Turnerelli designed an emblematic marble sculpture, which is reared in the interior, representing the genius of Scotland investing Burns with her poetic mantle. This object, like the neat small house in *Burns' Street*, where the poet's widow resides, is visited in the summer months by innumerable strangers. The beadle is supposed to make no less than L.100 a-year out of their donations; and it may be remarked that the "frequent feet" which visit the mausoleum, have made a beaten path-way for themselves over all the other graves. Such circumstances are mean-sounding, but not insignificant tests of the veneration in which this unfortunate man of genius is held by his country. The expense of the monument was L.1500. It is calculated by Mr. M'Diarmid, in his amusing work entitled, "Sketches from Nature," that, exclusive of the ruinous monuments in St. Michael's church-yard, the whole could not be now furnished for much less than L.100,000! Of the first class of monuments, says this ingenious writer, there are 109. Of tombstones on pillars, and in good repair, there are exactly 712. In addition to the modern and perfect table stones, there are about *one thousand* which are more or less dilapidated. Altogether, the expense lavished on this department of the arts is exceedingly creditable to the good feelings of the citizens of Dumfries. Besides the church of St. Michael's, and the New Church,

at the head of the High Street, there are two meeting-houses of the United Secession church, one of the Relief body, one of Independents, one of Methodists, and an Episcopal and Roman Catholic chapel. The sacramental fast-days of the town are generally the first Fridays of May and November. Of the remaining public buildings we shall first allude to the Theatre, which, though small, is of handsome external structure, and is lighted with gas. About a quarter of a century ago, the citizens were very partial to theatricals, and it was in this town that the celebrated Edmund Kean first gave an earnest of that professional eminence to which he afterwards attained. He was then very poor, and in an inferior capacity; but the manager of the theatre, a Mr. Moss, perceived and appreciated his dawning genius, and frequently predicted his future distinction on the stage. From his convivial and other powers, he managed to make many friends, and was so kindly treated by various individuals of respectability and worth, that he has always evinced a marked partiality for Dumfries, and again and again has succoured such of its poorer inhabitants as were kind to him here in his early days. After being in a state of decay for a considerable period, theatricals were once more raised to a prosperous condition in Dumfries, by the energy and industry of Mr. H. Alexander, the patentee of the Theatre Royal, Glasgow, who, some years ago, began to rent the theatre at this place, and has since wrought upon it many material improvements. This gentleman generally opens the theatre twice a-year, and frequently for two months at a time. His companies are always respectable, and his success is generally commensurate with his merits. Through his indefatigable exertions, the inhabitants have an opportunity of witnessing, from time to time, nearly all the *Stars* that appear in the theatrical sky. In 1814, an elegant building was erected, by subscription, in a healthy part of the town, for an Academy, which has since become a celebrated place of liberal education, and is conducted by masters well qualified for their duties. A notice of this institution leads us to mention, that the establishment of a university on a limited scale is at present under contemplation here. The projection of such an institution in Dumfries is not of recent occurrence. From the populous nature of the large district of Dumfries-shire and Galloway,

the beauty and salubrity of the place, and the ready communication with the north of England and Ireland, the town of Dumfries has long been considered a most eligible spot for a university, the more particularly as this part of Scotland is understood to furnish a larger supply of students to the colleges of Edinburgh and Glasgow than any other. It was at one time confidently anticipated that the university of St. Andrews would be translated thither, in consequence of its declining popularity, and unfortunate situation in an unpopulous district; but the recent ill-advised grants of money by government to renovate the old and erect new buildings in that ancient place of education, have rendered it improbable that its university can now be profitably transferred in favour of any other place. Under such circumstances the citizens of Dumfries have to depend, for the fruition of their hopes, on the munificent endowment of a native of the county. The late Dr. Crichton of Friars-Carse bequeathed upwards of L.100,000, to be expended in charitable purposes in Scotland, or "in any other way that his dear wife thought proper." This will being considered vague and indefinite, his brother, the heir-at-law, attempted its reduction, but failed, after the process had been carried to the House of Lords. It seems that the purpose to which his widow desired the money to be put was the erection of a university, either in the city of York or town of Dumfries. The trustees on the endowment have committed the settlement of this momentous question to the Commission on Scottish Universities, whose report, when published, is expected to be favourable to the claims of Dumfries. It is believed, that the institution to be founded will only comprehend a curriculum of the study of Arts and Divinity; necessary for the clerical profession, but not qualifying for those of Law and Medicine. The inhabitants of Dumfries-shire are well aware of the important advantages which would be derived by all classes of the community, from the foundation of an institution like that now contemplated. In a very few years, it would double the population of the town, raise the value of house-property, increase the consumption of produce, and consequently enhance the value of land in the district. But we may be allowed to observe, that it would not ultimately be of a benefit, in an educational point of view, unless the establishment



was arranged on liberal principles, as to the religious qualifications of the professors, and unless placed under the authoritative curatory of a body of lay gentlemen. The court-house of Dumfries is a commodious structure, comprising a large court-room and other offices. On the opposite side of the street stands the jail, between which and the court-house there is a subterraneous communication. The Infirmary is a building of the last century. It was founded in 1776, and has been of incalculable benefit to the district. It is the only institution of the kind to be found in Scotland south of Edinburgh. The first bridge erected across the Nith was, as already mentioned, built in the thirteenth century, by Lady Devorgilla, who established the monastery of Grey Friars. The structure originally consisted of thirteen arches, instead of the present seven, and was considered the next best bridge in the two kingdoms, to that of London. The New Bridge is a handsome fabric, erected in the year 1794. The two edifices connect this part of Dumfries-shire with the district of Galloway, and may therefore be considered public works of primary importance. In the centre of a square, about the middle of the town, is a Doric column of handsome architecture, erected by the county gentlemen, to the memory of Charles, Duke of Queensberry, who died 1778, and was, as has been seen, a beneficent patron of the shire. The town has a variety of very useful charitable institutions. Besides the Infirmary, which has a lunatic asylum attached to it, there is a Poor's Hospital, for giving support to aged and indigent persons, and destitute children, who are taught to read and write. There is a free school for adults and children, which is attended during the year by upwards of three hundred scholars; it is well endowed, and partly supported by subscriptions. There are also a number of societies for encouraging and promoting education and a knowledge of religion in the Highlands and foreign countries; Bible societies, &c. Within these few years, great improvements have been instituted in the erection of new buildings, and in the mode of lighting the town, which is now effected by means of gas. One great improvement is still wanting, that of supplying the town with water by means of pipes. This improvement has often been projected, and there can be no doubt that if a company were established, the concern would pay as well as

the gas, the shares of which, from the commencement, have yielded six per cent. interest. There are excellent springs on the Galloway side of the river; but if this plan were found too expensive, the water of the Nith might easily be pumped and filtered by a wheel or steam engine, as is done at Glasgow. The power, too, that pumped water at night, might, as has often been proposed by Mr. Menteach of Closeburn, saw timber during the day; by which the expense would be much reduced. Nothing adds so much to the comfort of a town as water cisterns, at any elevation; and so generally is water now introduced into Scottish provincial towns by means of pipes, that the want of such a transcendent convenience in the city-like town of Dumfries, must astonish all visitants. The town possesses three large and commodious inns, besides other houses for the reception of strangers. The Commercial Inn is particularly deserving of the attention of the curious traveller, from the circumstance of its having been the head quarters of Prince Charles Stuart, in December 1745, when on his retreat northwards. Dumfries supports two weekly newspapers, the Courier and Journal, both of which are published on Tuesday, and have a well-merited circulation. The Courier has been some years under the editorial management of John M'Diarmid, Esq. whose work is quoted above. There are several booksellers and printers in the town, and more than one good circulating library. In recent years, the navigation of the Nith has been much improved, by embankments, jetties, &c. whereby vessels can now approach to deliver their cargoes close to the town, instead of being obliged, as formerly, to unload at a considerable distance down the river. The burden of the vessels belonging to the port is now upwards of 4000 tons. The principal imports are timber, hemp, tallow, slate, iron, coal, and wine; the exports consist of wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, wool, and free-stone. Considerable business is done in the manufacture of hosiery, principally of lamb's wool; hats are also manufactured, and there are extensive breweries, tan-yards, and a distillery. The trade of the town and district is assisted by branches of the Bank of Scotland, the British Linen Company, and the Commercial and National Banks. Of agents for fire and insurance offices, there is a great number. The market days of

Dumfries, for domestic purposes, are Wednesday and Saturday; on Wednesday the great cattle market is held, at which the exposure of young cattle, pigs, &c. is greater than at any other market in Scotland. The markets of Dumfries have long been known as places of transfer of stock from Scottish to English dealers. From Dumfries and Galloway, *twenty thousand head* of cattle, of a particular kind, are sent to Norfolk, and other districts of England, annually. So many, indeed, of these animals pass through Dumfries, that the custom levied at the bridge has frequently yielded L.500 annually to the magistrates. During the season, many thousand carcasses of pork are sold. There are several fairs held annually, at one of which, on the first Wednesday of February, O. S. immense quantities of hare skins are disposed of; in one season we have been informed, no less than L.6000 was drawn for this minor article. At each fair great numbers of horses are shown. The municipal government of the town is vested in a provost, three bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, two town-clerks, and twelve councillors. The craftsmen are divided into seven incorporations, with each a deacon, chosen from their respective trades. The burgh joins with Lochmaben, Annan, Sanquhar, and Kirkcudbright, in electing a member of parliament. The town is under the charge of a board of police, established on the usual principles, under the direct management of a body of commissioners. Being the head town of a populous county, it has a considerable number of resident writers for carrying on processes in the local courts. Dumfries is likewise one of the chief towns in the southern circuit of the Court of Justiciary, which sits here at regular intervals. The Dumfries and Galloway Hunt meet annually, and the Caledonian Hunt sometimes hold their meetings in the town. The races given by these associations, are sometimes attended by an immense confluence of gay and titled characters. For several years past, there have been annual exhibitions of works of art in the town, which have met with considerable encouragement. Altogether, Dumfries is to be considered a kind of minor capital—a provincial metropolis, though probably not containing above ten thousand inhabitants. It has the most of the institutions, and a great deal of the good society of a capital; and its external appearance, situated upon the brink of

a noble river, its bridges, spires, public buildings, and spacious and well paved streets, all go to entitle it to the same epithet. The small burgh town of Maxwelltown, a place that has recently risen into notice, lies on the opposite side of the Nith from Dumfries, and is noticed under its appropriate head. Dumfries gives the title of Earl to the ancient family of Crichton of Sanquhar (See SANQUHAR.) William, seventh Lord Crichton, in 1683, was advanced to the dignity of the Earl of Dumfries and Viscount of Ayr, Lord Crichton of Sanquhar and Cumnock, with several other distinctions. From want of male heirs, in the year 1696, the peerage descended to a sister of the last Earl, who married her cousin, William Dalrymple, second son of John, first Earl of Stair. William Dalrymple, their eldest son, and fourth Earl of Dumfries, served with his uncle the Earl of Stair, in the 6th regiment of Dragoons at the battle of Dettingen. He afterwards succeeded to the Earldom of Stair, but on his death the peerages were again separated and enjoyed by his nephew, Patrick Macdowall or Freugh, and his cousin, John Dalrymple. The Macdowall family had the Dumfries peerage, but it passed from them in a single generation, by Patrick leaving only two daughters, one of whom, the inheritrix of his rank and property, married John Stuart, eldest son of the Marquis of Bute. By a king's licence, their descendants, the present proprietors of the peerage, have assumed the surname of Crichton.—Population of the burgh and parish in 1821, 11,052.

DUN, a parish in Forfarshire, lying between Montrose and Brechin, on the north bank of the South Esk. It extends about four miles each way. The surface is generally flat and fertile. There is a small lake in the parish called Dun's Dish.—Population in 1821, 605.

DUNBAR, a parish in the county of Haddington, lying on the shore of the Firth of Forth, at its mouth, along which it extends about nine miles, by a breadth of nearly two. The parish of Innerwick lies on the south, and Whitekirk, or the suppressed parish of Tynningham, on the west. The appearance of the ground in this part of East Lothian is very pleasing. The parish composes a large portion of the lower part of the rich agricultural plain of East Lothian, is enclosed and cultivated in the best style, and is now much enriched by plantations. The Biel Water falls

into the sea between Dunbar and Tyne-mouth.

DUNBAR, a royal burgh, the capital of the above parish, and of the eastern part of the district of East Lothian, and a place better known from the frequent occurrence of its name in Scottish history, than any modern peculiarities, occupies a slightly elevated piece of ground, upon the margin of the sea, at the distance of twenty-eight miles from Edinburgh, eleven from Haddington, and about thirty from Berwick. This provincial town originated in a castle, once of great strength and importance as a bulwark for the defence of this route into Scotland, against the invasion of the English. The site of the fortress was well chosen, whether as respected defence or convenience. The coast is here rather bold, and along and within the margin of the sea are certain rugged little rocky islets, the only remaining fragments of land, which, in the course of ages, has been washed away by the eternal fretting of the waters. Close in upon the shore, and at the western part of the brow on which the town is now situated, these insular rocks, which are of red freestone, afforded in early times room for the battlemented walls of a small fort. In after times, the means of defence and residence were increased by connecting the adjoining land with the islets by walls of the most solid masonry, and the erection of those turrets and outer barbicans considered necessary for repelling the attacks of a regular army. The situation was thus in every respect good, for it commanded a rich district of country on the one side, and, on the other, could at once receive succour by sea and allow the escape of its keepers with impunity. This place of security, the *Dun-bar*, or strength on the summit, is of unknown origin; but we find it mentioned in history as early as the year 856, when it was burnt by Kenneth, King of Scotland. It comes prominently into notice in the reign of Malcolm Canmore, when it was bestowed with the adjacent lands on Cospatrik, an expatriated Earl of Northumberland, who, on his settling in this country, was created Earl of Dunbar. The race of this noble and almost royal refugee, acted, under the title of Earls of Dunbar and March, a distinguished part for good and evil, throughout the varying scenes of Scottish history, till their forfeiture in the reign of James I., when their estates reverted to the crown. In 1296 when Baliol made his mi-

serable attempt to assert his independence of the English king, the Earl of March joined Edward I., and the castle was delivered up by his wife to the Scots. Hereupon, Edward sent Earl Warrenne, with a chosen body of troops, to besiege it. The earl pressed the siege; the Scots agreed to surrender, unless relieved within three days. On the third day, the whole force of Scotland, which had previously been collected to resist the general invasion of Edward, appeared on the heights above Dunbar. Warrenne marched against them, when the impatient Scots, rushing tumultuously from the hills, were easily defeated. The English king, who was now at Berwick, marched into Scotland, and received the submission of Dunbar Castle. By this unfortunate transaction, Scotland was completely laid prostrate beneath the feet of this ambitious monarch, who some months after deprived Baliol of his borrowed sovereignty. In 1314, Edward II., after his defeat at Bannockburn, took refuge in the castle, where he was received by the Earl of March; he afterwards pursued his way by sea to Berwick, in a fishing boat, procured in the hurry of the moment. The succeeding earl being friendly to the interest of Bruce, whose niece Agnes, daughter of the regent Earl of Moray, he had married, razed the castle in 1333, in dread of its falling into the hands of the English; but he was obliged by Edward III. to rebuild it at his own expense, and admit an English garrison. Afterwards, however, during the repeated attempts of the English, in the minority of David II., to reduce Scotland, Dunbar Castle was once more held out in the patriotic interest. In 1337, it endured a memorable siege by an English army, under Montague, Earl of Salisbury. At this important crisis, Earl Patrick, its possessor, being absent in the north, it was defended by his intrepid countess, who is known in Scottish history by the appellation of *Black Agnes*, from the dark colour of her complexion. During the siege, this lady performed all the duties of a bold and vigilant commander, animating the garrison by her exhortations, munificence, and example. When the battering engines of the besiegers hurled stones against the battlements, with an affectation of contempt, and full of taunt, she ordered one of her female attendants to wipe off the dust with her handkerchief; and when the Earl of Salisbury commanded that enormous engine called



the sow to be advanced to the foot of the walls, she scoffingly advised him to take good care of his sow, for she would make her farrow her pigs, meaning the men sheltered beneath it, and then ordered a huge rock to be let fall on it, which crushed it to pieces. The Earl of Salisbury, finding so stout a resistance, attempted to gain the castle by treachery, and accordingly bribed the person who had the care of the gates to leave them open; the faithful janitor disclosed the whole transaction to the countess. Salisbury himself commanded the party who were to enter, and, according to agreement, found the gates of the castle open, and was advancing at the head of his men, when John Copeland, one of his attendants, hastily passing before him, the portcullis was let down, and Copeland, mistaken for his lord, remained a prisoner. Agnes, from a high tower, observed the event, and cried out to Salisbury in a jeering tone, "Farewell, Montague, I intended that you should have supped with us, and assisted in defending this fortress against the English." It is recorded by Major that the earl would assuredly have been taken, had he not been pulled back by some of his followers. After a successful defence of nineteen weeks, the siege was raised, and the English troops were withdrawn, quite disheartened by the inglorious result of their attempts on the castle. In 1475, the Duke of Albany, on his flight from Edinburgh castle, found refuge here till he departed for France. In 1484, and for a considerable period, the castle was in the hands of the English. During the minority of James V., the regent, Duke of Albany, kept a French garrison in Dunbar castle, and it never again was cleared of that nation till the reign of Queen Mary. In 1547, the Duke of Somerset, on passing to Pinkie, was fired at by the clumsy guns of the castle, but this did not excite a siege by that personage. In 1560, when the French troops retired from Scotland, it was stipulated that sixty of their number should remain in this fortress, though different outworks were ordered to be pulled down which had been reared in latter times. Having passed into the possession of the infamous Earl of Bothwell, Queen Mary, after the death of Rizzio, retired thither, carrying off her husband Darnley from amidst the rest of the conspirators. In 1567, when she had drawn down the indignation of her subjects by marrying Bothwell, she fled with that person-

age to Dunbar, from whence she soon after marched with an army composed of Bothwell's friends and dependants, to the fatal field of Carberry. The history of Dunbar castle now closes. After the rendition of Mary, it was besieged by the Earl of Moray, who secured it by honourable surrender. Its guns were carried off to Edinburgh castle, and the whole edifice and defences were destroyed. Some shapeless masses yet remain, in defiance alike of the tooth of time and the lashing of the surge—giving a wild picturesque effect to the rocks on which they are placed; but it is not probable, from the encroachments of the sea, that they will hold out much longer. The remains of private passages and dungeons are yet partly discoverable, and two tall pieces of masonry fronting the sea, still point out to the mariner the locality of a castle once so distinguished by the heroism of the daughter of Randolph. The field in front to the south is now cleared of all tokens of its former warlike character, and forms a small lawn attached to the house of the Earl of Lauderdale. The protection yielded by Dunbar castle gradually attracted a population to its vicinity, chiefly engaged in fishing, and the settlement of a town was hastened by the erection of various religious houses. Before the year 1176, there was a church planted here, and in 1218, Patrick, sixth earl, founded a monastery of Red or Trinity Friars, which was built south from the castle in the field still known as the Friar's Croft. In 1263, his successor founded another monastery for Carmelites or White Friars; and in 1342, Patrick, the tenth earl, converted the parochial church into a collegiate institution, the first of the kind erected in Scotland. Its government was vested in a dean, an archpriest, and eighteen canons, a body of clergy almost as numerous as the whole ecclesiastical establishment of the shire in the present day. From such causes the town of Dunbar originated. From the gates of the castle on the west, it stretched eastward along the bank facing the sea, though to what extent we are now ignorant. In the course of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, the town seems to have been of some little importance, as in 1216 it had the honour of being burnt by King John, and in 1369, was granted a charter by David II., creating it a free royal burgh, with liberty to buy and sell within the limits of the extensive Earldom of March; by which

privilege it had the power of competing in the traffic carried on at that time by Berwick in the export and import trade. The burghal privileges of the town were extended and confirmed by James IV. and James VI. Dunbar consists principally of one long and spacious street, lying east and west, and running the whole length of the town, with a back street between it and the sea, and a line of houses near the harbour. Another thoroughfare comes in upon the High Street at the middle of its south side, introducing the road from Edinburgh, and lined on one side at least with very excellent houses and cottages ornés. At the east end of the town, near the shore, there is likewise a row of handsome villas. Owing to the carelessness of the curators of the burgh, the streets are by no means well paved, and are far from being in a cleanly condition; but perhaps this may be so far remedied by the process of *Macadamization*, which has been performed on the chief thoroughfares, for the benefit of the royal mail and other conveyances. On the north side of the High Street stands the chief inn, recently rebuilt in a handsome style, with much accommodation behind for stabling, &c. The inhabitants have built, by subscription, a house in the back street, for balls, or other public assemblages and amusements. The most remarkable house in Dunbar, is a large plain mansion, standing at the west end of the town, with its back windows looking down the High Street, and its front towards the ruins of the castle; the property and residence of the family of Lauderdale, but originally built for the residence of a merchant of the burgh. The harbour and quay are on a confined plan, and the usual depth of water is unable to float vessels of more than 250 or 300 tons burden. The chief evil of the port, as regards the sailing in and out of vessels, is the existence of various craggy islets and sunk rocks, near the entrance, which renders the navigation somewhat dangerous. Originally, the harbour was so bad, that the maritime trade of the town was carried on at "le Bel Havre," or Belhaven, a sea-port village a little to the west, whose landing place could be more easily reached. Prior to the middle of the seventeenth century, the harbour of Dunbar was only capable of admitting vessels of a very small burden, or such as were employed in the herring fishery; but the inhabitants having pe-

ditioned the government for aid in repairing a quay which had been washed away in a storm, Oliver Cromwell, then in power, was induced to give the sum of £300 towards such an object, and about this period, what is called the East Pier was raised. The quay or pier on the west side, is partly composed of, and built on an island such as those already mentioned, called by the people Lammer Island, and partly of a basaltic quality, with triangular or hexagonal columns of red grit stone. Contiguous to the inner parts of the harbour, are some large granaries and store-houses, a small graving dock, in which vessels can be repaired, and other conveniences for shipping. The market day of the town is held on Thursday, at which grain is sold by sample; and there are two annual fairs. With the exception of some trade in corn, almost the only traffic carried on by sea at Dunbar, is connected with the catching, curing, and selling of fish, particularly herrings. The herring—which may be truly called the poor man's fish—is abundant in the seas at this quarter, from the month of August till October, or thereby, when great activity is manifested by the fishermen in securing them. At present, there are about three hundred boats employed at Dunbar alone, which take, in good years, 35,000 barrels for curing. The manner in which this fishery is carried on, says the historian of Dunbar, is similar to the plan of the old Dutch fishery, which renders it extremely beneficial to the county. The boats belong partly to fishermen, who employ the rest of the year in catching white fish; and partly to landmen, who build and equip them in the way of adventurers. An adventure of this kind is called a *drave*; and it is managed thus: Two or three fishermen associate with five or six landmen, for there are commonly eight or nine men to a boat. Each fisherman has at least two nets of his own; one is appointed skipper, who lays in provisions and other necessaries, and receives the money for what is sold. When the season terminates, the accounts are made up, and after discharging the expenses, what remains is divided into eight or nine shares, or as they call them *deals*. The proprietor of the boat draws one deal, every fisherman half a deal, every two nets half a deal, every landman who is capable of working two nets, half a deal; thus, all parties are interested in profit and loss. Anciently, a certain quantity of herrings was taken for the

use of the royal kitchen, an impost afterwards converted into a tax of ten shillings upon every sizeable boat. There was also a duty paid to the High Admiral's deputy, who presided over the fishery. This has fallen into desuetude; but the town exacts every fifteenth fish as vicarage teind. The fishers still appoint one of their number, whom they style Admiral, to arrange the order of sailing, &c., and two chancellors, to whom all disputes are referred. In recent years, the herring fishery of these seas has been declining, on account of the partial desertion of the fish; and a number of the boats are therefore now engaged in the more distant fisheries off the northern coasts. There are, at present, 133 open boats belonging to the customhouse district of Dunbar, which extends betwixt Gullane Point and the bounds of Berwick. All boats require to be licensed before being employed within certain limits; in other words, the necessities of government have made it necessary to lay a restriction even on an employment so meritorious as that of drawing food from the bosom of the deep; the harvest which requires no seed-time. There are at present six vessels belonging to Dunbar, generally employed in the foreign trade, which are navigated by forty-one men, whose principal traffic is the importation of wood and grain from the Baltic; and there are other two vessels, with a crew of nine men, occasionally employed in the same manner, and at other times, in carrying whisky to London. There are twenty-seven vessels, with a crew of eighty-eight men, employed solely in the coasting trade, in carrying coals, corn, whisky, herrings, and other goods, from one port to another in Great Britain. The creeks of Eyemouth and North Berwick have nine vessels employed in a similar traffic. In the year 1828, the imports of Scotch coal amounted to 13,974 tons; of English coal, 8500 chaldrons; of timber, 715 loads; and of wheat, barley, and oats, 22,261 quarters, besides flour. In the same year, there was exported, of wheat, barley, oats, pease, beans, and malt, 20,268 quarters, besides 2173 sacks of flour. Whisky is another article of export, the trade in which is improving. In 1828, the quantity exported was 203,276 gallons. Ship-building is carried on to a small extent in Dunbar; and there is a manufactory of cordage and sail-cloth. A life-boat, and other apparatus for saving the lives of shipwrecked

seamen, were recently presented by government to Dunbar, in common with some other stations along the coast, and are always kept ready for service. The manufactories of the town are, a soap work, an iron foundry, and a manufactory of steam engines. Fish-curing is the chief trade, and there are establishments for the preparation of red herrings, a process of a very simple nature, consisting in little else than hanging the fish, for a certain time, over the smoke of burning green wood. In doing so, a large house, of several storeys, destitute of flooring, is used, and the herrings are hung in rows, from the bottom to the top, while the fuel lies smouldering on the ground below them. The trade of Dunbar is assisted by a branch of the British Linen Company's bank, which was established here in 1788. A native banking-house, under the denomination of the East Lothian Bank, was instituted in 1810, but, owing to the negligence of the directors, and the knavery of the cashier, who absconded with notes and specie to a large amount, it was obliged to give up business in 1822, to the ruin, entire or partial, of many respectable shareholders. Since the close of the concern, when it was understood that all the notes were called in and paid, a great number have been presented by individuals for payment; which cannot be otherwise accounted for, than by supposing that many notes, which were described as having been withdrawn from use and burnt, had been reserved, and again put into circulation. So much injury may a clever wicked man of business do to an association of unsuspecting agriculturists, in a provincial bank, if entrusted, as in the present case, with the full charge of the concern, without the due supervision of a directory. The failure of the East Lothian Bank was a blow of great severity to Dunbar and the neighbourhood, and both are still labouring under its effects. In 1815, a subscription library was instituted in Dunbar, and is now in a thriving condition. A mechanic's institution was established in 1825, which has been attended with very considerable success. Besides stated lectures, it has a regular school, for the instruction of apprentices and other boys, in different useful branches of education. It is supported chiefly by subscriptions, and is at present under the personal patronage of Captain Basil Hall, R. N., whose residence at Dunglass is a few miles to the east. This



gentleman has bestowed on it several valuable donations; and his "Address to the Students," which was printed in 1829, is characterised by the Quarterly Review, as by far the best and most appropriate that has been delivered to similar institutions. The establishment possesses a respectable library of 600 volumes, in the different departments of science and general literature; and it is gratifying to notice, that, from the 1st of October 1829, to the 1st of September, 1830, there were no fewer than twelve hundred and fifteen library issues. The total expense for books, teacher's fee, &c., is about twenty guineas per annum. Writing, arithmetic, mensuration, English grammar and geography, algebra, elementary geometry, architectural drawing and planning are taught. This is the cheap defence of nations! The first printing press set up in East Lothian was established at Dunbar in the year 1795, from which have issued several small works of a popular nature calculated to promote the interests of religion, virtue, and humanity among the lower orders. One of them was a periodical styled the Cheap Magazine, which, though conducted on an unambitious plan, was certainly an undertaking in some respects in advance of the age. It appeared in the year 1814; afforded a considerable mass of plain paper and print, once a-month, at fourpence; and was filled with matter calculated in general to instruct (as well as amuse) the two great classes who mostly require instruction, the *young* and the *poor*. Such a work, as it was rather like a design of the present time than of that when it appeared, might surely be tried again, with better hopes of success than at first. The work at present existing which approaches nearest to it in character is the Gaelic Messenger of Dr. Macleod. Dunbar possesses several minor but useful institutions, among which are, the Sailor's Society for mutual aid, of a very ancient date; the Dunbar Mutual Assistance Society, instituted 1805; the Industrious Savings Society, instituted 1820; the Beneficent and Savings Society, instituted 1824; the Mutual Assistance and Savings Society, instituted 1828; with a Bible, Missionary, and Tract Society, begun in 1812. Sabbath schools have existed about ten years in the town. There is likewise a Ladies' Destitute Sick Society, instituted in 1818, and a Charity School, which was established in 1823. The poor of the town are

well attended to, and are supported by assessments on heritors, landlords, and tenants, with collections at the church doors. At present the town is in the course of coming under the agonies of a more perfect system of assessment for the poor, and, as in similar cases in other burghs, the landward heritors are doing all in their power to shake off the burden, on the plea that the poor now exist only within the precincts of the town! The ecclesiastical establishments of Dunbar next demand attention. Before, and at the time of the Reformation, the old religious houses were dissolved, and their revenues, of course, seized. The only fabric which was suffered to exist was the collegiate church, which stood a little to the east of the town on a situation commanding a very extensive prospect by sea and land. It was built in a long cruciform shape, and was the evident workmanship of different ages, being a mixture of the Saxon and Gothic architecture. Having gone into a dangerous state of decay, it was replaced in 1819, by a handsome erection in the modern semi-Gothic style, built of red freestone, with a square turret 90 feet in height at the west end. This new church cost about £6000, and can accommodate about 1800 sitters. Its interior decorations and fittings are of a chaste and exceedingly commodious and elegant construction. It contains an object of curiosity which attracts the visits of many strangers. This consists of an elaborate and highly finished monument in white marble, erected to the memory of George Home, a person who held the office of high treasurer of Scotland under James VI., by whom he was created Earl of Dunbar, in 1605. According to M'Crie, this statesman was mainly instrumental in inducing the parliament, held at Perth, to restore prelate usages, and he is accused of having distributed 40,000 merks among the members of the general assembly to facilitate the matter. He died at Whitehall in 1611, as some suppose of poison, and was buried in a vault in this church, over which his executors erected the monument now under notice. Like that of Archbishop Sharpe at St. Andrews, it is fixed in the wall, and is of a similar construction, though more elegantly sculptured and designed. The monument is twelve feet broad at the base, and rises to the height of twenty-six feet. Above the pedestal the Earl is represented kneeling on a cushion in the attitude of prayer, with a

Bible open before him. He is clad in armour, which is seen under his knight's robes, and his head is uncovered. Two figures of knights in armour stand on each side as supporters. On the sides, above the figures of the knights, are two female figures; one representing justice, and the other wisdom, in the person of Minerva with her owl. There are other appropriate figures above those, and, crowning all, in the centre of the pediment, are the arms of Home. An inscription beneath the arch of the niche mentions the name and honours of the deceased. The sculpture of this monument is unequalled in Scotland,\* and we compliment the inhabitants of the place on the possession of so beautiful, and, in Scotland, so rare a work of art. The burying-ground round the church is spacious and well disposed, and possesses a few ancient stones with figures of crosses, brought from the now desecrated precincts of the Friars' Croft. Besides the parochial place of worship, the town has two meeting-houses of the United Associate Synod, and a Methodist Chapel. The fast-day of the Church is the Wednesday before the second Sunday of June. Dunbar is the seat of a presbytery, in the Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. There are two public seminaries in the town, a Grammar and English school conjoined, and a mathematical one, the masters of which are appointed by the magistrates. New school-rooms were erected in 1824, on an awkward situation on the sea-side; and adjoining to them is a boarding school for young ladies. There are several other private seminaries of education in the town. In the neighbouring village of East Barns, there is a private elementary school, partly supported on the interest of a small charitable endowment. By similar mortifications, the burgh has the gift of a few small college bursaries. By the burghal charters already noticed, the town is governed by a

provost and three bailies, a treasurer, town-clerk, and chamberlain, with fifteen members of council. The annual revenue of the burgh is about L.1300. The corporation of Dunbar is conducted on the usual principle of reciprocity, and is believed to be one of the closest in Scotland. Its magistracy, indeed, is a thing as completely separated from the people at large, as the ministers of religion among the Jews were for ever cut off by considerations of birth from the rest of the tribes. Olympus itself was not more unapproachable to mortals, than is the curule chair of Dunbar, or even the inferior seats, to all except a chosen and favoured few. The introduction of a local police in the manner contemplated by the late Lord Advocate Rae, would be of much service to the town, as it would substitute a responsible for an irresponsible board of police. The burgh joins with Jedburgh, Lauder, North Berwick, and Haddington, in electing a member of parliament. Besides the battle which took place near Dunbar in 1296, another, which occurred on nearly the same ground at a later period, deserves to be noticed. In 1650, the Scottish parliamentary forces, after pursuing Cromwell through East Lothian, till he could get no farther for the sea, and having occupied the Peaths, (See PEATHS BRIDGE,) which alone could afford him a passage towards England, sat down upon Doon Hill, a striking eminence to the south-east of Dunbar, and leisurely watched him as he lay at bay in the plain beneath. The country having been considerably wasted by the Scots, for the purpose of starving the English army, Cromwell was reduced to the greatest straits for want of provisions, an evil equally felt by the inhabitants of Dunbar, who, according to Whitelock, were in such a state of hunger that they picked the beans from the horses off the ground, and ate the sheep's entrails which were thrown away by the soldiers. The same writer adds the curious particular, that the "women of the country were so sluttish, that they did not wash their linen once a-month, nor their hands and face above once a-year," a charge which could not now be brought against the fair dames of this lovely district of Scotland. The English commander entered Dunbar on Sunday the 1st of September 1650, and having encamped near the church, took up his own quarters in Broxmouth House, then, as now, a seat of the family of Roxburghe. Tradi-

\* So far as we recollect, there are only other four monuments of the kind in Scotland, that of Lord Scoon, ancestor of the Stormont family, in the aisle at the Palace of Scoon; Sir George Bruce's at Culross; Archbishop Sharpe's at St. Andrew's; and the Duke of Queensberry's at Durisdeer. The first and second are of the same age with Lord Dunbar's, but are neither of them so elegant, while the second is decidedly inferior, as being less entire; the third is in poorer taste, having been reared in a time when the art was not so highly cultivated; and as for the Duke of Queensberry, with his Ramillies wig and rolled stockings, it is not to be mentioned on the same day with the monument in the text.

tion says, that he attempted to fortify the church-yard; it is known from the printed dispatches, that he employed his men on Monday, in drawing a ditch between his camp and the dreadful hill, on which his over-powerful foe hung, like a thunder-cloud, ready to burst and overwhelm him. Had the Presbyterian army remained in their station, they would soon have starved the hero of the Commonwealth into a surrender; but the natural impetuosity of the Scottish soldiery, being inflamed by the indiscreet zeal of their clerical leaders, it was resolved, early in the morning of Tuesday, greatly against the wish of their military and nominal commander, Leslie, to come down and attack the English. Cromwell is said to have stood upon a little mount near Broxmouth, viewing through a spy-glass the motions of the enemy. When he saw the Scottish spears move down the hill, reflecting back the rays of the rising sun, and observed the confident disorder of their horse, he exclaimed, in a transport of joy, "The Lord hath delivered them into our hands!" Such was indeed the case. The irregular attack of the Scottish army was met with one much more vigorous and successful on the part of the English, and a dreadful rout was the immediate consequence. If we may credit Cromwell's dispatches to Parliament, he killed ten thousand men, and took a much greater number prisoners, including many men of distinguished rank. The battle is still remembered with horror by the people of Scotland, under the opprobrious epithet of "the race of Dunbar," or the "Tyesday's chase." Whitelock mentions, that, out of 5000 prisoners sent into England, 1600 died in consequence of entering the gardens of Newcastle, and feeding greedily on raw cabbages! Ninety-five years after this unfortunate battle, in the course of the civil war of 1745, Dunbar was again made the head quarters of a military force. On the 15th of September, while the heralds were proclaiming King James at the cross of Edinburgh, Sir John Cope was landing his troops at Dunbar, where he was joined by two regiments of dragoons, who had fled from the skirmish at Colt-Bridge in a most disgraceful state of confusion. On the 19th he left the town, and marched towards Edinburgh, and, when half-way, met with his inglorious defeat at Gladsmuir. The inhabitants of Dunbar enjoyed a tolerable repose from alarm after

this event, till the beginning of the American war, when they were startled by the appearance of the squadron of the celebrated Paul Jones, which lay off the town for five or six days, without ultimately doing any damage. The inhabitants, on this occasion, were prompt in erecting batteries to protect the port, which, though of little or no service at the time, gave the town a confidence in its powers of defence, that was of service to them sometime afterwards, when threatened in a more violent manner by the American Captain Fall. During the last century, a person of the same name as the latter personage settled in Dunbar, rose to great commercial importance, and made himself well known in the principal ports of the mediterranean and Baltic. The house now thought a fitting mansion for the Earl of Lauderdale, was built by him. The family latterly became unfortunate, and is now extinct.—Population of the burgh and parish in 1821, 5272.

DUNBEATH, a thriving fishing village on the east coast of Caithness, at the mouth of the

DUNBEATH, (WATER OF) a river in Caithness, parish of Latheron, which, after flowing in an easterly direction, falls into the sea about eight miles north of the Ord of Caithness.

DUNBOG, or DENBOG, a parish lying in the north and hilly part of Fife, between Flisk, part of Abdie, and Creich on the east, and the larger part of Abdie on the west. It approaches very near to, but does not touch, the Tay on the north side, where a slip of Flisk intervenes. The interior part of the parish is nearly circular in figure, and may be about three miles in diameter. The greater part is arable. It is as yet little penetrated by roads.—Population in 1821, 589.

DUNCANSBY HEAD, (vulgarly DUNGSEY HEAD,) a promontory forming the north-east corner of the county of Caithness, and which is presented against the force of the Pentland Firth, as it rolls in from the east. Though generally supposed to be the most northerly point of the main land of Scotland, it is found to be inferior in latitude to the corresponding promontory of Dunnet Head, at the north-west angle of the shire. It consists of a circular rocky eminence, rising to a considerable altitude, encompassed on three sides by the sea, and on the other by a ravine, across which is thrown a small bridge. The rock



which is precipitous on all sides, is perforated by holes, from the rolling of the dreadful surge which at times prevails here. On one side is a vast circular abyss, communicating with the sea by a subterranean channel, in a way resembling the Bullers of Buchan. The summit, like the Bass and Ailsa, is covered with perpetual verdure, and exhibits the remains of a house. Among the singular objects connected with this headland, are two insulated columns of naked freestone, named the Stalks of Duncansby. They are totally detached from the cliffs, of which they originally formed a part, and stand amid the tumultuous waters, lofty and inaccessible, save to thousands of aquatic birds, which continually rend the air with their discordant cries. From this spot a most extensive prospect is obtained of the sea, Stroma island, and the Orkneys. That celebrated mansion John o' Groat's House, or its site, is contiguous on the west. Lat. 58° 39' long. 3° 7', west.

**DUNCHOMEL**, an islet of the Hebrides between Colonsay and Mull.

**DUNDEE**, a parish on the southern border of Forfarshire, lying on the Firth of Tay, along which it extends about six miles, between the parish of Liff on the west and Monifieth on the east. Its breadth is from less than two to four miles. The parishes of Mains and Muirhouse bound it on the north. The ground rises with an easy acclivity from the Tay, and nearly the whole is under a fine state of cultivation, while there is an agreeable variety of live enclosures and plantations. In the southern department of the parish, near the middle, the land rises more suddenly from the Tay, and forms the hill called Dundee Law, between which and the water stands the town of

**DUNDEE**. The situation of this thriving and populous town and royal burgh is rather hampered, and, as regards communication with the interior, certainly inconvenient; but such a peculiarity is probably more than overbalanced by its accessibility from the waters of the Firth of Tay. It stands at the distance of forty-two miles from Edinburgh, by the road through Fife, twenty-two miles east from Perth, seventeen S. W. of Arbroath, fourteen south of Forfar, and about twelve from the mouth of the Tay, in lat. 56° 27' 23" north, and long. 3° 2' 55" west. Before noticing the present condition and extent of the town, it may be interesting to say a few words as to its rise

and progress, as well as the figure it makes in history. Dundee is of great, but unknown antiquity, and the earliest accounts respecting it are involved in fable and obscurity. The first name under which it appears in any credible history is that of *Alec*, or *Ail-lee*, which signifies in Gaelic pleasant or beautiful, and is still used by those Highlanders who have any intercourse with the place. After a fashion which was introduced by the Romans, it was customary in the middle ages to give Latin terminations to Celtic names, and from this cause Alec came to be called *Alectum*, under which appellation it is noticed in the annals of Boethius, a native of the district, who flourished at the end of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth centuries. With respect to the name it now receives, there are various etymologies given by antiquaries. Dundee is spelt in old writings and charters as *Dondé* and *Dondie*; and in the charter given by Queen Mary, the words *Donum Dei* are introduced. It would be easy to account for the modern name from such expressions, were we not puzzled by the name *Taodunum* given to it by Buchanan, whereby it appears that there are two ways of accounting for the word Dundee, which may be either from *Donum Dei*—the gift of God, or *Taodunum*—the hill of the Tay. It is exceedingly probable that the first of these etymons is the more correct; and we are countenanced in such a deduction by a tradition connected with the old church, which was certainly the nucleus of the town, and the chief cause why it existed. It is related that David, Earl of Huntingdon, the favourite brother of King William the Lion, (and the hero of the story of the Talisman, by the author of Waverley) landed here, after considerable stress of weather, on his return from the third Crusade, where he had been with five hundred of his countrymen under Richard Coeur de Lion. In the spirit of the times, the king had vowed that he would bestow upon his gallant and beloved brother, the spot of ground on which he should first land. He consequently received a gift of the land on which Dundee now stands; and to mark his gratitude to God for his signal deliverance from the perils of the sea, he erected the present church and steeple, or rather extended a chapel which had previously existed. Another circumstance tended to give importance to the place. On the top

of some high rocks close to the river, and about a quarter of a mile from the church, was erected, in early times, a tolerably secure fortress, similar to that still nearly entire, at Broughty, a few miles farther down the Tay. Little is satisfactorily known of the castle of Dundee. After the twelfth century, or the epoch of the erection of the church by David, it was occasionally a royal residence, and gave a ready protection to the fishing village which sprung up in its vicinity. In the course of years, the town acquired walls and gates; and from these defences, as well as the advantages of the harbour, which afforded ready means of escape in these troublesome times, the present town derived its origin. In the course of the wars of Edward and Bruce, the castle of Dundee became so frequently a harbour for the enemies of the kingdom, and a means of oppression and annoyance to the inhabitants of the district, that it was found necessary by the Scots to level it with the rock. During that protracted struggle for the crown, Dundee was twice taken by Edward I., and as often retaken by the patriotic party. On these occasions its inhabitants behaved with great gallantry, so as to draw down upon themselves, when unsuccessful, the severest miseries which war can inflict upon a conquered people. The town was subjected to conflagration, its sanctuaries were violated, and many of its men, women, and children, consumed at the altar; part of the churches were thrown down, and the whole of the records were either carried off or destroyed. In the reign of Richard II. of England (1385), Dundee was a third time reduced to ashes, during the course of the inroad made into Scotland that year by the Duke of Lancaster. A fourth time it underwent the same fate from the English in the short reign of Edward VI., when the protector Somerset, in following up the wishes of Henry VIII., attempted to force the marriage of Edward with the young Queen of Scots. At the period of the Reformation in Scotland, the town became noted for its enthusiasm in the cause of the new faith, so much so, that it acquired the title of "The Second Geneva." In 1559, when the cause of the Reformers appeared in a desperate state, we find that the provost of Dundee and his townsmen proceeded to Edinburgh to assist the party who were besieging the French troops in Leith. On this occasion they fought with their usual

bravery, but they were repulsed and partly slaughtered, among many others, in their flight into Edinburgh by the Canongate. A century of comparative peace and prosperity after its last burning, seems to have done much to increase the population of the town, and we should suppose its opulence also. It is found characterised in a public paper, dated 1639, as "the biggest town in Scotland." But it was now doomed to sustain its part of the evils of the civil war. The Marquis of Montrose, having been, as he supposed, left in possession of Angus by the march of general Baillie into the low countries, conceived the design of making an *onslaught* upon Dundee, which was left exposed to his arms. Accordingly, upon the evening of the 3d of April, 1645, having first sent off all the weakest of his men, together with his baggage, to Brechin, he himself led an hundred and fifty horse and six hundred picked musketeers down upon the town, which, by marching all night, he reached about ten o'clock next forenoon. Dundee, which was then certainly one of the most opulent towns in Scotland, had previously excited the enmity of Montrose by its general zeal in the opposite cause, and particularly by its refusal to admit him after the battle of Tippermuir. Its citizens were destined on the present occasion, to give still another and deeper cause of offence by imprisoning the drummer whom he sent to summon them to surrender. When he learned that they had put this great affront upon him, he at once granted the permission which his men desired, to fall upon the town and treat it with the extremity of military execution. Under the command of Lord Gordon and Alister MacCol, they attacked it in three places simultaneously; the citizens fired cannon from their ports, and made otherwise as stout a resistance as possible; but nothing could withstand the fury of the soldiery. A few minutes saw the town completely in the hands of the assailants. A scene of plunder and outrage then commenced, such as humanity shudders to contemplate, but which must, nevertheless, it is to be feared, always form part of the consequences of a civil war. The church and market-place were broken open and plundered. The houses of the citizens, and especially their wine-vaults, were next ransacked; and, finally, fire was set to the town on its east and north quarters, and a great portion of it, including the whole of

the district called the Bonnet Hill, burnt down. The sack continued till late in the afternoon, when at length a period was put to it, by the arrival of unexpected intelligence, that the troops of General Baillie were rapidly approaching by the Carse of Gowrie to the succour of the town. Montrose, who, it is said, was quietly seated, during the sacking of the town, upon the top of Dundee Law, then retreated hurriedly to Arbroath with his men, and by a series of masterly manœuvres eluded his enemy. The last and most destructive calamity suffered by Dundee, was in 1651, when the battle of Worcester threw Scotland open to the victorious arms of Cromwell. On this occasion, General Monk experienced little resistance throughout the whole lowland district, except at Dundee, which held out some time in the hope of being relieved. At this time, besides the garrison, there was a number of strangers from Edinburgh, Leith, Musselburgh, Dunbar, &c. and especially a great many devout clergymen, who had fled thither as to a city of refuge. However, after a siege of five or six weeks, the town was taken by assault. It is reported that this took place when the garrison and strangers, according to the custom of the time, were reposing, after their morning draught, which, as usual in those days, was served up at nine o'clock.\* Information of the dejeuner and its consequence, having been given by a boy, in the service of the enemy, unwarily allowed to sport about the ramparts, the town was easily taken possession of by the soldiers. Immediately on its capture, the work of pillage began, and such was the wealth of the place, together with the valuable effects of those who had retired to it for safety, that every soldier in Monk's army had nearly sixty pounds Sterling to his share. Sixty vessels were taken in the harbour, and sent off loaded with the spoil; but this fleet was lost on the bar, at the mouth of the Tay. The governor, Lumsden, after having made every exertion for the defence of the town, took refuge with part of his force in the old tower, where however, the want of provisions soon obliged him to surrender at discretion. He and his

valorous band were immediately massacred in the church-yard, and their bodies thrown promiscuously into pits dug on the spot, where lately, on making some improvements in that part of the town, their bones were found lying crowded together. The head of Lumsden was placed on one of the abutments of the tower; the stone to which it had been fixed, falling down some years ago, still exhibited one of the bones sticking upon the iron spike. Part of Lord Duffus' regiment shared the fate of Lumsden's corps on the same spot, and the square of the Fishmarket exhibited a scene equally horrible. The cause of such barbarity lay in the policy of Cromwell, who here, as in Ireland, thought that one stern example might save the necessity of a protracted warfare throughout the country. It is somewhat surprising to find, that the town recovered from all its disasters in a very brief space of time. From the agitations into which Dundee was so often thrown, its earliest charters are lost, and the oldest it possesses is one granted by Robert Bruce, restoring, or rather recognising the burgal privileges which had been conferred by William the Lion, about the time he made grant of Dundee to his brother. Charters were renewed, with additions, by David Bruce, James II., James IV., Queen Mary, James VI., and, finally, by Charles I., (1641,) in which all the preceding grants are recited and confirmed. These very extensive privileges were often disputed and encroached upon by the once powerful family of the Scrymgeours of Dudhope, Constables of Dundee, as the bounds between the powers of the constable and the privileges of the citizens seem never to have been accurately determined. These differences were in a great measure settled by agreement, under the direction of the Lords of Session, in 1643; yet, even after that, many of the acknowledged powers of the constable were vexatious and humiliating to the inhabitants, until his powers were finally set aside by the general abolition of all heritable jurisdictions. In recent times, the privileges of the port of Dundee have been still more extended in order to give the town the better chance of liquidating those heavy expenses incurred by a variety of improvements on the harbour. We now pass to a description of the town of Dundee as it exists in our own times. In the progress of modern alterations, all semblance of the ancient warlike character

\* It is observable, from the parochial records of Perth, that *beer* at this time formed the liquid part of a common breakfast.



of the town has disappeared. The castle has been long since clean swept away, and has only bequeathed its name to one of the streets terminating near its almost forgotten site. The walls and gates have likewise disappeared in a similar manner, the latter only leaving the name of *gate* to be applied to the different thoroughfares leading from the main and central street. In the first place, this central street deserves to be noticed. It is a spacious oblong square, three hundred and sixty feet long by one hundred feet broad, possessing a good deal of that metropolitan dignity of appearance, which is observable in the better sections of the Tron-gate of Glasgow. The houses on each side are built of freestone, and rise to the height of four storeys, with tolerably regular fronts. The ground floors are appropriated as shops, offices, &c. which are in some cases very tastefully fitted up. On the south side of this square, which receives the names of the *Cross*, the *Market-place*, or the *High Street*, stands the Town-house, a dingy modern edifice, with a steeple above the front, and piazzas beneath. At both ends of the High Street stands a building closing up the road-ways, but leaving sufficient space for a thoroughfare on each side. The building which closes up the east end is called the Trades Hall; it is a plain edifice, showing a front with pilasters of the Ionic order. The thoroughfare leading eastwards by the left or south side of this hall, is called the Seagate, and is one of the original streets of the town. It was once the place of abode of the principal families of the county,—the Guthries, Brigtons, Burnsides, Afflecks, Blacknesses, &c. &c. all of whom have entirely removed from the place; but, a little behind the line of road, there are still some good *self-contained* houses, fronted and enclosed with rails. The Seagate is now a very long narrow street, not very straight, and extends the town a long way to the east, on the road to Broughty Ferry. Proceeding from the great square or High Street, by the north or right side of the Trades' Hall, we enter the Murraygate, which runs to the north-east. It is narrow and steep at its entrance, like the Seagate, and is not free from danger, from the constant passage of vehicles; but it soon increases into considerable breadth, and exhibits a very superior appearance to the Seagate. The houses are of a moderate height, and, in general, regular

and well built. In this street, and in the Cowgate adjoining, the greater part of the foreign business of Dundee is transacted. In the Murraygate are different banking houses and insurance offices; and here, too, are the quarters of all the carriers for the east and north parts of the country. This street communicates with the Scagate by a great variety of mean lanes, as well as by the Horse Wynd and Peter Street. It has also communications with what is called the Meadow, and with the roads which go to the high and pleasant ground on the north of the town. At the east end of the Murraygate, or Wellgate Port, the street branches into two, the Wellgate and the Cowgate; in the latter and adjoining the Murraygate are some handsome buildings, the lower flats of which are chiefly used as offices and warehouses; at the end of the Cowgate stands an old solitary archway, which originally formed one of the town gates; it has been thus permitted to survive the others, in gratitude to the memory of the martyr George Wishart, who preached from it in the time of the plague, in 1544, keeping the infected on the outside, and the sound on the inside of the gate, to prevent contagion. St. Andrew's Church stands in this direction, on a rising ground; and by a cross street called St. Andrew Street, a communication is had with the Seagate, and the eastern part of the harbour; after advancing a short way into the west end of the Cowgate, King Street strikes off at a very acute angle, and runs north-east, to the Dean or Wallace-burn. Some years since, this part of the town was thrown open, having been formerly garden ground; it has been greatly improved and highly adorned, especially where it goes off from the Cowgate, by various commodious and elegant buildings. This street, in which stands the Glassite meeting-house and the Royal Infirmary, communicates with Arbroath, Montrose, Forfar, Brechin, Glamis, Kirriemuir, and other places to the north-east. At the east-end, it communicates with the Cowgate and Seagate, by St. Roque's Lane, vulgarly called *Simirokie*. The Wellgate rises gently from the Murraygate, to the place where begins the Rotten-row, or Bonnet-hill, or Hilltown of Dundee, stretching over a steep ascent, all the way up to the lands of Clepington, consisting generally of irregular ill-built houses, but interspersed with many manufactories, where cloths are prepared. At

the head of the Wellgate, the Bucklemaker Wynd goes off at right angles, and runs to the eastward, as far as Wallace-burn. The name only remains, the trade is annihilated. Nearly opposite the Bucklemaker Wynd, to the westward, runs Dudhope Wynd, leading to the once famous castle of Dudhope, the seat of the afore-mentioned Scrymgeours. At the head of the Wellgate is the Lady Well, from which the name of the place is derived. It is formed by a concentration of different springs from the high grounds, and possesses an ample supply of excellent water. Having thus discussed the eastern thoroughfares from the High Street, we now proceed to the west. The house which here closes up the middle of the High Street, though now appropriated as places of business, is distinguished by its historical character. It is said to have been the house in which Monk lived, after getting possession of the town; there, too, the celebrated Duchess of Monmouth, ancestress of the Buccleugh family, was born, her parents having been among those who took refuge here from the arms of Cromwell. In the civil war of 1715, it was occupied by the unfortunate son of James II. The thoroughfare leading to the west, by the north side of the promontory, is first called the Luckenbooths, and afterwards, in continuation, the Overgate. It used, at one time, to be called the Argylegate, which shows that Argyle, as well as Murray, had considerable property and influence in the town. As the Overgate proceeds westward, it branches out into two or more bye streets, running towards the bottom of the Law. The town here is exceedingly irregular, though containing many good houses, and in this quarter are situated by far the greater part of the large manufactories. The thoroughfare leading to the west from the High Street, by the south side of the above-noticed house, is called the Nethergate, which is the most improved part of the town. It is an open, well-built street of considerable length, with the old church and its stately tower overhanging the north side. To accomplish something like a straight line of street, free of ungainly edifices, many houses of ancient date, and connected with the history of the town, have been cleared away. In this street stood a building called Whitehall, in which some of the kings of Scotland resided at different times. Parliaments, Conventions, and General Assem-

blies of the Church of Scotland also met there. A close going down to the shore still retains the name; and in the new buildings, several stones of the old ruins are preserved. Here was an ancient chimney-piece, bearing the name and arms of James VI., with the date 1588; and over the entry of the close are still the name and arms of Charles II., who lodged in Whitehall previous to his expedition to Worcester. A little to the westward of this close, and directly opposite to the churches, once stood the most ancient and extensive house in Dundee, belonging to the Earls of Crawford. With its offices, it occupied the whole space from the street to the river. A part of these extensive buildings, which must have been erected in the thirteenth century, was standing about fifty years since, with the letters "LINDSAY," embossed in a kind of battlement. It is worth mentioning, that it was in this house that Archibald, Earl of Angus, entitled Bell-the-cat, was married, in the beginning of the fifteenth century, to Maud Lindsay, daughter of the Earl of Crawford. The marriage ceremonial, it is related, was conducted with greater pomp and triumph than had ever been witnessed in Scotland. As the Nethergate stretches out to the west in a line parallel with, and at no great distance from the Tay, the bustle of the town is gradually left behind, and the houses become more and more the residence of the *elite* of the town. Instead of being closely packed together, they now generally stand apart, surrounded by small plots of pleasure-ground, and at last they assume the appearance of cottages ornées, on what might be called quite an aristocratic scale. The Nethergate has different communications with the Overgate, by means of several alleys, as also by Tay Street, a fine cross street of modern erection, composed of elegant freestone houses, and inhabited by physicians and some of the wealthy classes. Our delineations now lead us to the side of the town next the Tay. Till within a recent date, the only communication sea-ward from the centre of the town was by mean, inconvenient lanes; but this has been completely obviated by the rearing of at least two very excellent streets. The first of these is called Castle Street, which leads off from the south-east corner of the High Street, close by the entrance into the Seagate, and debouches upon the harbour. The houses on both sides of

this thoroughfare are high and well-built of freestone. An Episcopal chapel has been erected on the east side, over the ground flat of shops, as if there had not been a piece of free land capable of being consecrated to religious purposes in or about this opulent town; a theatre is situated on the opposite side of the street, built on the same plan, namely, with shops beneath. It would be difficult to find an excuse for this unseemly arrangement, so frequent in the public buildings here, unless we admit the plea of economy. Castle Street is not yet finished on the east side. A similar street leads from the west end of the High Street. Among the improvements made in Dundee, Union Street is worthy of notice. This spacious street opens a direct communication with the Craig Pier and the Nethergate. In the construction of it, many mean and frail old buildings have been necessarily removed. In front of the quay, along the margin of the Tay, are the different docks and graving yards, terminated on the west by the Craig Pier, which is exclusively used for the large ferry steam-boats. On the east there project into the deep water the different piers, on which are a number of lights of different colours to guide seamen into the port after sunset. Opposite, at a short distance in the Tay, is a beacon reared on a dangerous rock.\* Nearly the whole of the space now appropriated to the harbours and docks was originally a semi-circular sandy beach; but by the wonderful exertion of the inhabitants, and the outlay of prodigious sums of money on this useless ground, there has been erected a series of quays unequalled in Scotland, unless by those of Greenock, between which port and Dundee there exists a remarkable similarity in appearance—the chief difference being, that, while Greenock faces the north, Dundee lies with its front to the south. Both have the advantage (enjoyed by no other port in Scotland of equal consequence,) of having their harbours

and docks erected *within* the flow of deep water, so as to be approachable at all stages of the tide by most vessels, and especially by steam boats. By turning to our account of Leith, it will be observed that that port is unfortunately situated at the head of a flat sandy shore, from a mile to two miles in breadth, by which it can only offer a high water harbour, or, at the most, give a very insufficient landing place, at an expense so great as, in some cases, to amount to a prohibition. In this respect, therefore, Dundee is exceedingly fortunate. It stands, like Greenock and Liverpool, partly in the water of the river which rolls past it to the ocean. The Tay, or the Firth of Tay as it is termed, is here about two miles in breadth, and is hemmed in by high banks, generally declining so rapidly, that very little beach is left bare at low water. The only drawback upon the navigation of this river, is the existence of various sand-banks at its mouth, remarkable in the ancient history of Scotland for the extensive calamities they have sometimes occasioned, though now rendered comparatively harmless by light-houses, beacons, and accurate charts of the various soundings. Some miles above Dundee, the river is in a similar manner shallowed by flat, sandy banks, which are often discovered by the eye at the recess of the tide. All these impediments, however, have done little to interrupt the progress of commerce in this part of the kingdom. In all seasons may be seen numbers of vessels pursuing their way outwards to the German ocean, carrying away, to the most distant parts of the earth, the manufactures of this industrious city, or bending their course within the throat of the Tay, bringing home the wealth of every country from Greenland to New Zealand. In consequence of the highly prosperous state of Dundee, some further improvements have been projected, which, when carried into complete execution, must render the port one of the very best in the island. A great enlargement of the seaport has lately been proposed; a plan by Mr. Jardine of Edinburgh has been made out, and an act of Parliament for executing it has been obtained. The improvement is to consist in extending a wet dock and a tide harbour eastward from the present works in a direction nearly parallel with the shore, opening to the eastward. This enlargement will possess the advantages of having a deeper entrance than that of the pre-

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\* A light is erected on the East Pier, and on the starboard hand at the entrance of Dundee harbour, and another on the Middle Pier on the larboard hand in entering the Wet Docks. These lights are of the same height. When seen in one line, they are leading lights for clearing the southern side of the beacon. A stationary light is also exhibited throughout the night at Craig Pier, for the direction of the Ferry boats, and at Newport, on the Fife side of the Ferry, two lights are erected, the one somewhat higher than the other, they are leading lights for clearing the east end of the Middle Bank.



sent harbour. Vessels will pass outward and inward without putting broadsides to the tide, and the entrance will be removed to a distance from the rocks and shoals that have heretofore encumbered the access to the port. To proceed now to notice the public buildings of the town; the first object meeting the attention of the visitor, after examining the harbour and shipping, is an edifice just erected at the bottom of Castle Street, facing up the spacious quay on which the fishmarket is placed. This is a very handsome square fabric in the Grecian style, erected by a body of subscribers, from a plan by Mr. George Smith of Edinburgh, at the cost of about L.9000. While the lower flat, according to an economical principle above commented on, is thrown into shops, the second comprises one large elegant hall, which is used as a reading-room and place of public meetings. It has tables on each side, whereon lie the various newspapers and periodical publications of the day, and in a general sense the apartment serves the purpose of an Exchange. The Trades Hall, already described as situated at the east end of the market-place, is rather an elegant building of the decade of 1770, with a spire rising from the roof. The second storey contains an elegant hall, till lately the public reading-room, fifty feet in length by twenty-five in height. It was built by the nine incorporated trades, each of which has a separate room for meeting on its own particular business. The Town House, on the south side of the High Street, was erected in 1734, on the site of St. Clement's church, from an elegant plan of the elder Adams. The piazzas beneath afford an excellent lounging place in bad weather. Behind them there are shops and public offices. In the western division of the second floor is a spacious hall in which the town-council hold their sederunts; and in the east end is another hall, equally spacious, though less elegant, where the guildry corporation have their meetings, and where the sheriff and justices hold their courts. There are, besides, four rooms, with arched roofs, for the accommodation of the town clerks and preservation of the records and registers. The whole are airy, clean, and well lighted. On the third floor is the jail, lighted in front by small oval windows, and consisting of five apartments arched above and below. Each room is twenty-four feet in length, twelve in breadth, and eight in height. The apartments in the fore part of

the building are used by debtors, who have likewise accommodation in the attic storey. In the year 1788, the floor of the guildry hall in this place was lifted, in order to perpetrate a robbery upon the bank situated beneath. For this crime, six persons were brought to trial, three of whom were, upon presumptive, and as it afterwards appeared, perjured evidence, condemned to the last penalty of the law, which two accordingly suffered. The discovery of their innocence took place sometime after. The old church of Dundee, more than once noticed, is the most prominent object in the town, and its square turret may be seen for many miles up or down the Tay. Originally founded, as has been seen, by Prince David of Scotland, this building has, since his day, received many additions, and submitted to many sweeping alterations, so that, in all probability, little of its pristine material now remains, except the steeple. Even within the last forty years the original edifice has been almost entirely rebuilt or remodelled. The figure is now irregularly cruciform, each of the four divisions containing a place of worship; and the appearance of the whole is irregular, though not destitute of an imposing magnificence, from the bulk, if not the elegance of the building. The height of the tower, which adjoins to the western extremity, is 156 feet, and its proportions are well preserved. On the outside, half way up, is a gallery or bartizan, and at the top is a battlemented stone rail. For some reason, which it is impossible to define, a small edifice, resembling a cottage with a double slanting roof, has been pitched on the summit of this tower, so as to detract very much from the elegance of its general outline. Around the churches is a small enclosure. The *howf*, or burying-ground of the town and parish, is situated in Barrack Street, formerly called Burial Wynd, and quite unconnected with any church. Dundee, besides this old church, possesses three chapels of ease, one of which, commonly called St. Andrew's church, and built in 1772, stands at the east end of the town, in the Cowgate, being a plain building with a spire. The second chapel of ease is one in which the services are conducted in Gaelic. The third, which formerly belonged to the Synod of Relief, stands on the north side of the town. All these churches and chapels, which are superintended by eight clergymen, are considered as within one parish, and their various minis-

ters and elders form but one kirk-session. There are meeting-houses in the town, belonging to Independents, Presbyterian Dissenters, Baptists, Methodists, Glassites, Bereans, Unitarians, and Quakers. There is also a Roman Catholic Chapel, and two Episcopal Chapels. It may be worth mentioning, that a curious and beautifully ornamented pulpit from the Old Parish Church of Dundee, is preserved in the Episcopal Chapel, Castle Street. Dundee is the seat of a Presbytery, in the Synod of Angus and Mearns. The town has had several ministers noted for their literary and theological acquirements, among whom none were so conspicuous as the Rev. Dr. John Willison and the late Rev. Dr. Robert Small. The fame of Dr. Willison is widely spread in Scotland, from the many religious tracts he published, none of which seem to have been so popular as the *Mother's Catechism* and a small work entitled "*The Afflicted Man's Companion.*" Dr. Robert Small was an excellent scholar, an eminent divine, and highly interesting preacher; besides being versed in mathematics, natural philosophy, and astronomy. Many of his papers are to be found in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh*; and he published an elaborate and luminous account of the *Astronomical Discoveries of Kepler*. He was also the author of the *Statistical Account of the Parish of Dundee*, which is among the best in the compilation of Sir John Sinclair. Numerous as are the places of worship in the present day in Dundee, they are not more so than what existed prior to the Reformation, although the population is about seven times greater. There were then ten churches or chapels in or near the town, with four monasteries, and a number of chaplainries. Of these there are now no remains, unless we are to reckon the turret of the head church, and their sites are only known faintly by tradition, or by the names they have bestowed on the streets or lanes in their vicinage. Those of the monasteries were of the order of Grey, Black, and Red Friars, the fourth was a numery dedicated to St. Clair. The church of St. Clement, the tutelary saint of the town, which existed before the erection of the present large church, contained a chantry of seven priests, founded by David Earl of Crawford, in honour of St. George, on whose sacred day the Earl had been conqueror in a famous tournament, held at the end of the four-

teenth century, upon London Bridge. In Educational Institutions, Dundee possesses an excellent Parochial Elementary School, a Grammar School on the ordinary plan of such establishments, and an Academy. The latter has been in existence upwards of forty years, and was renovated in its constitution and arrangements in 1800, when it was assisted by an endowment of the Messrs. Webster of London, natives of the town, who bequeathed L.6000 to be appropriated to the instruction of youth. It has a rector, a mathematical teacher, a master for writing and drawing, and a teacher of modern languages. The institution has been fortunate in having a succession of talented masters. Dundee occupies an eminent station in the list of places which have produced and educated men famed in the history of their country. According to Blind Harry, so far back as 1290, Sir William Wallace here received the first rudiments of his education, most probably, we should suppose, at some of the monastic institutions, and not at a public school, as has been generally supposed, and it was here he gave an early indication of his high spirit, ardent love of liberty, and abhorrence of oppression, in slaying Selby, the son of the English governor, who had wantonly insulted him. At the same time were educated Sir Neil Campbell of Lochawe, ancestor of the Argyle family, and John Blair, who afterwards celebrated the enterprises of Wallace in a Latin poem. Hector Boethius, the historian and poet, and for sometime Principal of King's College in Aberdeen, was born in the parish of Barrie, near Dundee, and received in that town the first part of his education, which he afterwards completed in Paris, agreeably to the usage of the period. In the sixteenth century, Dr. Kinloch, physician to James VI., and Mr. Goldman, whose poems appear in a small collection of early Scots poetry, and both eminent for their acquirements in belles lettres, were natives of the town and students at the schools. The Earl of Mar, who was greatly distinguished by the same monarch, and was the friend and fellow-labourer of Napier of Merchiston, the inventor of the Logarithms, spent his first and early days in the seminaries of Dundee. Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh, a man who was noted as the first lawyer of the age in which he lived, and a person of extensive

literary acquirements, was a native of the town. In the last century, the grammar school sent forth the unfortunate Robert Ferguson, the Scottish poet, and some other persons remembered for their abilities in the district of Angus. The institutions of a charitable and generally beneficiary nature in Dundee may be thus summed up. Since the year 1798 the town has possessed an excellent Royal Infirmary, of great use in such a populous sea-port. It was reared chiefly by subscription, and is supported by the same means, and by the fees payable by students of medicine and surgeons' apprentices. The out-patients of the Infirmary are more numerous than those lodged in the house. A Dispensary previously existed in the town, which is still in active operation, and is equally useful. The establishment of an Infirmary led to the commencement, in 1812, of a Linnæic Asylum, which occupies an agreeable site, and was opened for patients in 1820. Its internal economy is understood to be on the best models. The charitable institutions are those of the Guildry, the Incorporated and United Trades, the masonic lodges, the Highland Society, the Female Society for the relief of indigent women, and the Seamen Fraternity, all of which have funds or resources to alleviate the wants and distresses of the peculiar objects of their attention. There are, moreover, some small bursaries at the schools and academy, under the patronage of the town-council, the kirk-session, or private individuals. The poor within the parish are allowed an alimnt from the funds in the hands of the kirk-session and magistracy, raised partly by collections at church doors, and partly by assessments on the inhabitants within the bounds of the burgh. The trade and manufactures of Dundee now require attention. The earliest articles manufactured in the town seem to have been soap, glass, and ale, which engaged a great number of hands. The business of building ships appears likewise to have flourished here at an early period. Such an occupation soon led to the manufacture of cordage, which has latterly been a principal object of attention. The manufacture of cotton was once tried, and had the appearance of forming an important branch in the trade of Dundee, and seven companies were engaged in it; but at length it declined, and finally died away in favour of Glasgow. The manufacture of woollen cloths was next

tried, but it met with no success. Out of these failures arose a spirit for manufacturing goods from flax. As an encouragement to this branch in its infancy, a bounty was given by government on all linen exported, and a heavy duty laid on the importation of foreign linens. By this procedure, the trade of Dundee increased to a prodigious extent, and is still on the increase. This species of manufacture may be classed under different heads. Brown linen has always been, and continues to be, the largest article of manufacture. It is of a great variety of fabrics; but osnaburghs, for clothing to the negroes in the West Indies, is the chief. There are also bleached linens, or imitations of the sheeting and duck of Russia, and the dowlas and sheeting of Germany. The yarn of this article is in general bleached before being woven; and the chemical process of bleaching has been introduced and practised with success. Sail-cloth is another fabric which has been made to a great extent, especially during the war. It is exported to all parts of Britain, America, and the East Indies. Bagging, used for packing cotton, is likewise a staple article. It is generally made of hemp, and is exported to the United States, the West Indies, &c. Coarse linens for household purposes are also made. All these goods are woven by the hand in the town and neighbourhood, and employ great numbers of workmen in Forfar, Kirriemuir, Glamis, Cupar-Angus, Alyth, and other places. Dundee is the grand depot into which all the home-made stuffs are brought, either for sale or on payment of wages. The introduction and improvement of spinning machinery has been the means of preserving the linen manufacture of Dundee; had it not been for that, the manufacturers never could have competed with those of Germany and Russia, where labour is so much cheaper. The number of spinning mills has increased very much within these few years. They amount now to upwards of twenty. Each consists of a large building of from four to six storeys, on a large scale, with a vast number of spindles or carding machines on every flat, all moved by a steam power, and tended by boys and girls. Almost the whole of the flax is imported from Russia. The manufactures of Dundee further consist of coloured threads, and gloves of a light fabric. The fine leather of which these last are made is chiefly imported from England. There



are likewise several sugar refining houses, candle-manufactories, and an iron-foundry, with different establishments for making machines. The export of soft goods from Dundee has been wonderfully assisted by the establishment of *packing-houses*, where articles are compressed into a small compass, and done up in the neat manner of English manufactures. About forty years ago, Dundee was celebrated for the extent of its tanning and currying establishments, and the leather which they made was principally wrought up in the town. At that time the value of boots and shoes exported annually was nearly L.7000. In the course of several years, this profitable trade decreased, and it is now completely extinct, while leather is imported from London and other places, for home consumption. Dundee has nine vessels employed in the whale fisheries. About a dozen smacks are constantly engaged in carrying passengers and goods to and from London. There are also regular sailing vessels of moderate burden, engaged in trade with Leith, Perth, and Glasgow. Including those employed in the foreign, the Greenland, and the coasting trade, the total number of vessels in the proprietary of the port is upwards of two hundred. The shore-dues collected in the year ending Whitsunday 1830, amounted to L.11,224, 9s. 11½d. In that period 2478 vessels entered the harbour, bearing 182,512 tons of materials, while the exports of lint and hemp goods were 464,752 tons. The wealth diffused by a commerce of such magnitude, may well be conceived to be great. It has affected every interest in Dundee, and rendered it one of the most thriving and comfortable towns in the British empire. A daily communication is kept up with Perth, by a steam boat on the Tay; and with the opposite coast of Fife there is a constant intercourse by the same means. The vessel engaged in making these trips to and fro, is the most effective ferry-boat in the world. It is quite peculiar in its construction, being composed of two hulls, each seventy-six feet keel, eleven and a half feet beam, and eleven and a half feet asunder. They are handsomely and substantially built, and well bound together by beams fortified with iron. The whole length upon deck is ninety-two feet, and the breadth about thirty-four. Thirty-two feet of the one end is left about two feet lower than the rest of the deck, and railed in for carriages and cattle; and the side doors at the middle of this

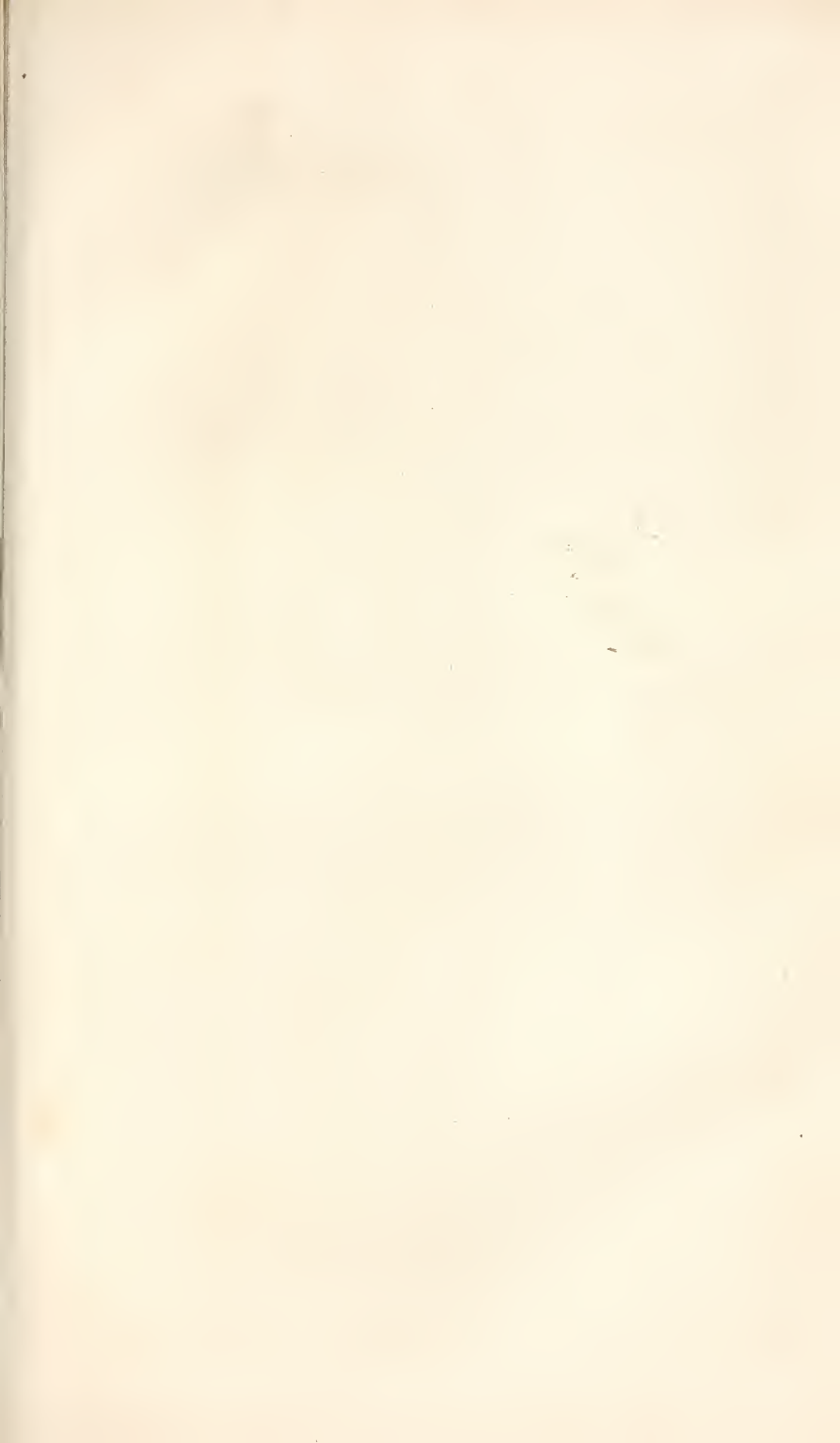
space are so constructed, as to let down like a draw-bridge to the quay, when the shores are touched. The more elevated part of the deck is appropriated to passengers. Twenty-two feet in the centre are occupied by machinery—an engine being in each boat, and the paddle-wheel acting in the canal between. The engines are of fifteen horse power each; and as they are connected with the same wheel, they act together. So smoothly do they work, that there is hardly any tremor in the boat; and, when the doors which inclose the machinery are shut, there is very little noise. The paddle-wheel has wooden floats, and is so divided, that though each half has only eight floats, the whole acts with the same smoothness as if it had sixteen, and yet the power is not diminished. Notwithstanding the immense size of the boat, she obeys the helm very easily. There are two helms, each constructed of a rectangular iron plate, four feet and a half in the horizontal direction, and three feet and a half in the perpendicular. The tiller of each is almost ten feet long, and is worked by a wheel and pinion. The machinery is so constructed, as that either end may go foremost; and thus the boat can arrive or depart without the labour or space required for turning round. The motion of this vessel during a breeze, or across the swell, is much more steady than that of the common steam boats, as a good deal of the disagreeable rolling of a two-wheeled vessel arises from the unequal hold which its wheels take of the water. The twin steam-boat of Dundee is placed under an excellent system of management, and is of incalculable benefit in the intercourse betwixt the populous counties of Fife and Forfar. It sails every day in the week, and by its constant operation, almost realizes a bridge across the Tay. At the end of every half hour, it leaves one of its ports, and, as the voyage consumes about twenty minutes, ten minutes are allowed for landing and taking on board passengers, goods, cattle, or carriages. The present fares are ninepence, and one shilling. Between Broughty and Port-on-Craig, about four miles farther down the Tay, there is a pinnace kept as a ferry boat, the fare for which is only threepence, being the cheapest conveyance in Britain. At the spot touched by the Dundee ferry-boat, commences the main road to Edinburgh by Cupar, by which route there is a daily communication by a variety of stage coaches. Hitherto, the Law behind the

town has very much impeded the easy intercourse of Dundee with the interior of Forfarshire; but this barrier, it has been determined, shall no longer exist. At present a tunnel is in the process of being cut, or is already cut, through the centre of the eminence, so as to allow the passage of a rail-way. This bold undertaking has been projected by a joint stock company, whose expectations of profit, we are sorry to say, have been rendered very doubtful by some miscalculations regarding the expense of the work. The immediate reason given for the projection of so daring a scheme, is the anxious desire of the merchants in the town to prevent a possibility of Arbroath becoming the port for Perth commerce, or the traffic of the district of Strathmore. Dundee has now excellent flesh and fish markets. The town is supplied with coal chiefly from England. The inhabitants are well supplied with water by pipes, and the streets and principal shops are lighted with gas. The town possesses four native Banking-houses, besides a branch of the British Linen Company's establishment. Notwithstanding its extent of population, commerce, and general intelligence, it supports only two weekly newspapers, published on Tuesdays and Thursdays. The trading character of a town seems unfavourable to literary reputation. Dundee, oftener than once, has attempted to support a monthly or weekly periodical, of a literary nature, though only for a short time, a circumstance proving, we should suppose, that literature must have its great manufacturing towns as well as the flax trade. A difficulty occurs in noticing the burghal government of Dundee. In virtue of charters, already mentioned, the town should be governed by a provost, four bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and fifteen councillors; but an inaccuracy having lately occurred in the election of magistrates, the burgh was disfranchised, and the magistrates for the time being were empowered by the Court of Session to carry on the affairs of the burgh till some new system should be determined on. Till this period the burgh joined with Forfar, St. Andrews, Cupar, and Perth, in electing a member of parliament. The revenue of the burgh is upwards of L. 4000 annually. The town is watched, lighted, and cleaned by a body of police constituted on the same liberal principles as in Edinburgh. Dundee at one time gave the title of Earl, and at another that of Viscount. The first family possessing the peerage was that of the Scrym-

geours, who were long constables of Dundee, besides being standard-bearers to the King of Scots. Sir John Scrymgeour was created Viscount Dudhope, in 1641. His son, the second viscount, was killed fighting at the battle of Marston Moor, on the side of the parliament. The third viscount, son to the last, was likewise a Covenanter; and though he accompanied Charles II. to the battle of Worcester, it was only in the character of what was called an *Engager*, or as it may be styled, a moderate Presbyterian loyalist. After the Restoration, in 1661, he was created Earl of Dundee. On his death without immediate heirs, the Scrymgeours of Birk-Hill, now Wedderburn of Wedderburn, were unjustly defrauded of their honours and inheritance. The lands were given to Maitland of Hatton, whose brother, the Duke of Lauderdale, at the time, had dominion over Scotland, which he exercised with wantonness and cruelty. After the expulsion of Maitland from the estate and dignity of constable, they were, in 1686, conferred by James VII. on Captain John Graham of Claverhouse, who, in 1688, was created Viscount Dundee, only a few months before his death in the battle of Killiecrankie. The estates were next conferred by King William on the family of Douglas, by whom they are still possessed. The castle of Dudhope yet stands on the height between the town and the Law. It is a large plain edifice, which, from being the residence of the noble standard-bearers of Scotland, was first converted into a woollen manufactory, and next was fitted up as barracks for the reception of soldiers. The following census of the population of the town and parish of Dundee for about two hundred years back, shows the gradual increase, as well as the low condition of Scotland in the early part of the last century:—

In 1650,	8,000	In 1788,	19,329
1680,	6,580	1792,	22,000
1746,	5,302	1801,	26,000
1755,	12,477	1811,	29,716
1766,	12,426	1821,	30,575
1784,	15,700	1831,	45,355

DUNDELCHACK, (Loch) a lake in the parish of Daviot, Inverness-shire, lying not far from the east side of Loch Ness, six miles in length by one and a half in breadth, abounding in excellent trout. It issues to the sea by the river Nairn.







Drawn by W. G. Cooke

Eng. on Steel by F. Clerk.

# DUNFERMLINE.

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DUNDONALD, a parish on the sea-coast of Ayrshire, district of Kyle extending eight miles along the coast from the mouth of the Water of Irvine toward the south. It consists of a lower district on the shore, of a sandy unproductive character, and of an upper district yielding excellent pasture and capable of cultivation. The parish anciently comprehended, on the east, the chapelry of Ricardstoun, which was formed into a separate parish, long before the Reformation; and it comprehended, on the south, the chapelry of Crossby, which is now included in the united parish of Monkton and Prestwick. The parish belonged to the monks of Paisley. In 1653, the lordship of Paisley passed from the Earl of Abercorn to Sir William Cochrane of Cowden, who, some years before, acquired from Wallace of Dundonald, the estate of Dundonald with its ancient castle. In 1647 Sir William was created Lord Cochrane of Dundonald; and in May, 1669, he was created Earl of Dundonald and Lord Cochrane of Paisley. In the beginning of the eighteenth century, the patronage of Dundonald church passed, with the estate of Dundonald, to the Earl of Eglinton, and they still belong to that family. When that transfer was made, the Earl of Dundonald retained the old castle, and the small hill whereon it stands, with five roods of land adjoining, as the place whence he had derived his title; and this reservation still belongs to the family of Dundonald, being the only property which they possess in the parish. Dundonald castle is a ruin of great celebrity, and occupies a commanding situation within a mile of the sea. It was originally the property of Robert Stewart, who, in right of his mother Marjory Bruce, succeeded to the Scottish throne, under the title of Robert II., and who here wooed and married his first wife, the beautiful Elizabeth Mure of Rowallan. Dr. Johnson, on being conducted to the place by Boswell, is said to have made the ruin ring with laughter, at the idea of a Scottish monarch being contented with the narrow accommodations of a slender tower of three stories, each storey containing only one apartment. A small ruin is pointed out in the neighbourhood of Dundonald castle, as the remains of an ancient chapel dedicated to the Virgin, called our Lady's Kirk, and distinguished in the days of its splendour by the epithet of "the Grace of Kyle." James IV. never passed through that part of the country,

without making an offering at "our Lady's Kirk," generally giving fourteen shillings at a time. In the treasurer's accounts there are numerous entries of such offerings. On one occasion, September 1497, he very much extended his donation, by ordering the treasurer to give L.5 for five trentales of masses, to be there said for his soul. At the same time he left the sum of sixteen pence "to the pvre folk."—Population in 1821, 2482.

DUNFERMLINE, a parish in the western district of Fife, of about eight miles in length by five in breadth, bounded by Cleish on the north, Carnock and Torryburn on the west, and Beath and Inverkeithing on the east. The parish of Inverkeithing also separates it in a great measure from the Firth of Forth on the south, and in this quarter it presents only a small corner to the shore, on which the seaport villages of Charlestown and Limekilns have been built. In this part of Fife the land is very beautiful, consisting chiefly of swelling grounds, which spread upwards to the hills of Cleish. The greater part of these undulating lands is now under a perfect system of tillage, and the whole is well enclosed, and diversified with good plantations. The northern part of the parish, from lying high, is of a poor description; but even here the bleak mossy lands are undergoing the process of cultivation. The agricultural wealth of the parish of Dunfermline is not of greater amount than its mineral treasures. It possesses extensive subterranean fields of coal, some of which appear, from certain records, to have been wrought at a date fully as ancient as any other in this country. The earliest record made of coal in Britain is to be found in a charter to the inhabitants of Newcastle, granted by Henry III. in 1234. A grant made to the abbot of Dunfermline, in 1291, has the earliest notice of coal in any charter in Scotland; though it is now ascertained that about the same period the coal pits in the lands of Tranent were also open.\* The coal, which has thus been dug for upwards of five

\* From Lyndsay's Poems it is evident that the inhabitants of Edinburgh were supplied with coal, at the beginning of the sixteenth century, from Tranent, and that it was brought to town on horses' backs. At the conflict of *Clean-the-causetway*, in 1520, the Earl of Arran and his son escaped from the scene, by tumbling off the load from a coal-horse, and riding away across the North Loch.

hundred years, is yet far from being exhausted. The Earl of Elgin is one of the chief proprietors, and his collieries are upon a very large scale; he possesses coal fields to the amount of nine hundred square acres, which consist of a variety of seams, measuring from six inches to six feet in thickness. The next colliery in point of extent in the parish is that of Halbeath. It contains eight or nine seams of good workable coal; the lowest or splint seam is in high repute. From this colliery vast quantities of coal have been long exported. There is a rail-road from the works to the port of Inverkeithing, at which the coal is shipped. In connexion with this colliery, there is a pretty extensive salt-work carried on at the same port. Baldrige colliery is also very extensive. It is situated within half a mile of Dunfermline, where the produce is much used. A new pit was lately sunk here, and a powerful steam-engine erected, to arrive at the splint seam, which is of great value and in much esteem. About a mile distant from the town is situated the Townhill colliery, which is wrought only on a small scale, and where the burgesses are entitled to be supplied at a cheaper rate than others. The coal strata extend nearly from east to west, and consist of a variety of seams, the principal of which are four and five feet thick. The strata dip generally to the north and north-east, at a declivity of about one foot in six, to ten feet. All the collieries in this district are free from the noxious gases, so that scarcely any accident takes place arising from this source. It is calculated that the quantity of coal annually raised in the parish, may amount to one hundred and thirty thousand tons. Ironstone is likewise found in great abundance. In Lord Elgin's collieries alone there are raised above four thousand tons. The stone is interspersed throughout all the coal fields. Limestone, another usual attendant on coal, is also quarried and burnt to a considerable extent. Much of this article is shipped at Charlestown. Of freestone, of a very excellent pure quality, there is likewise an inexhaustible store in all parts of the district. There is also plenty of whinstone; but it is little used in house-building. Besides Charlestown and Limekilns, the parish possesses the villages of Crossford, Crossgates, Patie-moor, Mastertown, and Halbeath, which are noticed in their several places.

DUNFERMLINE, a royal burgh, the capital of the above parish, and the chief town in the western part of Fife, occupies an agreeable, though not very commodious situation, on an extensive eminence, stretching from east to west, having a pretty steep and uniform declivity to the south, and about 270 feet above the level of the sea. It stands at the distance of three miles from Limekilns, the nearest part of the coast; six from the North Queensferry; thirteen from Kirkaldy; thirty from Cupar, the county town; and sixteen from Edinburgh. From its elevated situation, the prospects all around are very extensive, and the objects much varied. The pleasure-grounds of Pittencrieff, of Cavill, of Pitfirran, and of Pitliver, are almost immediately below the eye; those of Broomhall, a little farther to the south. The Forth is seen in extensive openings from near Stirling to Leith. The word Dunfermline, (ordinarily pronounced *Dumferline*,) signifies in Gaelic, the fort by the crooked rivulet. The fort here alluded to, was one erected by Malcolm Canmore on a peninsular mount in Pittencrieff glen, and such a circumstance places the origin of the town in the remote epoch of the eleventh century. The hamlet which sprung up in the vicinity of the castle of Malcolm was hastened in its progress by the establishment of a religious house close beside it. While the hamlet of Dunfermline was thus in a primitive condition, it received a prodigious increase in its importance by an event very intimately connected with the destinies of Scotland, namely, the marriage of Malcolm with Margaret, the sister of Edgar Etheling. This unfortunate Anglo-Saxon prince having been dethroned, and his kingdom seized, by William the Conqueror, he fled from England with his family, and on his voyage to the continental territories of his forefathers, was driven by a storm on the coast of Fife, near the residence of Malcolm Canmore, a sovereign who had some time before endeavoured to mitigate his misfortunes. The result is well known: Margaret became his queen, and proved an inestimable blessing, not only to her royal spouse, but to the whole nation over which her husband ruled. In consequence of her settlement in Scotland, the country became the place of refuge to a great number of Anglo-Saxon exiles and emigrants, with their followers of various denominations. The queen



taught her husband the language of her people, the art of writing, and various accomplishments. By her influence and the example of her countrymen, the arts then known in England were introduced among the barbarous Scots, and the Anglo-Saxon language soon began to supersede the Gaelic, especially along the coasts, where a number of traders were settled. From the reign of Malcolm Canmore, therefore, a grand new era commenced, in every thing that characterises a nation, and the royal residence at Dunfermline became the fountain from whence flowed streams of civilization and knowledge over a benighted land. The religious house at first founded by Malcolm, was of a mean order, and was appropriated only to the residence of thirteen Culdean clergy. However, under the care of Margaret, it was enlarged and rendered more important, and it was ordered by the king that it should for all time coming be the place of sepulchre of Scottish monarchs. Malcolm's pious son, David I. in the magnificence of his reforming spirit, converted it into an abbey, extended its revenues, and added to the number of its religious inhabitants. It became, ere long, the most eminent abbey in Scotland. A chartulary, recording the immense variety of its endowments and privileges, is still in preservation, consisting of 169 leaves of vellum, bound up in a folio volume. From this accurate source of information, Mr. Mercer, in his History of Dunfermline, to which we have to acknowledge many obligations, has digested various interesting particulars. It appears, that about the year 1231, in the reign of Alexander III. the abbot and monks signified to the Pope, that they had formerly been thirty in number, that in future there were to be fifty; but, the revenues of the monastery being insufficient for the expense of receiving strangers, visitors, and the poor, they had been obliged to contract debts; therefore they besought the patronage of vacant churches, that the abbey might not suffer from inability to support divine worship, and discharge the duties of hospitality. About this period, the abbey had, at great expense, been enlarged by more elegant structures. Pope Innocent IV. at the request of Alexander II. (1244,) empowered the abbot to assume the mitre, ring, and other pontifical ornaments. In the same year, considering the excessive coldness of the climate, the Pope indulged the monks with the privilege of wearing caps suitable to their order;

but they were, nevertheless, to preserve proper reverence at elevation of the host, and other ceremonies. David I. granted to the abbey the whole wood necessary for fuel and building; also every seventh seal of those caught at Kinghorn, after being tithed. From Malcolm they had the half of the fat of the whales that were caught or stranded in the Firth, excepting the tongue. They possessed a monopoly of the ferry betwixt Queensferry and Inverkeithing, on condition that those belonging to the court, as also strangers and messengers, should have a free passage. They had likewise the customs of vessels entering the harbour of Inveresk, or Musselburgh, which was under their jurisdiction. They had houses, lands, annuities, salt-pans, and they obtained a coal pit in 1291. They had one-eighth part of all fines for offences levied in Fife. They had the skins and fat of all animals killed for the festivals in Stirling, and, in the reign of Alexander III. they were entitled to certain duties from the king's kitchen. The first ships arriving at Perth and Stirling, yearly, paid them five merks of silver for vestments. They had, likewise, a tenth of all the hunting between Lammermoor and the Tay; a tenth of all the king's wild mares of Fife and Fotherif; a tenth of all the salt and iron brought to Dunfermline for the king's use; and a tenth of all the gold that might come to him from Fife and Fotherif. They had a tenth of the *kain* payable to the king from Fife, Fotherif, and Clackmannan, in grain, cheese, malt, swine, and even a tenth of the *kain* of eels, and of all his lordships, in corn, animals, fishes, and money. The men belonging to the abbey were exempted from labouring at castles, bridges, and all other works. The abbot was superior of lands, the property of others, and received the resignation of his vassals in the attitude of kneeling. The monastery enjoyed full and unlimited power in exercising all the rights of property; and it was invested with the formidable power of enforcing those rights by excommunication. The territory of the abbey was a regality, and the merchants and burgesses of Dunfermline might freely trade within its bounds; but reserving to the king the great duties on hides, wool, skins, and other merchandises produced within the bounds. From various passages in the chartulary, it is evident, that if the lower order of peasantry were not actual slaves, they were but one degree removed from bondage.

A man and his whole property could be gifted from one to another, whether against his inclination or not. The master was entitled to any acquisition the bondsman might make, and to the property he enjoyed. As oil of olives was not produced in this country, Pope Nicholas issued a bull, permitting the inhabitants of the district, within the diocese of St. Andrews, to use butter and other products from milk, without scruple of conscience, during Lent, when flesh is forbidden. We are thus particular regarding the Abbey of Dunfermline, because it may be a specimen, once for all, of a system which formerly occupied a very broad space in the domestic condition of the country, and does not now exist. There is much to ridicule in the miserable superstition which dictated such a splendid style of living to a clergy whose learning was entirely confined to themselves; yet we are often tempted to think that, in an age when the rights of the weak were little regarded, and fighting was the profession of every able-bodied man, it was so far lucky that any part of the property of the country should have been thus staked off for the exclusive use of a peaceful and learned body: it was just so much gained for the cause of humanity—no matter through superstition—from the general system of spoil and ignorance. The remains of the pious Queen Margaret were buried here, and in 1250-1, took place the ceremony of her canonization and translation; on which occasion, we are told by the Monkish historians, that her bones became so heavy in passing the grave of King Malcolm, that there was no getting them carried farther, till an ingenious friar suggested that the body of her husband should be carried away along with them. On this being done, no more difficulty was experienced! Her remains being placed by her descendant, Alexander III. in a golden shrine, enriched with jewels, continued to be an object of veneration, till the change of faith in 1560, when the coffer, in which her head and hair were enclosed, was carried to the castle of Edinburgh, and from thence transported to the manor-house of the laird of Durie, who was the abbot of Dunfermline at that trying era. After he had kept this religious pledge some years, it was, in 1597, delivered into the hands of the Jesuit missionaries in Scotland, who, seeing it in danger of being lost or profaned, transported it to Antwerp. Her relics were kept in the Scots college of Douay, in a bust of

silver, and exhibited to the curious and devout, till the suppression of the order of the Jesuits when they were lost in the confusion which ensued. Certain relics both of Malcolm and Margaret are said, however, to be still preserved in the Escorial in Spain. The place in the abbey in which the bones of Margaret were deposited was beneath the high altar, a spot now in the open air, at the east end of the new church. It is covered with a very ponderous block of marble, or rather limestone, which rests upon a larger slab of the same material, and is now broken into four pieces. Along the sides of this stone, there are eight slight hollows, which tradition says were the receptacles for the lamps that were kept continually burning on her tomb. The most severe blow felt by the Abbey of Dunfermline, next to that at the Reformation, was the visit of Edward I. in 1303-4, who, on his departure, committed it to the flames, because, according to Matthew of Westminster's account, the nobles were accustomed to assemble here, to devise plots against the English usurper. Although, after this destruction, the abbey was rebuilt, and still continued eminent, yet it never again rose to the degree of its ancient grandeur. On this occasion the church and cells alone were spared. From the days of Malcolm Canmore, till the emigration of the royal family of Scotland into England, Dunfermline continued to be the place of occasional residence of the kings. Before Edinburgh became the acknowledged capital, which it could not be considered till the time of the Jameses, Dunfermline was more honoured by the residence of the kings than any other place, and we learn that several princes were born here. It is not probable that the strong-hold of Malcolm Canmore continued long serviceable for his more luxurious descendants. A palace of very elegant architecture was erected in 1500, by James IV. on a spot closely adjacent to the abbey, and here that sovereign frequently resided. It is now entirely demolished, except a single side wall. James VI. gave the palace of Dunfermline, with its lands, to the queen, on the morning after they were married, at Upslo, in Norway, as a *morrowing-gift*, and it was considered ever after as her majesty's jointure-house. Here, on the 19th of November 1600, she was delivered of her second son, the unfortunate Charles I. The bed in which he was born, after continuing many

years in the public inn of Dunfermline, was not long ago transported to Broomhall, the seat of the Earl of Elgin, three miles from the town. It is a large four posted bed, and was brought by the Queen from Denmark, along with a cupboard or *amry*, which is at present to be seen at Pittencrief House, within half a mile of the town.\* The last prince that occupied the palace of Dunfermline was Charles II. who spent some time in it during his Scottish campaigns of 1650-1; and it was here he made his famous declaration of submission to the covenant. It is generally agreed among historians that the bodies of the following royal personages were buried in Dunfermline: Malcolm III. or Canmore, and Margaret his queen; Prince Edward their eldest son; King Edgar, Alexander I., and David I., their other sons; Malcolm IV., David's son; Alexander III.; King Robert Bruce, and Elizabeth his queen. Randolph Earl of Moray was likewise interred here. According to Fordun, Robert Bruce was buried in the middle of the choir. Barbour thus describes the inhumation of this illustrious restorer of the Scottish monarchy:

They have had him to Dunfermline  
And him solemnly yirded syne,  
In a fair tomb into the Quire,  
Bishops and Prelats that were there  
Assolizied him, when the service  
Was done, as they best could devise,  
And syne upon the other day,  
Sorry and wo they went their way;  
And he debowelled was cleanly,  
And also balmed syne full richly;  
And the worthy Lord of Douglas,  
His heart, as it forspoken was,  
Received has in great dewtie,  
With fair and great solemnitie.

The spot formerly pointed out as the burial-place of the kings, previous to the erection of the new church, was in what is called the *Psalter* Church Yard, and was covered with six very large flat stones placed close together. On this being assumed, in 1818, as the site of a new parish church, the tomb of Robert Bruce was discovered and laid open. The body of the hero was found reduced to the condition of a skeleton, while the lead in which it had been wrapt was still entire, and even some

fragments of a fine linen cloth embroidered with gold, which had formed his shroud. He was re-interred with much state and solemn ceremony, by the Barons of the Exchequer, his bones having been, in the first place, deposited in a new coffin, which was filled up with a bituminous matter calculated to preserve them. Many of the most distinguished noblemen and gentlemen of the county were present. The tomb is now beneath the pulpit of the new church. The demolition of the sacred buildings at Dunfermline took place on the 28th of March 1560, and since that period, the wasting lapse of time, the neglect of past ages, and the dilapidations caused by modern improvements, have left only a few mouldering ruins; the melancholy fragments of which convey but a faint picture of the former magnificence of the different structures. Around the church is a remarkably well-preserved burying ground. The ground here must have a quality favourable for preserving the dead. Boece tells us that in 1448, "in pulling down the old wall of the venerable church of Dunfermline, there was found in a leaden coffin, and in a swaddling cloth of fine linen, a youthful corpse, retaining still a lively complexion all over, and not in the slightest degree corrupted. It was by antiquaries pronounced to be that son of St. Margaret who had died in infancy." When the monasteries were dissolved by parliament in 1560, Secretary Robert Pitcairn was appointed commendator of Dunfermline. A house which belonged to him in the Maygate, is yet in good repair and inhabited. The following inscription is carved in stone over the street door:

Sen. vord. is. thrall. and. thoct. is. fre.  
Keip. weile. thy. tonge. I. coinseil. the.

a sage prudent advice, worthy of a discreet secretary. The antique objects now existing, are, the side-wall and some vaults of the palace, the west window of the ruined fraterly (much admired), under which is a range of cells formerly used by monks, and the nave of the old abbey church, used till the year 1818 as the parish church, but now dismantled. The new parish church, already alluded to, is built in continuation of this last structure to the east, on the site of the destroyed choir and chancel. At first view the close connexion of the old and new fabrics seems unfortunate, and not in the best taste, as the ancient building is of the heavy Saxon order of architecture while the new edifice is of a light ornate Go-

\* Mr. Paton, residing in Dunfermline, has, with the most praiseworthy good taste, exerted himself to collect the furniture of Dunfermline Palace, which, on the house going to ruins, about fifty years ago, was scattered over the country. He has one entire room in his house furnished with it.



thic construction. Yet none but the most fastidious could seriously quarrel with the improvement which has been effected. Until about the epoch of the erection of this new edifice, which really deserves our praise, the taste displayed in Scotland in building churches was so gratuitously vicious, that the tourist should be thankful when he meets with any modern place of public worship erected prior to that date, belonging to the establishment, above the dignity of the plainest erection, not to mention a church like the present, on which no small expense and exertion of genius have been lavished. If any thing be blameable in the style in which the new church of Dunfermline has been reared, it lies in the detail of the building. The very handsome turret springing from the centre of the modern fabric is much injured by having the words KING ROBERT THE BRUCE represented in large stone letters in the ballustrade on its summit. Every general writer who has had occasion to speak of this church has unreservedly condemned so unbecoming an illustration of that generous sentiment in favour of the illustrious hero who sleeps below, held by the inhabitants of the district, and we could wish its place had been occupied by something more in harmony with the other parts of the building, and consistent with ordinary usages. The interior furnishings of the new church are in the best possible taste, and indeed there is not perhaps a more elegant provincial church in Scotland as to its accommodations. The town of Dunfermline now demands our attention. It consists of one principal street, stretching from east to west, with a variety of minor streets, crossing downhill at right angles; or proceeding in a northerly direction. The houses along the principal thoroughfares are nearly all well built, and have somewhat of a metropolitan air. What with the spires and other elevated points in the external aspect of the town, it has altogether a venerable and city-like appearance; and its internal aspect indicates as much comfort, if not elegance, as its exterior displays grandeur. Within the last thirty years, its size has been greatly increased, not only by the extension of the cross streets, but by the addition of a large suburb to the west. In this direction it was formerly prevented from extending by a deep ravine, and by the ground beyond being property, which was withheld from being feued; but both obstacles were simultaneously overcome by the spirited proprietor

of Pittencreeff, who filled up the ravine at a great expense, and feued out his ground to individuals willing to build. There is a number of private mansions in different parts of the town (generally off the public street), which, being surrounded with pleasure-grounds, have a pleasing effect in the general landscape. The improvements going forward in the course of the last twelve months are far from being inconsiderable in amount. Among other alterations, various new houses have been raised in the cross street leading north from the middle of the town, and the vicinity in this quarter has of late undergone a variety of beneficial amendments. During the vernal months of the year, the town seems enveloped in rich and exuberant fruit-trees, shrubberies, and hedgerows. Even the interior parts of the town abound with gardens of the most productive soil, well stocked with fruit-trees that can boast of a pedigree coeval with the monastery. The abbey park, once a noble inclosure, is now occupied by houses and gardens that also add much beauty to the town. The most prominent public building in Dunfermline is an edifice used as a hotel, and comprising apartments for the meetings of the gildry. It stands on the south side of the main street, and is built in the common Grecian style, with a spire of one hundred and thirty two feet in height, rising above the front of the house. It was built in 1808, by the fraternity of gildry, and a number of individuals who had shares in the property. The large hall, originally intended for the meetings of gildry, is fifty-two feet by thirty; the height twenty-one feet. A large chamber below it is occupied as a reading-room. The edifice receives the name of the Spire Inn. The market-cross of Dunfermline was taken down in 1752; but the central pillar was preserved. It is a circular column of about eight feet in height, surmounted by a rampant lion holding a shield, on which is a St. Andrew's cross. It is to this day preserved in the corner of a house near the place where it formerly stood, and which is still called the cross. The only other conspicuous public edifice in the town, is a huge meeting-house, standing in the cross street which proceeds northward from the High Street, and rearing its enormous rectilinear ridge over all the other buildings in Dunfermline, the abbey church itself not excepted. This house is as remarkable in the modern ecclesiastical history of Scotland, as its ap-

pearance is conspicuous in the outline of the town of Dunfermline. It was the place of worship built about the year 1740, for the congregation of the parish church, when a decree of the General Assembly caused the expulsion therefrom of the celebrated divine, Ralph Erskine; on which occasion he was befriended and followed by almost every individual in his flock. This meeting-house may therefore be esteemed the parent establishment of the large and respectable body of dissenters who assume the principles of Erskine, and now style themselves the United Associate Synod. It is a curious fact, which no one accustomed to read the Scottish newspapers can have failed to remark, that the Queen Anne Street congregation, as if yet retaining a strong smack of the original leaven implanted into it by Erskine, are harder to please in the matter of ministers than any other particular flock of Christians in Scotland. Such a circumstance may perhaps be held to prove how much good may be done, how much enduring piety may be implanted, in a particular place, by one fervent-minded clergyman. Besides this large congregation, there are other two in the same communion, one of which originated in a *split* from that of Queen Anne Street; the other was the Antiburgher congregation, before the late union of the burghers with that opposing sect. There is likewise a congregation of what are called Original Burghers, and a congregation belonging to the Relief synod. The town has also a congregation of Baptists, which began here about the year 1780. A small party of the Society of Friends meets privately on Sunday. In 1815, the Methodists built a handsome chapel, in expectation of gathering a large congregation; but Methodism only succeeds in a place where religion has hitherto been in a low condition; it was quite a vain attempt in Dunfermline. The parish church has been collegiate and under the care of two ministers, since 1645; and there is a chapel of ease connected with it. There are thus altogether eight regular clergymen in the town, besides occasional preachers of a lay character. Dunfermline supports a variety of beneficent institutions of a pious tendency, among which are the Western District of Fife Bible Society, the Penny-a-week and Ladies' Auxiliary Bible Societies, a Missionary and Education Society, and the Dunfermline Ladies' Society in aid of Female Education in

India. Since a period long antecedent to the Reformation, a grammar school has existed in the place. Robert Henryson, or Henderson, the ingenious Scottish poet of the reign of James I. was at one time its master. In 1610, Anne of Denmark, the spouse of James VI. mortified L.2000 Scots, out of the temporality of the abbey, for the support of the masters of the institution. The produce of this fund is not great, but the town council and guildry make an addition to it for the use of the rector. It is mentioned in the record of the presbytery, that the grammar school and school-house were a legacy bequeathed by a Romish clergyman, to the masters, for which they were to put up prayers for his easy passage through purgatory. An elegant and commodious new school now supersedes the edifice of this pious churchman. Dunfermline has another institution of a similar kind, under the patronage of the guildry. In this seminary, the Greek, Latin, and French languages, with mathematics, geography, and all the branches of a complete commercial education, are taught by two masters. The late Adam Rolland of Gask, Esq. left a donation of a thousand pounds, which is to be applied in affording education to children, whose parents are unable to pay for it. The teacher of this school is bound to instruct fifty children, sent to him by the managers, and he is allowed to take in an additional number on his own account, for which moderate fees are charged. This institution has already proved a great blessing to many poor children. There are some other respectable schools for boys, and female schools, in which plain and ornamental sewing and embroidery are taught, and occasionally instrumental music, and the rudiments of drawing. Vocal music, with that of the piano-forte, are regularly taught, both privately and in public. An academy for drawing was established a few years since by the linen-manufacturers in the town. Sunday schools have been properly organized here for the last nine years, and there are at present about twenty such institutions in the town and parish. The expenses are liquidated by subscriptions, and by the collection at an annual sermon. Dunfermline also possesses an excellent Mechanics' Institution, which was established in 1825, and is now of extensive benefit. In 1789, a subscription library was instituted, under the title of the Dunfermline Town

Library, which is in the proprietary of shareholders, who pay small annual fees. There is also a Tradesman's Subscription Library on a similar plan; there are, besides, two circulating libraries in the town. Dunfermline has a printing-office, three booksellers, and two reading-rooms. Though a much more populous and opulent town than Cupar, it has no native newspaper; but we learn that a small literary periodical publication has just been commenced. The town and its neighbourhood, much to their credit, have upwards of a dozen friendly institutions calculated to give mutual aid in cases of sickness, old age, or death. Dunfermline has not as yet felt the blighting influence of assessments for the poor. Paupers are supported by funds arising from several mortifications—from the collections made at the church doors—from those arising from charity sermons—from money obtained for burying-places in the churchyard—from the fund of the guildry and the incorporations, and, above all, from the subscriptions of the Voluntary Association for the Support of the Poor. This society was formed in 1814, and it might very advantageously be imitated in other towns. Its operations are consistent with the soundest principles of the economy of large towns, and it offers an example of what might be accomplished in places of some population by the vigilance of local directors. Besides a committee of heritors and ministers, ten directors are chosen annually, who are appointed to ten respective districts in the town. Every district, both in the town and country parts of the parish, has two visitors, whose business it is to inquire, personally, into the circumstances of those who apply for assistance, to take inventories of their effects, and to ascertain that those persons continuing on the roll are still in need of support. They report monthly the state of their districts. We perceive, by a recent report of the proceedings of the association, that such has been the happy result of the exertions of its members, that the number of the poor, and the money expended in their support, have been for several years gradually diminished. A Saving's Bank was established here about fourteen years since, and is in a thriving condition. The extended population and prosperity of Dunfermline have to be ascribed almost entirely to the manufacture and traffic in linen goods. Inasmuch as Dundee engrosses the

staple trade in coarse linen fabrics in Scotland, Dunfermline possesses the chief trade in articles of a finer fabric, such as diapers and damasks for table-cloths, fine towelling, &c. The manufacture and sale of goods of this description took root in the town about the beginning of the last century, and it is now calculated that the value of the table-linen, &c. annually manufactured here amounts nearly to £200,000. About sixty years ago, the Dunfermline manufacturers commenced supplying the London trade, and the demand from this extensive mart gave a fresh impetus to the table-linen manufacture, the effect of which has continued ever since. A beautiful article has recently been added to the manufactures of the town in coloured table-covers, which are made of a variety of colours and patterns. Sales of the goods are effected to a considerable extent in London, and throughout all the country. The coarse linens woven at Dunfermline, and sold in Scotland, are principally dispersed by salesmen and hawkers, who travel over every part of the kingdom. The Board of Trustees for encouraging manufactures, &c. give annual premiums for the best specimens of table-linen exhibited; and also for the most elegant patterns adapted for it. For a long time the patterns wrought in the damasks of the place were meagre and inferior; but within these few years, a much better taste has arisen, and the patterns have been much improved in point of variety and beauty. At present there are upwards of six large establishments for the spinning of linen yarns: the weaving is accomplished by the hand, and engages a vast number of looms in the town and adjacent country. It may be mentioned that the Dunfermline trade has risen and come to a height only through the existence of restrictions on the introduction of German goods; and were the duties on imports abolished, it is to be feared that an almost instantaneous ruin would fall upon this productive branch of our home manufactures. Besides manufactories of those goods, there are four breweries, an iron foundry, a hard soap work, two manufactories of tobacco, three candle-works, and a tan-work. There is a brick-work in the neighbourhood. The town has eight incorporated trades, whose laws against intruders are strictly enforced; no unqualified tradesman being permitted to do any work within the limits of the burgh, or to bring into it any finished work, without pur-



chasing liberty from the respective trade. The civil jurisdictions in the town now attract our notice, and here it is necessary to revert to the ancient ecclesiastical authority exercised by the abbots. During the period of the domination of the Roman Catholic Church, the sovereigns of the country, among other privileges, frequently conferred very extensive civil powers on the abbots of monasteries, which they had a right to exercise over all those different territories they acquired, as well as within the bounds of their more immediate halidom. Privileges of this nature obtained the name of powers of regality. In this way the abbots of Dunfermline, by means of delegated officials, held magisterial authority over their own town of Dunfermline, and the burghs of Kirkaldy, Musselburgh, and Queensferry, if not several other places. It cannot be ascertained at what period Dunfermline had this honour conferred upon it; but there is direct evidence from a charter that it was as early as 1363. This is a charter of David II. in the thirty-fourth year of his reign, to the abbots of Dunfermline, in favour of *their burghs*, as above specified. The jurisdiction so granted seems to have extended not only to civil cases, but also to capital crimes. At the Reformation these very peculiar jurisdictions did not cease: they merely passed into the hands of influential noblemen or others, in general along with the temporal possessions of the exiled monks. As already mentioned, the temporality of Dunfermline was given to Secretary Robert Pitcairn. After the decease of this person, the temporality, with different exceptions, was annexed to the crown, by act of parliament, in 1587. The abbey of Dunfermline, having been exempted, was made a temporal lordship by James VI., and, as formerly mentioned, bestowed by him on his consort, Queen Anne, as a gift, at his nuptials in 1589. Parliament ratified this gift in 1593; and in 1612 it likewise confirmed an infeftment by James, conveying the lordship to the queen and to the heirs of her body by him. The burgh of regality of Musselburgh, having been, in the mean time, converted into another temporal lordship, and given to Chancellor Thirlestane, did not fall under the grant of the queen. In 1596, Alexander Seton, Lord Urquhart, president of the Court of Session, became hereditary bailie of the lordship, by a charter from Queen Anne. In 1605, he was created Earl of Dun-

fermline; but in 1695, the peerage became extinct for want of issue. In 1639, Charles I. granted to this earl a lease of the feu-duties and teinds of the lordship, for three nineteen years, commencing in 1639; but in 1665, John, Earl, afterwards Marquis of Tweeddale, in consequence of a debt due to him by the Earl of Dunfermline, obtained, by a process of law, a right to both the bailieship and the feu-duties and teinds. It is curious to trace the destiny of the plundered revenues of the abbey:—Tweeddale's right was confirmed by a charter under the great seal, dated 12th of February, 1669, and in 1693 he obtained, in his own name, a proration of the lease for three periods of nineteen years after the expiry of the grant, to which he had acquired a right. This last grant having expired in 1780, the Countess of Rothes, the Earl of Elgin and others, who were at the time possessors of the lands out of which the feu and teind-duties were levied, obtained from the crown a lease for nineteen years of the duties for the behoof of themselves and the rest of the vassals, at the yearly rent of L.100. This lease expired some years ago; but the lessees still continue in possession, by what is called a tacit relocation. The office of heritable bailie of the lordship continued in the family of the Marquis of Tweeddale, who also obtained the offices of constable, mayor, and sergeant. On the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions in 1748, the regality of Dunfermline was bought up for L.2672, 7s. and the office of clerk for L.500. Still the Marquis was suffered to retain certain dues belonging to his judicial functions, under the appellation of "Sergeand's Corn," &c. and till this day, they are drawn as regularly as if the monastery were in full operation. Many volumes of the records of the bailiewick are extant, referring only so far back as 1582, but containing a variety of strange particulars illustrative of the judicial procedure in the courts of the bailie. There occur several instances of capital sentences. In 1587, one Hew Watt, vagabond, was convicted of stealing cattle, and condemned "to be hangit to the death on Baldrie's gallows, or ellis drownit, at will of the judges." In 1583, Andro Stewart, another "vagabond," was sentenced to be "burnt on the right shoulder, with the common marking yron of Dunfermline, scourged, and banished." The trials were by juries, sometimes of eleven or thir-

teen persons. The last capital punishment under these authorities, was in 1732. The most odious instances of such a tyrannous and barbarous judicature inflicting the punishment of death, occurred in 1643, when six women were burnt for witchcraft, in the vicinity of the burgh. Other two unhappy females would have shared the same fate had they not died in prison. For nearly a hundred and fifty years before the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions, the municipal government of Dunfermline was somewhat anomalous. In 1588, the year after the temporalities of the church were annexed to the crown, James VI., then a young man of twenty-two years of age, elevated the town to the condition of a royal burgh. His grant was a charter of confirmation of a variety of privileges previously enjoyed under the abbots, but it unfortunately did not include any right to the lands, or temporalities, of the church. Henceforth, till the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions, there was, in some respects, a conflict of civil powers. In 1724, the *set* of the burgh was placed on the footing it still maintains. The magistrates, consisting of a provost, two bailies, and a dean of guild, a treasurer, a chamberlain, and a town clerk, have their separate duties. The council is composed of twenty-two members; twelve of whom are guildry or merchant councillors, and ten from the trades; eight of these being deacons of incorporations, which are eight in number, wrights, smiths, weavers, tailors, shoemakers, bakers, masons, and fleshers. The town-council is annually elected throughout all its members. The burgh joins with Queensferry, Culross, Inverkeithing, and Stirling, in sending a member to Parliament. The armorial bearing of the burgh is significant of the origin of the place. It consists of a tower supported by two lions, inclosed in a double circle. Round the exterior circle is, "Sigillum civitatis Fermeloduni;" and round the interior is, "Esto rupes inaccessa;" on the reverse is a female figure, bearing a sceptre, and on each side an inverted sword; round it is, "Margarita Regina Scotorum." The annual revenue of the burgh is about L.1500, which arises from the rents of landed property, from coal rent, and from the petty customs. There are about nine hundred acres of land belonging to the burghal corporation, of which two hundred are planted. The land is partitioned into three farms. Though possessing such

sources of revenue, it is understood that the affairs of the burgh are not in a flourishing condition. A considerable part of the landed property has been, or is in the course of being disposed of, to pay off debt incurred by the profuse expenditure of former magistrates, or by outlays in attempting to discover coal. The land-tax or cess, payable by the burgh to government, amounts to about L.80, and an additional levy of L.45 is made merely to stand for the expense of collection. Such a system of procedure need excite no surprise, as a similar evil haunts almost every town with burghal privileges in the kingdom, and seems to be endured with an exceeding degree of patience. The fraternity of guildry of Dunfermline is an important body. It possesses considerable property in the neighbourhood of the town, and at North Queensferry. Its present revenue, including the money gathered from the sale of licences to shops, is about L.350. The dues of entry to neutral members, are a little above L.30; but to sons or sons-in-law, within burgh, they are only thirteen shillings and fourpence. The constabulary force of the burgh is of ancient standing. There are twenty constables, annually chosen by the council; one of whom is elected by themselves as chief, and is dignified with the title of "My Lord." Their duty is to quell riots in the street, or disturbances in public-houses, and generally to preserve the peace of the burgh. On Sunday forenoon, four of them in rotation, with two officers, perambulate the streets, and prevent any misdemeanour or indecorum during public worship.\* At the beginning of the present century, the police of the town was found to have become inadequate

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\* In times of greater religious fervour, there existed in most of the Scottish towns, and more particularly in those of the western part of Fife and in Stirlingshire, a class of functionaries called *seizers*. They were authorized to prowl about on the streets and in the vicinities of towns, during the period of divine service on Sundays, in order to seize and place in confinement all whom they noticed out of the church. We are informed by tradition that these duties were performed with unscrupulous zeal. The above constables of Dunfermline, their successors, exercise their functions with a moderation agreeable to modern manners, and resemble in this respect the church wardens of England in some of the large towns. To show that *seizing* is not confined to this country, but obtains even to as great rigour in some places across the border, one of the writers of the present work has frequently seen boys brought into the churches in an English manufacturing town during the service, and placed in a species of pillory before the rails of the communion table.

to its purpose, in consequence of the increase of the population, and the change of manners; the magistrates and other intelligent citizens were therefore induced to give form to a Police Bill, which was passed in 1811. By this the bounds of the burgh were extended and defined. The town was divided into ten wards, and the system of police was regulated in much the same manner as in other places. The improvements produced by this act have been already numerous and important, contributing greatly to promote the health, safety, accommodation and comfort of all the inhabitants. The expenses of the establishment are defrayed by assessments. The streets are now lighted with gas. Being situated at a considerable distance from the county-town, Dunfermline is constituted the seat of a sheriff-substitute for the Western District of Fife, who holds a weekly court on Fridays, during the session, at Dunfermline. Besides this he holds a court twice every month, for deciding on debts below L.8, and other petty subjects of litigation. A certain number of procurators are settled in the town, and act before the first mentioned courts. A justice of peace small debt court is held on the first Monday of every month. Dunfermline is entitled to have eight annual fairs and two weekly markets; one every Tuesday, for the sale of grain by sample, and every Friday, for butter, cheese, eggs, &c. Until within these few years it was the custom of the weavers of the town and neighbourhood to have a procession at June fair; but the necessities and feelings of recent times have conspired to extirpate this joyous holiday.—Population of the town and parish in 1821, 13,681.

**DUNGEON, (LOCH)** a small lake situated in the centre of the hilly parish of Kells, stewardry of Kirkcudbright.

**DUNIPACE**, a suppressed parish in Stirlingshire, united to Larbert, which bounds it on the east. Both are chiefly composed of beautiful flat fertile lands on the left bank of the Carron River. This district is rendered famous in the works of most Scottish historians, from possessing two mounts called the Hills of Dunipace. Not long after the Carron has reached the low country, it comes up to a small but pleasant valley, where, upon the north or left bank, stand these beautiful mounts, now planted with firs, at a short distance from each other, with the kirk standing in the low ground between them. The whole

structure of the mounts is of earth, but they are not both of the same form and dimensions. The more easterly one is perfectly round, resembling an oven, and about fifty feet in height. That it is an artificial work does not admit of the least doubt; but the same thing cannot be affirmed with equal certainty of the other, though it has also generally been supposed to be so. It bears no resemblance to the eastern one either in shape or size. At the foundation it is nearly of a triangular form, but the superstructure is quite irregular, nor does the height of it bear any proportion to the extent of the base. Buchanan calls the western mount the smaller; but his memory had quite failed him, for there are at least four times the quantity of earth in it that is in the other. Neither can we discern any appearance of the river's having ever come so near as to wash away any part of it, as that historian affirms, though it is not improbable that considerable encroachments have been made upon it, so as to alter its original shape, as it affords an excellent gravel for different uses. The common account, says the historian of Stirlingshire, whom we follow, which is given of these mounts, is, that they were erected as monuments of a peace concluded in that place, betwixt the Romans and the Caledonians, and that their name partakes of the language of both people, *Dun* signifying "Hill" in the Gaelic, and *Pacis* "of Peace" in the language of Rome. As corroborative of these mounts being *hills of peace*, historians record that three several treaties of peace were ratified in this part of the country betwixt the Romans and the native inhabitants. The first was by Severus, about the year 210; the second soon after, by his son Caracalla; and the third by the usurper Carausius, who entered into terms with the Caledonians for the purpose of inciting them against the Romans. Antiquaries seem inclined to consider that it was the first treaty of peace which led to the designation they now possess. Without denying the fact that various treaties of peace were entered into in this neighbourhood, the present writers are quite opposed to the etymology adduced. The names of places in Scotland, as may be noticed under the various heads in this work, are almost all pure Gaelic, with only an Anglican inflection of the terms, suitable to modern tongues. An authentic instance never occurs wherein there is a mixture of Celtic and La-



tin, though occasionally the Romans qualified the harsh designations of the Celts by a sonorous termination. There are strong reasons for supposing that these mounts are sepulchral monuments. Human bones and arms have been discovered in earthen fabrics of a similar construction, in many parts of the island, and the little mounts or barrows which are scattered in great numbers around Stonehenge, in Salisbury plain, are understood to be the sepulchres of the ancient Britons. Under this impression, the name of Dunipace may be traced to *Duin-na-Bais*, or the "Hills of Death." Retaining this etymology as more feasible than the other, and conceding that they are *not* sepulchres, the name will be equally appropriate to a spot where the judgment of death, or other solemn judicial proceedings, used to take place. Be this as it may, Dunipace is taken notice of in history, as a place where important national causes have been decided, and that more than once, by great monarchs in person. Among the latest occurrences of this kind, we find that, on the 14th of October 1301, Edward I. of England here signed a warrant to his plenipotentiaries, who were at that time in France, authorizing them to consent to a truce with the Scots, as a necessary preliminary towards a peace with their ally, the French King, between whom and Edward an obstinate war had long raged.

DUNKELD AND DOWALLY, two parishes in the centre of Perthshire, now united into one, the capital of which is the town of Dunkeld. The parish of Dunkeld consists of no more land than that which is covered by the houses of the town. To the N. W. along the east bank of the Tay, is the parish of Dowally, which constitutes what may be called the country part of Dunkeld parish. A portion of Dowally is separated from the larger part of the district by an intervening part of the parish of Logierait. The land is of an irregular romantic nature, devoted mostly to pasture and to plantations. In the lower parts there are some fine haughs. Craigie-Barns and King's Seat are the chief hills. To the east, among the high grounds, is Loch Ordie. The town of Dunkeld is the chief and central point in the tract of beautifully romantic scenery, which constitutes the upper part of Perthshire. It is situated fifteen-seven miles distant from Edinburgh, fifteen from Perth, twenty-four from Kenmore, and twelve from

Blaigowrie. In ascending the banks of the Tay from Perth, Dunkeld is found nestling in the bosom of an amphitheatre of hills, exactly at the place where the Highlands and Lowlands seem to meet, and where the noble river first emerges from its mountain fastnesses, into the fertile land to which it contributes so much additional beauty. The first peep of the town, as obtained from Birnam Hill, is exceedingly striking. Deep under the brows of the lofty woody hills, lies the little Highland town, rendered in itself worthy of the picturesque scenery around and above it, by the fine antique effect of its ruined cathedral, rising above even the lofty trees that encompass it, and the modern elegance of the bridge over the Tay, by which the village is approached. Dunkeld is chiefly interesting as the object of a pleasure tour, or as a point in Highland scenery from which radiate many various lines of route. Being thus a place of infinite resort in summer, it is provided with two inns, one of which is upon a first rate scale, both as to extent and quality of accommodation, containing, in 1826, no fewer than thirty-five bedrooms. The houses of the town are in general old, and of humble appearance; and no manufacture worth notice seems to have as yet found its way into this retired spot, except the preparing of leather. The origin of the place as a settlement of population is lost in the mists of antiquity. The Gaelic name of the place, Dunchalledun, seems, to our perceptions, to indicate a fort on the top of some one of the neighbouring woody hills; but the earliest authentic notice speaks of nothing but a retreat of the early religious order, called the Culdees. This ancient monastery, which authentic history notices so early as 729, was, in 1127, converted into the seat of a bishopric, by David I. on the country passing from the Culdee to the Roman Catholic establishment. How a religious institution of this order could exist in such a spot, at such a time, is to us matter of astonishment. We find, in Spottiswood's Church History, that the poor bishops had dreadful battles to fight occasionally, with the lawless clans around them. The clan Donnachy, or Robertson, seems to have been a dreadful source of annoyance to the holy men. It is, at the same time, amusing to find, that the terrors of the church would sometimes assert their sway over the superstitious and half-instructed minds of the savage chiefs, compelling them, perhaps only a

short time after they had attacked the prelate and his vassals with sword and buckler, or stolen his cattle and burnt his stack-yards, to come in hair-cloth shirts to the altar, and implore the forgiveness at once of heaven and his lordship. The first bishop of this see whose name appears prominently in history, is the famed William Sinclair, brother of Sir Henry Sinclair of Roslin, who assumed the mitre in 1312. He distinguished himself by repelling a body of English, who landed near his palace at Auchtertool in Fife, and who had previously driven back a band of regular soldiers under the sheriff. King Robert Bruce was so much impressed with the gallantry of this action, that he used ever after to call Sinclair "My own bishop." At his death in 1337, he was buried in the choir of the cathedral, which he had himself built from the ground; and there still exists, on the top of that building, a fluted cross, which was part of the armorial bearings of his family. Bishop Brown, who flourished at the end of the fifteenth century, rendered himself, in our opinion, equally worthy of the praise of history, by sending preachers, who understood the Erse language, into the Highlands, to instruct the benighted Gael. In the early part of the sixteenth century, the see of Dunkeld was honoured by no less distinguished an occupant than Gawin Douglas, a younger son of the Earl of Angus, the translator of Virgil into the Scottish language, and author of many beautiful original poems. At the epoch of the Reformation, the revenues of the see amounted to upwards of L.1600. In the period of Episcopacy prior to the revolution of 1688, so poor was the benefice, that the king, as is understood by an entry in the secretary's books, had to make a gift of L.100 to the incumbent. Since the Reformation, the cathedral, which never was a very fine structure, has gone, in a great measure, to ruins. The architecture is partly Saxon and partly Gothic, like most of the abbeys. The choir, which was built, as just mentioned, by King Robert's bishop, is still entire, and converted into the parish church, of late very elegantly fitted up. The pile of building is about two hundred feet long and sixty wide. On the north side of the choir is the charter-house, built by bishop Lauder, in 1469; the vault of which is now used as the burying-place

of the Atholl family. In the porch of the present church is the tomb of Alexander Stewart, a younger son of Robert II., and called, on account of his ferocious character, the Wolf of Badenoch. The situation of the cathedral, in the midst of a fine grove, on the left bank of the Tay, and just within the whisper of the town, but yet sequestered from its gaze, is calculated to delight the imagination. The Bridge of Tay, at this place, is a magnificent structure of seven arches, built in 1809, and the expense of which was chiefly disbursed by the late public spirited Duke of Atholl; government contributing only about L.5000, while fully six times as much was given by his Grace, not to speak of a great sacrifice of property made by the latter at the same time. A secondary seat of the Duke of Atholl stands near the town, connected with which are a series of pleasure-grounds and a succession of walks and rides, which may well be pronounced without parallel in Scotland for the many beautiful and romantic, or wild and grand prospects, which they open up. A splendid mansion, projected by the late Duke, was recently stopped in consequence of his death, after considerable progress had been made in the building, which it was supposed would cost about L.100,000. The Bran, a tributary of Tay, runs through the grounds, forming at one spot a cascade of famed merit, which is rendered additionally attractive by a beautiful and elegant erection called Ossian's Hall, built by the late Duke for the convenience of seeing the natural wonders of the scene to the best advantage. The tourist is brought into Ossian's Hall before he knows that the fall is near, and then, upon a shutter being withdrawn, the tremendous scene of cascades thunders before him in all its magnificence. About a mile farther up the stream, a chasm of fifteen feet wide is spanned by an arch called the Rumbling Bridge, above which the water pours down over a bed charged with massive fragments of rock, making that peculiar sound which is indicated by the name given to the arch-way. The lines of walk through these delightful pleasure-grounds are said to be altogether about eighty miles in length. Many objects of course are pointed out in them by guides, which we do not find it necessary to allude to particularly; but it is impossible to omit noticing the extensive and en-

chanting prospects which are obtained by climbing the neighbouring hills, particularly that called Craigie-Barns. Dunkeld was the scene of a remarkable historical incident, which took place on the 21st of August 1689. A single regiment (the Cameronian, now the 26th) having been absurdly exposed here, to garrison the place against the remains of that Highland army with which Lord Dundee had endeavoured to oppose the revolution settlement, the mountaineers came down in great numbers and attacked it. Being chiefly Scottish presbyterians, and therefore inspired with strong sentiments of antipathy against the cavalier Highlanders, these poor men fought most desperately, and finally maintained their post in Dunkeld house, though at the expense of their brave commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Cleland. A Jacobite poet of the next age, who could not conceal his spite at this discomfiture of his friends, alludes to it in a pasquinade addressed to the Cameronians,

“ You fought like devils, your only rivals,  
When you were at Dunkeld, boys.”

Besides the established church, there are two dissenting meeting-houses in Dunkeld. The village has five annual fairs.—Population in 1821, 1915.

DUNKELD, (LITTLE) an extensive parish in Perthshire, lying on the west or right bank of the Tay, opposite the above-described parish of Dunkeld, and incorporating the suppressed parish of Laganalachie. The figure of the parish is a kind of irregular triangle, the larger sides being the northern and southern boundaries, each of them from fifteen to sixteen miles in length. Nature has divided it into three districts, each of which would make a parish of ordinary magnitude. The first begins at the eastern extremity next the parish of Kinclaven, and ends at a small village called Invar, about a quarter of a mile west from the church. Murthly, the residence of the Stewarts of Grandtully, is in this district, and presents itself to the eye of the traveller at the distance of a mile on the right hand, the moment he comes in sight of the Tay, upon the road from Perth to Dunkeld. The western part of this district consists of a stripe of arable land, extending three miles below Invar, in the bottom of a deep narrow vale along the Tay, adorned with oak woods and plantations. The hill of Birnam rises on the south side of

this vale with a rude and striking magnificence, to an elevation higher than that of the Sidlaw hills in Forfarshire opposite to it. The second district stretches from Invar along the Tay about ten miles, till it joins Grandtully in the parish of Dull. The greater part of this tract, having once been the property of the see of Dunkeld, is called the Bishopric. The remaining district is separated from the bishopric by a large tract of hilly ground of considerable extent and elevation. This too is a valley extending nine miles westward from Invar to Amulree, and derives the name of Strath-bran from the river Bran, which runs through its whole length and falls into the Tay opposite Dunkeld. The districts altogether comprehend nearly 4000 acres of hilly ground; but the original heathy aspect of a great part of the territory has given way before a variety of improvements, and especially beautiful plantations. In a plain on the bank of the Bran, three miles above Little Dunkeld, are the ruins of Trochrie castle, formerly one of the seats of the family of Gowrie. When the lands of that ill-fated house were forfeited, Trochrie, and the whole extensive barony of Strath-bran, were granted by James VI. to William Stewart of Banchrie, a faithful servant of the king, and the brother and heir of Sir Thomas Stewart of Grandtully. Remains of Druidical circles and cairns are prevalent in the parish. The village of Little Dunkeld lies at the south end of the bridge, which carries the road across to Dunkeld.—Population in 1821, 2977.

DUNLOP, a parish in the upper parts of the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire, situated betwixt the parish of Beith on the west and Stewarton on the east. A small portion of it belongs to Renfrewshire. It measures from six to seven miles in length by a breadth of from two to three miles. It comprises altogether upwards of 4500 acres, 3200 of which are cultivated grass land, and less than 1000 are under tillage. The real rent of the whole may be about L.6000. The village of Dunlop, consisting of a single street and inhabited by about 200 people, lies five miles south of Beith, three north of Stewarton, and nine north-east of Irvine. It has ten shoemakers, eight masons, six weavers, six smiths, five wrights, and one tailor. It has neither a baker nor butcher, and so few are the diseases or disputes among the people that there is not a person in



the medical profession, nor a lawyer in the parish. There are also no dissenters from the established church. The parish of Dunlop has been long noted for the superiority of its dairy produce, but especially for its cheese, which is generally made without dye. This article is exported to all parts of the country, and is preferred to all other kinds of Scottish cheese. The manner in which Dunlop became famed for its cheese, of which there are now many imitations, deserves to be noticed: Prior to the Revolution of 1688, the manufacture of cheese of a fine quality was generally unknown in Scotland. The people at large were then contented with that hard unsavoury stuff made from skimmed milk, which still obtains among the peasantry of Tweeddale and other remote districts. Between 1688 and 1700, the proper method of making that article first became known, and the knowledge was introduced by an accidental circumstance. During the troubles which befel in the west of Scotland between the restoration and the revolution, a woman named Barbara Gilmour, had, it seems, been necessitated, like many of her countrymen, to flee from her native district, Cunningham in Ayrshire, to Ireland, where she took up her residence in the county of Down. Perhaps she only accompanied her father or some other relative, but of this there is now no certainty. In Ireland she gained a thorough knowledge of the management of dairy produce, and especially of the art of making cheese of a sweet pure nature from unskimmed cow's milk. When the civil commotions were at an end, she returned to the parish of Dunlop, where she became the wife of a farmer. In this situation she made the art she had acquired in her exile of some use, by applying herself to the manufacture of cheese, in a way hitherto never attempted in her native country. The most complete success crowned her efforts. She was imitated by all the neighbouring goodwives of the district; and in the course of time, *Dunlop cheese* acquired a name which it still very creditably possesses: The descendants of Barbara are, we believe, still on the same spot on which the first cheese was made.—Population in 1821, 1097.

DUNNET, a parish occupying the northern extremity of Caithness, and the most northerly land of the island of Great Britain. It extends ten miles in length from north-west

to south-east, by a breadth of about four miles at widest. Its north-western extremity is a peninsula formed by Dunnet Bay on the south-west, and by an indentation of the Pentland Firth on the north-east. The outer extremity of this peninsula is termed *Dunnet Head*. The coast here has a truly terrific appearance, one worthy of the country of which it is the protecting boundary. It consists in most places of precipitous rocks and cliffs from one hundred to four hundred feet in height, against which the waves of the Atlantic perpetually dash in all their fury. From the Head, the surface declines and becomes flat. Moors, mosses, lakes, and sandy wastes, with a small proportion of arable land, cover the greater part of the district. In Dunnet Bay there are some tolerable harbours. Freestone of a good quality is abundant, but, being in remote situations, is of little value.—Population in 1821, 1636.

DUNNICHEN, a parish in Forfarshire, of an irregular shape, and extending about four miles in length, having the parish of Forfar on the north-west, Inverarity on the south-west, Rescobie on the north, and chiefly Kirkcaldy on the east. It is nearly all arable and productive. In the north-east part of the parish is the modern village of Lethem, established some years ago on the estate of Mr. Dempster, and where considerable quantities of linnen cloth and yarn manufactured in the neighbourhood, are sold at a weekly market. At Dunnichen and Lethem there are congregations of Independents.—Population in 1821, 1433.

DUNNING, a parish of considerable extent, in the southern part of Perthshire, comprehending a part of the district of the Ochil Hills, and a portion of the rich vale of the Earn, that river being its boundary on the north. The parish is bounded by Forteviot and Forgandenny on the east, and Auchterarder on the west. The district possesses some fine country seats; among the rest is Duncrib, the residence of Lord Rollo, whose family became possessed of it near the end of the fourteenth century. The village of Dunning lies near the centre of the district, at a spot where different roads meet, distant nine miles from Perth, and six from Auchterarder. It being found necessary by the troops of the Earl of Mar, in 1715, to burn down all the villages on the road between Stirling and Perth, in order to protract the advance of the royal troops, under the Duke of Argyll, while they

were themselves retreating into Angus, Dunning suffered among the rest. It is recorded by tradition, that, at the conflagration, only one house in Dunning escaped, and that by an ingenious device on the part of its proprietrix and inhabitants. While the rest of the cottages were in flames, she threw parcels of wet straw on the fire within the house, which raised such a smoke round this particular dwelling, that, believing it to be in a fair way of demolition, the soldiers did not molest it. As commemorative of the destruction of the village, a thorn tree was planted, which now attracts the notice of visitors from its size and appearance. It should be mentioned, to the credit of the Chevalier de St. George, that he took measures, before quitting the country, for repairing the mischief occasioned in this district by his followers, though, from some accident, these measures were not effectual. The village of Dunning stands on the banks of the rivulet called the Dunning Water, (a tributary of the Earn,) and about half a mile from the base of the Ochil Hills. It contains a variety of good houses, and is much neater in appearance than most places of its size. It is under the government of a baron-bailie, and is the seat of a justice of peace court. It has several friendly societies, and, besides the parish kirk, two meeting-houses of dissenters. It is entitled to hold three annual fairs.—Population in 1821, 1876.

DUNNOTAR, a parish in Kincardineshire, lying on the sea-coast, immediately to the south of the river Carron, which falls into the sea at Stonehaven. The parish of Kinneff bounds it on the south, and Glenbervie on the west. The parish is of a triangular figure, and is generally uneven in its surface, and not very productive, except in the low grounds. It is divided into two equal portions by a den or hollow, which, originating at the north-east angle, widens as it reaches the southern boundary, and is the beginning of the great *How of the Mearns*, which from thence extends across the island, partly under the designation of Strathmore. The town of Stonehaven, within the district, is noticed elsewhere. Dunnotar kirk is situated near the Carron, not far from Stonehaven. The sea-coast is here, for the greater part, very bold, and perforated by caves; and the face of the precipices is, in many places, the appropriate residence of vast flocks of sea-fowl. About a mile and a half

south of Stonehaven, is the extensive fortress of Dunnotar, once a place of great strength and importance, but which has been gradually going to ruin since the attainder of its proprietors in 1716. If the reader can conceive the idea of a semicircular sweep of bold precipitous coast—an immense hill of rock projected into the sea from the bottom of the semicircle—and on the top of this rock a series of buildings rather resembling a deserted city than a dismantled castle—he will have as good a mental picture of Dunnotar as it is possible to obtain without the assistance of a sister art. The superficies of the castle measures three acres, half of the space of Edinburgh Castle, the rock of which it otherwise somewhat resembles. It is approached by a steep path winding round the body of the rock, which, unless by this narrow neck, has no connexion with the land, and is, in fact, divided from it by a deep chasm. The visitor in the present day can only gain admission by application to a person who lives in Stonehaven. Notwithstanding the inaccessible and inconvenient situation of the summit of this insulated rock, it was, at one time, occupied as the site of the parish church and church-yard, and that at an epoch long before its assumption as a place of warlike defence. The building now called the chapel was the parish church. During the war of independence which Scotland carried on against Edward I. the natural strength of the rock induced Sir William Keith, then Great Marshal of Scotland, to build a castle on it, as a place of safety for himself and friends; but, in order to avoid offence, he first built a church for the parish in a more convenient place, notwithstanding which, the Archbishop of St. Andrews pronounced sentence of excommunication against him, for violating sacred ground. Sir William, on this, applied to Pope Benedict XIII., setting forth the exigency of the case, and the necessity of such a fortress, with the circumstance of his having built another church; on which His Holiness issued his Bull, dated July 18, 1294, directing the bishop to take off the excommunication, and to allow Sir William to enjoy the castle at all times, on the payment of a certain recompense to the church. About the year 1296, this castle was taken by Sir William Wallace, who, according to his historian, burnt four thousand Englishmen in it. Blind Harry's account of this

achievement presents a vivid picture of the scene :—

The Englishmen, that durst them not abide,  
 Before the host fear'dly forth they flee  
 To Dunnotar, a swake within the sea.  
 No further they might win out of the land,  
 They 'sembled there while they were four thousand,  
 Ran to the kirk, ween'd girth\* to have tane,  
 The lave remained upon the Rock of Stane.  
 The Bishop then began to treaty ma,  
 Their lives to get, out of the land to ga;  
 But they were rude, and durst not well affy;  
 Wallace in fire gart set all hastily,  
 Burnt up the kirk and all that was therein,  
 Attour the rock, the lave ran with great din,  
 Some hung on crags, right dolefully to dee,  
 Some lap, some fell, some fluttered in the sea,  
 No Southern in life was left in that hold,  
 And them within they burnt to powder cold.  
 When this was done, feil fell on their knees down,  
 At the Bishop asked absolution.  
 When Wallace leugh, said, I forgive ye all;  
 Are ye war-men, repent ye for so small?  
 They rued not us into the town of Air,  
 Our true barons when they hanged there.

In 1336, this castle was re-fortified by Edward III., in his progress through Scotland; but as soon as that monarch quitted the kingdom, it was retaken by Sir Andrew Murray. For many centuries afterwards, it continued in the possession of the Marischal family as their chief residence, without making any particular figure in history. But in the time of the great civil war, it once more became a place of note. The Earl Marischal of that period was a hearty Covenanter. In March, 1645, having immured himself in his fortress, along with a great number of gentlemen belonging to the same party, and, in particular, no fewer than sixteen clergymen, all of whom had fled thither for refuge from the Marquis of Montrose, he was regularly summoned by that celebrated leader to surrender, under pain of being proceeded against as a traitor to his king. The Earl, it is said, was a good deal inclined to come to terms with Montrose; but he was over-persuaded by his garrison of ministers; and accordingly the royalist general lost no time in subjecting his property to military execution. The whole of the neighbouring lands were ravaged; the woods of Fetteresso burnt; the villages of Stonehaven and Cowie, belonging to the Earl Marischal's vassals, met the same fate; as also the fishing-boats which lay in the harbour of the former port. It is told, that, when Earl Marischal saw

the smoke ascending on all hands from his property, he betrayed symptoms of deep regret for having rejected Montrose's proposals. But the famous Andrew Cant, who was among the number of his companions, elevated his resolution at once to its original pitch of firmness, by assuring him that *the rock* would be a sweet-smelling incense in the nostrils of the Lord, rising as it did from property which had been sacrificed in such a holy cause. At the approach of the English army under Cromwell, in 1650, when the Scottish Covenanters had all become modified royalists, Dunnotar was selected as the strongest place in the kingdom for the preservation of the regalia. It was subsequently besieged and taken by Cromwell; but those precious and time-honoured relics had previously been smuggled away, and buried for security under the pulpit of the parish church of Kinneff, (in the neighbourhood of Dunnotar,) where they remained till the Restoration. During the reign of Charles II. Dunnotar was used as a state-prison, chiefly for the confinement of the persecuted people of the west of Scotland, many of whom endured cruelties in its horrid dungeons, such as have rarely been equalled. It was dismantled soon after the civil war of 1715, when its proprietor, James, Earl Marischal, was attainted for high treason. Since that period, the direct line of family having become extinct, the castle has become, by purchase, the property of the nearest heir-male, Sir Alexander Keith, of Dunnotar and Ravelston, Knight Marischal of Scotland. Though dismantled, the buildings of the castle are yet pretty entire, there being, in general, nothing wanting except the roofs and the floors. "The battlements, with their narrow embrasures," says a contemporary, "the strong towers and airy turrets, full of loop-holes for the archer and musketeer, the hall for the banquet, and the cell for the captive, are all alike entire and distinct. Even the iron rings and bolts that held the culprits for security or for torture, still remain, to attest the different order of things which once prevailed in this country. Many a sigh has been sent from the profound bosom of this vast rock; many a despairing glance has wandered hence over the boundless wave; and many a weary heart has there sunk rejoicing into eternal sleep."—Population of the parish in 1821, 1797.

By the  
 Minnie  
 Laife-7

the bling's  
 vault

\* Sanctuary.



**DUNOON**, a parish in the district of Cowal, Argyleshire, lying on the shore of the Firth of Clyde. It consists of little else than a stripe of land, twenty-four miles long, by two in breadth; and includes the abrogated parish of Kilmun. The greater part is laid out in pasture, and there are even a variety of thriving plantations. The small decayed village of Dunoon is on the margin of the Clyde, and in its neighbourhood stand the ruins of Dunoon Castle. It was once a royal residence, of which the family of Argyle were constables. In the last period of Episcopacy, it was the residence of the bishop of Argyle, in the place of Lismore. In former times, the ferry between Dunoon and Greenock was the principal inlet from the low country to Argyleshire; but new roads and modes of conveyance have deranged this traffic. A new parish church has lately been built.—Population of Dunoon and Kilmun in 1821, 2177.

**DUNREGGAN**, a small well-built village in Dumfries-shire, on the north bank of Dalwhat Water, where it is crossed by a bridge to Minniehive, five and a half miles south-west of Penpont.

**DUNROSSNESS**, a parish of the mainland of Shetland, occupying the extreme point of its southern peninsula. Sandwick and Cuningburgh, the two other parishes in this arm of land, are now joined to it. The district is partly arable. On the west side lies St. Ronan's island. South from it is the promontory of Dunrossness, and adjacent to the latter is the Fitful Head. Quendal bay, in the mouth of which is Cross island, indents its point. Next, on the east, is Sumburgh Head, Gutness Voe, the Pool, &c. The flag ship of the Spanish Armada was wrecked here in 1588; and the duke of Medina Celi resided for some time in Quendal House.—Population of the joint parishes in 1821, 3798.

**DUNSCORE**, a parish in the western part of Dumfries-shire, district of Nithsdale, bounded by Glencairn and Keir on the north, and having Holywood and the stewartry of Kirkcudbright on the south. It extends about twelve miles in length, but is of irregular breadth; the parish of Glencairn coming so far in upon its centre as almost to render it two distinct districts. The Glensland Water runs through its western limb, and it is intersected by the Cairn. The Nith touches its

eastern part, and here the land is arable. The district has been greatly improved. Robert Burns had at one time a farm in this parish, near the Nith, named Friar's Carse, the property of Robert Riddel, Esq. of Glenriddel, and it was while here that he had an opportunity of eulogizing the Cluden river, which is a continuation of the Cairn water. At this period he took charge of a village library, instituted by Mr. Riddel, and the first of the kind in Scotland. A letter to Sir John Sinclair, of Ulbster, Bart. written by Burns, descriptive of the rise of the library, may be found in his works, as also in the third volume of the Statistical Account of Scotland; it abounds in the same philanthropic and elevated sentiments which generally distinguish the writings of the bard.—Population in 1821, 1491.

**DUNSE**, a parish in the district of the Merse, Berwickshire, bounded by Bunkle and Edrom on the east, on the south by part of Edrom; Langton and Longformacus on the west, and Abbey St. Bathans on the north. It is an oblong figure, about seven miles in extreme length, and from two to three in average breadth. The northern part stretches into the Lammermoor hills, while the south projects into the noble plain of the Merse, and is generally level, except that Dunse Law stands like a vidette or outpost of the Lammermoor range, right in the centre. Cockburn Law, one of the most conspicuous of the Lammermoor hills, is comprised within the northern division of the parish; and the Whittadder, a small river, abounding in excellent trout, runs through its whole extent. The soil, in proportion as it is in the hilly or the level region, is pastoral or arable: in the latter great improvements have been effected in the modes of agriculture, and in all the various expedients for melioration, within the last age. Nearly a mile and a half from Dunse, on the road to Coldstream, is a distinguished mineral well, discovered in 1747, and styled Dunse Spa; it is a chalybeate of a strong quality, similar to that of Tunbridge in England, containing, when analyzed, iron, muriate of soda, lime, and carbonic acid gas.

**DUNSE**, a town in the above parish, and the seat of the parochial establishments, is situated on a fine plain under the southern skirts of Dunse Law; distant from Edin'burgh forty-four miles, from Greenlaw eight, Berwick fifteen, and Ayton eleven. This, though

not the county-town, (which honour is enjoyed by Greenlaw,) is by far the largest and most respectable town in Berwickshire. It is a burgh of barony, under Mr. Hay of Drumelzier, who governs it, by means of a bailie. The feuars manage other affairs by a council of nine. Dunse, being thus exempted from the curse of burgh politics, being the place where all the legal business of the county is done, the capital of a large agricultural district, and but little dependent on the fluctuating advantages of manufacture or commerce, is one of the most comfortable inland towns in Scotland. The most numerous classes of its population are the lawyers, the shoemakers, the tailors, and the keepers of places of public entertainment. There are two booksellers, one of whom has a printing-press. In external appearance, as seen from any point around, Dunse has a spired city look; and the streets are found, on closer inspection, to contain a respectable modicum of good houses. The town is of great antiquity, and was frequently destroyed in the Border wars; on one of which occasions it was shifted from its early situation under the walls of Dunse Castle, to the present site, which is half a mile to the south. The celebrated schoolman, John Duns Scotus, was born in the old town, in the year 1274.\* It is a common story that the word *dunce* was derived from this scholar's local appellation, being applied, by way of irony, to stupid scholars, on the same principle as a heavy fellow is playfully styled a *bright man*. An elegant portrait of this eminent man has been appropriately placed in the court-room of his native town. In the market-place stands the Town-house, an elegant modern building in the Gothic style, erected, after a design of Mr. Gillespie, by Mr. Waddell builder, Gavinton. The spire attached to this edifice is a structure of praise-worthy beauty, considering the rank of the town in which it is erected. Dunse, in recent times, gave birth to a man whose name is held in greater veneration among the

Scottish peasantry than that of Duns Scotus, namely the Rev. Thomas Boston, author of the *Fourfold State*, and other esteemed works of piety. Dunse Castle is a splendid modern mansion, in the castellated style, situated about half a mile to the north of the town, upon the west skirt of Dunse Law. Formerly this was a stronghold of Randolph, Earl of Moray, the nephew and co-patriot of Bruce. It is now the seat of Mr. Hay, of Drumelzier, a cadet of the noble family of Tweeddale. The interior decorations of the house render it one of the finest mansions in this district of Scotland. Among the paintings are many saved from the wreck of the Seton gallery, in particular the well known family groupe representing the sixth Lord Seton, (the attached friend of Queen Mary,) surrounded by his family. Dunse Law, which rises to the height of about five hundred feet, at the back of the town, is remarkable in the religious history of Scotland. On the 6th of June, 1639, when Charles I. lay with his army encamped at a place called the Birks, on the opposite side of the Tweed, with the intention of reducing the Covenanters to his Episcopalian measures; a Scottish covenanted army of twenty thousand men, under General Leslie, took up their position here, to defend the country from invasion. This host, being assembled for a pious purpose, and composed of pious persons, rather seemed like a religious meeting than an army. The shingle huts in which the soldiers lived resounded incessantly with prayer and praise; drums beat the men to sermons almost every hour; not an oath was uttered; each soldier,

“————— in utrumque paratus,  
Seu versare dolos, seu certæ occumbere morti,”

strove to express by his external conduct the solemn feeling that the salvation of his own and his country's eternal interests depended upon him. The army had a battery of forty cannon on the brow of the hill, pointing in the direction of the king's camp. After lying in this position for three weeks, Charles I. was induced by their threatening attitude to enter into a treaty, in virtue of which the two armies were dissolved. During this period, Leslie and his chief officers had lodged chiefly in Dunse Castle, where, previous to the late re-edification of the mansion, their dining-room was generally shown to strangers, though degraded into the condition of *the Butler's Room*. Besides the parish church, Dunse possesses two establish-

\* Camden, and the authors of the *Biographia Britannica* contend that he was born at Dunstone, in Northumberland, but support their assertion by no proof. We consider the fact to be clear from what is stated by the Rev. Dr. Robert Bowmaker, in his *Statistical Account* of the parish, that the family, of which Duns was a scion, existed in the town of Dunse till after the beginning of the last century, and were proprietors of a small estate in the neighbourhood, called in old writings “Dunse's Half of Gruedykes.”

ments belonging to the United Secession Church, and one Relief chapel. The present church was built in 1790, and Mr. Hay is the patron. A branch of the British Linen Company Bank, a mason lodge, a savings' bank, several Sunday schools, and other charitable institutions are established in the town. A Justice of Peace Court is held on the first Monday of every month. A market is held every Wednesday, and there are three great fairs for cattle and horses, and four for sheep. After Berwick ceased to be the county-town, in consequence of its being ceded to the English, Dunse enjoyed that honour in common with Lauder for a hundred and twenty years. It was then transferred, by parliament, to Greenlaw; but still Dunse was not altogether deprived of the privilege till the year 1696. Though by no means what is called a manufacturing town, it derives considerable support in the shape of weaving from Glasgow. "The Lads of Dunse," is the crack or festive name of the citizens, and there is a popular saying, how correct we shall not say, "Dunse dings a'." — Population in 1821, 3773.

DUNSINNAN, or DUNSINANE, an eminent hill in Perthshire, in the parish of Collace, rising about eight miles north-east from Perth, on the left side of the Tay. It is of a conical form, and is elevated to the height of 1084 feet above the level of the sea. The top is flat and verdant, as are also its sides, though much broken by projecting masses of rock. When we make this statement, our readers will be aware that there is now very little trace left of the immense strong-hold built here by Macbeth, for protection from the indignation of his people and the attack of King Malcolm. Birnam Hill is distant twelve miles to the north-west, in the parish of Little Dunkeld. The ascent is exceedingly difficult on all sides, except that leading from Collace.

DUNSKERRY, an islet lying four miles north from Far-out-head, north coast of Sutherlandshire.

DUNSTAFFNAGE, a castle, once a royal residence, but now in a ruinous condition, situated at the mouth of Loch Etive, a short distance from Oban, in Argyleshire.

This ancient strength is situated in one of the finest possible positions. It occupies the point of a rocky promontory jutting out into the lake, where the waters form a beautiful curve, and expand within to a noble bay. On the

land side it is mean in its aspect; and as a defence it appears feeble; but towards the sea, it carries with it that air of rude strength and grandeur, which leads the mind back to the ages of Highland and feudal independence. Its own height is commanding; and the rock on which it stands, having been hewn into a regular square form, and made precipitous in order to conform to it in shape, the apparent altitude is much greater than the real. The masonry is rude and clumsy, but this is not discernible at a short distance. All is there picturesque and lovely, and a softness is thrown over it which is altogether enchanting. The fabric of the castle is square, measuring eighty-seven feet within the walls. At three of the corners are round towers, one of which projects a little. On three sides the building is little else than a shell, although the walls are of surprising thickness. On the remaining side it is preserved in tolerable repair. The present entrance is towards the sea, by a staircase, in old times probably by a draw-bridge, which fell from a little gateway. Lately a convenient tenement has been erected against it, which serves for the residence of a deputy to the factor of the duke of Argyle, a nobleman who is hereditary keeper of Dunstaffnage under the crown. Of the real history of this seat of royalty little is actually known, and the name of its founder is lost amidst the fables of our earlier annalists. To the amusing fictions of these personages, like the history of the first Scottish Kings, it is greatly indebted for its fame. It is said that it was originally built by Ewen the first, who was a contemporary of Julius Caesar; "henceforward, and long after," says Macculloch, "being the palace of the kings of Scotland, that is, when Scotland, as Scotland, had neither king nor palace." In truth, the founder of Dunstaffnage is unknown, though it is almost beyond a doubt, that it was either the regular or occasional residence of the earlier generations of the royal family, when their realm was confined to Argyle. It is at least certain, that it was in many cases their place of sepulture. The building itself is of a much later date, and in all likelihood, superseded one of an older erection, about the beginning of the fourteenth century. In 1307, Dunstaffnage is known to have been augmented in some of its means of defence, by Alexander McDougall, Lord of Argyle. From being originally a royal residence, it seems to have



fallen into the hereditary possession of this family; and in 1305, it was besieged, taken, and garrisoned by Bruce, after the defeat of John, Lord of Lorn, in the pass of Loch Awe. In later times, James, Earl of Douglas, here joined Donald, Lord of the Isles, and induced him to take up arms against James II. At a still later period, namely, in 1685, the Earl of Argyle landed here on his unfortunate invasion. An evidence of the circumstance of Dunstaffnage having been among the earliest residences of the Scottish Kings, is obtained in the history of the "Stone of Dunstaffnage," sometimes called the Stone of Scone, on which, by an ancient usage, it was customary for the kings of Scotland to be crowned. The history of this famed palladium of the Scottish monarchy, whether fabulous or real, is by no means destitute of interest, the more particularly, as the stone exists in the present day, and must have been used as a coronation seat for at least thirteen hundred years. It is related in the fabulous chronicles, that the stone of Dunstaffnage was originally brought from the east, having formed the pillow of Jacob when he slept on the plains of Luz, an event recorded in the tablet by which Edward accompanied this trophy when he carried it away.

Si quid habent veri vel chronica cana fidesve  
Clauditur hac cathedrâ nobilis ille lapis,  
Ad caput eximius Jacob quondam patriarcha  
Quem posuit, cernens numina mira poli, &c. &c.

From Syria, the stone was brought to Egypt, by Gathelus, the son of Cecrops, King of Athens, a person who entered into the service of Pharaoh, and married his daughter Scota. Having consulted with Moses, he was desirous to be out of the way of the impending plagues, and, accordingly, sailed from the Nile with his wife, and the curious stone, the trophy of one of his victories. Gathelus, we are next told, landed in Portugal or Spain. Acquiring an equally successful settlement in either of these countries, he at last bethought himself of invading an "island opposite to Spaine, in the north, which a rude people inhabited, having neither lawes nor manners," and fitted out an expedition, of which Hiber was made Admiral. On the fifth day he landed in Ireland, which thus came to be called Hibernia, though the descendants and retainers of Gathelus received the name of *Scots*. According to the Irish records, the stone was brought thither from Spain by the colony of Tuath de Danan, and

it was placed on the hill of Tara, where the kings of Ireland were wont to be installed in the royal authority. Its names, with them, were *Lagghail*, and *Clach-na-Cineamna*, signifying "the Fatal Stone," or, "the Stone of Fortune." A superstition is said to have prevailed regarding it in Ireland, that at the inauguration of kings, it had the property of emitting a sound, indicating the estimation in which it held the election. On all occasions of installation, which ceremonial was performed by the Druids, a rhyme in the ancient Irish Gaelic tongue was repeated by the officiating priest. The words were these :

Cioniodh scuit saor on fine,  
Man ba breag an Faisdine,  
Mar a bhfuighid an Lia-fail,  
Dlighid fathreas do ghabhail

which have been thus translated by Boethius :

Ni fallat fatum, Scoti, quocunq; locatum  
Invenient lapidem, regnare tenentur ibidem.

or as Wintoun has it :

But gif werdys falhyand be,  
Quhare-eyvr that stane yhe segyt se  
Dare sall the Scotcs be regnand,  
And lordys hale oure all that land.

And some English poet has thus rendered it :

Consider, Scot, where'er you find this stone,  
If fates fail not, there fix't must be your throne.

This stone, it is alleged by the fabulous chronicles above quoted, was brought from Ireland, along with Fergus I., in the year 330 before Christ, though, as other and more acute historians insist, it was not till 503 after Christ, that Fergus, the first Scottish king of Irish origin, began to reign in the western parts of this country. Towards the ninth century the history of the Stone of Fortune begins to clear up. It was deposited in the palace of Dunstaffnage, where it remained till the year 834, when it was carried by Kenneth II. to Scone, in Perthshire, "there to remain from thenceforth as a sacred token for the establishment of the Scottish kingdom in that countrie," which had before appertained to the Picts. At Scone, all the Scottish monarchs were crowned on it, till the time of John Baliol, when Edward I. seized upon it and carried it off to Westminster, under the idea that he would thereby acquire more easily and permanently a right of governing the Scots. By the treaty of Northampton, 1327, it was to have been restored to Scotland; but this was never done.

The Scots, however, were supposed to have asserted their indefeasible right to it, and to have, at the same time, proved the truth of the prophecy connected with it, when James VI., on acceding, in 1603, to the English throne, used it at his coronation. In the present day, this stone remains in Westminster Abbey. It is of small size, of a dark appearance, and is, in some way, fixed to the bottom of the chair in which the kings of Great Britain are crowned. This chair, divested of its trappings, stands, like a miserable skeleton, among the trumpery crowded into the east end of the Minster, and made a show of to strangers. The tradition regarding it invariably describes it to be of marble; but this is a gross error. It is of a peculiar kind of sandstone, and, to lay the fable aside, there is much reason to suppose, that it is merely a fragment of the rocks on which Dunstaffnage is built, as these seem to be of precisely the same quality. There is another theory,—namely, that it is a meteoric stone, which, having fallen from the clouds, might easily excite the superstitious feelings of a rude people. Near the ruin of Dunstaffnage castle is a small roofless chapel, of exquisite workmanship and elegant architecture, where many of the kings of Scotland lie interred. The cemetery is still used by the inhabitants of Oban and the neighbouring country. On the south side of this chapel there is a projecting rock, where, if a person speaks aloud, the sound is heard at the chapel as if it proceeded from the spot. A ludicrous trick was practised by means of the echo, a few years ago, upon a fraudulent miller, who, while reading the inscriptions on some of the tombstones, was admonished to alter his measures, upon pain of going to hell. This unexpected menace from an invisible monitor so alarmed the poor man, that, in a fit of consternation, he fell trembling on his knees, and was found by some of his customers making due acknowledgment of his past transgressions. Clarke remarks that a curious species of theft has been practised of late years by the poor in these parts, which is likely to create no small degree of confusion among the antiquaries of future ages. They frequently purloin the sculptured stones from the tombs of Icolmkill, to place over the grave of a deceased relation, so that a shepherd or a fisherman may perhaps be found lying under the hieroglyphics, the heraldry, and the effigies of Caledonian kings.

DUNSYRE, a rural parish in the eastern extremity of Lanarkshire, bounded by Dolphington and Walston on the south, and Carnwath on the west and north-west. The county of Peebles lies on its eastern side. It extends about five miles each way. This district lies high, and is devoted chiefly to pasture. On the holms by the edge of the small waters which pass through it, the land is subjected to cultivation. The village, with the parish-kirk, stands in the south part of the parish, on the public road. It owes its name to a remarkable hill in the immediate neighbourhood; the words *dun-syrth*, signifying “a steep hill.” From the twelfth century till the Reformation, the parish was a rectory of the monks of Kelso; but the revenue they drew from thence, as far up as the year 1316, we perceive by the chartulary, was not above five pounds six shillings and eightpence annually. At the Reformation the revenue had increased to L.20.—Population in 1821, 290.

DUNVEGAN, a small village and ancient castle situated near the head of Loch Follart, on the north-west coast of Skye; being the seat for many ages of the lairds of MacLeod.

DUPPLIN, once an independent parish in Perthshire, now united to Aberdalgy. The district is distinguished by the splendid modern mansion of Dupplin castle, a seat of the Earl of Kinnoull.

DURISDEER, a parish in Dumfriesshire, extending about five miles in breadth by eight in length, bounded by Sanquhar on the north-west, by Crawford in Lanarkshire on the north-east, by Morton on the east, and by Penton on the south. The river Nith intersects it and receives the Carron water at its south-eastern corner. Along the Nith and in other places there are various fine plantations. About a third part of the whole district is arable. The upper part towards the boundary of the shire is hilly, and the little kirk-town of Durisdeer lies in this direction at the entrance to one of the chief passes into Clydesdale, through which extends the great Roman way between Carlisle and Paisley, and which, under the name of the Wall-path, was, till lately, the principal access from Nithsdale into Lanarkshire. The situation of the village had originally been chosen for the erection of a castle intended to guard a pass of so much consequence. The name Durisdeer is derived from

words signifying "the passage of the oak-wood." The castle has been demolished since the days of David Bruce, and the road for some time disused; so that Durisdeer is now a sequestered lonely village. Prior to the Reformation the church of the parish was a benefice appropriated to one of the prebends of Glasgow cathedral. Besides the regular official, it had a chaplain, who served at an altar dedicated to the Virgin. After the Reformation the church was despoiled of all the lands that belonged to it, which were considerable: It appears that even the vicar's glebe and his pasture lands were seized by lay hands. The present parish church was built in the seventeenth century, and is well worthy of a visit. It contains the sepulchral vault of the Queensberry family, their pew, and a large apartment for their use during the intervals of public worship. The vault is surmounted by an aisle, containing a very elaborate marble monument to the memory of James, second Duke of Queensberry, the hero of the Union. In the wall behind, is a representation, in statuary, of the Duke and Duchess, the first of whom died in 1711, only four years subsequent to his triumph at the Union. This monument is in the Roubillac taste, now so justly exploded. The noble pair are represented lying in a bed in their state dresses; the Duchess, who had died two years before her lord, lies quiescently on her back, as if dead, with her hands clasped above her breast; behind her appears his Grace himself, half raised on his elbow, and surveying the placid face of his lady with a countenance which might be melancholy, but for the ludicrous common-place expression given to it by his enormous Ramilies wig. His ermine cloak, moreover, his collar, and more than all, his knee-buckles and rolled stockings, all the intricate paraphernalia of full dress, as described so wittily by the Spectator, taken in conjunction with his Grace's awkward attitude, make it absolutely impossible to survey this elaborate work of art with any other emotions than of ridicule. Drumlanrig Castle, the seat of the Dukes of Queensberry, now the property of the Duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry, is situated in the southern part of the parish, on the right bank of the Nith.—Population in 1821, 1601.

DURNESS, a parish in the north-western part of the county of Sutherland, on the north coast, comprehended chiefly in a peninsula

betwixt Durness Bay on the west, and Loch Eribole on the east. The inner end of the peninsula declines into Strath Dinart, also included in the parish, as well as another strath to the east, called Strathmore, at the bottom of which there is a river flowing into Loch Hope. The length of the parish is considered to be fifteen miles, and its breadth thirteen. The district is mountainous and generally pastoral, but it possesses also many beautiful low-lying arable fields on the shores and banks of the streams. Great quantities of kelp are, or were lately, manufactured on the shores. The only remarkable monument of antiquity, that remains in this parish, is the famous tower, Dun Dornghil, (erroneously Dornadilla,) which lies in a picturesque spot, fully seven miles from the sea. It has been constructed without any cement, and, as is supposed, when the use of iron was unknown; consequently its antiquity must be very great. It is built in a circular form, tapering on the outside like a sugar loaf, externally fifty yards in circumference, and twenty-seven feet diameter in the inside. It contains three distinct rows of apartments, which communicate by stairs, and are all lighted from within. The wall in some places is nearly thirty feet high, in others not above eighteen; the door has been six feet in height, but one half of it is at present choked up with rubbish. The area appears to have been surrounded with two concentric walls. No tradition exists illustrative of the date of foundation or inhabitants of this singular edifice.—Population in 1821, 1004.

DURRIS, a parish in Kincardineshire, lying on the south bank of the Dee river, from which it extends southward to the Grampian hills. Its length is eight miles, and breadth five and a half. It is bounded by Maryculter and Fetteresso on the east, and Banchory Ternan, and Strachan on the west. The lower part, adjacent to the Dee, is flat and well cultivated, and considerable improvements are going on. A small portion lies on the north bank of this river.—Population in 1821, 945.

DUROR, a small streamlet in Argyleshire, a tributary of Loch Linnhe.

DUTHIL and ROTHLEMURCHUS, two parishes now united, lying partly in the county of Inverness, and partly in the county of Moray. The river Spey divides them. The river Dulnan intersects Duthil, and falls into



the Spey. The parish of Rothiemurchus lies betwixt the Cairngorm mountain and the Spey, a short way further up that river than the greater part of Duthil. Jointly, they extend in length twenty miles, by a breadth of seventeen. The whole is generally Highland in its character. The name of Grant prevails to the exclusion of almost every other. Game is plentiful, and there is a considerable quantity of natural wood.—Population in 1821, 1791.

DYCE, a parish in the south-eastern part of Aberdeenshire, lying on the south bank of the Don, which separates it from Fintry. The parish of Newhills divides it from Old Aberdeen on the east. From south to north a hill runs through the district called Tyre-beggar. The low grounds contiguous to the Don are rich and arable.—Population in 1821, 605.

DYE, a small stream rising in the district of Lammermoor, Berwickshire. It passes the village of Longformacus, and falls into the Whitadder above Elmford.

DYE, a rivulet in the parish of Strachan, Aberdeenshire, a tributary of the Dee.

DYKE and MOY, two parishes united in 1618. They are situated in Morayshire, on the shore of the Moray Firth, along which they extend six miles, by about the same in breadth. They are chiefly bounded on the east by the Findhorn and the Loch at its mouth. A part of Moy belongs politically to the county of Nairn. The united parish exhibits some fine arable fields, lying in gentle slopes. The sea-coast is extremely sandy, and much land has been at different times covered and utterly destroyed by inundations of the sea, and the sand which it deposited. The castle of Darnaway, or Tarnaway, which has been the seat of the Earls of Moray, through all the successive vicissitudes of that great historical title, is situated on the left bank of the Findhorn, where it commands an extensive view in all directions. This mansion was originally built at a very remote era. A hall, eighty-nine feet long, thirty-five broad, and nearly fifty high in the walls within, was built by the celebrated Randolph, Earl of Moray, nephew of Bruce, who died Regent of the kingdom in 1332. It is said that it is spacious enough to hold a thousand armed men. The heroic founder is represented as having frequently slept in it, on rushes, surrounded by his retainers. About two hun-

dred years ago, an earl of the present race trenced upon the original dimensions, by building a series of little cots or vaults along the floor on both sides; but it was restored to its original dimensions by the late Earl, who, on rebuilding the ancient mansion in its present style, retained only this part, which he put into excellent order. The floor is of freestone flags; and the structure of the roof is in that Norman style, of which we have so good a specimen in the Parliament House, Edinburgh. The whole is composed of pieces of oak, none of which are more than ten feet long by six inches square, but which, being arranged on the same principle as the arch in building, are not only stronger than beams laid directly across, but have a much more elegant appearance. An immense forest has of late years arisen round this grand mansion, composed principally of oak, beech, larch, elm, ash, and fir, and amounting, it is supposed, in all, to about fifteen millions of trees. The wood is thriving excellently, and yields a considerable revenue.—Population in 1821, 1460.

DYSART, a parish in the county of Fife, with its south side presented to the Firth of Forth, bounded on the west by Kirkealdy, and part of Auchterderran, on the north by Kinglassie, and on the east by Markinch and Wemyss. Its greatest length is about four miles, and its extreme breadth, which is in the inland part, is nearly three. The ground rises gradually from the shore of the firth, and, on the north, has a slope down to the small river Orr, which intersects the district, and forms the boundary on the north-east. It is generally light arable land. The coast is bold and rocky. Besides the town of Dysart, there are four villages in the parish, namely, Pathhead, Sinclairtown, Galatown, and Borland. The district is rich in iron ore and in coal. Dysart coal was among the first wrought in Scotland, having been begun more than three hundred years ago, and it is known to have been on fire nearly so far back. It is said to have had periodical eruptions once in forty years, the most remarkable of which was in 1662. This fire is supposed to have been occasioned by pyrites, which is found in the coal. Buchanan, in his *Franciscanus*, describes the burning of the mines in his usual elegance of language:

Vicini deserta vocant: ibi saxea subter  
Antra tegunt nigras Vulcania semina cautes.

That those fires operated in remote times, may be inferred from the names assigned to various localities. The road from the harbour is hence called Hot Pot Wynd, and another near it, the Burning. In the course of last century, the coal was on fire three times, and was suppressed with considerable difficulty.

DYSART, a royal burgh, and the capital of the above parish, is situated on the coast of the Firth of Forth, about a mile eastward of the populous town of Kirkcaldy, to which it is almost joined by the intermediate large village of Pathhead. It consists of three narrow streets, with a species of square in the centre. The central street is full of antique substantial houses, the fronts of which are generally decorated with inscriptions and dates. Dysart, which now possesses only an export trade in coal and salt, was formerly so prosperous and so busy a place as to get the popular name of "Little Holland." The port had no fewer than thirty-six brigs belonging to it; and it was the custom to expose prodigious quantities of merchandize for sale, under the piazzas which then pervaded the central street. The square in the middle of the town, where the town-house stands, is represented by tradition as having been in those days, what with goods, and what with the merchants who attended them, a sight of no ordinary splendour. The town is mentioned in 1546, as one of the principal trading towns on the coast of Fife. The alteration in commerce consequent on the union of 1707, completely ruined the ancient trade carried on, and its decline was followed, as good wine is succeeded by the lees, by a trade in the way of smuggling, which in latter times has been entirely annihilated. For the manufacture and export of salt, the place has been long famous, so much so, that a proverb has arisen, and, "to carry saut to Dysart," is considered equivalent to the expression, "coals to Newcastle." The harbour of the town is tolerably good. The weaving of checks, ticks, and similar fabrics employs a good number of the inhabitants. Here, as well as everywhere else in Scotland, wealth and its accompaniment intelligence are upon the advance. In 1830, that important kind of institution, a news-room, was established in the town, chiefly by the efforts and patronage of Lord Loughborough, son of the Earl of Roslin, who contributes for his own share three London and two Edinburgh newspapers. There is also a Mechanics'

Library in the place. The town was created a royal burgh in the beginning of the 16th century, and it is governed by two bailies, a treasurer and twenty-two councillors. The burgh joins with Kirkcaldy, Kinghorn and Burntisland, in sending a member to parliament. The parish church of Dysart has two ministers; and the town has a congregation belonging to the Relief body. It is reported by tradition that there was a priory of Black Friars in the town of Dysart, but of this there is no testimony in the ordinary catalogues of religious houses. The most remarkable object of antiquity near the town is the castle of Ravenscraig, situated on a rock, projecting into the sea, at the east end of Kirkcaldy. It, with the lands adjoining, was given by James III. to William St. Clair, Earl of Orkney, when he resigned the title of Orkney. It has ever since been possessed by the family of St. Clair. It was inhabited in Oliver Cromwell's time, and was fired upon by a party of his troops. It has, for many years, been uninhabited and in a ruinous state. The romantic ruin of this house, standing on the summit of a precipitous rock, is the most striking object in approaching the towns of Kirkcaldy and Dysart by sea. It will be remembered that it is alluded to in the beautiful ballad of Rosabelle in the Lay of the Last Minstrel. Three old trees once stood together, near the road from Dysart to Pathhead, regarding which two traditions are handed down: the one, that three brothers of the St. Clair family had encountered there during the night, and mistaking one another for robbers, had fallen by each others hands; that they were buried there, and three trees planted on their graves, commemorative of the melancholy event. The other is, that all the ground in the neighbourhood of Dysart had been originally covered with wood, and that when the forest was cleared away, these three trees were left as a memorial of its former state. In the last century they were much decayed, and three young trees were planted in their place. The arms of the town of Dysart bear one tree; and there has long been a proverb here, "As old as the three trees of Dysart." Dysart gives the title of Earl to a branch of the Murrays of Tullibardine. William Murray, the son of the parish minister of Dysart, and an intimate associate in youth of Charles I. was raised by that sovereign to the title of Earl of Dysart and Lord

Huntingtower, in the year 1643. During the civil wars he was much employed in negotiations of importance. He left two daughters, the eldest of whom enjoyed the title, and married first, Sir Lionel Tollemache of Helming-

ham, in the county of Suffolk, and afterwards the truly infamous Duke of Lauderdale. By the first there was left a family who inherited the honours.—Population of the burgh and parish in 1821, 6529.

EACHAIG, a river in Argyleshire, flowing from the south end of Loch Eck into the Firth of Clyde.

EAGERNESS, a promontory in the bay of Wigton.

EAGLESHAM, a parish occupying the south-eastern corner of Renfrewshire, bounded by the parish of Mearns on the north-west, Carmunnock on the north-east, and Loudon and Fenwick on the south and south-west. It is of a square compact form, measuring about six miles in length by five in breadth. The southern part, lying adjacent to Ayrshire, is of a bleak character, and abounds in mossy ground; but towards the small river White Cart, which separates the district partly from Lanarkshire, the land declines and is under good cultivation. The parish of Eaglesham acquired its name from the village where the church stands, and signifies the "hamlet of the church." The territory of Eaglesham was granted, with other estates, by David I. to Walter, the son of Alan, the first Stewart. Robert de Montgomerie, who accompanied Walter to Scotland, obtained from him the manor of Eaglesham, which was the first possession, and, for two centuries, the chief estate of the family of Montgomerie, who held it of the Stewarts, till the accession of Robert the Stewart to the throne, in 1371, when the proprietor of Eaglesham became a tenant *in capite*. The manner in which the Montgomeries of Eaglesham acquired the estate and honours of the peerage of Eglinton is noticed under the article EGLINTON. Sir John Montgomerie, who flourished in the fourteenth century, and in whose person the family acquired the Eglinton property, is said to have been one of the bravest men of his time. In 1388, being at the battle of Otterburn, he took prisoner with his own hand, Henry, Lord Percy, named Hotspur, who, after killing James, Earl of Douglas, and mor-

tally wounding the Earl of Moray, still pressed on too boldly among his foes. Sir John accepted a ransom for his noble prisoner, and with the *poind* money, built the castle of Polnoon, on his estate of Eaglesham, which long since fell into a ruinous condition. The village of Eaglesham is pleasantly situated in the lower part of the parish, about a mile to the north-west of the old castle of Polnoon, on a tributary rivulet of the White Cart, at the distance of nine miles from Glasgow. The old village was demolished in the year 1769, and was wholly rebuilt on a new plan, by the Earl of Eglinton. It consists of two rows of houses, two hundred yards asunder, with the rivulet running through the intermediate space, which is disposed chiefly as a bleaching-green. The cottages are feued on leases of 999 years. A number of trees in and about the place, add to the beauty of this pleasing village. Eaglesham has four annual fairs, and a weekly market. It is one of the few seats of the lawn manufacture in Scotland; and a cotton-mill gives employment to a considerable number of workmen. The Earl of Eglinton built a handsome new church in 1790, of an octagonal form, with a steeple furnished with a good clock and a fine-toned bell. It stands at the village of Eaglesham, where there is also a Secession meeting-house.—Population in 1821, 1927.

EAGLESHAY, a small island of the Shetland group, lying about a mile north from the main-land.

EALAN-A-GHARIN, and EALAN-AN-DU, two islands off the north-west coast of Sutherlandshire.

EALAN-NA-NAOIMPH, the island of Saints; EALAN-NAN-ROAN, the Island of Seals; and the Rabbit Islands,—three of the principal, though small islands on the north coast of Sutherlandshire, lying off the parish of Tongue. They are pastoral, and support a few inhabitants.



EALAN-USNICH, an islet in Loch Etive, in the district of Lorn, Argyshire.

EALLANGHEIRRIG, an island of small dimensions, in the mouth of Loch Rìdan, between Bute and Cowal. It derives some notoriety from having been fortified by the Earl of Argyle, in 1685, in prosecution of his attempt to establish the authority of the Duke of Monmouth. The strong garrison of Eallangheirrig surrendered to the royalists, after his Lordship's defeat.

EARLSFERRY, a town on the coast of Fife, in the parish of Kilconquhar, lying at the head of a fine sandy bay, and so intimately joined with Elie on the east, that they both appear as one town. Earlsferry is a town almost unknown in Scotland, yet it has the distinction of being a royal burgh, and is governed by three bailies, fifteen councillors, and a treasurer; the oldest magistrate acting as provost. The burgh lost its right of voting for a member of parliament through inability to pay for the support of a commissioner to the Estates, prior to the Union. This has been subsequently found to be a serious loss to Earlsferry, which, not coming into notice in cases of election, like other towns in Fife, and being out of the way of ordinary traffic, has been consigned to a most inglorious neglect. It consists of a single street, with bye lanes, and is supported chiefly by weaving and fishing. It has no harbour. In the midst of its houses, rises an ancient steeple, slated on the sides, with dial-plates, the picture of impotent old age. Yet, however dejected, impoverished, and depressed the ancient burgh town of Earlsferry may now be, it was once a place of some consequence, with certain valuable privileges. It is perhaps not very generally known that it had the immunity of giving refuge to persons fleeing from the pursuit of justice. The tradition preserved illustrative of the origin and extent of the privilege is as follows. When Macduff, the thane of Fife, fled before the vengeful fury of Macbeth, and took the route to England, he arrived in a panic at the little fishing-village, the subject of our notice, whither his pursuers followed in search of him. By the assistance of the good people of the place, he carefully concealed himself in one of the caves, with which the rocky shore is indented, a little to the west, and so well was he sheltered that the officers

of Macbeth found it impossible to discover his retreat. They, however, forbade any one to provide him with the means of leaving the coast, and kept a watchful eye on the whole southern shore of Fife. Regardless of danger, the fishermen of the town, watching an opportunity, brought the fugitive Earl out of his cave, and ferried him over to the opposite side, a distance of at least ten miles.\* For this great service, the thane, on his restoration under Malcolm III. or Canmore, procured for the king certain burghal privileges for the town, which was henceforth called Earlsferry, besides the very singular immunity, that the persons of all who should pass the Firth in a vessel belonging to any of the inhabitants should be inviolable, in the case of pursuit, till they were half seas over. As this privilege could be operated upon, whether in the case of felony or simple debt, it may well be conjectured that the place thenceforward became a resort to all those who were obnoxious to seizure by the hand of legal justice or private revenge. For several ages it derived no small notoriety and opulence from this circumstance, and it was only in the sixteenth century, that the privilege was withdrawn or fell into disuse. The last authenticated case of a refugee coming hither for protection was that of Carnegie of Finhaven, who had slain Lord Strathmore, in a squabble in the street of Forfar, in 1728. The cave in which Macduff was sheltered is still shown, to the west of the town. It penetrates two hundred feet into the rock, and is supposed to be a hundred and sixty feet high, forming a grand alcove at the entrance from the sea.

EARLSTOUN, (properly ERCLDOWN,) a parish in the district of Lauderdale, Berwickshire, lying on the east bank of the Leader, bounded on the south by Mertoun and on the north by Legerwood. The river Eden rises in its bounds, and flows towards the east. Its length it is six miles, and its breadth from three to four. Adjacent to the Leader and the Eden, it is flat and arable. The other parts lie high, and are partly pastoral and partly arable. Plantations are now thriving. This

\* It is a historical fact, so far as good Andrew Wintoun can make it so, that Earlsferry was really the place of Macduff's embarkation for Lothian, Kilconquhar Castle being that in which his wife and children suffered from the cruelty of the tyrant.

parish contains much classic ground. On the bank of the Leader, between the Tweed and the village of Earlstoun, rises a double-topped eminence or hill, on the western slope of which is the estate and house of Cowdenknows, an ancient possession of the Homes, and now, by purchase, the property of a gentleman of that name. The house is surrounded by some fine old trees, and a quantity of modern plantations. Beneath it, the bank descends to the Leader. In former times, these hills were covered with natural broom, which grew to a great height and luxuriance, and became the scene of a well-known ballad or legendary poem, the air of which was afterwards set, by a bard of Ramsay's days, to a beautiful pastoral song. The original shrub has been completely extirpated, and the ground in general reduced under cultivation. At the northern base of the hill of Cowdenknows, on a flat piece of ground stretching eastward from the Leader, lies the pleasant small village of Earlstoun, or *Ercildown*, as it was designated in ancient times, most probably from having been the property of the Earls of March. It is situated at the distance of seven miles south from Lauder, and consists of one long single street, chiefly composed of houses of one storey, with here and there one of a larger size, occupied as an inn or a shop. The inhabitants, amounting to about a thousand, are chiefly engaged in weaving, and in agricultural labour, the limited extent of the level country in this district preventing the settlement of such a population in the neighbourhood, as might give occasion to much business of a general nature. A manufactory of shawls has lately been established upon a small scale, by the Misses Whale, and promises, from the excellence of the article produced, to extend considerably. Such an isolated instance of industry and ingenuity, springing up in a small lonely village, where, some years ago, shawls were not even known, is worthy of all encouragement. Some extensive sheep and cattle fairs are held at Earlstoun, and the place derives some advantage from the transit of one of the roads from Edinburgh to Kelso, Coldstream, &c. The village possesses a school or academy, much superior to the generality of such establishments in places of the same grade, being mainly indebted for this eminence to a foundation made by a benevolent individual in favour of the teacher. A justice of peace court is held

here on the first Tuesday of every month. Besides the parish church, there are two dissenting meeting-houses in the village. Earlstoun derives no small fame from having been the residence of that eminent character in the popular traditions and superstitions of Scotland, Thomas the Rhymer. This gifted individual, who is latterly proved by the publication of his romance of "Sir Tristrem," to have been a distinguished minstrel or poet, is, in Earlstoun, and generally over Scotland, only remembered on account of his vaticinal powers, the monuments of which exist in the shape of a few rude detached rhymes. Little is known of him with certainty. It is only ascertained that he flourished during the latter half of the thirteenth century, and that he was the proprietor of a house and some adjoining lands near the village now under our notice. His proper name was Thomas Learmont, and he must have died before 1299; for his son then resigned the property of his late father to the Trinity-house of Soltra, in whose chartulary (preserved in the Advocates' Library) exists the document testifying this circumstance. From Barbour's "Bruce," it is observable that his predictions were held in such reputation as to influence the conduct of that Scottish hero in 1306. If we are to believe a story told by Fordun, (who calls Learmont "*ruralis ille vates*,") and repeated by Boethius and Spottiswood, the Rhymer was held in repute as a prophet in 1285. On the day before the sudden and accidental death of Alexander III. by falling over a rock at Kinghorn, he is mentioned as having foretold the turmoils which were to ensue on that event, by prognosticating that, before the next day at noon, such a tempest should blow, as Scotland had not felt for many years before. "Whence or how he had this knowledge," adds the sagacious historian, "can hardly be affirmed, but sure it is, that he did divine and answer truly of many things to come." The common tale is, that, being carried away by the fairies to their country, and becoming a favourite with the Queen of Fairyland, he was gifted by that personage with the power of prophecy; that, being afterwards permitted to return to earth, he exercised his gift for several years with great applause; but was finally carried back to Elf-land, in a mysterious manner, at the command of his preternatural mistress. In the present enlightened times, the whole secret may be

explained on simpler grounds. It is observable that the sentiment of his sayings is such as might with safety have been expressed by any person of a calculating or reflecting character. Like all other prophecies, they are given in ambiguous terms, and leave great latitude for the imagination. Moreover, they are seldom heard of till after they are fulfilled; or, if they be current before, they may occasionally be verified by persons constraining them to come to pass. As a specimen of his prophetic powers, he had the sagacity to discover that the ground would be more generally cultivated at some future period than it was in his own time; but also knowing that population and luxury would increase in proportion, he was enabled to assure the posterity of the poor, that their food would not increase in quantity. In allusion to this change in the country, he is said to have expressed himself thus :

The waters sall wax, the wudds sal wene,  
Hill and moss sall be a' torn in;  
But the banno' will ne'er be braider.

The melancholy truth of this remark must strike every reader. According to tradition, and the above evidence, Thomas Learmont was the *laird*, or proprietor of a tower, near Earlstoun, of which part of the walls, and nearly the whole of the lower vaults, still exist. That he was a man of distinction, is proved by the important character of his dwelling, which appears to have been a species of baronial tower; and it is confirmed by the expressions used in the charter of renunciation by his above mentioned son; the renunciator being styled, "Thomas de Ercildoun," while the property resigned is termed "ejusdem domus totam terram meam cum omnibus pertinentibus suis quam in tenemento de Ercildoun hereditarie tenui." Moreover, one of the Rhymer's popular appellations is "*Laird Learmont*," a phrase denoting much more distinction a few centuries back than now; and it is said by the country people in the neighbourhood of his residence, that he married the daughter of no less a personage than the Knight of Thirlstane, ancestor of the Lauderdale family. Whatever might be the Rhymer's own rank or wealth, it does not appear that he entertained any hope that it would continue with his posterity; for he is said to have foretold the destruction of his habitation and family in the following lines:

The hare shall kittle on my hearth-stane,  
And there never will be a Laird Learmont again.

Implying that, in succeeding ages, wild animals should litter upon the innermost and most sacred *penetralia* of his house, and that he himself would be the last laird of his family. The first part of this prediction is said to have been fulfilled about a century ago, when a hare actually did take up her residence, and produce her young, upon the hearth-stone of the ruined tenement; and the second may, perhaps, be considered as verified by his son's alienation of the family property. The memory of the Rhymer is held in profound respect over all Scotland, even (as we have been assured) in the western islands, but chiefly, as may naturally be supposed, in the southern districts. At this day, few great national events occur, especially if they be of a nature calculated to strike the popular mind, but we immediately hear a prophecy of Thomas the Rhymer quoted as applicable to the subject, though evidently a mere figment of some modern imagination. The inhabitants of Earlstoun point out with pride the ruins of his residence, which stand in the low grounds betwixt the Leader and the village. The Eildon-tree (a few miles off,) from beneath the shade of which he delivered his prophecies, no longer exists; but the spot is marked by a large stone, called the Eildon-tree Stone. A neighbouring rivulet takes the name of the Bogle Burn, from the nature of the supposed visitants of the Rhymer. In addition to the oral report of Earlstoun, as to the existence of their celebrated townsman, the place contains a still more credible memorial. In the wall of the church of Earlstoun there is a stone bearing this inscription:

Auld Rhymer's race  
Lies in this place.

A family of the name of Learmont, or Learmonth, said to be descended from the Rhymer, still claim and exercise the right of burying their dead in the ground adjacent to this stone, which is a modern copy of a more ancient one destroyed about forty years ago by a company of drunken boors. Before the Reformation, the church of Earlstoun was a vicarage of the priory of Coldingham. Since that period, the place was the seat of a presbytery; but it does not now enjoy any such distinction.—Population in 1821, 1705.

EARLSTOUN, a small village in Clackmannanshire.

EARN, or ERNE, (LOCH) a lake in the district of Strathearn, Perthshire, about



eight miles in length, by about one and a half to half a mile in breadth. This fine sheet of water is encompassed by some of the most famous scenery in the Highlands, and is very frequently visited by tourists. In all directions around rise lofty hills, which terminate in bold, various, and rocky outlines, and are enriched in their lower parts with precipices and masses of protruding cliffs, deep hollows and ravines, and with the courses of innumerable torrents which pour from above. Wild woods distributed over the surface of the mountain declivities, give additional ornament and warmth to the scene. There is a small islet near each of its ends. A road from Comrie is led along both sides of the lake, to a village at the western extremity, called Lochearn-head, where there is an excellent inn. A few streamlets supply the water of Loch Earn, and from the east end flows the river Earn, now to be mentioned.

**EARN**, or **ERNE**, a river in Perthshire, which issues from the above loch, and flows in an easterly, but very irregular direction, till it falls into the Tay, a few miles below Perth. The tract of country which this river intersects, comprehends a space of about thirty miles; but the length of the river is much greater, as it describes innumerable and very beautiful windings or links. The district is designated Strathearn, and is celebrated for its fertile appearance, its numerous villas, villages, and plantations.—See **STRATHEARN**. The Earn is increased every mile by the addition of rivulets and streams, the chief of which are the

Ruchil, Lednock, Turret, Peffray, Machany, Ruthven, Dunning, and May. After flowing through a long stretch of flat carse land, it joins the Tay, about a mile to the north of Abernethy. The course of the Earn, especially near its embouchure, has been repeatedly altered by natural causes, and the soil of the fields on its banks is in many places of an alluvial nature.

**EARN**, (**BRIDGE OF**) a village on the right bank of the Earn, near the foot of Strathearn, in Perthshire, parish of Dumbarney, four miles south of Perth, on the great north road. Some years since, it consisted of only a few thatched cottages, with an ancient bridge, which was one of the principal passes in Scotland. Recently, the place has been completely revolutionized. The old bridge, which since the times

of Bruce had been a land-mark in the popular mind, is broken down and half swept away, and a beautiful new one, of three arches, is erected a little further up the Earn. The village is now composed of a number of handsome new houses, rented as lodgings for valetudinarians; and there is one large boarding-house for strangers. The mineral waters of Pitcaithley are within a mile to the south-west. The parish kirk of Dumbarney stands close by the village.

**EARSAY**, a small lake in the western part of the Isle of Arran.

**EASDALE**, a small circular island, of about one mile and a half in diameter, lying off the coast of Seil Island, contiguous to the main-land of Argyleshire. For many years this island has been one universal slate quarry, and its mines are now sunk beneath the level of the sea. In a short time it may be laid under water. The slate it produces is of that kind called *andasia tegularis*, and is used for house-roofing. The island is well suited for exporting its materials by the Caledonian Canal or the west sea. Easdale was quarried for slate a hundred and fifty years since.

**EASTWOOD**, a parish in the north-east corner of Renfrewshire, bounded on the north by Govan and Gorbals, and on the south by Neilston and Mearns. It consists of a district of four miles in length by three in breadth, and is well watered by the White Cart and Auldhouse Burn. The surface is generally under a good state of cultivation, and is well enclosed and planted; spots being here and there used as bleachfields, or for other purposes connected with the manufactures which overrun this entire district of Scotland. This parish was, for many years at the beginning of the last century, under the ministration of the Rev. Mr. Wodrow, author of the Church History of Scotland between the Restoration and the Revolution. Here he collected his celebrated library of manuscripts, and prosecuted, what was then a rare study in Scotland, his inquiries into natural history. Within the parish lies the considerable manufacturing town of Pollockshaws—See **POLLOCKSHAWS**—besides many other industrious villages. Anciently, the name of the parish was **POLLOCK**, from a Celtic word, signifying a pool in a river. In the fourteenth century, the designation was changed to that which it now possesses. The

old church of Pollock was dedicated to St. Conval, who was one of the disciples of St. Kentigern, and is said to have died about the year 612.—Population in 1821, 5676.

**ECCLES**, a parish in the district of the Merse, Berwickshire, lying to the west of Coldstream, and bordering upon the river Tweed. It extends eight miles in length, by nearly six in breadth. The land is rich, well cultivated, and enclosed. There was once a nunnery, of great magnitude and repute, in the parish, of which there are now no vestiges.—Population in 1821, 1900.

**ECCLESCRAIG**, a parish in Kincardineshire. See **ST. CYRUS**.

**ECCLEFECHAN**, a thriving manufacturing village near the foot of Annandale, Dumfriesshire, in the parish of Hoddam. It is a stage on the road to Carlisle from Glasgow, and is distant sixteen miles north-east from Dumfries. It possesses a distillery, has a dissenting meeting-house, and is celebrated for monthly cattle markets.

**ECCLESMACHAN**, a parish in the centre of Linlithgowshire, lying south of Abercorn, and east of Linlithgow. Its length is about four miles, and its breadth only one. It is watered by a tributary of the Almond. This small parish is altogether under cultivation. The surface is flat and finely enclosed.—Population in 1821, 303.

**ECHT**, a parish in the south part of Aberdeenshire, lying to the west of Aberdeen, measuring about four miles and a half each way. It is a hilly district, but having a large proportion of the land under cultivation.—Population in 1821, 1030.

**ECK**, (**Loch**) a lake in Argyleshire, at the centre of the district of Cowal. It extends from north to south about six miles, by about half a mile in breadth. It receives the Chur Water, and discharges itself into the Firth of Clyde, by the Eachaig river. This once solitary mountain lake has latterly become a thoroughfare for the numerous tourists, who take advantage of the steam conveyances to be found at Glasgow, in order to enjoy the scenery of the West Highlands. It abounds in a variety of fresh-water fish.

**ECKFORD**, a parish in Roxburghshire, bounded by Crailing on the west, Roxburgh on the north, and Linton and Morbattle on the east. It is of a triangular figure, with the broadest end to the north, where it is from four to five miles

across, and extends about seven miles in length. The Tiviot river, after issuing out of Crailing parish, passes through part of the parish of Eckford, the smaller detached portion on its left bank forming the estate of Ormiston. The village of Eckford lies near the public road from Kelso to Hawick. The greater part of the district has been much improved. In the south-east border of the parish, is the village of Cessford, with an old castle of the same name, the original patrimonial property of the family of the Duke of Roxburgh, who of old were only lairds of Cessford. Cavertown is another village, in the east part of the parish, at which the Kelso races are held.—Population in 1821, 1133.

**EDAY**, or **EDA**, an island of the Orkneys, north of the main land, and situated between Westray and Stronsay. Its length from north to south is about five miles and a half, and at some parts, it is two or more miles broad. At the middle it is indented by the sea on both sides, leaving a narrow isthmus between the two ends. It is altogether hilly and pastoral. It possesses one or two good harbours, and is inhabited.

**EDDERACHYLIS**, a very extensive parish on the western side of Sutherlandshire, bounded by Durness on the north, and Assynt on the south, forming part of Lord Reay's country. On the coast it is indented by different irregular arms of the sea, connected with rivers. The whole surface is mountainous, rocky, and pastoral. Along the coast there are some small pastoral islands.—Population in 1821, 1229.

**EDDERTOWN**, a parish in Ross-shire, lying on the south shore of the narrow or inner part of the Bay of Dornoch, or Firth of Tain, extending ten miles in length by seven in breadth. On all sides but the north it is surrounded by mountains, from whence the land declines towards the frith. A part is arable, and the climate is cold and raw. At present a variety of improvements are going on.—Population in 1821, 915.

**EDDLESTON**,—See **EDLESTON**.

**EDEN**, a small river in the county of Fife, rising in the high grounds west of Strathmiglo, and receiving some tributaries from the hills on the confines of Perthshire. The main parental rivulet originates in the mossy land north-west of the Lomond Hills, not far distant from Loch Leven, from which, to all appearance, it would not have been difficult to have cut a

channel leading into the bed of the Eden, so as to have made that river of much greater importance. As it is, the Eden is a diminutive river, and for the greater part of its course, from the way it has been banked in, rather resembles a *mill-lead* or a small artificial canal, than one of the sunny sparkling streams of our picturesque country. It runs from west to east through the Howe of Fife, passes Cupar on the south, and finally falls into the shallow *sinus* betwixt St. Andrew's Bay and the estuary of the Tay. At its embouchure, there is a vast tract of waste ground left bare at low water.

EDEN, a small river in the district of Merse, Berwickshire, and Roxburghshire. It is formed by two chief tributary streams, one of which arises in the hills on the south-east of Earlstoun, the other more towards the north in Lammermoor, and which meet at Mellerstain Mill. The streams, when joined, pass Nenthorn and Ednam, and fall into the Tweed, little more than two miles below Kelso.

EDENDON, a rivulet in the north-western part of Perthshire, rising in the heights separating the county from Inverness, and joining the Garry near Dalnacardoch.

EDENHAM, or EDNAM, a parish belonging to Roxburghshire, lying on the north bank of the Tweed, between Eccles and Kelso. It stretches from the Tweed towards the north-west, and is watered by the small river Eden. The land of this parish is among the finest in the Merse, being beautifully cultivated and enclosed. The pleasant church

village of Ednam is situated on the left bank of the Eden, two miles and a half north-east of Kelso. Thomson, the author of "the Seasons," was born in the manse of Ednam in the year 1700, his father having been clerical incumbent of the parish. The birth-place of the poet of the Seasons has been thus beautifully described by Moir, the Georgic Scottish poet of our own time:—

A rural church,—some scattered cottage roofs,  
From whose secluded hearths the thin blue smoke,  
Silently wreathing through the breezeless air  
Ascended, mingling with the summer sky—  
A rustic bridge, mossy and weather-stained—  
A fairy streamlet, singing to itself—  
And here and there a venerable tree  
In foliaged beauty:—of these elements,  
And only these, the simple scene was formed.

—Population in 1821, 601.

EDENKEILLIE, a parish in the centre of Morayshire, situated on the right bank of the Findhorn, and watered by the Divie and other streams tributary to that large river. Its length is twelve miles by ten in breadth. Ardcloch lies on the opposite side of the Findhorn. The district is hilly and generally pastoral. There is much natural wood and plantations, some of which, with the low grounds, suffered dreadfully from the floods of August 1829. The Knock of Brae-Moray is a conspicuous hill in the parish. Further to the south, lies the lake of Lochindorb, in the centre of which is an old castle, which had the honour of being besieged by King Edward of England. The parish contains other remains of the edifices of a former age.—Population in 1821, 1233.

## EDINBURGHSHIRE.

THE county of Edinburgh, or Mid-Lothian, is situated in the southern division of Scotland, having the arm of the German ocean, called the Firth of Forth, on the north, Linlithgowshire or West-Lothian on the west, Lanark, Peebles, and Selkirkshire on the south, and Haddingtonshire or East-Lothian, with small portions of Berwickshire and Roxburghshire, on the east. It lies between 55° 39' 30" and 55° 59' 20" north latitude, and between 2° 52' and 3° 45' 10" west longitude of Greenwich. The shire extends, at a medium computation, from east to west thirty-eight miles, and from north to south, fifteen. It has a beach of about twelve miles along the Firth of Forth

By measurement, it has a superficies of 358 square miles, containing 229,120 English acres, which, by the amount of population in the present day, gives about an acre for every individual. The greater proportion of the county is mountainous, at least hilly, and in many places it is wild and pastoral. The most prominent rising grounds in the district are the Pentland hills, which proceed out of Peebles-shire in a continuous range or ranges, and present a bold front to the north and east within a few miles of the sea. The highest of these hills lies about the centre of the continuous group, and rises to an elevation of nearly sixteen hundred feet above the level of the Firth of Forth.



The Moorfoot hills, next in point of prominence, proceed likewise out of Peebles-shire, at the distance of several miles farther south, and extend much farther toward the east. These hills, which are in some respect a continuation of the Lammermoor hills, in a westerly direction, serve, with a wild hilly region behind them, to shut out the vale of the Tweed from the basin of the Firth of Forth. They cut off from the main part of the county the parishes of Heriot and Stow, which constitute a sort of district by themselves, watered by the Heriot and Gala waters, almost the only streams running out of the shire in any other direction than towards the Forth. Along the large inclined plane which lies between these hills and the sea, there are some considerable exceptions to the generally undulating character of the ground. A range of low hilly ground extends in a westerly direction, along the centre, from Tranent to Dalkeith, being generally fine arable land, though in some places rather of an upland character. More to the west, we find, in addition to the striking eminences of the Pentlands, the Braid, Blackford, Corstorphine, and Dalmahoy hills; and on a situation nearer the sea, rises that strange congeries of rocky mounts, among and upon which is placed the romantic capital of the shire and kingdom. Two of the more elevated of these last eminences, designated Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Crags, remain in all the rudeness of their original condition, shooting up in broken, rocky, and in some places basaltic precipices, to a height of from five to nine hundred feet. The two others are the Calton Hill, which, fifty years ago, was as *wild* and *primitive* in condition, and the hill on which the ancient city itself is placed. There can be no doubt, from external appearances, that the whole were thrown into their present form by some magnificent post-diluvian convulsion. It is curious to see the different fates of the various hills, one condemned for centuries to be trod by a close population, and become the scene of many historical events, while the others preserve the same grey cliffs, unmodified by man, which they presented to the skies at the hour of their birth.

An outline of the configuration of the county being thus presented, before entering upon its statistics in detail, it will be advantageous to search a little into its antiquities and history, though, in prosecuting such an ob-

ject, much must necessarily be left to be introduced in the historical account of the metropolis.\* In the first century of the Christian era, this district of Scotland was inhabited by tribes of Ottadini and Gadeni, the British descendants of those enterprising foreign Celts, who had first landed in the island. This original people have left significant traces of their presence in the names of streams, hills, villages, and towns, and it is remarked as an evidence of their long dominion in the country, to the exclusion of the western tribes, that few places in the county have designations of Scoto-Irish origin. By the same process of examination, it is discovered that there never was a Scandinavian settlement in the shire. The Celts, or their mixed descendants, have bequeathed other remains, in the shape of cairns, barrows or tumuli, battle stones, camps formed with deep rings of earth, stone coffins, and artificial caves for refuge. The Roman legions entered upon the area of Edinburghshire, about the year 80, when Agricola formed a chain of forts across the isthmus of land, between the estuaries of Clyde and Forth. The Romans were subsequently induced by the incursions of dispossessed and other Caledonian savages to draw their legions within a similar boundary in Northumberland and Cumberland; but the territory of the south of Scotland, so lost, was again recovered; and, to pass over the obscure history of the wars of the natives and their irresistible enemies, the Romans finally secured the space they had at first marked down as their own. The skilful general who restored the Roman yoke was Theodosius, under the Emperor Valentinian I., who, in compliment to his imperial master, entitled the extensive district he had thus conquered, the province of Valentia. The Roman occupants of the forests and glades of the Ottadini, had the sagacity to fix upon the best places of defence, and to secure their

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\* In the composition of the articles EDINBURGHSHIRE and EDINBURGH, in which much historical illustration is necessarily involved, the authorities consulted have been the works of George Chalmers, Gibbon, Pitscottie, Holinshed, Fountainhall, Maitland, and Arnot, besides others of inferior note. To the first of these writers, the erudite author of CALEDONIA, we have here and elsewhere to acknowledge many obligations. For some useful statistical facts in this article, we have, at the same time, to thank a number of private individuals qualified to give information on various points, when information was required.

authority by a ramification of camps, roads, and forts, many of which are yet far from being obliterated. During their residence, they reared altars, baths, granaries, and other works of art, still occasionally seen, and dropped those coins and weapons which from time to time are exposed in turning up the surface of the soil. This magnificent and warlike people retained possession of the province of Valentia three hundred and sixty years. The exigencies of the state at length required their presence nearer the capitol, but it was with extreme regret that they abandoned their settlements. We are told that they delighted to dwell on the pleasant and salubrious shores of the Forth, where traces of their domestic and military stations are still very considerable, after a lapse of nearly fourteen hundred years. The date of their abdication is 446, and the epoch of the re-subversion of the Romanized Ottadini by Saxon invaders, is only three years later. After a century of hard fighting, the superior genius of the Saxon Ida fixed this new race in those districts, now comprehended in the shires of Berwick, part of Roxburgh, Haddington, Linlithgow, and part of Stirling. This ample province, upon whose precise dimensions no two historians can agree, in the course of time came to receive the distinctive appellation of *Laodonie*, *Lothene*, and more recently *Lothian*. The origin of this title is exceedingly puzzling. Buchanan deduces the term from *Lothus*, a king of the Picts, without certifying that there ever had been such a personage, and leaves the name to be elucidated by modern investigation. The Saxon Chronicle mentions that "Malcolm came out of Scotland into *Lothene*, in England," from which manner of considering Lothene as in England, the English writers carried up the limits of England even to Stirling. Nennius denominates the district *Provincia Lodonesia* and Florence of Worcester speaks of the same country as *Provincia Loidis*. From these and other records, it is clear to the present writers, that the derivation of the word from *Lothus* is fabulous. In the Teutonic language, *Lot-ting*, *Lothing*, or *Lodding*, signifies a special jurisdiction on the marches of two kingdoms, and such an etymon appears very apposite to the situation of this tract of country. Till the present day, the name given to the district, in common speech, is *Loulon*, and here, as in many cases, which

have fallen under our notice, the popular phrase is more correct, as regards etymology, than that which is in use among writers.

By whatever title the district was denominated by the Saxons, they were not long in securing to themselves its complete possession. They fixed themselves in the country by the erection of forts and other strengths, the chief of which was the castle of Edinburgh, which till our own times stands a monument of the skill and power of its founders. From 449 till 1020 they continued, through a period of mingled peace and war, the masters of Lothian. In this space of time the original Celtic tongue was nearly lost, within the limits of the province, and fled westward among the tribes of Strath-Clyde, Ayrshire, and Galloway, where, for many centuries later, it remained the only spoken language. The speech of the Anglo-Saxons became predominant in its stead, and, as marking its very general reception, it is noticed that it almost divides with the Gaelic the glory of giving names to places within the shire of Edinburgh. In the year 1018, Malcolm II., king of Scots, in prosecution of a quarrel with Uchtred, Earl of Northumberland and possessor of the territory of Lothian, conducted his Scottish warriors from their western and northern domain, through the intervening country, and met his foe between Carham and Wark, on the south bank of the Tweed. The battle was long contested with desperate valour, and the palm of victory was claimed by Uchtred; but this prince being soon after assassinated, his earldom descended to his brother, the less valiant Eadulph, who, dreading the arms of the Scots, was induced, for the sake of peace, to cede Lothian for ever to Malcolm. Some years after this event, which occurred in 1020, Canute penetrated into the Scottish territory for some cause which history does not explain, and obtained an engagement from Malcolm to perform certain feudal servitudes for the district he had acquired. Such a species of degradation, however, was subsequently abrogated, and Lothian became an unquestioned part of the free northern kingdom. In time, the district was divided into distinct shires, and the name of Lothian was entirely lost in the county of Berwick. It nevertheless, as may be seen, still continues applicable to the shires of Linlithgow, Edinburgh, and Haddington.

The Anglo-Saxon and Scoto-Saxon periods

have bequeathed, in the district of *Mid-Lothian*, as well as in the adjoining shires, different castles and strengths, nearly all in a partially or wholly ruinous condition, except that of Edinburgh. The most remarkable are the castles of Craigmillar, Roslin, Crichton, and Borthwick. Next to the castle of Edinburgh, in point of importance, was the fortress of Dalwolsie or Dalhousie, in the parish of Cockpen, which appears to have been held out against almost every English army which invaded this part of Scotland, and though repeatedly burnt, was only ultimately destroyed to make way for a modern mansion. The castle of Dalkeith, now removed for the same reason, was also a strength which came very often into notice in the history of early times. Of those castles which are still standing, Craigmillar is the most worthy of notice, as much for its striking effect on a commanding eminence, about three miles south from the metropolis, as for its extensive means of defence.

If fields of battle constitute what is termed classic ground, Edinburghshire is not deficient in such qualifications. Every foot of ground covered by the metropolis and its environs has been the scene of warlike strife, frequently involving the fate of the kingdom. The county was not much implicated in the Wars of the Succession, till the year 1302, when the troops of Edward, under Segrave, were attacked and defeated at Roslin by some chosen bands under Comyn, the guardian of Scotland, and Simon Fraser of Tweeddale. In 1303, during the struggle which Edward III. maintained with Scotland for the restoration of the Baliol dynasty as a race of vassal kings, the Borough-moor of the metropolis was the scene of a desperate conflict betwixt troops in the pay of the English monarch, and the Scottish patriots, under the Earls of Murray and March, and Sir Alexander Ramsay. A similar conflict took place at Crichton, three years later, between the English and William Douglas; but at this epoch the area of the county was so much the scene of hostile meetings, that it would now be impossible to point out the precise battle-fields. Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalwolsie, the ancestor of the present Earl of Dalhousie, one of the most enterprising soldiers of that active age, issued frequently from the Ottadinian caves of Hawthornden, and with his gallant band of patriots chased the mercenary forces of England beyond the

borders. In 1385, the shire of Mid-Lothian was subjected to the horrors of pillage and conflagration in the retaliatory expedition of Richard II. A century and a half later, it suffered much from the invasions which the English made into Scotland on account of the treaty of marriage between the son of Henry VIII. and the young Queen of Scots. The first of these invasions, in 1547, broke upon the shores, and spent its first and greatest rage on the interior of Mid-Lothian. The country was soon after the scene of many of the insurrectionary movements against the authority of Queen Mary, particularly that at Carberry Hill. From that period downwards, although the seat of the capital, it has not suffered much from those sanguinary events which compose the greater part of the memorabilia of history.

To proceed with its establishment as a shire it may be mentioned, that the district became subject to the government of a sheriff, prior to the reign of David I. (anno 1124), and it is equally certain that this official, whether in the appointment of a Scottish or English sovereign, was occasionally sheriff, at the same time, over the districts of West and East-Lothian, which, in general, were more immediately under the regimen of constables. It is now a matter of great difficulty to ascertain the exact species of jurisdiction which the sheriffs of Edinburghshire exercised, inasmuch as their authority seems to have been drawn in every age within a narrower circle, and at all times tempered by the local powers of regality, as well as confused by an arrangement long since discontinued, but which prevailed in the reign of David II. namely, the separation of the district into *wards*, each of which was superintended by a *sergeant*, a functionary resembling, we imagine, the district lieutenants of this important county in modern times. The office of sheriff of Edinburghshire seems, at any rate, to have been an appointment of great trust and dignity, and this is more particularly evident from the circumstance, that he had the liberty of attending parliament, and, on certain occasions, opening the business of the meeting; indeed, it appears that even his deputies had sometimes this privilege. From the thirteenth to the eighteenth century, the office was filled by the heads of families of note in the shire and its vicinity, and, among the rest, by the Sinclairs of Roslin, the Prestons of Craigmillar, Lindsay of Byres,



the Hepburns, Morton, afterwards regent, Sir William Seton, the Earls of Dalhousie and Lauderdale, and others now unknown. The last person who occupied the situation of sheriff under the old system, was James, Earl of Lauderdale, who was appointed in 1744, but to fill it only during pleasure. For this reason, on the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions, he neither claimed nor received a recompense. The first sheriff under the present improved practice, was Charles Maitland of Pitrichie, with a salary of L.250 a-year. The county is now governed, and its affairs conducted, by the usual number of functionaries, with a ramification of about forty deputy lieutenants, dispersed over six districts, each composed of a certain number of parishes.

Little can be said of the ancient religious history of the county, but that little is interesting. A knowledge of Christianity penetrated into the district before it was abandoned by the Roman legions, but as the Saxons were pagans, and were finally the complete masters of Lothian, much was left to be done, in the way of propagating the faith, by the exertions of the pious Baldred and St. Cuthbert. When the Saxons fully admitted the truths of the gospel, the bishops who were instituted extended their ecclesiastical authority over the Christian churches of Lothian. The epoch of the bishopric of Lindisfern is 635, and from this date till Lothian was added to the realm of the Scots, in 1020, the diocesan of that see had exclusive jurisdiction over the district. On the change which then ensued, the Lothians passed without any opposition into the diocese of the bishop of St. Andrews, who thus, jointly with the bishop of Glasgow, exercised a sway over nearly the whole of that part of Scotland lying south of the Forth, as well as over Fife. To manage such an extensive diocese, the bishop of St. Andrews, like his brother, the metropolitan of Glasgow, had the assistance of a suite of subordinate functionaries, whose duties and peculiar titles seem to have varied a good deal with the times. When the Scottish establishment was reformed, by the liberal spirit of David I, the churches of Lothian were placed under the authority of *archdeacons* of Linlithgow, "Laudonie" and "Merske," who were assisted by *deans* appointed over more minute divisions. These archdeacons were persons of considerable eminence, and, as appears from the chartularies,

often acted very conspicuous parts in the affairs of the nation. In many cases they rose to the rank of bishops; they were occasionally chancellors of the king; and one of them died a cardinal. In process of time the office or title of archdeacon seems to have merged in that of the *official of Lothian*, a personage who resided in Edinburgh, and was extremely useful in the public conventions and royal councils. In 1633, the bishopric of St. Andrews lost the valuable territory lying south of the Forth, comprehending the shires of Stirling, Linlithgow, Edinburgh, Haddington, Berwick, and the district of Lauderdale, which includes part of Roxburghshire. Charles I. erected these districts into the independent bishopric of Edinburgh, a measure which, though securing at the twelfth hour the distinction of *city* to the metropolis, had no effect in impeding the abrogation of the whole hierarchy five years afterwards. In times of Roman catholicism the extensive district of old Lothian possessed a great variety of establishments of regular clergy, all of which of any note are mentioned under the heads of their appropriate districts in the present work. The chief institutions of this nature were at Holyrood, Newbotle, (now called Newbattle,) Haddington, Coldingham, Balantrudach (Temple), and Torphichen. In Edinburgh and its vicinity, the number of religious houses was very great. By the modern ecclesiastical arrangement, while the district of Berwickshire is lopped off, the shire of Peebles and part of Lanarkshire (formerly belonging to the bishopric of Glasgow,) have been attached to Lothian, which, under the name of the Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, incorporates the presbyteries of Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Biggar, Peebles, Dalkeith, Haddington, and Dunbar, comprehending a hundred and seven distinct parishes, with ten chapels of ease, and a body of a hundred and thirty-two clergymen. The number of parishes, composing the presbytery of Edinburgh, is at present twenty-five, which possess thirty-three clergymen. The county comprises thirty-one parishes, with a body of forty-nine clergymen in the establishment, and seventy pertaining to dissenters, (Episcopalians and Roman Catholics included.) Assuming that the population is at present about two hundred and sixty thousand, every clergyman has thus, on an average, the spiritual care of upwards of two thousand one hundred individuals.

To resume our topographical details. It has been shown that from the nature of the land in this county it could not be expected to possess any large rivers. This deficiency is, however, of no moment, in consequence of its being placed on the edge of a broad navigable firth. This inland sea is from seven to twelve miles in breadth opposite the coast of the shire, and abounds in inexhaustible stores of herring and white fish; its beach is also productive of the best kinds of shell-fish. Unfortunately, the Firth of Forth has an exceedingly bad beach on nearly the whole of its south side. For many ages the sea has been making encroachments on the land; and from this or other natural causes, the shores are flat, producing long expanses of shallow water even in times of high tides. Hence there is not in reality a good harbour from Berwickshire to Stirling, at least none that can be offered in comparison with the ports of Dundee or Greenock on the Tay and Clyde. Next to the Forth, the Esk may be said to be the chief river; it is composed of two streams that unite their kindred waters below Dalkeith, and glide into the Forth at Musselburgh. The term Esk is not uncommon in the appellation of Scottish streams, being simply the Celtic word for water. This river is swelled by the waters of many streams, particularly by Glencorse Burn, which rises in the Pentland hills. Its banks are not only uncommonly beautiful and romantic, but they are of classical celebrity. The next stream westward is the Water of Leith, or properly the Leith, which is certainly among the most useful little rivers in Scotland; for, in the course of ten miles, it drove, a few years ago, fourteen corn mills, twelve barley mills, twenty flour mills, seven saw mills, five fulling mills, five snuff mills, four paper mills, two lint mills, and two leather mills, the rent of some of which, in the vicinity of the metropolis, was then upwards of L.20 Sterling per foot of waterfall. This small stream takes its rise in the southern extremity of the parish of Mid-Calder, on the north side of the Pentland Hills, at a place called Cairns, from three large springs, receiving various additions in its progress to the Forth, at the port of Leith, where it discharges its waters after a course of nineteen miles. At one time, it runs in deep narrow glens, amidst steep rocks and hanging woods; at another, through small level fields, called haughs, amidst rich crops of grass and

corn. It likewise irrigates some nursery grounds before dropping into the harbour at its mouth. The Almond is the most westerly stream, which, rising in the high grounds on the border of Lanarkshire, runs through the southern corner of Linlithgowshire; and from the place where it is joined by the Brieck Burn, and except for about two miles within the parish of Mid-Calder, where Edinburghshire projects a mile to the westward of it, forms the boundary between West and Mid-Lothian, till it falls into the Forth at Cramond, (the "Caer-amon" of the Britons, and the "Alaterva" of the Romans). In the greater part of its course it flows through a rich and beautiful country, which, being in general level, affords much interesting scenery. In ancient times, the Almond was considered an important pass, and was often obstinately defended by contending armies. In many places along its banks, have been found human skeletons, enclosed in stone coffins. None of these streams is noted for yielding amusement to the angler, as they are in general contaminated by the different works on their banks.

It is ascertained that by the close of the eleventh century, agriculture had made some progress in the district of Mid-Lothian, though at that period, and an epoch much later, the greater part of the shire continued to be covered by those *Caledonian* forests which had induced the Roman soldiery to give the region such a title. The district contiguous to the fortress of Edinburgh, now disposed in fertile lawns, was then covered by primeval forests of oaks, within whose boundaries royalty enjoyed the diversions of hunting; and if we may credit the legend, it was in the wood of Drumshengh that David I. encountered the stag, under such miraculous circumstances as led to the erection of the religious house of Holyrood. The grants to different monasteries, show that woods and shrubberies must have prevailed to a great extent, and been serviceable not only for fuel, but for yielding shelter, pasturage, and food for numerous brood-mares, cattle, sheep, and swine. Edward III. did much to diminish the extent of the forests; but although, in his time and subsequently, the woods of Mid-Lothian suffered a sensible diminution, it is found that as late as 1513, the Borough-moor, whereon James IV. mustered the army of the kingdom, before setting out for Flodden, was, according to Hawthornden,

“a field spacious, and delightful by the shade of many stately and aged oaks.” In the history of Edinburgh, it is recorded that these “aged oaks” were rooted out as a public nuisance, all citizens who chose to cut wood, being permitted, as a premium for their industry, to use it in extending their houses seven feet into the street. We may here notice, as indicating the aptness of the soil for this species of production, that the grounds still bear some of the largest trees in the country. During the last and the present century, much has been done in Mid-Lothian in the way of rearing plantations. At Dalkeith, Newbotle, Arriston, New Hailes, and Pinkie, there is some remarkably fine hard wood of a large size. At Newbotle, the trees, which are chiefly beech, are unrivalled in their exuberance and magnitude, seeming, from their gnarled branches, as aged as the days of the abbot Radulphus, in the thirteenth century. Around every gentleman’s seat in the country there are modern plantations, sometimes to a very large extent, which add beauty to the district, and give shelter to the fields. In the upland tract of country, stretching towards Peebles-shire, between the Pentland and Moorfoot hills, a vast extent of territory has of late years been very judiciously planted by the family of Clerk of Pennyquick. Rabbit warrens seem to have been common in Mid-Lothian in the days of the monks, but they are now entirely gone.

In old times, there were extensive pasturages for sheep on Gala water, a district still principally devoted to such purposes. The other parts of the county were farmed by the three great classes, the king, the abbots, and the barons, each of whom had extensive commons free to the flocks of their immediate vassals, or neighbours. From such a primitive process of management, a system gradually arose in the county, of landlords giving their vassals leases of farms with stock, which was rented as well as the land; and which the tenant was obliged to restore, when he delivered up the farm to its owner. Practices of this nature were copied from the example of the freeholders of England, and obtained, by the law of Scotland, the name of letting lands by *steel-bow*, a phrase of obscure etymology. In examining the early agricultural condition of Mid-Lothian, it is found that this part of Scotland, as well as Haddingtonshire, at one time abounded in the three good characteristics of a country—mills,

kilns, and breweries, and from the increase of these establishments is inferred the progress of agriculture. Mid and East-Lothian were likewise noted during the Scoto-Saxon period for their superior horticulture. The monks of Newbotle and Holyrood, like their brethren everywhere else in Scotland, not only employed much of their leisure time in the delightful amusement of gardening, but by their example fostered the arts of cultivating flowers and rearing fruit trees. Near Edinburgh, there thus originated some pleasant gardens. It appears that David I. had a garden under the castle, now entirely gone, but the garden of Holyrood still remains, and attests by its appearance the culture it must have received from its religious attendants upwards of six hundred years since. During the reign of James III., even the poorest tenants in Mid-Lothian had their gardens, which supplied them with *kaif*, and before the accession of James VI., gardens were universal in the district.

Scotland owes the introduction of the use of coal to the monks of Newbotle, who had the merit of discovering this valuable substance. Till about the end of the twelfth century, the common fuel of the inhabitants was either wood or peat. Grants of *petaries* for fuel, were exceedingly common at this and a later period. In their parish of Preston, in Haddingtonshire, the monks of Newbotle discovered and wrought coal, before the accession of Alexander II., or the year 1214. The practice of digging for coal spread from thence into Edinburghshire, and we find that at the accession of James I. there were collieries at Duddingston, Gilmerton, Newbotle, and other places. The discovery of coal, nevertheless, did not by any means abolish the use of the ancient and more easily acquired fuel, as we find that in Edinburgh, in 1584, the ordinary fuel was wood, heath, whins, broom, &c. Great stacks of these were piled up in the different lanes, for the use of the inhabitants, in the same manner as peat-stacks may still be seen in villages remote from coal. It happened that one of these piles was set on fire in the night, either intentionally or casually, which so much alarmed the inhabitants, that the town-council immediately issued an order for removing the stacks to the side of the North Loch, and other waste ground around the city. The making of salt from the water of the Firth of Forth seems to have been known in the



county, at least a hundred years before the introduction of coal as fuel; indeed, the invention of manufacturing sea-salt in this way is so ancient that it cannot be dated. Grants of salt-pans to abbeys were numerous in the thirteenth century. David I. granted a salt-pan to the monks of Holyrood, in 1128, and we learn from the chartularies of Newbottle, that that establishment had salt-pans on the Forth in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The mode of manufacturing this article was, however, very rude; but the French retinue of Queen Mary comprised some ingenious persons, who amended the process; and, in the ninth parliament of that princess, they obtained an act, conferring upon them the exclusive privilege of manufacturing this article. By an act of parliament in the reign of Charles II., these, and all other salt-works, were declared to be free, and deemed public manufactures.

The roads of the country remained long in a bad condition, though in this they were not in any respect singular. The chief roads, anciently, were only those betwixt the different monasteries, and from thence to the metropolis. Under the reign of Alexander III., the term *regiam viam* is found applied, and hence the phrase in our times *king's highway*. There was a *regia via* betwixt Newbottle and Edinburgh. The first statutes, with regard to highways, are said to have been made under David II., but it was not till so late as 1714, that any turnpike act was applied to the county. For many years even after that period, the necessity of good roads was neither understood nor acted upon; and it may be said that here, as well as elsewhere, a perfect convenience of this kind was unknown till the age immediately past. The roads in the county of Edinburgh are now the best in Scotland, though sustained at a most enormous expense. They possess the advantage—now by no means uncommon in Scotland, of having foot-paths by the edge of the highway. It is mentioned as a remarkable fact in Robertson's Survey, that wheel-carriages were not used for purposes of husbandry in Mid-Lothian till the accession of George I., and this may give an idea of the general condition of Scotland at that recent period. Yet, it is a fact no less true, that wheeled carts and waggons, or wains, were used by the monks in husbandry five centuries and a half before the reign of the first George. To reconcile these conflicting statements, it may be presumed that, for a

very long period, there was a reign of misery in Scotland, during which the troubles occasioned in the first place by English ambition, and, in the second, by religious persecutions and other difficulties, prevented the spirit of the nation from cultivating the arts which lead to increased comfort and extended means of supporting a population.

To trace the various steps of improvement in the condition of the county of Edinburgh would be tiresome, if not unwarranted, in a sketch like the present, and we may at once approach the conclusion, by noticing that the true era of improvement on a scale sensibly felt, was about the year 1723, when the Society of Improvers was formed at Edinburgh, and gave instructions and an example to the people. This society, whose exertions are now nearly forgot, brought about the establishment of large distilleries, and published, for the benefit of the farmers, a treatise on fallowing, raising grass, and training lint and hemp. In the same year an edition of Lord Belhaven's advice to farmers was disseminated, and by these and other causes a spirit of improvement was raised into activity. The value of manure and enclosing came gradually to be appreciated. It has been generally supposed that the proprietor of the estate of Prestonfield was among the first to perceive the use of manure about the period of the revolution, and enriched his fields by the sweepings of the streets of the metropolis. Yet this gentleman had not the merit of being the originator of this scheme; it was acted upon about sixty years earlier by a Sir James Macgill, who kept ten horses for "*carrying muck*" to Wester-Drylaw, in the parish of Cramond, for the *gooding* of the land, besides procuring lime at a great expense. After these individuals, Sir John Dalrymple of Cousland appears first in the rank of land-improvers. He introduced the sowing of turnips, and the planting of cabbages in the fields, and was among the first who sowed clover and rye-grass, &c. He also greatly improved the breed of cattle. Hamilton of Fala set the example of inclosing his estate by hedges and ditches, and sheltering his fields with clumps of planting. Thomas Hope of Rankeilior, who had learned the art of farming in England and Flanders, did also much for improving the country. By the influence of the above-mentioned society, turnips, which at the period of the union were sown in gardens, became a

subject of culture in the fields. In 1744, potatoes were first raised in fields, and in about thirty years afterwards their cultivation was completely established in the county.\* Agriculture had thus reached a considerable eminence in the shire of Edinburgh about the middle of the last century; but, from the want of capital and improved instruments of husbandry, it was still on an exceedingly defective footing. The lack of real, however, was soon judiciously supplied by the institution of fictitious capital. The three chartered banks set a-foot in Edinburgh, disseminated their paper money on a sure basis, and in time cherished the healthful spirit of industry which had been excited. The use of a plough with two horses, instead of that drawn by a number of oxen, or by four horses, was first known in this county through the instrumentality of the Duke of Buccleugh, and more immediately by the activity of the Rev. Dr. Carlyle of Inveresk, and the Rev. Dr. Irvine of Dalkeith, who claim the merit of first using ploughs of this kind about the year 1768. Having seen a light plough, with two horses, driven successfully by one man in the park of Dalkeith, they resolved to make trial of that method on their own farms, though of a strong clay soil. The inventor of this two-horse plough was a person named Small, a plough-maker in Dalkeith, and a native of the parish of Borthwick, within the county.

The agriculture of Mid-Lothian, like that of East-Lothian, is now conducted in the best manner which science can suggest or capital render efficient. It may be considered as of three sorts: that of the territory within a few miles of the capital; that of the rich lands at a distance from the capital; and that of the cold moorland districts adjoining the hills. In the neighbourhood of the metropolis, there is

a great and increasing quantity of land laid out in nursery grounds, strawberry beds, gardens for the produce of kitchen herbs for the city markets, grass parks for the temporary reception of sheep for the slaughter-houses, and arable fields for the production of hay. Neither in the town nor its vicinity are there many gardens (very small plots excepted,) devoted solely to the use of private families, the want of such accessories to the health and recreation of the citizens being a characteristic of Edinburgh, chiefly produced by the awkward nature of its site, and the keen demand for feuing ground. The number of *mail* or market gardens, in which small fruits are produced, is considerable, and employs a large body of men in spade husbandry. The cost of enclosed ground suitable to such purposes varies from L.8 to L.10 of annual rent per acre. Beyond and partly within the range of these gardens, the fields are adapted to the raising of heavy crops of potatoes, forced into growth by the manure of the city. Still farther out, the fields are disposed for crops of wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, potatoes, summer tares, clover, and rye grass. Turnips are little raised near the metropolis, unless for the use of cows. From the quantity of police and stable manure from the city, there is no occasion for keeping cattle for similar purposes. The city manure is dispersed for many miles round, and causes a forcing system of husbandry little known in other districts. By means of the Union Canal, the benefits of this abundance are distributed over an extensive district to the west. Toward the elevated hilly grounds, the climate becomes cold and the soil ungrateful. A few miles of ascent produces in many places almost as many weeks of difference in the essential point of an early harvest. In the moorlands, however, by force of inclosing and manure, cultivation is rapidly ascending the hills, while the boggy grounds are gradually undergoing a process of draining and cultivation. The rearing of sheltering plantations is also fast ameliorating the climate and soil. Barley, oats, clover, and turnips, are here the chief articles produced. Upon the whole, it may be remarked, with regard to the soil of this county and its management, that a very active spirit of improvement everywhere prevails. The farmers form a most respectable and well educated body of men. They hold the rank of gentlemen, and are generally in affluent circumstances. All the farms are let at rack-rent,

\* In the "Scots Gardener" of John Reid, 1683, there are directions for planting potatoes, but the practice of raising them in gardens did not come into use in Scotland, or Edinburghshire, till 1720, when the largest and best kinds were brought from Stoughton in England, and, as appears by an advertisement in the Caledonian Mercury, were sold at the rate of 2s. 8d. per bushel. It is related by tradition that the first person who planted a field of potatoes was Lord Somerville, who did so at the suggestion of an eccentric and remarkable personage called Henry Prentice, who lived for a long period in the Sanctuary of Holyroodhouse, and died nearly thirty years since at a very advanced age. After the potatoes were raised, it seems nobody could be found to purchase or eat them, till Prentice proposed to drive them in a cart to Edinburgh; which being agreed to, he brought them to the city *cart by cart*, until all were sold off.

or the highest possible amount that can be obtained, and the usual term for leases is nineteen years.

The country part of Mid-Lothian is not over-populated, and it has few country towns or villages. Its peasantry are placed under a judicious system of subordination, and almost the only classes found in a low state of mental cultivation, are those who are employed in carting coal to the city. These men are of very coarse dispositions and habits, and while some of them are seldom out of the hands of the sheriff for minor delinquencies, they are frequently involved in the higher order of crimes committed in the county. It is worthy of remark, that, while these men display too often the characteristics of the savage, their brethren, the operative colliers, who, as seeing less of civilized city life, might be expected to prove much more benighted and rude, are, in general, a comparatively gentle and enlightened class of men. Though only emancipated about fifty years since from habitual servitude or slavery, they have risen since that time to a comparatively high degree of mental cultivation. Living entirely by themselves, they possess many of the peculiarities of a separate race, and maintain various ancient usages found nowhere else among the working classes. They are known to be of a reflective turn of mind, a peculiarity arising probably from the nature of their occupation, and devote a great part of their leisure hours to reading. Their taste for perusing books has been fostered by the very free and beneficial dissemination of standard and respectable works in *numbers*; a mode of publication which has been many years a flourishing trade in Scotland, and to which may indeed be traced much of that steadiness of principle so honourably displayed by the peasantry. Strange as the fact may appear, it is no less true, that, within these few years, different individuals have risen from the common class of colliers to a creditable elevation in society, from their practical knowledge of the state of the mineralogy of districts, and it may be remarked, as the highest encomium which can be given in the present day, that, almost in no instance, are they obnoxious to magisterial interference.

The county has little or nothing peculiar with regard to its wild animals, except, perhaps, that the small red squirrel (*sciurus vulgaris rufus* of

Linnaeus,) has become extremely common upon the banks of the Esk, whose umbrageous woods everywhere abound with them. Mid-Lothian entirely fails in freely producing large fruit, in consequence of the prevalence of cold and moist winds from the east, which forms the only drawback on its generally salubrious climate. Walnut trees are common in well-sheltered hollow ground, but though producing much fruit, it seldom ripens.

The county abounds in several valuable minerals, especially coal, sandstone, limestone, and whinstone. The Pentlands and other hills consist of different sorts of trap, or whinstone, sandstone, and claystone. The western part of the county, abounds in coal, and the eastern division contains one of the most extensive and rich fields anywhere to be found, extending from the shore at Musselburgh, on both sides of the North Esk, about fifteen miles inward, to the head of that stream at Carlops, on the confines of Tweeddale. The seams of coal that have been discovered are very numerous, amounting in some places to twenty-six in number downwards. Many of these strata are extremely valuable, some of the seams being seven, nine, and even fifteen feet in thickness. There are at present fourteen coal proprietors, who have pits in active operation, to the extent of eighteen in number, the annual rental of which is at present L.11,245, but it is confidently anticipated that this sum will be much increased in amount as soon as the rail-way to Edinburgh is fully established. Notwithstanding the abundance of coal in Mid-Lothian, it is a remarkable fact that few or no *fortunes* have been realized by the coal-masters. The cause of this seeming anomaly is discovered in the vast expense incurred in working the mines. Over nearly the whole coal district the proprietors have to erect and sustain powerful steam engines for pumping the water from the workings. A very stupendous machine of this kind has recently been erected near New Hailes, in the parish of Inveresk, by Sir John Hope, Bart., which is understood to be the second largest steam engine in Britain. Great expense is also incurred in propping the roofs of the pits with wooden stakes. But the chief drawback on the realization of profits has been found in the prevalence of *dikes* among the mines, or insurmountable veins of stone, which intervening, arrest all further progress, and



cause the proprietors to sink other pits beyond their supposed boundaries. For such reasons the number of old openings in the county bears no proportion to those now in use. The greater part of the coal in Mid-Lothian is dug and carried to the consumer in large masses.\* On the estate of the Marquis of Lothian, in the rising ground south of Newbottle, is found abundance of fine *parrot* coal, suitable for the manufacture of coalgas, and brought chiefly to Edinburgh for that purpose. Here, from the nature of the land, the openings to the pits are by level or inclined planes. Under the disadvantage of competing with the western and Fife coal-masters, those of Mid-Lothian possess almost exclusively the trade of supplying coal to nearly the whole of Peebles-shire, Selkirkshire, Lauderdale, and other places in that direction, and the profit of such a traffic must continue in their hands until a rail-way shall traverse the vale of Tweed from Lanarkshire to Berwickshire.

The county possesses nearly an equal abundance of limestone, the most remarkable mines of which are near Gilmerton, in the parish of Liberton. One which has been disused from time immemorial, presents the appearance of an immense series of arcades upon a considerable declivity, reaching from the surface to a most profound depth under the incumbent fields, and forming quite a local wonder. Such a circumstance shows that lime as well as coal was first wrought in situations where the strata reached the surface; if, indeed, any proof be necessary for a conclusion rendered so probable by other circumstances. As in the case of coal, the lime of Mid-Lothian is sent away to all parts in the upper and middle district of the Tweed and intermediate distances.

Mid-Lothian produces sandstone of different kinds and of an excellent quality, which is also sent to different places in the south, where such a kind of stone is not found. The quar-

ries of Edinburghshire have long enjoyed a pre-eminence, which cannot be so effectually indicated by anything as by the appearance of the New Town of Edinburgh. Near this city, to the west, are the two chief works of Craigeleith and Hailes, which may be justly considered objects of no small curiosity, merely as regards their external appearance. The former, which belongs to W. R. Ramsay of Barnton, Esq., is in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis, and is a large open excavation or basin, cut out of the end of a hill, composed of beautiful white stone, unrivalled south of the Forth for its purity and durable character, the beds of which are of a vast depth, without any fissure or natural rent. Almost the whole of the houses of the New Town, besides other buildings, have been reared from this mine, and great power and perseverance must have been required to tear and remove the solid rock, which in its natural state, once filled this mighty den. The stones are famed chiefly for their adaptation in forming the fronts or exterior of buildings. In the year 1830, a large fossil tree was discovered at an immense depth in the mass of stone, giving infallible evidence of this mineral being a secondary formation. The quarry of Hailes is about four miles to the westward of Edinburgh, in a level country; it consists of a long narrow chasm of considerable depth. The stone of this quarry, which is in the property of Sir Thomas Carmichael, Bart., is different from that of Craigeleith, and is easily wrought, being of a slaty structure. It is used principally for the interior finishing of houses, as stairs, landing places, and for pavement. The next quarry in the county worthy of notice is that of Redhall, the property of John Inglis of Redhall, Esq. which produces stone useful for the exterior of buildings. There are several other quarries of inferior note, and the annual rental of the whole is at present about L.9000. This sum is considered very small in comparison with the amount during some years, when housebuilding was in active operation, as the rent depends on the quantity sold. As an instance of the great fluctuation in the amount of rental, it has been stated to us, that in one quarry the rent has diminished from L.8000 to L.800 per annum, though this is by no means expected to be permanent.

Lead was, in former times, found at the head of the North Esk, at Carlops, on the

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\* Mr. Bald, in his work on the coal trade, properly reprobates this practice, by which the consumer loses a large per-centum in value, by the quantity of dross or *culm* produced in breaking the masses in the cellar. He informs us, that in most places in the west of Scotland, the plan is pursued of having the coal broken and sorted at the pits, by which the refuse is devoted to the use of manufactories, and the cost of ordinary coal lessened to the burner. The coal-dealers in and about Edinburgh have tried, without success, to encourage a similar procedure.

south side of the Pentland Hills, where the excavations are named by the inhabitants *siller holes*, probably from the circumstance of silver having been extracted from the lead. A vein of copper, too, was found in the parish of Currie, but it was not sufficiently rich to repay the cost of working it. In consequence of the abundance of sandstone, and the sulphur usually accompanying it, the county presents numerous instances of springs having a mineral impregnation.

The county of Edinburgh has never been remarkable for the extent of its manufactures. A hundred years since, or little more, the fabrication of linen was barely known in the county. In 1728, the total value of linen made in the shire was only L.198, 7s. The active exertions of the nobility and gentry, and the effects of the Board of Trustees for Encouraging Manufactures in North Britain, were, however, soon sensibly felt. The trustees advertised for persons who would undertake to form bleachfields, and thus, in 1729, they induced a number of Dutch bleachers from Haarlem to commence a bleachfield at Gorgie, a few miles west from Edinburgh, on the banks of the Leith. How long this establishment lasted we have not learned, but while the work was in existence, it printed and stamped *all colours*, which was the first instance of such a process in Scotland. The very judicious management of the Trustees has long since elevated the character of Scottish linens to the highest pitch of art. For the preparation of linen yarn, there is in the present day a very large establishment at Kirkhill, south from Edinburgh, and in and about the metropolis the weaving of this species of goods is carried on, though not to a very great extent. There are, nevertheless, extensive bleachfields at Lasswade, at some places farther up the south Esk, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the city. In Edinburgh, Leith, and Musselburgh, there are numerous manufactories of goods of different kinds, which we prefer detailing under these heads. The only manufactories of gunpowder in Scotland are within the county, at Stobbs and Roslin, and their produce is chiefly sent to Glasgow and Leith, for shipment coastwise. The principal articles manufactured in the shire for exportation, either by outports or inland, besides the above, are glass, soap, salt, candles, refined loaf-sugar, beer, ale, whisky, leather, bricks, tiles, pottery, iron,

chemical preparations, printing materials, paper, and books. The manufacture of paper became first known in Scotland in the county of Edinburgh, and the district maintains an unrivalled excellence in the preparation of this useful material. Paper is now made at Balerno, Polton, Melville, Collington, Pennycuik, Auchindinny, Lasswade, and various other places on the south Esk and Leith. In nearly all the mills the finest printing paper is made on an extensive scale, by recently invented machines. The greater proportion of fine writing papers used in Scotland, is still, however, manufactured in Kent. Notwithstanding the extent of business done in the different branches of manufactures here enumerated, the county has not the reputation of being a manufacturing district, on account of the various works being distributed very generally among the towns and villages, and because there prevails little of that herding together of artisans, usually met with where woolleu, linen, or cotton goods are produced in abundant quantities. Though not employing many hands, the county possesses those vital principles of action, which enables it to put the whole machinery of improvement in motion over the kingdom. Its banking establishments supply capital to the whole of Scotland, and rouse the spirit of industry in the most distant isles.

The maritime traffic of the county, which is very considerable, is concentrated at Leith, the only port suitable to the entrance of large vessels, and indeed the only one of any kind, except that of Fisherrow, or Musselburgh, and Newhaven. As the ports in Haddington and Linlithgowshire are insignificant, or inconvenient from their distance, the import and export trade connected with the districts of Mid-Lothian, part of West and East-Lothian, Peebles-shire, and Selkirkshire, and other places in these directions, is carried on through the county of Edinburgh, and necessarily by the port of Leith, and Firth of Forth. The formation of a navigable canal proceeding to the west of Scotland from Edinburgh, makes the capital of this county not less the entrepôt of import as of export goods. Whether we regard the agriculture or the manufactures, the trade in minerals or the maritime traffic, the commerce or the domestic retail business of this metropolitan county, it must be conceded that the district is in the enjoyment of prosperity, and has

before it the prospect of arriving at a still greater degree of wealth and greatness.

Besides Edinburgh, the shire does not comprise any royal burghs, but it possesses three burghs of regality—Musselburgh, Canongate, and Portsburgh, and the town of Leith, which possesses also certain burghal privileges. Its only burgh of barony is Dalkeith, a populous town, and as prosperous as any of the others. Its unprivileged villages are Inveresk, Joppa, Portobello, Newhaven, Corstorphine, Currie, Mid-Calder, West Calder, Gilmerton, Loanhead, Roslin, Pennycuik, Lasswade, Ratho, Bonnyrig, Cramond, and Pathhead, with a variety of hamlets. By the latest county roll, it possesses 173 freeholders, who elect a member of parliament.

The chief seats in the county are, *Dalkeith House*, Duke of Buccleugh; *Newbotle*, Marquis of Lothian; *Dalhousie Castle*, Earl of Dalhousie; *Dalmahoy*, Earl of Morton; *Dud-dingston House*, Marquis of Abercorn; *Oxen-ford Castle*, Dalrymple, Bart.; *Preston hall*, Callender, Esq.; *Pennycuik*, Clerk, Bart.; *Arniston*, Dundas, Esq.; *Melville Castle*, Viscount Melville; *Priestfield* or *Prestonfield*, Dick, Bart.; *Pinkie*, Hope, Bart.; *Drum House*, formerly Lord Somerville, now Innes, Esq.; *Barnton* and *King's Cramond*, Ramsay, Esq.; *Colinton*, Forbes, Bart.; *Niddry*, Wauchope, Esq.; *Mortonhall*, Trotter, Esq.; *Calder House*, Lord Torphichen; *Harburn*, Young, Esq.; *Clifton Hall*, Maitland Gibson, Bart.; *Edmonston*, Wauchope, Esq.; *Craig-hall*, Hope, Bart.; *Redhall*, Inglis, Esq.; *Craigiehall*, Hope Vere, Esq.; *Braid*, Gordon; *Whitehill*, Wardlaw Ramsay, Esq.;

*Muirhouse*, Davidson, Esq.; *Granton*, Hope; *Ravelrig*, Davidson; *Craiglockhart*, Monro; *Baberton*, Christie; *Saughton*, Watson, Esq.; *Vogrie*, Dewar, Esq.; *Hawthornden*, Walker Drummond, Bart.; *Merchiston*, Lord Napier; *Malleny*, General Scott; *Calderhall*, Hare; *Dreghorn*, Trotter, Esq.; *Ravelston*, Knight Marischal Keith; *Woodhouselee*, Tytler; *Inch*, Little Gilmour; *Clermiston*, Robison, Esq.; *Beechwood*, Dundas, Bart.; *Riccarton*, Craig, Esq.; *Dryden*, Mercer, Esq.; *Mavisbank*, Mercer; *New Hailes*, Miss Dalrymple, &c. The seats in the immediate neighbourhood of the city, belonging to the wealthiest class of its population, are too numerous to be particularized.

Table of Heights in Edinburghshire.

	Feet above the sea.
Moorfoot Hills . . . . .	1850
Caerketton (Pentland range) . . . . .	1555
Spittal Hill . . . . .	1360
Arthur's Seat, (from its base 700) . . . . .	796
House of Whim . . . . .	884
———— Woodhouselee . . . . .	720
———— Pennycuik . . . . .	585
———— Dalkeith . . . . .	200
Summit of Braid Hills . . . . .	630
Dalmahoy Hill . . . . .	680
Salisbury Crags . . . . .	550
Craig Lockhart Hill . . . . .	540
Battery of Edinburgh Castle . . . . .	510
Corstorphine Hill . . . . .	470
Calton Hill . . . . .	350

The population of the shire amounted in 1801 to 122,954; in 1811 to 148,607; and in 1821, to 87,759 males, 103,755 females, total 191,514.

## EDINBURGH AND SUBURBS.

### SITUATION.

EDINBURGH, the capital of Scotland, and the head town of the above county, occupies an exceedingly romantic but incommodious situation, within two miles of the south shore of the Frith of Forth, forty-eight miles from the borders of England. The latitude of its observatory is 55° 57' 20"; its longitude, west, 3° 10' 30". Its distance from London is 392 miles; from Berwick-upon-Tweed, 57; from Haddington 17; from Kelso 42; from Melrose 36; from Coldstream 47; from Carlisle 92½; from Peebles 22; from Lanark 32; from Dumfries 71; from Ayr, by Carnwath 76½; from Glasgow, by Fal-

kirk, 46¾, by Airdrie, 42¾, by Mid-Calder, 44; from Stirling, by Falkirk, 35½; from South Queensferry 9; from Dunfermline 16; from Dundee, 42; from Cupar-Fife, by Kirkcaldy, 29; from Perth 44; from Aberdeen, by Perth and Forfar, 121; from Inverness, by Aberdeen, 243; by Blair Athole and Aviemore, 152; from Wick 295; from Thurso 316; and from John o' Groat's House, or the most northern point of Scotland, 314. These distances are always undergoing a mutation by the improvement and shortening of the roads.

A proper knowledge of the configuration of the ground on which the city of Edinburgh has



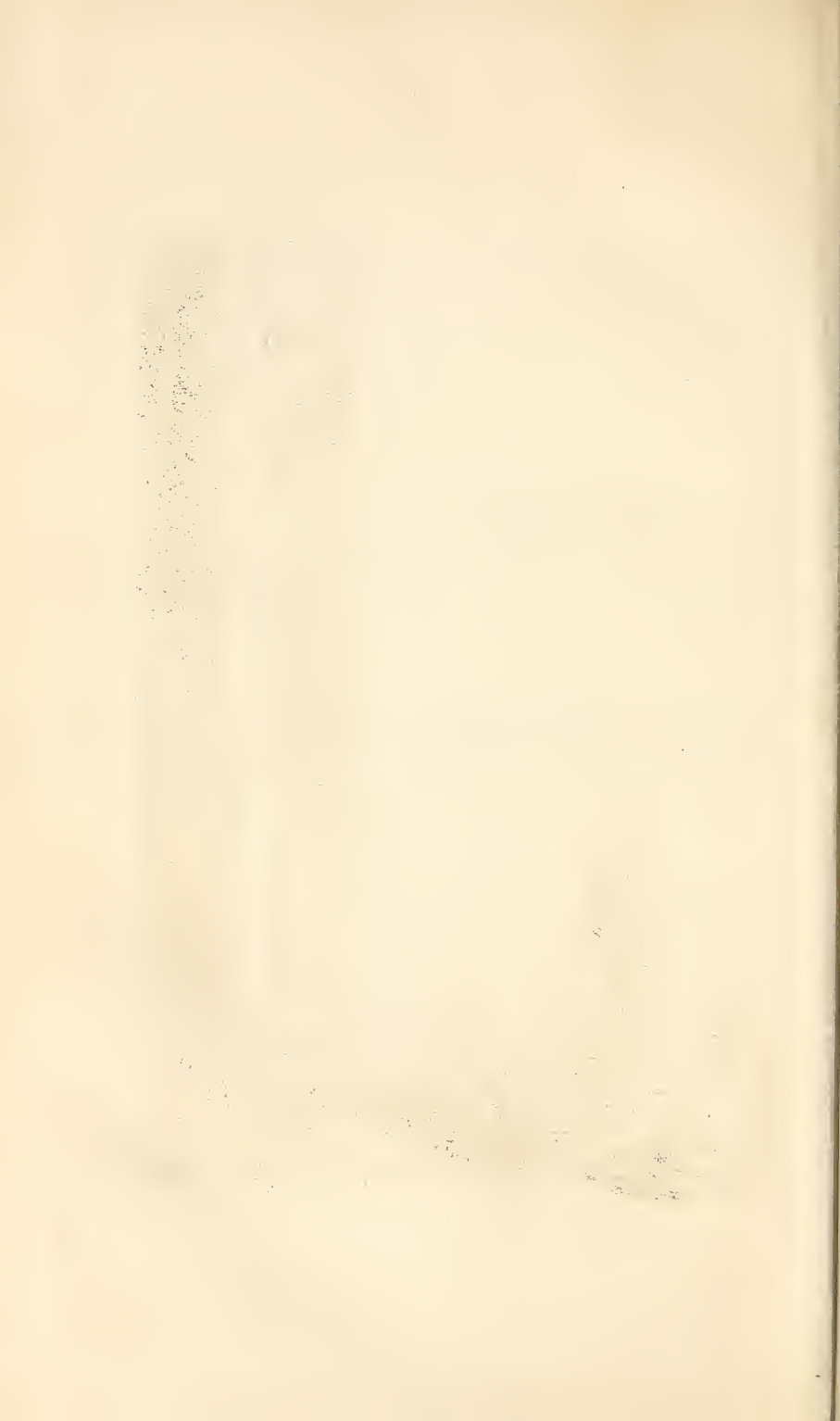


Eng. by W. H. Lizars

Drawn by J. Spink

**BIDJINGIE GIE**  
from the North

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been built, will considerably lessen the difficulty of comprehending a variety of details regarding its present and prospective condition. From the shore of the Firth of Forth, the ground rises gently towards the south, till, at the distance of a mile, it reaches a level of from fifty to a hundred feet above the surface of the sea. Here a congeries of hills and swelling grounds, alluded to in the preceding article, suddenly ruffles the smooth surface of the country, having been to all appearance cast up by the influence of some tremendous explosion, or convulsion, such as it would now be difficult to explain, in regard to its causes, its process, or its results. A circle of four or five miles would embrace this series of hills, which, even in their natural state, must have had a very remarkable and striking appearance. The central individual in the chain, which can be compared to nothing so aptly as to a wedge lying flat upon the ground, is terminated, at its highest part, by a mass of rock, seven acres in superficies at top, and about two hundred and fifty feet above the surrounding country; on this stands Edinburgh Castle, the *nucleus* of the city. Along the slope of the wedge (so to speak) the original town was built in the shape of one spacious street, of a mile in length, with lanes or *closes* declining on both sides towards the neighbouring valleys. On the plain at the bottom, the palace of Holyrood-house, which was the chief residence of Scottish royalty in its latter days, took its rise from an ancient monastery. For a thousand years, Edinburgh continued perched like one vast fortress upon this hill, prevented from expanding partly by the advantage of easy fortification on its original site, and partly by the difficulty of crossing the neighbouring hollows, one of which was filled by a lake. At length, when the advancing prosperity of the country would no longer tolerate the confined accommodations of the ancient city, bridges were thrown over these ravines, and new districts of town erected upon the adjacent heights. Thus Edinburgh, like Rome, is a town scattered over and among a range of eminences, some of which ascending in craggy magnificence from amidst the most beaten thoroughfares, are capt by tower and temple, while others are hardly approachable by the step of man, and might even yet give shelter to the eagle, which no doubt haunted them in primeval times. Two of these hills, called Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Crags, form, with their precincts, a

park adjacent to the palace, and being still kept perfectly free from the intrusion of the town, present peaks and valleys as lonely and wild as if they were in the heart of the Highlands instead of the immediate vicinity of a populous city. The town of Leith, or the seaport of Edinburgh, as will afterwards be noticed at length, occupies a low situation on the sea-shore, in a north-easterly direction from the city.

## HISTORY.

Thirteen hundred years since, no part of the ground now covered by the city was occupied by human habitations; although, according to the opinions of most writers, the rock of Edinburgh was chosen as the site of a fort by the Gadeni or Ottadini long before their subjugation by the Romans. The etymology of the word Edinburgh has excited fully more anxious inquiry and discussion than that of Lothian, there being, as some think, a doubt whether the word be of British or Saxon origin. Aneurin, the Ottadinian poet, who wrote during the sixth century, speaks of *Dinas Eidyn*, the city of Eidyn, but it is quite uncertain that he meant the place now called Edinburgh. The oldest name that can now be discovered as applicable to this fort, is *maydyn*, and *Mai-din* in British, or *Magh-dun*, in Gaelic, which may either signify the fortified mount in the plain, or the good fort; but when the English language came into use, some busy monkish fancies conceived that *Mai-dun* was the same as *Maiden*; and hence, the barbarous title of "Castrum Puellarum," and the fable that it had been a residence for the daughters of the British kings. It is a curious circumstance, that for many centuries the fortress went both by the name of *Castrum Puellarum* and *Edensbruch*. The first was invariably the diplomatic and literary name; the second was esteemed only the vulgar appellation. Matthew Paris, who visited it in 1255, has these words in his account of the place, "ad Castrum Puellarum, quod *vulgariter* dicitur *Edenburc*," which substantiates this assertion. Some writers have affected to doubt if ever the fortress of Edinburgh was entitled *Castrum Puellarum* in regular records; and among others, the late Lord Hailes; but, besides the different instances in which it is so named in the learned correspondence of the middle ages, it can be satisfactorily shown by a charter of Radulphus, abbot of Holyrood, of the date 1253, or thereabouts, that the phrase was current. The name occurs thus:



"parte viæ regie et publicæ que ducit a monasterio Newbotle versus *Castrum Puellarum*;" &c. Frequently it is called *Castrum Puellarum* de Edinburgh, and in a number of instances it is designated *Oppidum Puellarum*. Not understanding the meaning of the word *Mai-dun*, Camden and others have been led to suggest that in early times the castle had been the residence of certain young maidens of the royal blood. Having examined the mass of evidence touching on the etymology of the present name, we have come to the conclusion that it is of Saxon origin. Subsequent to the year 449, or the era of Anglo-Saxon domination in Lothian, the castle became the occasional residence of the chiefs of the Northumbrian dynasty, and from Edwin, the potent king of the territory, who fell a premature sacrifice to civil discord, in 634, the appellation *Edwins-burgh* must have been introduced. The Gaelic designation of Edinburgh, from the period in which *Edwins-burgh* came into use, has been *Dun-Edin*, signifying the hill or strength of Edwin, and having no connexion with the original British or Celtic name. *Dun-Edin* rarely occurs as a written name, for the reason, perhaps, that there is no Celtic literature; that it was used, however, is certified by the Register of the priory of St. Andrews, in recording the demise of Edgar, 1107, in these words, "Mortuus in Dun-Edin et sepultus in Dunfermling." In modern times *Dun-Edin* is used on the title-pages of books in the Gaelic tongue printed in Edinburgh. *EDINA* is its euphonous and poetical appellation, first used by Buchanan, and since hallowed by the muse of Burns.

According to the account of Simon of Durham, Edinburgh must have been a considerable village in the year 854; wherefore its origin may be traced to about the era of Edwin, who so much distinguished it by his residence. From the period of the cession of Lothian to the Scots, (1020) the castle continued a very frequent residence of their monarchs, and persons connected with the royal household. The widowed consort of Malcolm Canmore, the pious and worthy Margaret, died in the castle, in November, 1093, and as significant of the regard paid to the residence of so celebrated a queen, it appears that at a period about two centuries after her decease, there was still an apartment in the buildings of the castle called "the blessed Margaret's chamber." In the reign of David I. the castle enjoyed all the splendour of a royal residence, while the town

in its vicinity, which was considered a *demesne* of the king, was as populous and important as Berwick-upon-Tweed, then a town of very great commercial prosperity. Under the munificent David, it probably acquired an accession of people, and became one of the *quatuor burgorum*, which formed a judicatory for the settlement of commercial matters. Other circumstances conspired to give additional consequence to Edinburgh. David, soon after his accession, founded the Abbey of Holyrood, whose canons he empowered to build a suburb westward from their church, along the ridge of the rising ground, to meet *his burgh*, which, by this time had advanced about half way down the sloping surface of the hill from the castle. The new town, reared by the monks upon this privilege, received from them the name of Canonsburgh or *Canongate*, which title this part of the city still retains. Though built in a somewhat regular manner along the face of a conspicuous ridge, with a wide street in the centre, then called Market Street, and in subsequent times High Street, running the whole length betwixt the castle and the abbey, the houses of Edinburgh, at this era, must have been of a very mean order, for we find that for a considerable period after the time of David, they were all thatched with straw. It is uncertain by whom the first privileges of a royal burgh were communicated to the town, though, in all probability it rose into the distinction under William the Lion, a sovereign who was fond of living at Haddington, but frequently made the castle of Edinburgh his residence.

At the same and at a much later period of history, Dunfermline was a chief residence of the Scottish sovereigns, being, as was supposed, in the very centre of the kingdom, but it was scarcely recognised as the metropolis. In the reign of William, in the latter end of the twelfth, and beginning of the thirteenth century, Edinburgh began to come into notice as a convenient place of meeting for conventions of prelates and barons, and its importance was increased by William converting it into a place of mintage, an honour only conferred on places of note. In 1174, in order to regain his liberty, William surrendered Edinburgh Castle to Henry II. of England, and it was only restored to the Scottish nation in 1186, by the marriage of William to Ermengard, the English princess, who brought it as a dower. In the ensuing reign of Alexander II., that youthful

monarch, held his first parliament in Edinburgh, in the year 1214, and this event served to give it still more the air of a capital and seat of supreme justice. When Alexander, in 1221, married Joan, the princess of England, he made Edinburgh the place of his residence for some time. In 1239, Edinburgh was selected as the most appropriate place for a general council of the Scotian church, assembled by the papal legate. Alexander III., both before and after his marriage to Margaret, daughter of Henry III., at York, in 1251, made Edinburgh Castle his royal residence, and place for the dispensation of justice; and before his demise, it was constituted the safe depository of the principal records, and of the regalia of the kingdom. During the reign of Alexander III. when the nation had already divided itself into two powerful factions, the party favouring the English interests, with the Earl of Dunbar at their head, entered the *Castrum Puellarum*, and, expelling the patriot nobles, took charge of the king and queen. This event is recorded as the earliest instance of two factions, meeting in hostile collision, within the limits of Edinburgh. The death of Alexander, which opened the wars of the succession, was fatal to the peace of Edinburgh. In June 1291, the town and castle were surrendered to Edward I. as lord paramount of the whole kingdom. On the 8th of July, 1292, he received the fealty of the abbot of Holyrood, and on the 29th of the same month, on his return from the north, that of the abbot of Newbotle, and of others, in the chapel of the castle. After the fatal battle of Dunbar, in 1294, Edward advanced through Lothian to Edinburgh, and captured the castle, which had for some time been withdrawn from under his authority. On the 28th of August, 1296, the "alderman of the burgh of Edinburgh," and the community at large, swore fealty to this conquering English sovereign. On his departure he committed the castle with the adjacent sheriffdoms to the keeping of proper functionaries, by whom it appears to have been kept till 1312-15, when it was taken by assault, under the able conduct of Randolph, the nephew of Robert Bruce. In 1322, Edward II. advanced to Edinburgh, but being obliged to retire, from want of provisions, his soldiers plundered the Abbey of Holyrood. Four years later, this religious house was the seat of the fourteenth parliament of Bruce, and in 1327-8, a still more important parliamentary assemblage took

place at Edinburgh, wherein the representatives of the boroughs were first admitted among the estates, and the treaty of Northampton, by which Edward III. acknowledged the independence of Scotland, was confirmed. Robert I., in the last year of his reign, granted a charter to the people of Edinburgh, which recognised their ancient privileges, and added new.

The next event connected with the place occurred during the brief usurpation of Edward Baliol in 1333-4, when that vassal-king held a parliament in the Chapel of the Abbey of Holyrood, in which it was unanimously agreed to surrender the independence of the crown, and to grant Edward a large share of the south part of Scotland. Accordingly, the town, castle, and county of Edinburgh, with the constabularies of Haddington and Linlithgow, were rendered up. Proceeding in pursuit of other objects, Edward III. left Edinburgh in an unguarded condition, in which state it was approached by the Count Guy of Namur and a body of troops in the English service, when, as noticed in the description of the shire, he suffered a severe defeat upon the *Borough Moor*, and was chased through the streets with great slaughter.

In the autumn of 1335, Edward III. spent much of his time in Edinburgh, and repaired the defences of the castle, which had been razed by Bruce. In 1337, Edinburgh Castle, still in the custody of the English, was besieged by Sir Andrew Moray, the guardian of Scotland, on his return from wasting Cumberland, but without success, and it was only through an ingenious stratagem, executed by Sir William Douglas, the Black Knight of Liddisdale, in 1341, that the fortress was secured by the Scottish patriots. On this occasion, a shipmaster, with a party of his sailors, arrived at the gates of the castle from Leith, carrying barrels of wine and hampers of provisions, which he pretended it was his desire to sell to the English governor and his garrison. But getting an entrance, under this pretext, they raised the war-shout of Douglas, and the Knight of Liddisdale rushed in with his soldiers and secured the castle.

In the course of the disturbed reign of David II., Edinburgh, or the Abbey of Holyrood, was the frequent place of parliamentary meetings, at which discussions took place of a very momentous nature. The town was also a frequent place of mintage, and, at this era, it al-

ready stood at the head of all the burghs in Scotland. In the reign of Robert II., about half a century later, the Castle of Edinburgh continued to be a royal residence, and the town received the reinforcement of French knights who came to assist in the warlike expeditions of the king. The Church of St. Giles, (the first time it comes into notice in history,) was selected, at this period, as a place for deliberating on a predatory warfare on the borders.

It was at this epoch, 1384, that Edinburgh was visited by Froissart, who, with more courtesy than truth, called the town the Paris of Scotland, though it was in such a miserable condition, that out of four thousand houses, of which it consisted, none were found worthy of lodging the French knights, while Froissart, it appeared, lived in the Castle of Dalkeith. The war of aggression carried on by Robert produced the just retaliation of Richard II., who, in 1385, with a numerous force, laid waste the country, and burnt the town, with St. Giles's Church, and many other sacred buildings. Such calamities induced the eldest son of the king, who was constituted governor of the kingdom, and soon assumed the sovereignty, under the title of Robert III., to allow the building of houses within the walls of the castle, the only strength which had escaped the storm. Before the close of the reign of Robert III., he made various grants out of the revenues of Edinburgh, which may be supposed to evince the prosperity of the town, however mean it continued in appearance. The repeated aggressions of the Scots, after a peace of twelve years, again brought a hostile English force before Edinburgh, under Henry IV., who unsuccessfully assaulted the castle, and luckily raised the siege without injuring the town. Meantime, throughout the reigns of Robert II. and III., the town continued a place of mintage, as is certified by the different coins now extant, which exhibit on the obverse side, the invariable legend, "Villa de Edinburgh," *villa* implying that it was not a fortified town. Under the regencies of Albany and his son Murdoch, Edinburgh partook of the common miseries of the country; yet, in 1423, when a ransom was proposed to be paid for the release of James I. from his captivity in England, Edinburgh was able to give its bond for 50,000 merks of English money. James, on his return, frequently honoured Edinburgh with his residence, and it

will be remembered that in 1429, it was before the high altar of the Chapel of Holyrood that he and his court received the abject submission of Alexander, the Lord of the Isles. The place of residence of the king was, in all probability, the lodgings of the monks of this religious house, as it was in this place that the queen was delivered of the young prince, afterwards James II. A great part of the money of James II. was also coined in Edinburgh.

From the era of the murder of James I. at Perth, in 1436-7, may be dated the origin of Edinburgh as a capital. Neither Perth, nor Scone, Stirling nor Dunfermline, being able to offer security to royalty against the designs of the nobility, Edinburgh and its castle were thence selected as the only places of safety for the royal household and functionaries of government. The infant sovereign was crowned in the chapel of Holyrood, in which sat the first parliament of his reign. In 1440, William, sixth Earl of Douglas, with his brother and an attendant, having been invited to dine in the castle, underwent a mock trial, at which the king presided; and, being condemned to death, "they were all beheaded," according to Godscroft, "in the back court of the castle, that lieth to the west." This historian of the Douglasses has transmitted a popular malediction, which was long applied in reference to that terrible scene:

Edinburgh castle, toune and toure,  
 God grant ye sinke for sinne;  
 And that even for the black dinour,  
 Earl Douglas gat therein!

For several years after this event, Edinburgh, its castle, and neighbourhood were the objects of contest and spoliation by the opposing factions of Crichton, the chancellor, and the king. In 1445, the castle was delivered up to the royal power by Crichton, after a deliberate siege. In the midst of these troubles, Edinburgh became more and more the object of attachment to James II., who gave it a great variety of grants, as to the holding of fairs and markets, the levying of customs, and rights to property. Besides these immunities James II. conferred on Edinburgh the pre-eminent privilege "to fosse, bulwark, wall, toure, turre, and uther wais to strengthen the burgh, in what manner of wise or degre that beis maste spedefule to the provost and community of Edinburgh," who lived at the time in "dreed of the Evil and Skaith of our Enemies of England." The grant for thus walling the



city for the first time, was dated at Stirling, 1450, and shortly after another ordinance was issued giving the magistrates the authority of assessing the inhabitants for the support of such a serviceable undertaking. The wall, so raised, encompassed the town on all sides but the north, where it was little required by the steepness of the banks, the height of the houses, and the North Loch, which lay in the bottom of the vale, and was hemmed in at the east end, to give it the character of an extensive wet ditch. The wall on the south side of the town hemmed in the grounds at the back of the High or Market Street, and crossed the town at the line which divides it from the Canongate.

In the month of June, 1449, there was witnessed a royal pageant in Edinburgh of a novel nature. Mary of Gueldres, whom James II. had married by his proxies at Brussels, landed at Leith on the 1st of April, and attended by her escort, proceeded on horseback behind the Count de Vere, to her appointed lodging in the convent of the Grey Friars, and in the course of the following week her espousals and coronation were celebrated in the abbey of Holyrood with uncommon splendour. Eleven years afterwards the munificent prince who had been so kind a patron of Edinburgh, was brought to it a lifeless corpse from Roxburgh, and was interred in the same chapel which had been the scene of his coronation; his heroic widow survived only three years, and was buried in the Trinity College Church, which she had founded. Throughout the turbulent and inefficient reign of James III. Edinburgh was the seat of the court and regular parliament. In 1461, the town was visited by Henry VI., his son, queen, and nobles, after the defeat of his party at Towton, and being hospitably entertained, he granted liberty to the citizens to trade to every part of his kingdom, on paying the same duties as the people of London; but this unhappy prince not being restored to the throne, his grant was of no ultimate benefit. In July, 1469, Edinburgh was again the scene of the introduction of a foreign queen, in the person of Margaret of Denmark, who had been selected as a wife to James III. and like her predecessor, according to Wyntoun, was "maryit in Holyrood-house in gret dignitie."

James III. gave additional immunities to the citizens of Edinburgh, but the most remarka-

ble of his grants was one settling the site of the markets in and about the town, which, as illustrating the state of domestic traffic here about the middle of the fifteenth century, we take the liberty of quoting: It is dated *October, 1477*. "It is by our special charge, statute and ordained by the provost, bailies, and council of our burgh of Edinburgh, for the honour, profit, and honesty of our said burgh, and plenishing of void places within the same, that the markets to be holden in time coming in the same, upon the market-days, fair-days, and other days needful, shall be holden and set on this wise, as after follows. That is to say, in the first place, the market of hay, straw, grass, and horse-meat to be used and holden in the Cowgait, from Forester's Wynd down to Peblis' Wynd; also the fish market from the Frere Wynd to the Netherbow, on both sides of our common street; also, the saltmarket to be holden in Neddreis Wynd; also, the crames of chapmen to be set from the Belhouse down to the Trone, on the north side of our North Street; also, the hatmakers and skinners foremost there on the opposite side of the same; also, the wood and timber market, from Dalrimpill Yard to the Gray-frers, and westwart; also, the shoe makers or eordiners, from Forceter's Wynd-end, westwart to Dalrimpill West Yard Dike; also, the red barkit leather with them; also, the nolt-market of earcases and mutton, about the Trone, and so down through to the Frere Wynd; also, all patrieks, pluvars, capons, conyngs, ehickens, and all other wild fowls tane to be used and sold about the market cross, and in no other place; also, all quick beasts, kye, and oxen, not to be brought into the town, but under the wall, far west at our stable; also, the meal market of all grain and eorn, from the Tolbooth up to Liberton's Wynd; also, from thence upward to the Treves, the market of all cotton cloth, white, gray, and all other cloth which is within six quarters; and all lining cloth to be sold there, and in no other place; also, all butter, cheese, wool, and sie like goods that should be weighed, to be used at the Overbow, and a Trone set there, and not to be opened while the hour of nine forenoon; also, all Trone work belonging to cutlers, smethys, lorymars, lockmakers, and all sie workmen, to be and beneath the Netherbow, before and about Saint Mary's Wynd; also, all old graith and gear to be used and sold on the Friday market, before the Gray-frers,

like as is used in other countries. The whilk statutes and ordinance and settling of markets as is above written, for the causes foresaid, we ratify and approve by our Letters," &c. This document is now exceedingly curious, inasmuch, as it not only shows us that all goods were sold in the open market at the time it was drawn up, but points out the precise spots on the High Street, Grassmarket, and Cowgate, where the particular markets were held, which, as may hereafter be noticed, are in some instances the same as in the present day, after the lapse of three hundred and sixty years.

Towards the end of the reign of James III., his brother, the Duke of Albany, conspired to supplant him on the throne, and being imprisoned in the castle, escaped to France, from whence he proceeded to London, and intrigued with Edward IV. to seize the sovereignty of Scotland, and hold it from the King of England, on the same infamous terms as those upon which John Baliol was content to hold it from Edward I. Edward IV. on some pretences regarding the fulfilling of treaties, dispatched an army into Scotland, under the Duke of Gloucester (afterwards Richard III.) who, along with Albany, wasted the Merse and Lothian, and threatened Edinburgh with destruction. On the entreaty of Albany, the town was, however, spared, and the intruders were content with receiving such presents as the merchants were able to offer them. On the 1st of April, the English Garter King-at-Arms, ascended the platform of the Cross, and summoned the King of Scotland to perform all that he had engaged to Edward, and to pardon Albany. In the meanwhile, James was with his forces at Lauder, but his favourites being put to death, and his army dispersed, he was carried to the capital, where, after pardoning Albany, he had to pacify Gloucester by the cession of the ancient town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, which was thus finally lost to Scotland. To do away with all cause for further molestation on the part of Edward, the citizens of Edinburgh agreed to pay the English sovereign certain sums which he had advanced in pursuance of a contract for the marriage of his daughter to James' son. This very strange, and, to us, somewhat mysterious occurrence in history, redounded greatly to the honour of the town of Edinburgh, which received additional privileges for its extreme loyalty. James constituted the provost here-

ditary sheriff within the town; and gave the corporation the fines and escheats arising from the office. He empowered the magistrates to make laws for the better government of the people within their jurisdiction. He exempted them from the payment of certain duties; and empowered them to exact customs on some merchandizes, which might be imported at Leith. Moreover, as a perpetual remembrancer, saith Maitland, of the loyalty and bravery of the Edinburghers, on the above occasion, the king granted them a banner, with power to display the same in defence of their king, their country, and their own rights. This flag, of which there have been many ridiculous legends propagated, as for instance, that it was once used in the crusades, and plauted by the Trades of Edinburgh on the walls of Jerusalem, is still in existence, and is esteemed a species of palladium of the city. It receives, from its colour, the name of the *Blue Blanket*, and remains in custody of the Convener of the Trades, at whose appearance therewith, it is reported by tradition, that not only the artificers of Edinburgh are to repair to it, but all the craftsmen within Scotland, and fight under the Convener of Edinburgh. On great public occasions, such as a temporary visit of a royal personage, this faded memorial of the devotion of the city to the house of Stewart, is brought forth by its complacent keepers to add dignity to the pageant, and astonish, by its ideal antiquity, the good folk of the town.

By its prompt performance of all its stipulations with England, during these terrible times, we are induced to consider Edinburgh as having been then a town of no small consideration. It was called by one writer *ditissimum oppidum*, and Maitland has given us a list of some of its revenues, which shows that the phrase was not inappropriate. It would be of no service to present a list of the number of merks received by the town from all its various sources of support, but some items, as pointing out certain valuable statistical facts, are worthy of notice. We reduce the sums into Sterling money: Eight shops under the northern side of the Old Tol-booth were annually let for six shillings and eightpence each; of five shops under the southern side of the same building, one was rented at eight shillings and fourpence, three at four shillings and twopence, and one at three shil-

lings and fourpence; several shops in the Luckenbooths were let at similar rents; and six shops, in the same place, belonging to skinners, were let at so low a sum as two shillings and sixpence each. The prices of bread and other articles of sustenance, were then equally low. When the loaf of thirteen ounces and three quarters in weight, was sold for a penny, the people complained of dearth; and for sometime the wheat was sold in open market for something less than a shilling per boll. We find that the town-council of Edinburgh, at the same period, ordained the gallon of ale to be sold for a penny farthing, and the wages of a journeyman mason to be about the sum of ninepence a-week.

In 1497, a dangerous and loathsome foreign distemper, or, as it was then entitled, "a contagious siknes callit the Grandgore," having broken out in Edinburgh, the king, by a proclamation, ordered the magistracy to put out of the town all infected persons, who were "to compeir upoun the sandis of Leith, and thair they should fynd botis reddillie furneist with victuals, to have them to the Inch, and there to remaine quhill God provyde for their health." In this way the island of Inchkeith, in the Firth of Forth, was constituted a lazaret-house for the reception of the afflicted, who, it seems, were cured by being sent thither. About the same period a curious practice prevailed in Edinburgh, in consequence of the number of poor; it consisted in the wealthier order of citizens being obliged, under a penalty, to take their turns in parading the thoroughfares, in the character of mendicants, supplicating alms for those who were unable to do so themselves. The town must assuredly have been then suffering considerably from the number of paupers, as a coordinate measure with the above was the seizure of the revenues of the hospital of St. Mary for their relief.

James III., in his latter years, made Edinburgh castle the depository of his treasure, valuable effects, and ordnance. The latter, we are told, consisted of two great *curtaldis*, which had been sent from France, ten falcons, thirty iron cast guns, and sixteen carts for powder, and stone bullets. In 1488, on his murder near Stirling, the whole fell into the power of his rebellious subjects. In the same year, the first parliament of James IV. was held in the city, and for some time the

castle, city, and shire, were under the domination of Patrick, Earl of Bothwell. As James grew up in years, Edinburgh became a busy scene of magnificent entertainments, in which he greatly delighted. He frequently proclaimed tournaments to be held at Edinburgh, to which were invited the knights of every country: "The fame whereof," saith Pitscottie, "caused many errant knights to come out of strange countries to Scotland, because they heard of the knightly games of the king, his noblemen, and gentlemen." We are enabled to state that the places on which these chivalric tournaments were usually held were either the low ground south of the castle, or in the equally low ground at the north base of the Calton Hill, now covered by some iron and brass manufactories; such localities being chosen on account of the accommodation afforded to spectators by the adjacent rising grounds. In 1503, on the marriage of James to "Lady Margaret," the eldest daughter of Henry VII., Edinburgh was the scene of a gorgeous royal pageant, formed by the king, his court, and the queen elect, on their entrance into the city. The English princess and her retinue arrived by way of Dalkeith, at which she had spent some joyous days, before entering the town, and when at last she reached the capital no expense or extravagance was spared to render her welcome complete. She was removed from her "richly enorned litere," and placed on horseback behind the king, and thus, attended by a vast concourse of persons well mounted, the cavalcade proceeded through the town, which was hung in many places with tapestry, with "the houses and wyndowes full of lordes, ladyes, gentylewomen, and gentylemen, and in the streyts war sae grett multitude of people without number that it was a fayre thing to se: The wiche people wa' verey glad of the comyng of the said quene. And in the churches of the sayd towne, bells rang for myrthe. Then the noble company passed out of the said towne to the churche of Holycrosse; out of which cam the archbishop of Saunt Andrew, brother to the king, his crosse borne before hym, accompanied with many bishops and abbots in their pontificals. And in the enteryng of the churche the kynge and queene light down, and after led her to the grett auter, wher was a place ordained for them to kneel upon two cushyons of cloth of gold: But," continues Young, the quaint



historian of the ceremonial, an English herald, who had accompanied the princess out of her own country, "the kyng wolde never kneel doun first, but both togeder. After all reverances doon at the church, the kyng transported himself to the pallais, through the clostre, holdyng allwayes the queene by the body, and hys hed bare, tyll he brought her within her chamber." This notice of a "pallais" adjoining the abbey of Holyrood, is the earliest which occurs of there being such an edifice, and leaves us to suppose that the cloisters and lodgings of the canons, from their proximity to Edinburgh, and internal convenience, had in the course of years become the regular residence of the royal family, when at the capital, and not compelled to seek refuge within the barriers of the castle. The erection of a building intended specially as a royal palace at Holyrood, did not take place till the succeeding reign; but for many years before, we find the title of palace by no means uncommon, as applied to the royal residence on this spot. In 1508, the king empowered the town to let the grounds of the Borough-moor, and their marsh denominated the common myre. The citizens were no sooner in possession of this grant, than they set about clearing the grounds, by cutting the trees with which it had continued covered. It seems so much wood was cut down, that purchasers could not be found for it, till the magistrates enacted that whosoever should purchase as much as was sufficient to make a new front to his house, might extend the same seven feet further into the street. In consequence of this unlucky edict, Edinburgh was in a short time filled with houses of wood instead of stone, and the principal street was reduced fourteen feet in breadth. The year 1513 was the epoch of a great and dreadful plague in Edinburgh, and also of the great national calamity of the defeat at Flodden, by which, it might be said, the very flower of the nation was "wede away."

James IV. had been joined in his ill-starred adventure by the magistrats and many of the burghesses of Edinburgh, almost all of whom perished in battle. The pro-magistracy left to govern the town, learnt what had taken place next day, and apprehending an immediate invasion on the part of the English, took the most vigorous measures for the defence of the city. They instantly ordered all men capable of bearing arms to be ready to defend the walls,

and to prevent tumult, discharged all women from crying or clamouring in the streets, on the pain of banishment. The privy council, for security, adjourned for some months to Stirling, where James V. was crowned. In the beginning of the year 1514, the corporation of the burgh ordained twenty-four men to be raised and maintained as a constant guard to the town, which was the origin of a small regular armed force, afterwards known as the City Guard, which was only dissolved in 1817. Money was also raised to increase the extent of fortifications round the town, and at this period was erected a new wall, encompassing a part of the high grounds on the south, and protecting the suburbs and villas, which had gradually arisen in that quarter. Fully a half of the whole line of this wall is still standing. The plague continuing to rage with more or less virulence for several years after this, in spite of every attempt to extinguish it, the young king, to avoid contagion, was lodged at Dalkeith or Craigmillier.

During the protracted contests for power in the minority of James V., the Earl of Arran and Cardinal Beaton, displeased at the influence gained by the Earl of Angus, from his marriage with the queen dowager, assaulted him and his friends on the streets of Edinburgh, near the Netherbow port. On this occasion, upwards of two hundred and fifty men were slain, and the remainder of the Hamiltons, or Arran's party, were expelled by the Douglasses, or the faction of Angus. In popular history, this bloody conflict was called *cleanse the causeway*. Such occurrences were by no means rare in these distracted times, and we find that, in 1515, there were similar encounters on the street between the partizans of the Earls of Huntly and Murray, and the Lords Rothes and Lindsay. In 1524, the town was the scene of a dreadful disturbance of the same character. While the parliament was sitting, the Earl of Angus, with other chiefs, and four hundred followers, broke into Edinburgh, proclaimed themselves to be good subjects, and forcing their way into the council of state, required the queen, who was wife of Angus, to give up the guardianship of the infant king. Confusion immediately ensued, the castle opened its batteries on the city, and killed several innocent persons; the nobles called out a party of hackbutters in order to assault Angus, who then thought proper to re-

ture to Dalkeith. Throughout the minority of James, the capital was the constant scene of tumults equally bloody, chiefly in consequence of the turbulence of the house of Douglas. Nothing, perhaps, could better attest the dread of disquietude which prevailed about this time, than the circumstance that the privy council, the special councils of the king, and the parliament often met in the apartments of the tolbooth or common jail.

May, 1532, is the era of the greatest event, in the annals of the Scottish metropolis. After various establishments for the administration of right, had been essayed, the College of Justice was at this epoch instituted, and as this important corporation, which comprehended the whole body of functionaries connected with the supreme courts, made Edinburgh its place of settlement, the town was henceforth endowed still more with the character of a capital. The city now became a place of resort from all parts of the kingdom, and the magistrates for the first time had the High Street repaired and paved; lanterns were ordered to be hung out at night by the citizens; and other measures adopted to remove that reproach charged upon it by Dunbar, in his satire on Edinburgh, in these words:—

May nane pass through your principall gaittis,  
 For stink of haddockis, and of scattis.  
 For cryis of carlingis and debaittis,  
 For fensive flyttings of defame;  
 Think ye not schame?  
 Befoir strangeris of all estaittis.  
 That sic dishonour hurt your name.

The parliament even took a part in correcting the deformities and filthy condition of Edinburgh, and it appears that in 1540, the magistrates were ordered to pull down a row of offensive tenements on the west side of Leith Wynd, and, thereupon, to build a substantial wall from the Netherbow Port to the Trinity College Church. This wall remains still entire, or nearly so. In 1538, Edinburgh was the scene of rejoicings on the procession of James V. into the city, with his wife, Mary of Guise, who was welcomed with rich presents, great triumphs, and "farces and plays." In 1543, a civic war rose within the town. The magistrates having infringed the liberties of the craftsmen, who were indignant at having been excluded from the election of provost and bailies, the deacons drew their swords in the Council Chamber, and avowed their purpose of defending their liberties; but being

overpowered by an armed force, they submitted to be imprisoned, and the affair was afterwards compromised.

In May, 1544, occurred one of the severest calamities that ever befell Edinburgh. The Catholic regency of Arran and Beatoun, having resolved against allying their young queen (Mary) to the son of the heretic Henry VIII., that prince, under the pretence of broken treaties, sent a fleet and army to ravage Scotland, under the command of the Earl of Hertford, who, landing at Royston, immediately made himself master of Leith; after which he proceeded to set fire to Edinburgh in several places, burnt the Abbey and Palace of Holyrood, and made an attempt, but an unsuccessful one, upon the castle. After destroying the pier of Leith, and carrying off the ships, the English army set out on their return by land, leaving "neither pyle, village, town, nor house, in their way homewards unburnt." In 1548, Edinburgh was garrisoned by French troops, under D'Esse, who fortified Leith, and prevented the English from committing any further serious damage.

The disturbances consequent on the change of religious sentiment in Scotland, began to break out in Edinburgh, about the year 1556, at which time a concourse of people assembled to protect John Knox from the violence of the ecclesiastical judicatory. The year 1557 opened with the arrival of Harlaw and Willock, who preached in Edinburgh and Leith. In 1558, the reformers of Edinburgh and the Queen Regent came to open rupture. On the anniversary of St. Giles, the patron saint of the city, the clergy celebrated a procession in his honour, wherein his statue was carried through the streets with great pomp. The indignant populace dispersed the priests and monks, and tore the effigy of the saint in pieces. According to Maitland, the effigy so destroyed was not the real statue of St. Giles, which had somehow been stolen from its appropriate niche in the church, the night before: that now used was a small statue borrowed from the Gray Friars, which the people called in derision Young St. Giles. The army of the Lords of the Congregation shortly after approached from Perth, Stirling, and Linlithgow, where great havock had been committed, and though an attempt was made by the magistrates to avert the coming storm, the whole soon arrived in the city, where they already found the work of demolition or desecration of the reli-

gious houses done to their hand by the populace. It would appear that although these disturbances were carried to a very great height in Edinburgh, the mob, in general, rested contented with only destroying or carrying away the internal decorations or furniture of the religious structures, on which account there still survive two of the chief Gothic ecclesiastical fabrics, while the greater part of the convents and monasteries were turned into dwelling-houses, several of which are still extant. The Queen Regent, who, in the mean time, had retired to Dunbar for an asylum, now hastily returned with an effective force, assisted by French auxiliaries, and secured the town of Leith, then in a fortified condition. During the warlike manoeuvres which ensued, Edinburgh was the chief position of the reformers, as Leith was of the catholics, and the beautiful tract of ground lying between Leith and the eastern base of the Calton Hill became the scene of a variety of severe skirmishes, in which the irregular troops of the Lords of the Congregation were frequently worsted by the better organized foreign auxiliaries of the queen. By the assistance, however, of a protestant army from England, the reformers were finally able to reduce the Queen Regent, and expel her troops from the kingdom; after which there was no longer any obstacle to the triumph of popular sentiment. The first Assembly of the Reformed Kirk, now established, met at Edinburgh on the 15th of January, 1560.

A new object of excitement soon appeared in the person of Mary, Queen of Scots, who, on the 9th of August, 1561, arrived at Leith from France, to take possession of the throne of her fathers, and was received by her subjects with every demonstration of welcome and regard. On the 1st of September she made her entry into Edinburgh with great pomp, and nothing was neglected which could express the duty and affection of the citizens towards their new sovereign. On the Sunday after her arrival, however, a crowd of people assembled at the palace, and could hardly be restrained from interrupting the Roman Catholic service performed in her private chapel, and taking vengeance on the priest who officiated. Such conduct was followed up by intolerant proclamations, issued from the magistracy, and levelled at the religion of the queen, and in 1563, during the temporary absence of Mary, a multitude of persons broke into her chapel,

and in a riotous manner interrupted the service.

The marriage of the queen to Darnley gave a different current to affairs, as they related to the kingdom and the metropolis. Darnley was proclaimed king at the market-cross on the 28th of July, 1565, and next morning was married within the chapel of Holyroodhouse. On Saturday the 9th of March, next year, the murder of Rizzio took place; and on the 19th of June following the queen was delivered of a son, in whose person the crowns of the two kingdoms were destined to be united. On the 10th of February, 1567, Darnley having been lodged in a solitary house, in a place named the Kirk of Field, near the site of the present university, was blown up with gunpowder; and Bothwell, who was not without cause suspected of the murder, having divorced his wife, was married to the Scottish queen, in the palace of Holyroodhouse, on the 15th of May, 1567. From the 14th to the 19th of the previous April, the parliament sat at Edinburgh, and in this week was passed the first British act of toleration, upon the principles of indulgence of conscience, and regard to freedom. As Mary was the patroness of this famous act of the Estates, she, as well as her legislators, enjoys the honour arising from so meritorious a measure.

The infamous marriage of the queen and Bothwell led to fresh disturbances in Edinburgh; and on the 6th of June they fled from Holyrood to Borthwick castle, and from thence to Dunbar. Five days after, the associated insurgents, amounting to three thousand men, marched into the city, and took possession of the seat of government. On the 14th, the queen was brought from Carberryhill to Edinburgh, where she was deposited in the house of Sir Simon Preston, the provost (the site of which is now covered by the first building in the High Street, west of the Tron Church), amidst the most wanton popular insults. Next day she was carried a prisoner to Lochleven castle. A government was then formed in the name of James VI., the infant son of Mary, and on the 22d of August the Earl of Murray was proclaimed regent at the cross of Edinburgh. The assassination of the Regent on the 21st of January, 1569-70, at Linlithgow, threw Edinburgh into great confusion. The town was placed in a condition of defence, and the senators of the college of



justice threatened to leave a place so constantly engaged in civil discords.

In the year 1571, during the regency of the Earl of Lennox, Kirkcaldy of Grange, the provost of the town and governor of the castle, declared for the captive queen, whose party held a parliament in the Tolbooth, while another parliament under the king or regent's faction held its meeting in the Canongate. Kirkcaldy issued a proclamation declaring Lennox's authority to be unlawful and usurped, and commanding all who favoured his cause to leave the town within six hours, seized the arms belonging to the citizens, planted a battery on the steeple of St. Giles', repaired the walls, and fortifying the gates of the city, held out the metropolis against the regent. Huntly, Home, Herries, and other chiefs of the queen's faction, repaired to Edinburgh with their followers, and having received a small sum of money and ammunition from France, formed no contemptible array within the walls. On the other side, Morton fortified Leith, and the regent joined him with a considerable body of men. For nearly two years a kind of predatory war was carried on, with all the virulence which religious and political hatred could inspire, and Edinburgh was generally its centre. At last a treaty was concluded; but, Kirkcaldy and several others refusing to be comprehended in it, Morton, now regent, solicited the assistance of Elizabeth, who with alacrity sent a small army from Berwick to Edinburgh. The castle was then besieged in form, and after a desperate resistance, the garrison was forced to capitulate, on the 29th of May, 1573. Kirkcaldy and his brave associates surrendered on promises of good treatment; nevertheless the metropolis on the 3d of August following was stained with the execution of this brave soldier and his brother, both being hanged at the Cross upon a gallows, which, from different circumstances, we are induced to believe stood in constant preparation at this period, to destroy the numerous victims of civil discord.

At length the young king himself entered upon public life. Having summoned a parliament at Edinburgh, in October 1579, he resolved to remove thither from Stirling, and the citizens exerted themselves to offer him a splendid reception. On the 17th of October, James arrived in the metropolis, and passed to the palace of Holyrood, with a cavalcade of

two thousand horse, while the castle "shot vollies" as a salute, and the people uttered their usual noisy demonstrations of joy. On the twenty-third of the same month, the king held his first parliament in person, in the usual place of meeting in the Tolbooth. In December, 1580, the Earl of Morton, late regent, was accused of being accessory to the murder of Darnley, of which imputed crime he was afterwards convicted. This most flagitious noble was put to death at Edinburgh, by an instrument called the *Maiden*, similar in its construction to the modern French guillotine, and, as is pretty well attested, an invention introduced into the country by himself.\*

The erection of the university of Edinburgh about this period, under the patronage of James VI. assisted considerably in raising the character of the city. Ever since the destruction of the religious houses, the state of education in the metropolis had been in a ruinous condition, notwithstanding that what is called the High School had existed from an early period in this century. After the establishment of the Reformation, the citizens loudly complained of the increasing number of the poor, and the defective state of the schools, and other seminaries of learning. To enable the community to provide for their poor, Queen Mary bestowed upon them all the houses belonging to the religious foundations within the city, with the lands and revenues appertaining to them in any part of the kingdom. This grant was confirmed by James VI. who also bestowed upon them a privilege of erecting schools and colleges, for the propagation of science, and of applying the funds bestowed on them by his mother, Queen Mary, towards building houses for the accommodation of professors and students. He further gave full power to every one to give in mortmain, lands, or sums of money, towards the endowment of these schools and colleges, giving to the town-council liberty to elect, with advice of the ministers, professors in the different branches of science, "with power to place and remove them as they shall judge expedient; and to enjoin and forbid all other persons from teaching," &c. within the city unless admitted by the council.

\* This machine was generally used after this period in judicial executions, for crimes against the state, and for this purpose was removed from place to place over the country as exigency required. It now finds a place among the curiosities of the Antiquarian Museum in Edinburgh.

This grant and all the subsequent ones made by James VI. in favour of the university, were ratified by parliament; and all immunities and privileges bestowed upon it, that were enjoyed by any college in the kingdom. Notwithstanding these grants, the town-council did not find it convenient to establish a university till their funds for doing so were increased; which did not occur till 1581, when they got a legacy of 8000 merks from Robert Reid, Bishop of Orkney, for the purpose of founding a college. The college of Edinburgh was consequently commenced in 1581, in the buildings previously occupied by the collegiate church of St. Mary in the Fields, and in 1583, its first professor was appointed. James, like his immediate descendant Charles I., was a warm friend of learning, so far as university education was concerned, and took considerable pains to nourish this infant institution. He watched over it with a paternal care, endowed it with certain church lands and tithes, and finally, in 1617, when paying Scotland a visit as a British monarch, gave orders that it should be called KING JAMES' COLLEGE.

The attempts made by James on his accession to the nominal sovereignty, to procure a moderate share of power, so as to carry on the government of the country, met, as is well known, with the most violent opposition from the nobility, clergy, and other leading classes of the community, who, during the past age of anarchy, had become so headstrong as to be unable to submit to any thing like monarchical authority. On his being seized by the Ruthven conspirators, August, 1582, the pulpits resounded with applauses of the godly deed; an act of Assembly was afterwards passed, declaring the conspirators "to have done good and acceptable service to God, their sovereign, and the country;" and threatening with ecclesiastical censures those who, by word or deed, should oppose *the good cause*. When brought to Edinburgh, he was met by the ministers, who, with the licence then assumed by their profession, sung a psalm as they walked up the streets, expressive of the great deliverance they had lately obtained by the captivity and subjection of the king. A more amusing instance of the unrespective conduct of the preachers of Edinburgh occurred after James was liberated. Willing to show some attention to two French ambassadors, the king requested the magistrates to entertain them with

a banquet; but the ministers, conceiving it sinful for Protestants to dine with Catholics, not to speak of the impropriety of holding any intercourse with France whatsoever, resolved to prevent, or at least to damp the hilarity of the dinner party, and therefore ordered a *fast* to be kept on the day of the *feast*, when three of their number preached successively in St. Giles' church, so as to occupy the day with invectives against the magistrates and nobles, who, by the king's direction, attended the ambassadors: they afterwards were with difficulty prevented from proceeding the length of communicating the city rulers.

On the 13th of May, 1587, a very strange conceit was executed by James. With a view to reconcile the nobles, whom civil war had long divided against each other, he made a royal banquet in Holyroodhouse, from whence he caused his contentious guests to walk hand in hand to the Cross, where the whole were entertained by the magistrates with a collation of wines and sweetmeats, and drank to each other in token of reciprocal forgiveness and future friendship. It may here be noticed, that it was a favourite practice of James, arising from his penury, to direct the magistrates of Edinburgh to entertain his friends and ambassadors, and by this alone, independent of presents made to the king, the town funds suffered considerable injury. It is observable, from circumstantial evidence, that, partly through domestic broils, and partly owing to those severe exactions, the town was in a more ruinous and backward condition at the end of the sixteenth century than it had been in the time of James V. The town suffered severely from the plague in 1585-6, which added to its depression at this epoch.

When intelligence arrived, in August, 1588, that the Spanish Armada was approaching the shores of Scotland, preparations were made to receive it, and the magistrates of Edinburgh commanded the citizens to provide themselves with arms to prevent a descent, directing three hundred men at the same time to be raised for the town's defence. This danger passed away, but it was not alone upon occasions of national calamity that Edinburgh suffered. An occasion of national rejoicing was generally as bad. A treaty of marriage being concluded betwixt King James and Anne, princess of Denmark, the magistrates received a precept, commanding them to entertain the royal bride

and her retinue, from her arrival at Leith till the palace could be fitted up for her reception. The common council, to avoid this expensive affair, presented James with the sum of five thousand merks; and some time after, the citizens, in obedience to a second precept, sent a beautiful and commodious ship to Denmark, at the expense of five hundred pounds, Scottish money, per month, to bring home the king with his royal bride. At the arrival of the happy bride, the common council, accompanied by the principal citizens, richly appalled, joined the cavalcade which escorted her to her lodging, and afterwards to the palace; and at her marriage, which was solemnized in St. Giles' church, they presented her with a rich jewel, deposited with them by the king, as security for a considerable sum of money advanced to him, and took the royal promise for payment. "Yet," continues the historian of Edinburgh, "all the above acts of generosity, and many others, were not sufficient to secure the injured and oppressed citizens from intolerable impositions and grievous exactions; for now James compelled them to take of him the sum of forty thousand pounds, Scottish money, (part of his wife's portion,) and to pay ten per cent. interest for the same; whereas they were then in such good credit, that some time before they borrowed money at five per cent. interest." Besides this draining of the financial resources of the town, James was exceedingly arbitrary in making alterations in the mode of choosing the magistrates of the burgh, and to his interference at this epoch may be referred many of those evils which have resulted from the government of the city by self-elected functionaries.

In 1591, the citizens of Edinburgh had the merit of defeating an attempt of the Earl of Bothwell to seize the person of the king. That nobleman having been admitted at night into the court of the palace, advanced directly to the royal apartment; but happily, before he entered, the alarm was taken, and the doors shut. While he attempted to force open some of them, and to set fire to others, the citizens had time to run to arms, and he escaped with the utmost difficulty. Bothwell retired to the north, but eight of his followers were executed on the morrow. The assassination of the young Earl of Murray, the heir of the regent, by the Earl of Huntly at Dunnibrastle, which, by the citizens, was referred to the will of the

king, excited universal indignation in Edinburgh. The inhabitants rose in a tumultuous manner, and though they were restrained by the magistrates from any act of violence, they threw aside all respect for the king and his ministers, and openly insulted and threatened both. James, thinking it prudent to withdraw from such a storm, fixed his residence for some time at Glasgow. Other feelings afterwards arose, and the citizens testified their respect for their sovereign by sending ten tuns of wine, and a hundred citizens to attend the baptism of Prince Henry at Stirling, and afterwards by appointing him a guard of fifty citizens, to protect his person from the attempts of Bothwell.

In 1598, the boys of the High School, catching the contagion of the period, arose in rebellion against book and ferule, and transacted a scene somewhat similar to a modern English *barring-out*, but only a good deal more violent and fatal. On the magistrates attempting to reduce them to order, a boy fired a pistol through the door, and killed one of the bailies.

The most remarkable circumstance connected with the intercourse which obtained betwixt James and the town of Edinburgh, during the distractions of the times, was the alternate abuse and adulation the inhabitants heaped upon him. One day he fled for his life before their excited rage, and soon after a deputation would wait upon him to appease his wrath and purchase his return to good humour, which he was never long in conceding. More than this, the king was himself sometimes the first to hold out terms for their return to favour. On the 19th of August, 1596, the queen was delivered of the princess Elizabeth, and the magistrates being invited on the 1st of December to attend the christening within Holyroodhouse, they promised to give this welcome princess a dowry of 10,000 merks on her nuptial day, which engagement they had actually the honour to fulfil, with an additional gift of other 5000 merks.

In December, 1596, the clergy and citizens of Edinburgh, being wrought up to a state of extreme excitement, by an attempt on the part of King James to assert his control over the language of the pulpit, the furor broke out into a serious tumult, in the course of which the person of the king was not only insulted, but seriously threatened, though the whole affair afterwards ended without any violence. James,



seeing that this gave him an advantage in the eyes of sober people, withdrew from the town, ordered all public courts to be removed from it, and seemed to have resolved upon procuring its complete destruction. But he was afterwards softened by the tears and cash of the magistrates, and induced to restore the city to his favour. In 1599, James had another dispute with the city clergy, on account of a band of English players which he introduced at Edinburgh, and which is supposed, not without good reason, to have included the illustrious Shakespeare. The presbytery of Edinburgh having passed a decree against them, was summoned before the privy council, and obliged to recant. This visit from the children of Thespis is a remarkable incident in the history of the city and country, for they were the first dramatists who had ventured to appear on a Scottish stage since the more quaint mimeries in vogue before the Reformation; and in their kindly reception by the people we are to trace the first signal of a return to the ordinary mirthful amusements of enlightened society.

The king did all in his power to dispel the gloom which had so long spread its blighting influence over the country, and we learn that at a convention held at Edinburgh on the 24th of June 1598, it was ordained that Monday in every week should be a *play-day*. The next year is remarkable in history for the change which was made in the manner of computing time. Hitherto the year was calculated as beginning on the the 25th day of March, agreeably to a very old usage, and hence the confusion which frequently occurs in speaking of transactions in Scottish history which occurred in the months of January, February, and March till the 25th day, which period of time has always to be referred to, as belonging to two years at once (as 1597-8). The Convention of Estates which met at Edinburgh on the 10th of December, 1599, remedied this evil, and ordaining that new-year's-day should in future be the 1st of January, the year 1600 was opened in pursuance of such an arrangement.

In the Gowry treason, which was developed in the month of August this year, Edinburgh had no share, except that its favourite clergyman, Mr. Robert Bruce, and several others, were brought to considerable trouble, on account of their scepticism as to the reality of the conspiracy. The bodies of the Earl

of Gowry and his brother were beheaded and dismembered, on the High Street of Edinburgh, on the very same day when the ill-starred Charles I. was born to King James at Dunfermline. When, called by the death of Elizabeth (March 24, 1603), to the throne of England, James took a formal farewell of the citizens of Edinburgh, who, through good report and bad report, had now been attached to his fortunes for twenty-four years. He addressed them in St. Giles' Church, after sermon, and it is said that when he concluded his speech, in which they seemed to hear native royalty speaking to them for the last time, they could not help melting into tears. Two days after, the king set out for England, the castle firing a volley at his departure.

At this period the city continued subject to the dreadful malady of the plague, which seems to have been long an occasional scourge of the inhabitants of this as well as other populous Scottish towns.

James was not forgetful of Edinburgh. In 1609 he empowered the magistrates to have a sword of state carried before them and to wear gowns; and, with his usual attention to trifles, he sent them patterns of those garments. There is reason to believe that these were the earliest magisterial robes which came into use in Scotland, as it is a certain fact that it was not till 1606 that the peers were required to appear in parliament in robes, which were of red cloth lined with white, "the like of which," says Birrel, "was never seen in this country before." We may, therefore, accept of these as among the first appearances of English state costumes in Scotland. It is probable that James sent offerings of this kind to Edinburgh, as much for the purpose of purchasing the good will of the town as for adding dignity to the functions of the magistrates. It appears that he was generally in debt to the city, and we find that in 1616, he committed a decided act of bankruptcy, by obliging the corporation to accept of twenty thousand, instead of fifty-nine thousand merks, which was the amount of his debt at that time. Such a circumstance, however, did not break up the friendship which had so long subsisted between the parties.

In the year immediately succeeding, the king paid his long promised visit to his native country, on which occasion he was received at the West Port, and conducted through the city with great pomp and demonstration of re-

joining, as well as by a speech of the most fulsome adulation, wherein, upon the "veric knees of their harts," he was described as "the perfection of eloquence," and "the quintessence of rulers." The citizens afterwards entertained the king with a sumptuous banquet, and presented him with ten thousand merks of double golden angels, in a silver basin. On the 28th of June 1617, James convened his twenty-second parliament at Edinburgh, by which some very remarkable acts were passed, and, among the rest, that for the restitution of archbishops, bishops, and chapters. The king presided at a scholastic disputation of the professors of Edinburgh University, at Stirling, and shortly afterwards returned to London. During the succeeding few years the Estates and town-council passed different acts for the improvement of the city, especially one in 1621, for the coping of houses with lead, slates, or tiles, instead of thatch, which, curious as the fact may now seem, had hitherto been the common covering of the lofty tenements of Edinburgh. Water was introduced by pipes the same year; and three new bells, two of which were for St. Giles' Church, and the third for the Netherbow Port, were imported from Campvere, in Holland.

James VI. died at London, on the 27th of March 1625, without having again visited his Scottish dominions, and, on the subsequent Sunday, the ministers of Edinburgh preached his funeral sermon, in which they praised him as the most religious and peaceable prince that this unworthy world had ever possessed. Charles I. was proclaimed at the Cross, on the 31st of March 1625, at which time, the town-council agreed to advance to the new king the assessment of the city, and to contribute to the maintenance of ten thousand men, at the same time providing for the city guard, and for the discipline of the whole citizens.

As early as 1628, Charles agreed to visit the ancient city of Edinburgh, for the purpose of being crowned king of Scots, but it was not till some years later that he was able to proceed thither. On the twelfth of June 1633, he entered the town by the West Port, where he was received with the same pomp, and the same extravagantly flattering oratory, which had been exhibited at the reception of his royal father. On the eighteenth, Charles was crowned in the abbey church of Holyrood, with unwonted splendour, and two days after, he as-

sembled his first parliament of Scotland in the tolbooth, in which the acts concerning religion were confirmed, and the authority of the college of justice, the privileges of the royal burghs, and the rights of the whole people ratified. While Charles remained in Edinburgh, the nation exhibited a universal joy, but he had hardly returned to London, when numerous discontents arose. One of the most important acts of Charles during his residence, was the erection of the bishopric of Edinburgh, a measure, which, in 1637, was followed up by orders to use a liturgy in the already constituted Episcopal church. The tumults which ensued in Edinburgh, on the attempt being made to introduce the service-book in the church of St. Giles, are so much connected with general history that they need not be here particularized. The ill-advised measures of Charles produced a General Assembly, which sat at Glasgow in 1638, and at once restored Presbyterianism in all its forms of worship and church government. A pacification having taken place at Berwick betwixt the king and his Scottish subjects, the castle of Edinburgh was delivered to the Marquis of Hamilton for the king's interest, and strengthened, in case of future disturbances, by the arms and ammunition from the fortifications of Leith, which for this purpose were demolished.

In 1640, a fresh war broke out between the king and his Scottish subjects, the latter being now considerably emboldened by assurances of countenance and support from the English malcontents. The magistrates of Edinburgh, on this occasion, caused the town to be fortified against the castle, and exercised the citizens in arms. Such demonstrations of a warlike nature caused the governor to fire upon the city, but the fort being invested by Lesly, its inmates were finally obliged, for want of provisions, to make an honourable surrender. The treaty of Rippon put a stop to further mischief at this time, and in 1641, the unhappy Charles, to quiet the discontents of his northern subjects, again visited the ancient metropolis of Scotland. The measures he adopted, while in the city, were singularly improper. Like many sovereigns in difficulties, he tried to purchase security by rewarding his enemies and leaving his friends to be prosecuted, or in a state of neglect, a procedure which was attended with the worst effects. Charles was, however, graciously received by the magistrates

and was sumptuously entertained at an expense of L.12,000 Scots. In the contentions of the few following years, during which the Scottish and English people united in a war against the king, Edinburgh was the scene of the chief political and diplomatic transactions of the nation, particularly the construction of the Solemn League and Covenant between the two nations, for the extirpation of prelacy and other unpopular objects, which was signed in the High Church, July 1643. In the army which Scotland sent, in consequence of this treaty, to assist the English parliamentary forces against Charles, one regiment of twelve hundred men was raised and supported by Edinburgh, at a cost of L.60,000 Scottish money. In 1645, the Marquis of Montrose, in the course of his campaign in favour of the king, threatened Edinburgh with his desolating army, but was prevented from entering it by a common enemy having previously taken possession—namely, the plague—which now, for the last time, had visited the city. “For aught I can learn,” says Maitland, “Edinburgh never was in a more miserable and melancholy situation than at present; for by the unparalleled ravages committed by the plague, it was spoiled of its inhabitants to such a degree, that there were scarce sixty men left, capable of assisting in defence of the town in case of an attack; which the citizens had never more occasion to fear than at this time, for the army of the Covenanters being routed at Kilsyth by the Marquis of Montrose, that intrepid royalist sent a letter to the magistrates, demanding the instant freedom of all prisoners belonging to the king’s party within the town, under penalty of the city being visited by fire and sword, which peremptory order occasioning great confusion in Edinburgh, the common council assembled in order to deliberate thereon. And having considered the dismal situation of their affairs, by the defeat of their army at Kilsyth, the miserable and fenceless state to which their city and castle were reduced by pestilence and famine, the inability of their friends to assist them, the great riches in the town of Edinburgh, which could not be removed because of the plague, the national magazine of military stores, and the records of the kingdom, together with the great number of state and other prisoners in the town’s prison, who, becoming desperate for want of money and provisions (little or none of the last being

brought to the city by reason of the pestilence,) threatened to kill their keepers, to favour their escape, and prevent their being starved. These things being duly considered, the citizens thought fit to comply with Montrose’s demands.” The sufferings of Edinburgh at this period of its history would seem to have had the effect of banishing even moral principles from the minds of the citizens. Having borrowed L.40,000 Scots, in order to raise some troops they had promised to furnish in the national Engagement in favour of Charles, they afterwards endeavoured to avoid this debt, under the pretence that it was contracted in an *unlawful* cause. They consulted the Assembly of Divines, who supported their scruples, on the pretext that the money had been borrowed for an uncovenanted purpose! Being thus backed, they refused to pay their creditors, till Cromwell’s authoritative tribunals, in 1652, obliged the magistrates to make an immediate settlement. Every historian of Edinburgh speaks with indignation of the conduct of the magistrates and clergy in this transaction; though a philanthropic writer of the present time will only see in it the lamentable effect of extreme party spirit, whether in religion or politics, in sophisticating the moral principles.

The year 1650 was long remembered in Edinburgh for the events which occurred in it. On the 18th of May, the Marquis of Montrose was brought a prisoner into the city, by way of the Canongate, along which he was carried with an ignominious pomp significant of his fate. In three days after, he was brought before the parliament for trial, and being condemned to death, he suffered on the gallows at the Cross with that fortitude which had distinguished his character.

Being averse to submit to the republican government established in Britain, the Scots, without calculation, invited the exiled Charles II. to be their king, who, agreeing to their wishes, was proclaimed, at the Cross, on the 15th of July. To frustrate arrangements of this kind, Cromwell and his army crossed the Tweed on the 22d of the same month, and marching by Haddington, towards Edinburgh, encamped near Pentland hills, within a few miles of the city, while the Scots, under the command of Lesly, entrenched themselves in a fortified camp between Edinburgh and Leith, on the ground now occupied by the road



called Leith-Walk, which took its form from the entrenchments then cast up. Cromwell, finding his enterprise to be hopeless, returned first to Musselburgh, and afterwards to Dunbar. Here the Scottish forces were encountered and defeated by his army of saints, on the 3d of September: after which, again advancing westwards, he seized Leith, the city of Edinburgh, and the fortlets of Borthwick and Roslin. His troops also invested the castle of Edinburgh, which yielded by capitulation in the month of December. While the city was thrown into confusion by these calamities, it was deserted by the magistracy, who fled to the new head-quarters of the king and the forces at Stirling; and from the 2d of September, till the 5th of December 1651, the metropolis had no other civic rulers than a body of thirty respectable citizens chosen by the inhabitants to preserve the peace of the town.

Cromwell having afterwards gained entire possession of Scotland in consequence of his victory over its army at Worcester, a body of English commissioners was sent by him to rule the kingdom, who arrived at Dalkeith, in January 1652, and so humiliated the citizens that it was found necessary to ask their consent before proceeding to elect new magistrates. Under the government of Cromwell, the city of Edinburgh and the town of Leith enjoyed some rest after their disasters and exhausting wars. In Leith many English families were induced to settle under the protection of a strong garrison kept in the citadel of the port. It is mentioned as significant of the impoverished condition of Scotland at this period, that there was hardly a person or community capable of paying their debts. The city of Edinburgh owed nearly L. 550,000 Scots, which being unable to satisfy on demand, the magistrates had a charge of horning for the amount served against them, and it was with difficulty the burgh procured time to liquidate the debt. During the period of the Commonwealth, scarcely any appearance of a separate kingdom remained in Scotland, and in Edinburgh the English tribunals suspended the abominable routine of state functionaries which before and afterwards disgraced the country.

When intelligence was received of the restoration of Charles, in 1660, the town-council addressed a letter to the king, in which they declared their concurrence with those who had

“prudently laid themselves out” to settle the king upon the throne of his dominions. As a testimony of their loyalty they sent a present of L. 1000, and his Majesty, in return, gave the magistrates power to levy one-third of a penny on the pint of ale, and twopence on the pint of wine consumed in the city; for, in the words of Arnot, it has always been equally unfortunate for the inhabitants, whether the magistrates testified their loyalty or sedition; both being made pretexts for levying money from the inhabitants; the only difference lying in the name bestowed on the exaction, which, in one case, was called a *tax*, in the other a *fine*. So great was the joy, at Edinburgh, when the citizens heard of the king's arrival in England, that they caused a sumptuous banquet to be made at the Cross. Charles was much pleased with these attentions, and ratified some of their old privileges, and promised a confirmation of their several rights.

At this time the town-council granted liberty to a person called Adam Woodcock to establish a stage coach betwixt Edinburgh and Leith, the whole fare for which they ordained to be one shilling, or for a single individual, fourpence, Sterling. This is among the first notices we have of public coaches between the two towns, and the establishment of such a convenience marks the rising spirit of luxury and desire for comfort at the middle of the seventeenth century. An entry in the council-books about twelve months later gives us a notion of the wretched jurisprudence of the age: the record bears to be a grant to the baron bailie of Broughton, giving to him, by way of escheat, the goods and chattels of women condemned for witchcraft.

On the 22d of August 1660, the king abolished the English tribunals in Scotland, re-establishing the ancient forms of government; and the city once more rejoiced in the presence of the officers of state, the privy council, and the parliament. The first parliament assembled on the 1st of January 1661, under Lord Middleton, in which the public transactions, during the last twenty-three years, were reprobated as unwarrantable, and accordingly rescinded. As this new law abolished the settlement of presbytery in 1638, as illegal, the episcopal church of Charles I. was consequently restored, though on a modified footing, there being no attempt to re-introduce the liturgy, or other insignia of an episcopal communion, farther

than the institution of the authority of bishops. It was unfortunate for the interests of the episcopal church, that laws giving a full liberty to presbyterians were not simultaneously promulgated. The reverse of this was the case. The utmost severities were practised on those who absented themselves from the established churches, and by a course of tyrannous transactions, as infamous as they were ineffectual, the country, especially in the west, was precipitated into a state of insurrection which lasted for about twenty-seven years. Throughout this gloomy period of Scottish history, the city of Edinburgh was the scene of the trial, torture, and execution of innumerable victims of the privy council. Such sights, however, do not seem to have terrified the lower orders of the metropolis into patient submission. At the execution of one Mitchell, a person who attempted to assassinate the Archbishop of St. Andrews in the High Street, the scaffold was assailed by bands of women, who endeavoured to rescue him from the gripe of justice.

While the lower and the middling classes of Edinburgh beheld the proceedings of the privy council with contempt, and occasionally met them with resistance, the magistracy were the alternate dupes, boon companions, and instruments of oppression of the government functionaries. "To secure the good will of Lauderdale, the Scottish boroughs gave him a pension, of which, on one occasion, there were L.3400, Scots, of arrears; seeing the necessity of paying this sum, the council ordered money to be borrowed on the town's account to discharge it! Not long afterwards, the corporation entertained Middleton the Commissioner, in a very elegant and sumptuous manner, at the expense of L.8044, Scottish money." In these simple records, we see how the debt of the city of Edinburgh arose. There can be no doubt that these pensions and entertainments were given as bribes. Indeed, this is made quite obvious by an entry in the council register of March 14th—15th, 1671, which bears, that the council executed a bond for L.5000 to be given to the Duke of Lauderdale, to obtain from him a perpetual grant on the duties upon wine, spirits, and rum; till which time the said bond was to remain in the hands of the town clerk. The grant being obtained under the great seal, the bond was accordingly given up to the duke. To such nefarious prac-

tices have the citizens of Edinburgh to trace most of those vexatious burdens, which till the present hour press upon their industry and means of support. There seems to have been no end to the exactions of Lauderdale, and his ingenuity appears to have been commensurate with his rapacity. Some time before the above event, he fell upon a strange mode of frightening the metropolis into payment of a handsome sum. He procured from Charles II. (1663) a grant endowing the Citadel of Leith, under the complimentary name of Charleston, with the privileges of a free burgh of barony and regality, the office of bailiary, a weekly market, and a yearly fair, and other immunities. As Edinburgh had ever held Leith in a species of subjection, and found it an excellent source of revenue, the erection of this free burgh, which lay on the north side of the mouth of the Leith water, gave it some cause of concern. It is now understood that the whole was a trick of the Duke, whose intentions were exposed by offering "this new vamped gift" to the magistrates and town-council. Finding themselves under a necessity to enter into terms regarding the purchase of this "toy," they were offered it at the exorbitant price of six thousand pounds, Sterling, and were actually compelled to comply with the demand. So frequent and severe were the exactions of Lauderdale, that it appears, by a computation, he received from the city funds, in nine years, no less a sum than eleven thousand pounds, Sterling, while other ministers, as well as favourites of the town council, in the same space of time, received from three to four thousand pounds of the same money. Maitland calculates, that up till the year 1680, the town-council of Edinburgh had expended no less than L.40,000 Sterling, merely in purchasing liberty to tax the town; "to which," says he, "if we add the money of late said to have been not so well applied as it ought, it will then be found to amount to about L.52,070, which is more than the town's debts are at present (1753); whereby there is, as it were, a perpetual debt entailed upon the city, which by good management, might either have been prevented, or long ere now paid off."

Agreeably to the desire of petty legislation in these times, the town-council of Edinburgh interfered to regulate the most paltry affairs of common life. At an early period of the seventeenth century, the magistrates had made laws

regulating the wearing of plaids by women, which having had little effect, in 1648, a new dictatorial mandate was issued, by which all women, of whatever condition, *presuming* to wear plaids about their heads, in the streets, churches, or market-places, should forfeit the said plaids, and to be otherwise punished at the discretion of the magistrates; also, enjoining the town-officers and guard to seize the plaids of all offenders to their own use; and if any officers could be convicted of negligence in this delicate duty, they were to be imprisoned and deprived of their offices.

A law less offensive, but equally absurd, was passed by the council in 1677, to modify the extravagant prices charged at *Penny Weddings*, which, in spite of the tumults in the country, were well attended. It was ordained that no person, on these occasions, presume to take more for a man's dinner than twenty-four shillings, and from women, eighteen shillings Scots—that is two shillings, and one shilling and sixpence Sterling. The price of a carcass of mutton about this time was one shilling and fourpence Sterling, and the daily wages of a mason were nearly the same. Although laws had long before been ordained prohibiting the use of thatch on houses in Edinburgh, by another enactment in 1677, imposing fines on persons allowing thatch to continue on their houses, in consequence of the number of fires which had broken out in the town, it is ascertained that at this time, the houses in the metropolis were in many cases built of wood and covered with straw. Sumptuary laws to restrain extravagance in cases of funerals were at this time also passed, to such an injurious height had this passion of the Scots arrived. But the most serviceable legislative measure of the period was the establishment of the royal College of Physicians. Before that, the city was overrun by quacks and mountebanks, of whose pretensions and the deplorable state of the science of medicine, there is a lively instance in the records of the privy council. One *James Michael Philo, physician*, sets forth that his majesty had allowed him to practise his profession in England, and for that purpose to *erect public stages*; and he intreats the same liberty in this kingdom. The council, accordingly, allow him to erect a stage in the city of Edinburgh; but they also appoint the petition to be intimated to, and answered by, the *Master of Revells*, against the next meeting of the

council; and, in the mean time, discharge *the physician to practise rope dancing*.

In the year 1679, the palace of Holyroodhouse, then just finished in its present form, was made the temporary abode of James, Duke of York, who came to Edinburgh, nominally as Commissioner to the Scottish parliament, but, in reality, with the purpose of awaiting at a distance the fate of the famous Exclusion Bill, which for some time threatened to prevent his succession. It was the policy of James to draw the leading men of the kingdom around him, and to attach them firmly to his person, so that, in the event of losing England, upon the death of his brother, he might at least secure Scotland to himself. He therefore put in practice all the usual arts of those who aim at popularity; studied the prejudices and desires of the people, showed a remarkable degree of tenderness and impartiality in the distribution of justice, and encouraged every proposal for the advancement of trade. His principal aim was to foster in the nation the remembrance of its ancient independence, by reviving in the capital the long-lost fashions of a court, a line of conduct well calculated to procure the affection and esteem of all Scotsmen at the period. The nobility, who had long been depressed under the administration of Lauderdale, experienced a very sensible change in the attention with which they were treated by his successor, and his conciliating behaviour on this occasion is supposed to have laid the foundation of that devotion to his family which promoted the expeditions of his two descendants in 1715 and 1745. His duchess, Mary d'Este of Modena, and his daughter the princess, afterwards Queen Anne, contributed their exertions in the cause. They made parties, balls, and masquerades at the palace, and in a species of dramatic entertainment which they got up, they condescended so far as to act particular characters, and direct the performance. A theatre was subsequently fitted up in the Tennis Court at the Watergate, where there were regular performers from London. They are also supposed to have achieved an infinite degree of favour by treating the ladies of fashion in Edinburgh with *tea*, at that time a rare and costly entertainment, known only to the highest English nobility, and calculated, no doubt, to strike the fashionable society of the Canon-gate with the utmost delight and admiration,



having never before been heard of in Scotland.

It may easily be imagined, that the result of all this would be highly favourable to Edinburgh. It is said, that old people, about the middle of the last century, used to talk with delight of the magnificence and brilliancy of the court which James assembled, and of the general tone of happiness and satisfaction which pervaded the town on the occasion. The prosperity of the city at this period is testified by numerous circumstances, among which may be specified the large presents which the magistrates at various times conferred upon their royal guest, amounting to no less a sum than eleven thousand pounds. We might also mention the exemplary pattern of loyalty and submission to the existing powers, which the citizens exhibited, at a time when the rest of Scotland resounded with remonstrances against tyranny and persecution. But the most unequivocal proof of their wealth and spirit, is found in a project formed at this time for extending the city over the fields to the north, and connecting them with the old town by means of a bridge; precisely the same notion, which, after being several times re-agitated, was finally carried into effect about eighty years later. James gave the citizens a grant in the following terms, for the encouragement of such an undertaking: "That when they should have occasion to enlarge their city, by purchasing ground without the town, or to build bridges or arches for accomplishing the same, not only are the proprietors of such lands obliged to part with the same on reasonable terms, but, when in possession thereof, they are to be erected into a regality in favour of the citizens," &c. Also "the power to oblige the proprietors of houses to lay before their respective tenements, large flat stones, for the conveniency of walking." We can here only remark, that the Duke of York seems to have seriously contemplated the good of the city, and that, had his family continued on the throne, it is more than probable the improvements of Edinburgh would have commenced eighty years earlier than they afterwards did, depressed as Scotland and the capital were, by the neglect of succeeding monarchs.

Unfortunately the advantages which Edinburgh possessed under this system of things, were destined to be of short duration. The royal guest departed, with all his family and retinue, in May 1682. In six years more, he

was lost both to Edinburgh and Britain; and "a stranger filled the Stuarts' throne," under whose dynasty Scotland pined long in undeserved reprobation.\* Nothing, perhaps, could so well present an idea of the love of show and luxury which was introduced by James into Edinburgh, than the circumstance of the magistrates having set up a regular state carriage in the year 1684. Finding, it seems, that the expense incurred by their frequent driving about, amounted to more than what would support a regular establishment of a coach and horses, they ordered two coaches from London for their especial use, with four horses. As, even in the present times, the lord provost and bailies of Edinburgh are not indulged with a special state carriage, we may understand the length to which the pageantries of the latter part of the seventeenth century were carried.

In January 1685, the town-council ordered an equestrian statue of Charles II. to be erected in the Parliament Close, notwithstanding the odium which was generally attached to the cabinet measures of that flagitious prince, and immediately afterwards, while the king was within a few days of his death, out of an excess of loyalty, they made an offer to supply him with the cess of seven months. On the demise of Charles, such marks of attention were not forgot by his successor, who returned an answer, thanking them for their hearty zeal in the cause of royalty, on the receipt of which, says Maitland, the magistrates were so transported with joy, that "they ordered an ornamented ebony box to be made, to preserve the document from decay."

Charles II. died on the 7th of February 1685, the news whereof reached Edinburgh on the 10th of the same month, and excited at once regret for the loss of so kind a master, and gladness for the accession of James, the declared friend of the town. A stage was erected at the Cross, on which the chancellor, treasurer, and the whole officers of state, with the nobility, and privy council, the Lords of Session, and the magistrates attended the Lyon King-at-arms, in his proclamation of James, and the whole of them swore fealty and allegiance to him as king. According to Fountainhall, the business was closed by a sermon from Mr. John Robert, who took occasion to

\* Traditions of Edinburgh, vol. i.

bid the audience dry up their tears, when they considered that they had got so brave and excellent a successor! As a tangible symptom of the sycophancy of the town-council to men in power, whosoever they were, we perceive that immediately after the proclamation, they presented Viscount Melfort, one of the principal secretaries of state, with a jewel of the value of L.500 Sterling, "as an evidence of their grateful acknowledgments for the many eminent services he had done the city;" and three days afterwards, for delivering the town's address to the king, they gave him the sum of L.300 Sterling.

The conduct of James for about seven months after his accession to the throne was not such as to give any uneasiness to the protestants of Scotland, and the system of prosecution for non-conformity had already been modified or stopped. The first public transaction which occurred in the metropolis worthy of notice, after the proclamation of the king, was the execution of the Earl of Argyle, for his concern in the insurrection of the Duke of Monmouth. He was brought into Edinburgh on the 20th of June, and underwent a parade through the streets to the castle, with his hands bound, his head bare, and with the hangman walking before him, in much the same ignominious manner as had been practised on the Marquis of Montrose. It throws additional light on the obscure story of Argyle's conduct, to state, that he was indebted to Heriot's Hospital L.58,403, 10s. Scots, which the corporation of Edinburgh was obliged to pay to that establishment.\*

The king's partiality to papists became apparent in the month of October, when he ordered the *test* to be dispensed with, although such relief could only be granted by parliament, and, in the opening of 1686, his measures became too flagrant to be longer passed over in silence. The privy council issued orders to every printer and bookseller in Edinburgh, forbidding the printing or selling of any books reflecting on the Romish faith. These respectable tradesmen were not all, however, willing

to comply with such arbitrary enactments, and an anecdote is told of the independence of spirit of James Glen, a bookseller in the city, on the occasion. When waited upon by the officer of the privy council, he informed him that he had *one book* in his shop which condemned popery very much, and yet he would sell it in spite of the mandate he had received. Being asked what book that was, he replied it was *the Bible*, which was the worst enemy that the church of Rome had ever seen. Glen deserves praise, both for his wit and his intrepidity, for he must certainly be called a brave man who could dare to joke with the privy council of that day, or any of its functionaries.

The public attendance upon mass, by the chief officers of state, about this time, excited a tumult in Edinburgh. A rabble of apprentices, and others, insulted the chancellor's lady, and other persons of distinction, when returning from the chapel, an affront which was resented with great severity. A journeyman baker being ordered by the privy council to be whipped through the Canongate for being concerned in the riot, the mob rose, rescued him from punishment, beat the executioner, and continued all night in an uproar. The king's foot-guards, and soldiers from the castle, were brought to assist the town-guard, in quelling this disturbance. They fired among the mob, and killed two men and a woman. Next day, several were scourged; but the privy council, for the first time, becoming afraid of popular violence, appointed a double file of musqueteers and pikemen, to prevent the sufferers from being rescued. A drummer was likewise condemned and shot, for having said he could find in his heart to run his sword through some papists, and, according to Arnot, from whom we quote, what was fully more abominable, a fencing master was hanged at the Cross for having simply drunken the toast of confusion to the papists, and approved of the late tumults.

While the inhabitants at large, and the country in general, were discontented with these measures, the magistracy of the city continued true to their interests, and assured the king of "their hearty devotion to his service, being ready, with their lives and fortunes, to stand by his sacred person, upon all occasions, and praying the continuance of his princely goodness and care towards this his city,"—adulation which was remunerated by the restora-

\* The body of Argyle, after sentence had been executed upon it, was deposited in the chapel of the Hammermen, near the head of the Cowgate, from which it was afterwards transported to the family burial-place, at Kilmun, Argyleshire.

tion of the impost on ale, which, although levied from the inhabitants, had been for some time seized by the treasury. Renewed restrictions were laid on the sale of books reflecting on popery, while those in its favour were published with impunity. Nay, so great was the partiality in behalf of this religion, that a landlady having distrained the printing materials of one Watson, a papist printer, for his rent, the articles were violently rescued from justice, and carried to the sanctuary of Holyroodhouse, where he was protected, and so far encouraged as to be made the king's printer, a situation which, it appears, descended to his son, James Watson, who flourished in Edinburgh in the reign of Anne.

We do not here require to enter minutely into the historical events of this unhappy period. Attachment to the government at length became narrowed within the circle of its own instruments, and the few who were inclined to surrender every right to escape from anarchy and confusion. To political causes of disgust at length were added religious; and men who might have seen one secular privilege taken away after another, without rebelling, became furious when they perceived an attempt to bring upon them the follies of the Catholic religion. By the simple records of Fountainhall, some minor particulars are learned, illustrative of the doings in the metropolis. On the 23d November 1686, says he, "the king's yacht arrived from London, at Leith, with the altar, vestments, images, priests, and their apartments, for the popish chapel in the abbey of Holyrood. On St. Andrew's day, the chapel was consecrated, by holy water, and a sermon by Wederington. On the 8th of February, 1688, Ogstoun, the bookseller, was threatened, for selling Archbishop Usher's sermons against the papists, and the History of the French Persecutions; and all the copies were taken from him; though popish books were printed and sold. On the 22d of March, the rules of the Popish college, in the Abbey of Holyrood, were published, inviting children to be educated *gratis*." The time at length arrived, when all this was to have an end. No sooner was it known that William, Prince of Orange, had landed, and that the regular troops were withdrawn to reinforce the English army, than the Presbyterians and other friends to the Revolution, flocked to Edinburgh, which, for some time, became a scene

of the wildest uproars. The Earl of Perth, chancellor, fled from the city, and the government fell entirely into the hands of the Revolutionists. A mob rose, drums were beat through the streets, the inhabitants assembled in great multitudes, and proceeded to demolish the Abbey of Holyroodhouse, but were opposed by a military party of about a hundred men, who adhered to the interests of James. "The mob pushing forward, were fired upon by this party; about a dozen were killed, and thrice as many wounded, upon which they fled for the present; but quickly returned with a warrant from some lords of the privy council, and headed by the magistrates, town-guard, trained-band, and heralds. Wallace, the captain of the besieged party, was now called on to surrender, and, on his refusal, another skirmish took place, in which his men were defeated, some being killed and the rest made prisoners. There was nothing to resist their fury. The abbey church, and private chapel were robbed and despoiled of their ornaments, the college of the Jesuits almost pulled down, and the houses of the Roman Catholics plundered. The Chancellor's cellars next became a notable prey to the mob; and wine, conspiring with zeal, inflamed their fury." Every thing popish in the town was demolished, with a fierceness of hatred much greater than what had been excited at the Reformation of 1560. The religious houses, situated in obscure wynds and closes, which had grown up in the seventeenth century by the countenance of a powerful minority of Roman Catholics, with the private dwellings of persons of that communion, were entered and sacked.

The most instructive particular in the history of these events was the baseness of the privy council and magistracy in suddenly veering to the opinions which, at the expense of their honour, were the most profitable. Notwithstanding the pitiful submission of the town-council to James, and their abject professions of attachment to his person, above noticed, they were the very first in "offering their services to the Prince of Orange; in complaining of the hellish attempts of Romish incendiaries, and of the just grievances to all men, relating to conscience, liberty and property." The only men who remained faithful to their oaths were the bishops and clergy of the established church, who, taking the part of James, and being at any rate odious to the



people, who were chiefly inclined to a pure Presbyterian form of church government, were the principal sufferers by the new order of things.

On the 14th of March, 1689, a convention of Estates was held at Edinburgh, and was the most important assemblage of the kind which had ever sat in the town. It declared that James had forfeited the crown, which it offered to William and Mary, and preferred the memorable Claim of Rights, or list of grievances to be redressed. It also advised a new election of the magistrates and town council of Edinburgh, to be made in St. Giles' church, by poll of the burgesses, who were liable for public burdens, and for watching and warding; honorary burgesses being excluded, for the very good reason that the sycophantic magistracies of the two past reigns had conferred this honour upon all the worst tools of government. Several ministers were also deprived of their churches, because they declined to pray for the newly appointed sovereigns. The convention was converted into a regular parliament, prelacy was abolished, and the Presbyterian form of church government was established in its place.

In carrying these remarkable measures, which till the present day regulate some of the institutions of Scotland, the convention had a difficult and dangerous task. The castle of Edinburgh was still in the possession of the friends of James, under the Duke of Gordon, its governor, and had it not been out of tender regard to the lives and property of the citizens, this nobleman could, with perfect ease, have demolished not only the Parliament House, where the convention was seated, but every dwelling in the metropolis. To avert such dangers the convention drew together all the available friends of freedom. Among these were six thousand men from the west of Scotland, chiefly Cameronians, to whom the protection of the new settlement was a pure labour of love, and who, therefore, when the danger was past, refused any gratification for their timely aid, saying, that they came only to serve and save their country.

At this period Edinburgh must have presented a rare and curious spectacle. While crowded with the forces of the convention, some of whom appeared openly on the street in military array, while others were immured in garrets and cellars, the streets and houses

were likewise paraded and filled by numbers of violent royalists, and a very little would have been required to precipitate a sanguinary conflict of parties. The chief open supporters of James in the town were Lord Balcarras and Colonel John Graham, of Claverhouse, recently created Viscount Dundee. This last nobleman, who seemed to be the very evil genius of the revolutionists, was attended by a small armed body of fifty horse, ready for any adventure which would be of service to the fallen monarch. At length, however, seeing the enemy to be too powerful, he left the metropolis with his troopers, in order to raise the standard of King James in a scene more congenial to it, the highlands of Perthshire. In passing the castle of Edinburgh, he clambered up the rock on its western and least precipitous side, and at a small postern (now built up) held a conference with his friend the Duke of Gordon, when measures were concerted for their common interest. The departure of this daring individual was not unnoticed by the magistrates or the troops of the convention; but, intimidated by the recklessness of his character, or some other cause, they did not offer to molest him in his march. Intelligence being soon communicated at the Parliament House that he had been seen conferring with the Duke, an alarm got up that he was counselling that nobleman to break up the assemblage by a bombardment; on which the Duke of Hamilton, who acted as president, with great magnanimity locked the door, and declared that no man should go forth till the royalist party should have discovered their intentions, so that recourse might be had upon the persons of their friends in the convention. At the same time drums were beat through the streets to gather the adherents of the revolution, and the city had all the appearance of a city preparing to resist a sudden and unexpected attack. No cannonade taking place, the royalist minority in the convention were suffered to leave the hall; but such was the fright they had received, that they never could venture to return. The convention was then left at liberty to give a cordial and unanimous support to that settlement of the crown and order of succession in the protestant branches of the royal family, which was at the same time perfected by a similar assemblage in England, and is distinguished in British history as the Revolution. The efforts of the Scottish Jacob-

ites, as they were called, ended in the death of Dundee at Killiecrankie, July 17, 1689, and the surrender of Edinburgh castle by the Duke of Gordon, June 13, 1690.

Throughout the reign of King William, there was but one parliament in Scotland, with eight sessions, all of which were held in Edinburgh. Except at the commencement of the revolutionary period, this parliament did nothing very remarkable to further civil and religious liberty. Notwithstanding that a law had been passed abolishing the use of judicial torture, the parliament, to its disgrace, countenanced and actually gave orders regarding such practices. Yet, now for the first time, do we find any thing like free debate or eloquent speaking in the Scottish house of parliament. In 1689, when the town was stained by the assassination of the Lord President, Lockhart, by Chiesly of Dalry, a gentleman who had considered himself injured by a delivrance of the court, of which the president was chief judge, the parliament gave power to the magistrates to put the accused to the torture, though such does not seem to have been required. The new-modelled government entertained such a jealousy of the college of justice, as to disarm all its members, leaving them only their wearing swords, and the common jail was filled with suspected persons. The Lords Balcarras and Kilsyth, and several gentlemen were confined there, in separate dungeons, like the meanest malefactors. The Earl of Perth, a flagitious instrument of James II. was also seized when attempting to make his way out of the kingdom, and confined without trial, for several years, in a provincial jail. Such things history finds it difficult to pardon, even in a government acting with good intentions for the benefit of the people. All this, moreover, was in despite of *bribes* taken by Lord Melville, the secretary, to procure the release of the unfortunate prisoners. It further appears by the Criminal Register of Edinburgh, that torture was repeatedly applied to these unhappy friends of arbitrary power, in order to extort evidence, and that to an extent little short of what had been perpetrated before the privy council in the reign of Charles II. Other instances of the arbitrary conduct of the functionaries of the new government are obtained a few years later, when in 1700, the whole of the printers in Edinburgh

were summoned before the privy council, and two persons imprisoned, for the publication of some pamphlets reflecting on the proceedings of the government. The crown enacted a still higher stretch of authority; for an engraving being executed, wherein various figures, pictures, and names, were represented, several persons were apprehended; and the author, and one who assisted, were actually tried for high treason before the court of judicary. Throughout this reign we hear of no hilarity in Edinburgh. "There were frequent *fasts*, and some *thanksgivings*;" but, the gloominess of the citizens was never, it appears, tempered by such little incitements to mirth, as are apt to disperse melancholy. The birth-days of the king and queen, were, indeed, kept, though only to the extent of drinking their healths at the Cross, and the firing of cannons, there being no concerts, balls, or plays. The magistrates resumed their interference in domestic arrangements as a matter of conscience, and passed a law, quite in accordance with the ideas of liberty entertained by the puritans of the time, to the effect that no vintners or keepers of public houses should presume to employ any female servant in drawing or serving any ale or liquors in any of their houses, under a penalty of three pounds Scots; also no woman was allowed to keep any of the said places for the sale of liquors, or hire herself to any person to be employed in that service, under a double penalty. From such regulations as these we may comprehend that the public morals of the metropolis were then in a low condition. A more useful statute was enacted in 1698 by the Scots parliament, regulating the height of houses in Edinburgh, in order to lessen the danger of the inhabitants in cases of fire. It was ordained that in future no house should be elevated to a greater height than five storeys, and that the walls on the ground storey should not be less than three feet in thickness. Such precautions were not unnecessary. A dreadful conflagration, long remembered in Edinburgh, broke out on the south side of the Parliament Close, on Saturday night, the 3d of February 1700, which destroyed an extensive pile of building, on the south and east sides, exclusive of the Treasury Room and the old Royal Exchange.

However popular William had been on his accession to the throne, the Scotch in general,

and the Edinburghers in particular, had reason to be opposed to his administration. The massacre of Glencoe excited no less the national discontent, than the failure of the Darien expedition roused the inhabitants of the metropolis. In prosecution of this trading speculation, six ships of considerable burden, laden with various commodities, sailed from the Firth of Forth, 1696, in the presence of a vast crowd of persons of all conditions belonging to the city. The news of the settlement being formed on the isthmus of Darien, arrived in Edinburgh on the 25th of March 1699, and was celebrated with the most extravagant rejoicings and by thanksgiving sermons. In the course of the following year, therefore, when intelligence was received of the failure of the settlement, through the influence of William, the town was thrown into a corresponding degree of rage. The mobs committed different serious outrages in their transport of fury; they opened the prison doors to those printers who had been confined by the government, and the commissioner and officers of state found it prudent to retire for a few days, lest they should have fallen sacrifices to popular indignation.

On the accession of Queen Anne, it was not found expedient to call a new parliament, and, though the meeting of the old one was clearly illegal, it sat in 1702, under the Duke of Queensberry, as the queen's commissioner. At this period occurred in Edinburgh the tumult so often noticed by historians, relative to the seizure of the vessel of Captain Green. A ship belonging to the Scottish African Company had been seized in the Thames, for which no compensation being given, the government at home gave the owners liberty to seize, by way of reprisal, a vessel belonging to the English East India Company, which put into the Firth of Forth, and of which a Captain Green was commander. "The unguarded speeches of the crew, in their cups, or their quarrels, made them be suspected, accused, and, after a full and legal trial, convicted of perjury, aggravated by murder, and that committed upon the master and crew of a Scots vessel, in the East Indies. Still, however, the evidence upon which they were condemned, was by many thought slight, and intercession for royal mercy were used in their behalf. But the populace were enraged that the blood of Scotsmen should be spilt unrevenged. On the day appointed for the execution, a vast mob surrounded the

prison and Parliament House, where the privy council, assisted by the magistrates of Edinburgh, then sat deliberating whether the sentence should be executed. The furious intentions of the populace were well known, and the magistrates assured them that three of the convicts were ordered for execution. The Lord Chancellor then passed from the privy council in his coach, when some one called aloud, "that the magistrates had but cheated them and relieved the criminals." Their fury instantly kindled into action. The chancellor's coach was stopped at the Tron Church, the glasses were broken, and himself dragged out of it. Happily some friends of his lordship rescued him. But it became absolutely necessary to appease the enraged multitude by the blood of the criminals."

We learn from Maitland, who quotes from the council register, that in the month of March 1704, the inhabitants of the town were regaled with an edifying spectacle at the Cross. In obedience to an act of the privy council, there was carried thither and burnt, a great quantity of popish trinkets, consisting of sacerdotal habiliments, communion-table linen, portraitures, chalices, crucifixes, whipping cords, strings of beads, consecrated stones, relics, remissions, and indulgences, among which was the following: "The Archbishop of *Mechlin* has granted Indulgence of fortie days to those who shall bow the knee before this Image once a-day; considering devoutly the infinite Charity of Jesus Christ who has suffered for us the bitter Death of the Cross: And if any one will perform this Devotion oftner, he shall so oft have a new Indulgence for five Days more." It is discovered, by the records of the Kirk-Sessions of Edinburgh, that about this time, the constituted authorities did not confine their zeal in the cause of protestanism to simply burning the trumpery of the popish chapels; the most unjustifiable severities continued to be practised on Roman Catholics, who were ordered to be *searched for*, and seized where-soever they could be found. Some very curious laws seem also to have been passed by these petty tribunals, prohibiting gaming with cards and dice, and giving power to persons to seize in private houses or taverns all who indulged in these amusements.

Besides some laws regarding domestic economy, several enactments were passed by the Scots parliament of 1704, which, from their



design, and the temper in which they were conceived, showed to both the English and Scottish nations that they could no longer go on with a separate administration, yet under one sovereign. The time arrived when either a complete separation or a close union was necessary, and such circumstances were not unnoticed by the queen. On the 11th of January 1705, a bill was brought into the English parliament, enabling the Queen to appoint commissioners, to treat of a union with Scotland, and the Scots parliament, on the 28th of June, followed that example of conciliation. But the junction of the two kingdoms was speedily found to be a matter almost beyond human skill to effect. The national antipathies which had subsisted between Scotland and England from the earliest periods of their histories, heightened by the pride, jealousy, and mutual injuries of both nations, and which had hitherto baffled every attempt towards their union, far from being allayed, were, by recent misunderstandings and offences, exasperated into keener animosity. The opposite views of different parties as to the succession to the crown upon the demise of Queen Anne, also served to lessen the chance of a proper union being instituted. If the passions and interests of the Scots were deeply engaged in an object of so much importance, those of the city of Edinburgh were so in a particular degree. Its citizens saw, in the event of a union, the withdrawal of the national councils, parliament, and every semblance of royalty, which sustained their wealth, and gave their town the character of a capital. They were, therefore, deeply concerned in the passing of the act of union, and when the measure came before parliament in October 1706, they broke out into a species of rebellion against the constituted authorities. The Articles had been industriously concealed from their knowledge; but on their being printed, universal clamour ensued. The parliament being then sitting the outer parliament house and the square adjoining were crowded with an infinite number of people, who, with hootings and execrations, insulted every partizan of the union, especially the Duke of Queensberry, to whom was committed the delicate task of carrying through the act, while those who headed the opposition, were followed with the loudest acclamations. Nor did the populace confine themselves to such empty marks of indignation. On the 23d of October, the mob

attacked the house of Sir Patrick Johnston, a strenuous promoter of the union, their late lord provost, and one of their representatives in parliament. By a narrow escape, he saved himself from falling a victim to popular fury. The mob increasing, rambled through the streets, threatening destruction to the promoters of the measure. By nine at night they were absolute masters of the city; and a report prevailed, that they were going to shut up the ports. To prevent this, the commissioner ordered a party of soldiers to take possession of the Netherbow, and afterwards, with consent of the provost, sent a battalion of foot guards, who posted themselves in the Parliament Square, and the different lanes and avenues of the city, by which means the mob was quelled. The panic which seized the commissioner, and others concerned in the treaty of union, was not, however, allayed. For their own protection, and the support of their measures, the whole army was brought into the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. Three regiments of foot did constant duty in the city, a battalion of guards protected the abbey, and the horse guards attended the commissioner. None but members were allowed to enter the Parliament Square while the house was sitting; and his Grace the Commissioner walked from the Parliament House, amidst a double file of musqueteers, to his coach, which waited at the Cross; and he was driven from thence at full gallop to his lodgings, hooted, cursed, and pelted by the rabble. In the midst of those disturbances, and under the protection of a military force stationed in the capital, the parliament, on the 16th of January, 1707, ratified the Articles of Union, which being subscribed by the commissioners, the measure was completed. As illustrative of the troubled state of the metropolis, while the last blow was in the course of being given to the ancient independence of the kingdom of Scotland, it is stated by tradition, that some of the subscriptions of the Commissioners were appended in the arbour or summerhouse in the garden behind the Earl of Murray's house in the Canongate, but the mobs getting knowledge of what was going on in this secret spot, the commissioners were interrupted in their proceedings, and had to settle upon meeting in a more retired place, when opportunity offered. An obscure cellar in the High Street was fixed upon, and hired in the most secret manner. The noble-

men whose signatures had not been procured, then met under cloud of night, and put their names to the detested contract, after which they all immediately decamped for London, before the people were stirring in the morning, when they might have been discovered and prevented.\*

The anticipations of the city of Edinburgh were at first fully verified in the desertion of the capital by the officers of state, and noblemen and gentlemen connected with the parliament. All those who had been instrumental in carrying through the Union fled to the favourable climate of the English court, where honour and preferment awaited them; and, with the exception of those gentlemen engaged in legal pursuits, and a small and poor minority who had voted on the popular side, the city was suddenly deprived of all its upper classes. On witnessing this desertion of its best inhabitants, a sound of sorrow and indignation went through the city, similar, perhaps, to the wailings which followed the disaster of Flodden, when in the words of the ballad,

The flowers of the Forest were a' wede away.

Besides the money which had been circulated in the town by the constant residence of those connected with the parliament, great sums were spent among the tradesmen of the city on the sumptuous garments of the different functionaries, and the splendid furniture of their attendants and horses. The pageant called the Riding of the Parliament, had been for centuries, one of the very finest things of the kind, and being considered a matter of high concernment in the metropolis, its loss was felt as a robbery of the city of its head gala. So much has been heard of this gorgeous procession, and so little is now actually known of it, that we feel disposed to insert a short description of the Riding which occurred on the 6th of May, 1703.—

The High Street and Canongate were cleared of all coaches and carriages, and a lane formed by the thoroughfare was inrailed on both sides, within which no spectators were permitted to enter. Without the rails, the

streets were lined with the horse-guards from the palace of Holyrood, westward; after them, with the horse-grenadiers; next with the foot-guards, who covered the street up to the Netherbow; and then to the Parliament Square by the Lord High Constable's guard; and from the Parliament Square to the bar, by trained-bands, or city militia, and the Earl Marischal's guards; the Lord High Constable was placed in state in an elbow chair at the door of the House. While these troops and officials were taking their appropriate places, the officers of state and members of parliament with their attendants, assembled in the court-yard in front of Holyrood-house. All being arranged, the rolls of parliament were called by the Lord Register, Lord Lyon, and Heralds, from the windows and gates of the palace, after which the procession moved to the Parliament House in the following order:

Two trumpets in coats and banners, bareheaded, riding.  
Two pursuivants in coats and foot-mantles, also riding.  
Sixty-three commissioners for boroughs on horseback, covered, two and two, each having a lacquey attending on foot, the odd member walking alone.

Seventy-seven commissioners for shires on horseback, covered, two and two, each having two lacqueys attending on foot.

Fifty-one Lords Barons in their robes, riding two and two, each having a gentleman to support his train, and three lacqueys on foot, wearing above their liveries, velvet surtouts, with the arms of their respective Lords on the breast and back, embossed on plate or embroidered with gold and silver.

Nineteen Viscounts attended in the same manner.

Sixty Earls attended in the same manner, with four lacqueys attending on each.

Four trumpets, two and two.

Four pursuivants, two and two.

Lord Lyon, king at arms, in his coat, robe, chain, baton, and foot mantle.

Sword of State, borne by the Earl of Mar.

The Sceptre, borne by the Earl of Crawford.

The Crown,

Borne by the Earl of Forfar, in room of the Marquis of Douglas.

The Purse and Commission, borne by the Earl of Morton.

The Duke of Queensberry, Lord High Commissioner, with his servants, page, and footmen.

Four Dukes, two and two, with gentlemen bearing their trains, and each having eight lacqueys.

Six Marquises, each having six lacqueys.

The Duke of Argyle, as captain of the horse-guards.

The Horse-guards.

The Lord High Commissioner was received by the Lord High Constable, and by him conducted to the Earl Marischal, between whom, his Grace, ushered by the Lord High Chancellor, was conveyed to the throne. When the Parliament rose, the procession returned in nearly the same order to Holyrood-house, where the members were magnificently entertained at supper by the Commissioner.

Three maces.

Three maces.

\* The place in which the deed was thus finally accomplished, is pointed out as that *laigh shop*, opposite to Hunter's Square, No. 177, High Street, and now occupied as a tavern and coach office. It was in remote times usually called the *UNION CELLAR*, but has entirely lost that designation in latter years.

Such was ordinarily the arrangement of that celebrated pageant, a riding of the Scots Parliament, the king himself occupying the place of the Commissioner, when he attended. In times of Episcopacy, a ceremony of a striking nature is said to have prevailed on the occasion. As the gay procession moved up the High Street, while every window was crowded by delighted spectators, the Bishop of Edinburgh appeared on a brazen balcony, which projected from his house on the north side of the street, and, leaning forward with outstretched arms, *blessed the parliament*, in passing. At the same period the spiritual lords had a place in the order of the procession, and, with their sacerdotal robes, must have added considerably to the dignity of the spectacle.

Being defrauded of a pageant of so much grandeur, and all pertaining to it, the city of Edinburgh long languished in profitless repose. From the Union (which took effect on the 1st of May, 1707,) up till the middle of the century, the existence of the city seems to have been nearly a total blank. No improvements of any sort marked this period. On the contrary, an air of gloom and depression pervaded the city, such as distinguished its history at no former period. A tinge was communicated even to the manners of society, which were remarkable for stiff reserve, precise moral carriage, and a species of decorum amounting almost to moroseness—sure indications, it is to be supposed, of a time of adversity and humiliation. The meanness of the appearance of the city attracted no visitors; the narrowness and inconvenience of its accommodation, and the total want of public amusements, gave it few charms for people of condition as a place of residence; and the circumstances of the country were such as deprived it entirely of political and commercial importance. In short, this may be called, no less appropriately than emphatically, the *dark age* of Edinburgh.

In the course of this dismal period, the magistracy of the town, in the spirit of the times, enacted laws as ludicrous as they were absurd. Not satisfied with the different corporations having exclusive privileges to exercise separate trades, they created monopolies of almost every occupation that can be imagined. Arnot tells us that one person got an exclusive privilege of printing newspapers three days in the week;

another of printing burial-letters; a third of dispersing burial-letters; a fourth of japanning; a fifth of keeping chaises to ply between Edinburgh and Leith; a sixth of keeping stage-coaches going between these two towns; a seventh of hawking ballads and last speeches, &c. Printers were prohibited from printing unlicensed pamphlets, under the penalty of losing the freedom of the burgh, and being otherwise fined and punished at the will of the magistrates! And they held so watchful an eye over the education of youth, that none durst teach dancing, in public or private, within the city or suburbs, without licence obtained from the council. A most rigorous attendance on public worship was enforced. Certain functionaries, like the Alguazils of the Inquisition, and called *seizers*, patrolled the streets, and apprehended those found walking in them during the time of Sermon. They prohibited all persons from being in taverns after ten at night, under severe penalties to individuals so caught, and a fine of tenpence each to the keeper of the house. Absurd and extravagant punishments for incontinence continued to be inflicted, the consequence of which was that child-murder was exceedingly frequent. "Women in the lower ranks of life were in the most deplorable condition imaginable. The young, if they lost their chastity, were harassed and terrified into crimes which brought them to the gallows; and the old, under the vile imputation of witchcraft, were tormented by the rabble, till, by the confession of an imaginary crime, an end was put to their sufferings." The very amusements indulged in by the more lively spirits of the age were of a debasing kind; consisting chiefly of cock-fighting and such like pastimes; and it appears, to such an extent was this passion carried, that the magistrates discharged it being practised in the public thoroughfares, on account of the disturbances it created. For many years, the principal business of the town-council was the concoction and presentation of humble addresses to the throne, describing the sinful state of the inhabitants, while, with a zeal fully as officious, the presbytery issued edicts referring to the affairs of private life or the mere recreation of individuals, so preposterous and tyrannical, that we are amazed how they were submitted to by people, possessed, as we are told,



of very exalted notions of civil and religious liberty.\*

There occurred only three public transactions in the dark age of Edinburgh, worthy of our attention; the civil wars of 1715-45, and the Porteous mob. The first of these enterprises began on the part of the Jacobites, with an unsuccessful attempt to seize Edinburgh castle by surprise. Having gained over four soldiers in the garrison by dint of liberal promises, this party resolved, on the 9th of September, at nine o'clock at night, to scale the rock on which the castle is built, at a place on the south side, near the Sally Port, where it is less precipitous and lofty than elsewhere. They had formed ladders of a peculiar construction, calculated to admit of four men at once, and which, being pulled up by one of the corrupted soldiers, were to be fastened to a strong stake within the wall. To have won Edinburgh castle at this juncture, would have been next thing to reducing the whole kingdom under the power of the Chevalier; for in this fortress lay nearly all the stores upon which the government could calculate for arming their friends. It also contained a large sum of money—upwards of a hundred thousand pounds, which had been sent down to Scotland at the time of the Union, as an equivalent or compensation for the distress which a full participation of the English taxes was expected to bring upon the poorer country. This scheme of surprising the garrison, was however marred by the timely disclosure of the project to the Lord Justice Clerk by a brother of one of the party. The only local effect produced by the attempt was an immediate run upon the Bank of Scotland, the directors of which stopped payment for a short period. In the succeeding month of October, while the Earl of Mar was collecting his forces at Perth, the city was thrown into a state of great alarm by the intelligence of the landing of M<sup>r</sup>Intosh of Bor-

lam, with about two thousand insurgents, on the coast of East-Lothian from Fife. The first idea formed on the subject at Edinburgh was, that M<sup>r</sup>Intosh designed to attack the city, which was at this time quite unprepared for a siege. The provost, an exceedingly loyal man, immediately sent an express to the Duke of Argyle, entreating a small reinforcement to his civic militia. Strenuous measures were at the same time taken to barricade the city gates, furbish up old cannon, and put heart into peaceably-inclined citizens. The very ministers appeared in arms. M<sup>r</sup>Intosh, who had previously entertained no design against Edinburgh, was tempted by the reports of its consternation to march against it, but, on his approach, finding it well guarded, he turned off towards Leith, and secured his forces in the decayed citadel. The Duke of Argyle next day marched against him with the city guard, the volunteers and some horse; but being unprovided with cannon and deserted by a number of the volunteers, who quietly left the ranks and returned to their own houses, he abandoned the enterprise of reducing the barricaded fort. Dreading to wait a return of the Duke with a better force, M<sup>r</sup>Intosh retired that evening from the town, and proceeded to the north of England, to effect a junction with the Jacobites of that country, which had been the primary object of his expedition. In none of the subsequent transactions of this unhappy enterprise was Edinburgh concerned. It terminated, some months after, in the dispersion of the insurgent army, and the retirement of the Earl of Mar and the Chevalier from the kingdom.

The strange tumult, styled the Porteous mob, which occurred in Edinburgh in 1736, is one of the most remarkable events in the history of the town, but our limits as well as the general knowledge which prevails on the subject, from the very precise account of it in the tale of the Heart of Mid-Lothian, induce us to notice it in brief terms. On the 14th of April, at the execution of a smuggler of the name of Wilson in the Grassmarket, a disturbance arose, and the executioner and city-guard were assailed by the mob. John Porteous, the commander of this civic militia, being irritated at the unceremonious attack on his men, ordered them to fire on the crowd, which order being obeyed, six people were killed and eleven wounded. Porteous was seized, tried by the

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\* It must at the same time be acknowledged that there prevailed, at this period, a great deal of loose behaviour, and profane speaking, among the young of the better ranks, which might seem to sincere people, a sufficient cause for all the above-mentioned enactments. Patrick Walker, a pious pamphleteer of that age, mentions, as a peculiar specimen of the vices of the day, that young gentlemen would keep a regular correspondence with similar persons in London, for the purpose of getting down all the fashionable cats from the capital as they occurred.

Court of Justiciary, and was condemned to death, but was reprieved by Queen Caroline, then regent. The mass of the community having been dreadfully excited on the occasion, were enraged at the respite, and by a conspiracy as mysterious in its origin as it was rapid in execution, a number of persons, mostly in disguise, attacked and broke open the jail (September 6) on the night previous to that on which the execution of the criminal should have taken place, and seizing Porteous, carried him to the Grassmarket, in despite of the law, where they hanged him from the pole of a dyer. By proper care being taken to secure the communication with the castle and the Canongate, in which troops were lodged, the affair was transacted without opposition. The outrage excited indignation at court, and the Lord Provost was taken into custody, and after a rigorous investigation had been made by the House of Lords, and some measures proposed to punish the city, the matter was finally quashed by an order being given for Edinburgh to pay a fine of L.2000 to the widow of Porteous. One of the most remarkable circumstances connected with this singular outrage, was the fact, that although a reward was offered for the discovery of the perpetrators, not one was ever found out, and till this day they remain undiscovered.

Before the town had well overcome the anxieties consequent on the Porteous mob, its citizens were thrown into dismay by intelligence of the invasion of Prince Charles Edward, in 1745. The walls were repaired, ditches thrown up; all strangers were ordered to be looked to; the cash of the banks and other public offices was removed to the castle, and every means taken to defend the town against the expected attack. On the approach of Charles' army by the west, he was met at Coltbridge, by the king's troops and the town guard, as well as some forces which the city had raised, but these being beat back, and the town-guard, with much prudence, retreating into the city, the inhabitants were seized with a general consternation, and prepared to submit. A meeting of the citizens being called, it was almost unanimously agreed to surrender on the best terms which could be obtained. Next morning, however, to save all further deliberation, a party of Highlanders took advantage of the Netherbow Port being opened to admit a coach, to rush in, and make them-

selves masters of the city. About noon, the Highland army, headed by the Chevalier, entered the area of the King's Park, and pitched their camp at Duddingston. James VIII. of Scotland was next proclaimed at the Cross with all the usual formalities; a declaration was also made, promising the free exercise of the protestant religion, as well as confirmation of all rights and privileges; Charles was likewise proclaimed regent; and the ceremony closed with orders for all persons to deliver up their arms at the palace of Holyrood-house. The magistrates were next ordered, on pain of military execution, to furnish certain stores; and this was at an expense which was only liquidated by an assessment of two shillings and sixpence on the real rental of the citizens. At night a splendid ball was given in Holyroodhouse, at which was a display of the gentlemen attached to the prince's fortunes and their relatives. On the 18th of September, Charles received a great accession, by the junction of Lord Nairne, with a thousand men from the north. In order to meet General Cope, who had landed at Dunbar on the day that the Chevalier entered the metropolis, the Highland army, consisting of about three thousand men, marched from Duddingston on the 20th, and reached the high ground above Prestonpans the same night. Next morning, the 21st, by break of day, the two contending parties met on the open ground betwixt Gladsmuir and Preston. The fervid and gallant manner in which the clans rushed upon the king's troops was decisive of the victory. The battle only lasted ten minutes, after which the prisoners, baggage, and military chest became the prize of the Chevalier, who with his courageous troops, returned triumphantly to Edinburgh. From this period till the 31st of October, Charles remained in the metropolis before marching upon England, and for this waste of time he has been blamed by most writers. During his stay, the town was not injured by the Highlanders, and the only real damage was sustained by the firing of the castle, in consequence of attempts made to cut off all communication with that fortress. On this occasion it was made manifest that the castle might well be injurious, but seldom useful in protecting the city. While endeavouring to clear the streets of the Highland soldiers, the shot damaged the houses, wounded the inhabitants, and in some places the town was set on fire. At length,

after a disturbance of two days, the firing ceased, by Charles removing the blockade from the fortress. On the 31st of October, after a residence of nearly six weeks, the Chevalier and the whole of his troops, amounting now to six thousand men, departed from Edinburgh, on his way to England by the western marches.

Edinburgh did not partake in the future fortunes of Charles Edward, and not till the hopes of the Jacobites had been extinguished by the battle of Culloden, was the town visited by another military force. Fourteen standards taken at Culloden were brought to the metropolis and burnt at the Cross with every mark of ignominious contempt. Shortly afterwards, the town was visited by the Duke of Cumberland in his way to the south, and while here he resided in the same apartments in the palace which had been a short time before occupied by Charles and his suite.

The Highland troops having taken possession of the town just as an election of magistrates was going to take place, this ceremony was delayed, and from Michaelmas 1745, till January 1747, there was no regular board of magistrates and council. During this interval of fifteen months, the affairs of the burgh were administered by the moderator of the high constables. The restoration of the magistracy was accomplished by means of a royal warrant, empowering the burgesses to make a new election by poll.

It having been suspected that Archibald Stewart, Esq., the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, at the introduction of Charles' forces, had been too favourable to the cause of the Jacobites, he was brought to trial "for neglect of duty, misbehaviour in public office, and violation of the trust and duty of his office." This was among the most remarkable trials which took place at the period, and created a considerable sensation. It lasted longer than any other judiciary trial on record, and at last the jury returned a verdict of *not guilty*.

The public transactions of a historical nature, which occurred in the metropolis after these events, are not, unless in a few instances, such as to require any very particular description, almost the only matters coming first under the notice of the historian being a series of tumults or riots caused by popular excitement on different occasions, chiefly in consequence of the high price of provisions. The

most alarming of these disturbances happened in the years 1778 and 1779. The first was a mutiny of the Earl of Seaforth's Highland regiment, at the time quartered in the castle. Being required to embark for India, they refused to do so till certain arrears were paid up and an arrangement made as to the period of their service, and, by agreement among themselves, proceeded to the top of Arthur's Seat, where they encamped. They afterwards returned to their allegiance, through accommodations made by Lords Dunmore and Macdonald. The other disturbance alluded to happened on account of the attempt to repeal the penal laws against the Papists. On the 2d of February 1779, a mob assembled in the evening, burnt one Popish chapel, and plundered another. Next day they renewed their depredations, destroying and carrying off the books, furniture, &c. of several Roman Catholic priests, and members of that persuasion. The riot continued all that day, though the assistance of the military was called in to preserve the peace; but force was not resorted to, and no lives were lost. The city was afterwards obliged to make good the damages sustained by the Roman Catholics on this occasion, which amounted to L.1500. The fury of the mob, at this unlappy time, was directed not only against papists, but those protestant gentlemen who were known to be favourable to their cause. Among these was the Rev. Dr. Robertson, principal of the college, whose house, for a short period, had to be protected by a military guard.

The connexion which Edinburgh had with the American war at this period, reflects great discredit on the intelligence and spirit of its citizens. While nearly the whole of the inhabitants of Great Britain were strenuously opposed to the government of Lord North, in his mad endeavour to enforce obedience in our transatlantic brethren to measures which are now considered to the last degree preposterous, the magistrates of Edinburgh and their supporters, with a meanness which can only be traced to their political relations, voluntarily came forward in January 1778, to offer their services by raising a thousand men, which being readily accepted, they formed a regiment in the short period of four months.

Although the town had thus been instrumental in an attempt, and luckily an unsuccessful one, to stifle the cause of freedom in



America, it does not appear that the inhabitants were unanimous in their approbation of the conduct of the constituted authorities, and when the agitations consequent on the Revolution in France commenced, ten or twelve years later, few places seem to have manifested such a warm admiration of those judicious principles of liberty which at first characterised the proceedings of the French reformers. The inhabitants formed themselves into associations for supporting and fostering the cause of political freedom. These societies, whose members received the name of Friends of the People, and which sprung up in most towns in Scotland, had delegates deputed to form a convention in Edinburgh. Government looked first with jealousy, and latterly with anger, on such associations, and employed every means to crush their proceedings. Several individuals, on the accusation of being concerned in spreading sedition, and engaged in treasonable practices, were arrested, and brought to trial in the city. The trials which ensued, of Watt and Downie, for treason, and Gerald, Margarot, Muir of Hunter's Hill, and others, for sedition, were conducted in a style, which, it is to be trusted, will never be again witnessed in this country. Watt, who had previously been a spy of government, was condemned, hanged, and beheaded, and the others were transported.

The atrocities which latterly marked the course of the Revolutionists in France, caused a considerable revulsion of feeling in Britain, and in no place more than in Edinburgh, where the supreme authorities and judicatures exercised a prodigious power over the minds of the people. As much from a horror of a similar destruction of national institutions, and life and property, as a dread of being marked out as unfriendly to government, the citizens of Edinburgh, throughout the succeeding twenty years, were noted for their loyalty. After the peace of Amiens was broken, the city was again in arms, in greater force than ever. A regiment of gentlemen volunteers was re-embodied; and three other regiments were raised, with a troop of cavalry and a regiment of artillery, making, in all, a force of between three and four thousand men. Before the peace of 1815, the military mania had subsided, as it became of less consequence, and a few years since, the volunteer corps, the last who continued in arms, was disbanded. It is perhaps needless to say, that throughout, and at the con-

clusion of the protracted war with France, Edinburgh showed every demonstration of joy, in common with the rest of the kingdom, on receiving the intelligence of those victories which distinguished the British arms.

The military mania in the metropolis, and the dissoluteness of manners of the lower classes, which is its invariable concomitant, did an incalculable degree of mischief to the juvenile population of Edinburgh. Every thing was neglected in the great occupation of "playing at soldiers," and the youth of the lower orders became the most profligate in Britain. Towards the close of the year 1811, this unheeded class of the population had the ingenuity to conspire, and the confidence to execute, the bold scheme of having an indiscriminate plunder of the citizens on the night of the 31st of December, while the streets were crowded with unsuspecting passengers. Acting on this plan, a numerous band of young men, chiefly under twenty years of age, armed with bludgeons, sallied forth, at eleven o'clock of that night, and commenced knocking down and robbing all persons, who, from their appearance, promised to yield a ready prey. Resistance was in vain; the police were utterly routed, and these desperadoes had possession of the streets, (chiefly the High Street and North Bridge Street,) for several hours. In the scuffles, one officer was killed; many persons were dangerously wounded, some of whom in consequence died; and a great number met with slight injuries, and were robbed. Several rioters were seized and brought to trial, and three who were concerned in the murder, were condemned, and afterwards executed on a gallows raised in the High Street, on the spot where the watchman had been slain. This fearful outbreaking of juvenile delinquency led to several beneficial plans for the better care and education of the lower classes, the benefits of which continue to be felt.

The visit of George IV. to Edinburgh in 1822, forms a chief historical event connected with the city in recent times. The last personages of royal birth who had been seen in the metropolis, were Charles Edward in 1745, and his more fortunate antagonist William, Duke of Cumberland, and, with the exception of Charles II. in his mock kingly state, in 1650, Edinburgh had not been visited by a crowned head since 1641, when Charles I. came to quiet the distractions of his Scottish

subjects. The intelligence, therefore, which was received in Edinburgh of the intentions of the king to pay a visit to the ancient residence of his ancestors, gave universal satisfaction in Scotland, and was well calculated to extinguish the odium so prevalent in regard to the case of Queen Caroline. In the account of this public transaction we follow a well digested summary in the Historical Sketch of Edinburgh, by James Browne, Esq. attached to that very splendid work, *The Picturesque Views of Edinburgh*, engraved by W. H. Lizars.

“His Majesty’s gracious intention to visit Scotland, was communicated officially to the lord provost of Edinburgh on the 17th of July, and it was further intimated that he might be expected to reach the capital about the middle of August; that is, immediately after the rising of parliament. The time for making the necessary preparations for his Majesty’s reception was therefore short; but the proper authorities exerted themselves with so much zeal, that wonders were performed. The apartments in Holyroodhouse were cleaned, repaired, and fitted up with suitable elegance; a new approach was formed from the south side of the Calton Hill to the front of the palace; the road through the King’s park was opened for the convenience of his Majesty travelling to and from Dalkeith House, where it was intended he should reside; the Weigh House was removed to clear the passage to the castle; a barrier like the gates of a city was constructed in Leith Walk, nearly opposite Picardy Place; and triumphal arches were erected at Leith, where it was presumed his Majesty would land, but in case that should not be found expedient, a communication was opened with Trinity Chainpier. At the same time an encampment was formed on Salisbury Crags and the Calton Hill, where guns were stationed, and poles erected for displaying the royal standard; and, in a word, every effort was used to receive his Majesty with becoming pomp and splendour. Meanwhile, crowds of people from all parts of the country, and equipages of every description, from the superb fashionable chariot and four to the humble Glasgow nobby, poured in daily; all was bustle, anxiety and expectation, the novelty of the approaching spectacle heightening the interest with which it was anticipated, and raising to the highest pitch of

excitement the loyal feelings which seemed to animate every bosom. The session of parliament having been closed by his Majesty in person on the 6th of August, he embarked at Greenwich for Scotland on the 10th. On the 14th, the royal squadron arrived in Leith roads; but the state of the weather being unfavourable, it was announced that the landing would be deferred till the morrow. On the 15th, which proved a remarkably fine day, all was bustle and preparation. The whole of Leith Walk was lined with scaffolding on each side; every corner was crowded with well-dressed people; and the windows in every street through which the procession was to pass, exhibited clusters of heads densely packed together. Exactly at noon a gun from the royal yacht announced that his Majesty had embarked, and soon after the royal barge entered the harbour amidst the thunder of artillery, and the still more gratifying peals of enthusiastic acclamations, sent forth by the immense multitude who had assembled to witness this magnificent spectacle. At the landing place, which was a platform covered with scarlet cloth, his Majesty was received by the Duke of Dorset, the Marquis of Winchester, the Earl of Cathcart, the Earl of Fife, Sir William Elliot, Sir Thomas Bradford, the Judges of the supreme courts, and the magistrates of Leith, all of whom he shook cordially by the hand. His Majesty then proceeded to his carriage, which was opened at the top; and after being seated, with the Duke of Dorset and Marquis of Winchester, it drove off at a slow pace, guarded by the company of royal Archers, under the command of the Earl of Elgin, and a detachment of the Scots Greys. The train of the procession, which moved by Bernard Street, and Constitution Street, along Leith Walk, was of a more splendid kind than had ever been seen in Scotland, and consisted of all that rank and pomp could contribute to grace the ceremonial. The head of the cavalcade reached the barriers of Edinburgh about one o’clock, when the lord provost, accompanied by the magistrates, presented his Majesty with the silver keys of the city, which his Majesty immediately returned with a short and courteous speech. The procession then moved forward by York Place, and St. Andrew’s Square to Prince’s Street, and turning to the eastward, proceeded to the Regent Bridge, Waterloo Place. On entering Prince’s Street,

where on the one hand the picturesque irregularity of the old town, surmounted by its venerable and majestic Acropolis, and on the other the elegance and splendour of the new town, with the Calton Hill in front, terraced with human beings, burst upon the view, his Majesty was charmed with the scene, then enlivened by every accompaniment that could heighten the feeling of admiration, and waving his hat, exclaimed, "How superb." About two o'clock his Majesty reached the palace of Holyroodhouse, and his arrival was announced by salutes fired from the castle, and from the guns placed on the Calton Hill and Salisbury Crags. After receiving the congratulations of the magistrates and other authorities, his Majesty set out in his private carriage for Dalkeith House. Fire works were exhibited in the evening, while a beacon blazed on the summit of Arthur's Seat; and the night following there was a general illumination. On the 17th his Majesty held a levee in Holyroodhouse, which was most numerously and splendidly attended; on the 19th he received the addresses of the Commission of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, of the four universities and of other public bodies; and on the 20th he held a drawing room, which was graced by about five hundred ladies, the most distinguished for rank, beauty, and fashion which Scotland could boast of. On the 22d, his Majesty went in procession from Holyroodhouse to the castle, which would have proved a gorgeous pageant had not the effect of the spectacle been impaired by almost incessant rain. On the following day, he reviewed a body of about 3000 cavalry, chiefly yeomanry, on Portobello sands; and the same evening attended a splendid ball given in honour of the royal visit by the peers of Scotland. On the 24th a splendid banquet was given to his Majesty in the great hall of the Parliament House, by the lord provost, magistrates, and town-council, on which occasion his Majesty honoured the city by creating the lord provost a baronet; and the following day, being Sunday, he attended divine service in the High Church, Dr. Lamont, moderator of the General Assembly, officiating on the occasion. A ball given by the Caledonian Hunt was attended by his Majesty on the 26th; and on the 27th he made his last appearance before his Scottish subjects in a visit to the theatre, where, with his accustomed good taste, he had com-

manded the national play of "Rob Roy" to be performed, and where, both at his entrance and departure, he was hailed with long-continued and enthusiastic acclamations from all parts of the house. On the 29th his Majesty, after partaking of a splendid repast prepared at Hopetoun House, embarked on board the Royal Yacht at Port Edgar, near Queensferry, amidst the cheers and cordial adieus of a vast body of spectators assembled from all parts of the adjacent country."

The last great event which marks the history of Edinburgh, was the series of conflagrations which occurred in 1824, and destroyed the private dwellings of the Parliament Square, part of the High Street, and several closes. The first of these memorable fires occurred on the night of the 24th of June. It broke out in a low tipping house at the head of the Royal Bank Close, (first below St. Giles;) and after burning the whole tenement in which it commenced, communicated with the adjacent house to the westward, and did not stop till it had devastated a portion of the eastern division of the Parliament Square. The houses which were thus destroyed were popularly styled "the Pillars," from having an open arcade below, and since their destruction there has been nothing of a similar kind in Edinburgh.

This fire was comparatively trifling in comparison with what followed five months later. On the evening of Monday the 15th of November, at a little before ten o'clock, the flames were discovered issuing from the second floor of a house at the head of the Old Assembly Close, and, about eleven o'clock, the whole house, consisting of six floors, was in a blaze. From thence the fire communicated to the tenement on the west, partly occupied by the Courant Office, which was also soon wrapt in flames. While the fire was raging in front, the conflagration spread down the narrow closes behind, and the whole, nearly to the Cowgate, was soon in a uniform blaze. The extent of this alarming fire, the fearful rapidity of its progress, the contiguity to the buildings destroyed in June, and a feeling of general alarm, more universally excited than was ever before witnessed, drew great crowds to the High Street, on the morning of Tuesday, to view the extent of the devastation. About 11 o'clock of the forenoon of this day, the upper part of the steeple of the



Tron Church, to the eastward, was suddenly discovered to be likewise on fire, and before one o'clock, that part which was composed of wood and lead was totally destroyed, and it was only by active exertions that the main part of the church was saved. This fire, it was conjectured, had originated in the flight of burning embers from the conflagration farther up the street.

It was now supposed that "the devouring element" had exhausted its fury on the town; but such was not the case. From accident or design—and, strange to say, to the windward—a new fire, to the west of the former, broke out on the evening of the same day, in those buildings in the Parliament Square which had been saved from the fire in June, and in spite of every exertion, all the private houses in the square were destroyed before the morning. Besides the immense destruction of house property on these occasions, four individuals were killed by the falling of walls, and twelve were carried wounded to the infirmary. Those rendered houseless by the calamity, were, by the active interference of the magistrates, lodged in Queensberry barracks; the benevolence of others furnished the most destitute with clothing; and a large subscription at home and abroad, and a general collection at the churches, produced a sum which alleviated the distresses of the poorer sufferers. The proceeds of the theatre, for three nights, were generously allotted for the same beneficent purpose. By these different fires only one tenement escaped on the High Street, within the compass of the two extremities of the general demolition.

Other incidents connected with the history of Edinburgh before and after this event, as they refer to the institutions of the city, are noticed in their proper places, and we now pass to an account of the

#### RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE TOWN.

Although Edinburgh is one of the oldest royal burghs in the kingdom, and was in the twelfth century one of four such towns honoured with a kind of jurisdiction over the rest, it is not one of the earliest settlements of population in Scotland. Passing, however, over the early ages, where history is half conjecture, we find it, in 1128, a royal burgh, extending between the castle, which must have been the cause of its existence, and a point half way down the hill towards the Abbey of

Holyrood. The style of domestic building which obtained in the better order of burghs about that time, was just one advance beyond the primitive cottages which gave shelter to the peasantry. From a specimen in the town of Perth, which was only destroyed in the last age, after having existed by the unquestionable evidence of charters since 1210, it would appear that a good house, such as might be occupied by one of the better order of merchants, consisted of one strongly built ground-flat, with a more flimsy superstructure, perhaps of wood, having an open gallery or balcony in front. Specimens of such buildings exist to this day, in the Grassmarket, Cowgate, and Pleasance of Edinburgh, with apparently little alteration from their original condition, except what consists in the substitution of slate for thatch. There also seem to have been varieties from this description. For instance, a house in Musselburgh, which, in 1332, must have been the best in the town, as it was selected to accommodate the Regent (Randolph) Earl of Moray, who took ill and died there on his march to England, consisted of but one flat; a door and passage in the centre, and on each side a small room, vaulted above, and lighted by a window to the street. If we may judge, moreover, from some of the old specimens mentioned as existing in Edinburgh, the second storey sometimes projected over the first, so as to form a sheltered piazza, possibly used for the exhibition of merchandise. Perhaps such superstructures were sometimes after-thoughts, and were simply reared by projecting strong beams into the street, raising a skeleton wall upon what already existed, for the support of the new roof, and then enclosing the front with deals.

Thus the earliest idea we can form of Edinburgh would represent it as a hill-built hamlet in the shape of a double row of one-storey, or at most two-storey houses, extending from the esplanade in front of the castle, down to the present Netherbow,—on the north side a ravine filled by a lake, on the south a similar hollow filled perhaps by a marsh—one entrance to the town by the bottom of the declining street, another by a narrow crooked path-way, which ascended from the south, near the castle, (since formed into a street and called the West Bow)—in all directions around, the forest of Drum-sheuch, through which yet roamed the white Caledonian bull, the wolf, the elk, the boar,

the deer, with many other animals, now hardly known in Scotland, which we are assured, did then form the objects of the chase.

The buildings, such as we have described them, were all reared upon pieces of ground, which it was necessary to feu from the king, or other proprietor, by an arrangement styled, in the old charters, a tenement or *holding* of land. Hence, by a curious metathesis, the houses themselves came to be called by the word *tenement* or the word *land*; which are still, both of them, but especially the latter, part of the familiar language of the inhabitants of Edinburgh. *Tenement*, as a word for house, is used everywhere in Scotland, in reference to any species of street building; but *land*, from its being so long applied exclusively to the tall houses of the old town, which were so invariably divided into flats, is only at this day applicable to that description of mansion, and is confined to Edinburgh. Formerly, when houses were not numbered as now, many of the houses of the Old Town were generally known by some far-descended name which had been attached to the word *land* at the time of their erection, as Gavinloch's Land, Todrig's Land, &c. The word *turnpike*, which properly referred to the spiral stair leading to the different flats, was another word applicable to those buildings, which really did require some such distinctive appellation, as they were in many cases as populous as some streets in the more modern city.

The second stage of Scottish burgal architecture gives houses which in no respect differed from those above described, except in their consisting of *three* stories, the lowest of stone, the two uppermost of wood. Of such a style, there are several excellent specimens still entire near the head of the Cowgate of Edinburgh, on the north side of the street. The stair is generally lighted by round or square holes in the wooden deal front, which used to be called *shots*, or shot-windows, and never were glazed, though in some cases provided with sliding shutters. The other windows were generally half of wood, half of glass: that is to say, in the lower part of the window two shutters, (with an ornamented upright in the middle,) which might be closed in bad and opened in good weather; while in the upper part was an ordinary frame of glass, not formed for opening. We should suppose that houses of this order prevailed in

Edinburgh, as a better class of mansions, about the end of the fourteenth and the beginning of the fifteenth centuries. Froissart's description of the town in 1384-5, in the translation of Lord Berners, is in the following terms:—

“ ——— they arrived at Edinborowe, the chief town in Scotlande, and wher in the king in time of peace most comonly laye. And as sone as the Erle Duglas and the Erle Morette (Douglas and Moray) knew of their comynge, they wente to the hauyin and mette with them, and received them sweetly, saying, howe thay were rycht welcome into that country: and the barons of Scotlande knewe richt well Sir Geffray de Charney, for he had been the somer before two months in ther company. Sir Geffray acquainted them with the admyrall and the other knyghtes of France; as at that tyme the king of Scottes was not there, for he was in the wyld Scottyshe [the Highlands]. But it was showed these knyghtes that the kyng wolde be ther shortly; wherewith they were well content, and so were lodged thereabout in the villages; for Edinburgh, though the kyng kept there his chief residence, and that it is Paris in Scotlande, yet it is not like Tournay or Vallenciens, for in all the town there is not four thousand houses. Ther it behoved these lordes and knyghtes to be lodged about in villages as at Donfermelyne, Cassell [Kelso], Donbare, Alquest [Dalkeith], and such other.” Immediately after, Froissart represents the Scots as displeased at the arrival of the French, dreading more the mischief they would do by eating up the country than the English could by burning it, seeing that they could build up their burnt houses again in three days, if they only had four or five sticks, and boughs to cover them.

The extent of Edinburgh in the middle of the fifteenth century is indicated very exactly by the wall then built around it. It as yet consisted simply of the High Street, from the head of the present Castle Hill to the bottom of the Netherbow, with perhaps a few short alleys on both sides, the increase, hitherto, having taken a direction upwards into the air, instead of extending over more ground. Between 1450-1, the date of the wall, and 1513, when it was necessary to extend it, the Cowgate, the Grassmarket, and probably a good number of new buildings in the adjacent closes, had been added; and the town then measured nearly half a mile every way, exclusive of the

Canongate, which also must have been advancing in density and space. The cause of this sudden start in the prosperity and extent of the town may be traced to the favour of royalty, which began to be showered more particularly upon Edinburgh after the murder of James I. at Perth. This is the era of its acquiring a metropolitan character—the time when parliaments began to be regularly held in it—the time when a royal palace was first built at Holyrood. Now also was the parish-church of Edinburgh rendered collegiate; now were its artisans incorporated. Judging from a document given elsewhere, its streets by day must have been one universal market. At the same time, from the imperfect notions of the people as to cleanliness, dunghills must have contended for place with the most valuable merchandise, and stacks of wood, peat, and other fuel rendered the passage along the street as difficult and devious as walking in a farm-yard.

The third stage of street architecture in Edinburgh presents us with stone buildings of three or four stories. Of this sort was the *Black Turnpike*, a fine old house formerly existing near the Tron Church, and which was believed to have been erected in the reign of King James II. (1437-60). But it is not to be supposed that buildings of this order were common in Edinburgh at that period. It is rather to be imagined that they were very rare. At least, it is certain, from a particular circumstance, that houses having wooden galleries in the front of the second storey were common in the very centre of the town, anno 1513. In that year, very shortly before the battle of Flodden, we are told by Lindsay of Pitscottie that Mr. Richard Lawson, provost of Edinburgh, was walking by night in his gallery opposite the Cross, to enjoy the air, when he saw the well-known apparitional ceremony of a proclamation, by which it is supposed some patriotic spirits endeavoured to frighten the king from his intended expedition into England. But even at this day there are some specimens of such houses existing in Edinburgh. One in every respect similar, but perhaps raised to a greater height, stands *third* from the head of the North Bridge, reckoning down the High Street. The celebrated *rows* of Chester are constructed upon the same principle, though different in so far as the galleries extend in an open way along a whole street,

and are much wider. Whether of stone or wood, the houses in the High Street of Edinburgh would appear, from Sir David Lindsay's poem on the pageant of Queen Magdalene's public entry in 1537, to have then been composed of goodly buildings, which the inhabitants were able, on occasions of ceremonial rejoicing, to garnish with tapestry. Nor were the houses of the front street more elegant than those behind, for it is understood that the closes were then inhabited chiefly by noblemen, gentlemen, and persons unconnected with business, while the others were the residence of tradesmen and merchants.

It would be difficult, however, to state any particular kind of building as predominating at this period. The truth is, various orders of building must have now been mixed up together. There would here and there be seen the low-roofed tenement of the thirteenth century, surviving all its immediate neighbours while close by its sides might spring up the tall edifices of wood or stone, which had successively come into fashion at more recent periods. It must be mentioned that a very general variety, at this period, consisted in having piazzas below, wherein merchandise was exposed; of such there are examples still existing in the High Street, near the Fountain Well. A remarkable peculiarity, arising from the custom of projecting houses seven feet farther into the street, as noticed in an earlier part of this article, must also be noticed. The gates, with which most of the closes were shut up for protection from the *tubjers* and *spulziers* of those times, were, in all cases, seven feet within the mouth of the close, having been so left at the time of the projection. Many traces of this may be seen at the present day, for, though the gates exist no longer, the gate-ways and the hooks for the hinges have been mostly left undisturbed. Another peculiarity was the prevalence of outer stairs. These led up to the gallery in the second story in the wooden houses, or a door-way in those of stone, and a spiral stair ascended within to the remaining flats. The people stood on these stairs to see processions. A historian of Queen Mary's time, tells us that, when that unfortunate lady was brought along the street, after being taken into the keeping of the confederate lords at Carberry, the women stood on these stairs, and reviled her with vulgar abuse, in reference to her late infamous mar-



riage. Some of them yet remain, and are a decided nuisance, from the obstruction they give to people passing along the pavement.

Several houses yet exist in the Old Town, bearing date from the reign of Queen Mary; but are not remarkable for elegance of appearance. We find several, however, of the reign of King James, which present a massive and dignified aspect, being built entirely of polished stone, and rising to a great height. These houses, also, possess as good interior accommodation as any in the same district of the town, of whatever age. In many cases, the rooms are panelled, the ceilings decorated with plaster figures, and the door-ways ornamented with mouldings, not to speak of the quotations from scripture which so universally distinguish the architraves. A house in the Canongate, built (as we should suppose) at the beginning of the seventeenth century, for the family of the Earl of Moray, and commonly, though erroneously, called the "*Regent Murray's House*," is a most respectable specimen of the taste of the time. We now find, moreover, that travellers who happened to visit the town, speak of the houses on the main street as singularly tall and elegant. In De Witt's bird's eye view of the town, taken at the middle of the seventeenth century, we have a portraiture of the north side of the street, which certainly answers to this description. Some houses built in the main street during the reign of King William III. are in a style which has never been surpassed in the Old Town; we would instance—if the reader will excuse such minute detail—the building opposite to the head of the West Bow, and Gavinloch's land in the Lawnmarket. James's Court, built in 1728, is an excellent specimen of the taste of a succeeding generation.

Up till the middle of the eighteenth century, Edinburgh continued to occupy little more than the same space of ground which it had assumed in the reigns of James III. and IV. Its external appearance was grand, and travellers invariably admired the lofty magnificence of its principal street. Yet the details were often mean, confined, and squalid; and wealth could not find either the elegance, or the space which it so imperatively requires.\*

A proposal which had been agitated so far back as the reign of Charles II. for extending the town over the fields to the north, was now talked of as possible and necessary. The fall of an old house, in 1751, by which one person was killed, gave rise to a violent feeling regarding the inconvenience and decayed condition of the houses. It was also felt as a serious disadvantage attending the present state of things, that there was no site whatsoever for some new public buildings which were thought to

present, a gentleman of the best order in Edinburgh—say a judge of the Court of Session—finds it necessary to have a self-contained house in Moray Place, or some equally splendid district, for which he pays a rent of about £160 (the very feu-duty, perhaps, costing £35 annually) and which consists of four flats, containing the following apartments—on the sunk floor, a complete suite of culinary apartments, with accommodation for servants—on second floor, dining-room in front, business-room or library, and a bed-room, behind—on third floor, drawing-room occupying the whole front of the house, with two large apartments behind generally occupied as bed-room and dressing-room, but which may be added to the drawing-room, upon occasion, by means of large door-ways—fourth flat, a nursery and a number of good bed-rooms, besides which there is perhaps a suite of small rooms immediately under the slates. The furniture of such a house would not cost less than fifteen hundred pounds, but more generally is purchased at the rate of two thousand.

In opposition to this picture, we give the accommodation which satisfied a most respectable judge and landed gentleman of the latter part of the last century, namely—Lord Kennet. [It was to be sure, while still in business as an advocate—but still he was a gentleman of good estate]. This eminent person lived in a flat in Forester's Wynd, Lawnmarket, which he either rented, or might have rented, at about £15, and which contained the following apartments, as described by a member of his lordship's family. The rooms were three—the kitchen one. One room was "my lady's" another was the gentleman's consulting-room or study; the third was their bed-room. The servant-girl, who, besides the nurse, was their only female attendant, slept under the dresser in the kitchen. Their single man-servant slept out of the house; and the nurse and children had beds in the study, which, during the day, were removed into the bed-room! In his latter days, when raised to the bench, his lordship, by way of making a corresponding step in gentility, removed to a house of two flats—in the *Horse Wynd*!

The moral of this contrast, which, every body will acknowledge, might easily be extended to every rank in Scottish society, is a sufficient proof, if proof were wanting, of the prodigious advance made during the last fifty years, in all that regards domestic circumstances in Scotland. The cry of evil times and a necessitous population is now as loud as ever; but a few statistical facts like the above are only required to prove it destitute of foundation. Men may now live as near the verge of their income as before, and may therefore feel as often the twinge arising from inadequate funds. But it is clear that the style of existence is in every respect universally improved. To hope for the day when men will be prudent enough to avoid all those little evils which evidently are the only cause of the apparent discontent, is to expect more than human nature can give.

\* It may be worth while to contrast the accommodations at present required by a person of first rank in Edinburgh with what was deemed sufficient in the last age. At

be necessary. In short, that era in the prosperity of the country had now arrived, when men could no longer put up with the merely decent and comfortable accommodations, nor with that commixture of all ranks, which satisfied their fathers, but demanded residences that might be at once more elegant and more exclusively their own.

It may easily be supposed, that where so extensive and decisive an alteration was projected, as the erection of a separate city by the side of that already existing, there must have been many difficulties to overcome, not only in the arrangements preparatory to building, but in the process of reducing the fears of that large portion of the community, who, in all such projects, think it necessary to be timid upon principle, and even fear after all danger is past. The chief difficulties in the undertaking lay in the necessity of commencing the proceedings by building a long and lofty bridge, to connect the existing and the contemplated districts, in the necessity of procuring the consent of the neighbouring interests, some of which had serious scruples touching self, and in the necessity of obtaining an act of parliament, to extend the jurisdiction and taxing power of the city over the ground proposed to be built upon. After twelve years of fruitless agitation, the enterprising Provost Drummond resolved to take the first step at every hazard, and, accordingly, on the 21st of October 1763, he laid the foundation of what is now styled the North Bridge, veiling it so far to the prejudices of lesser minds as to style it merely a convenience for the purpose of opening up an improved road to Leith.\* In 1767, while this work was proceeding, an act for extending the *royalty* was obtained, during the provostship of

Gilbert Laurie, Esq. and, a plan for the new city being then formed by Mr. Craig, architect, (nephew of Thomson, the poet,) the first house was founded on the 26th of October.

Unfortunately for the success of this magnificent undertaking, it had no sooner overcome obstacles of one description, than it encountered greater ones of another. During the long delay which took place between its first projection and the building of the bridge, another NEW TOWN had taken occasion to spring up in an opposite quarter, which, neither requiring an act of Parliament, nor the unanimity of a set of interested proprietors, to bring it to maturity, soon gathered force sufficient to counteract the immediate success of the northern extension. This might have been happily prevented, had the magistrates had the foresight to buy up a piece of ground south of the city, which was offered to them for L.1200. It was purchased by a builder, named James Brown, a most enterprising individual, who immediately prepared to erect houses upon it, of suitable elegance to meet the rising taste for fine mansions—an undertaking which found all the success it deserved, in the favour of a certain class of the higher orders, several years before a single stone was laid of the extended royalty. The magistrates soon repented of their neglect; and offered Mr. Brown L.2000 for the ground; but he, being now well aware of the goodness of his bargain, demanded L.20,000, and the consequence was, that the city-rulers in despair suffered him to go on. Brown's Square, (named after the builder,) was therefore soon finished and filled with respectable inhabitants, and George's Square lying more to the south, became still more attractive than its predecessor, on account, perhaps, of its greater distance from the Old Town, and the superior style, both as to size and accommodation, in which most of the houses were executed. The inhabitants of these southern districts formed, about fifty years since, a distinct class, and had their own places of polite amusement, independent of the rest of Edinburgh. The society was of the first description, including most of the members of the MIRROR CLUB, (consisting of Mr. Mackenzie, author of "the Man of Feeling," Lord Craig, Lord Abercrombie, Lord Bannatyne, Lord Cullen, Mr. John Home, author of "Douglas," and Mr. George Ogilvie,) and many

\* The site chosen for the North Bridge was at the east end of the North Loch, and, consequently, opposite the eastern termination of the parks afterwards to be appropriated to the building of the new town. The line of road left the High Street almost opposite the Tron Church, and to make way for the thoroughfare, two closes had to be demolished. The most westerly of these lanes was Hart's Close, and the other was called the Cap-and-Feather Close. In the latter confined alley which was a species of *cul de sac*, and whose site is now occupied by North Bridge Street, was born the celebrated Robert Ferguson, whose poems chiefly relate to the customs of his native town. The exact spot on which the house stood wherein this unfortunate poet first saw the light, was, till recent times, pointed out by tradition as an old one, much smaller than the rest in that line of street, opposite the arched entry which leads towards the markets, which was burned down some years back, and is now replaced by a large new tenement.

other characters of high eminence in the law and in fashion.

Nearly coeval with Brown and George's Squares, and another rival to the New Town, was St. John's Street, proceeding southward from the Canongate, which was also inhabited by people of the highest respectability. New Street, at no great distance, on the north side of the Canongate, was another of the rival streets which anticipated, and served to retard, the rise of the New Town. Among other dignified inhabitants, it possessed Lords Hailes and Kames, both eminent in the history of Scottish literature. Argyle Square, contiguous to Brown Square, is understood to have grown up at a fully earlier period than the neighbouring modern erections, part of it being formed even so early as 1742. Another southern contemporary of the New Town was Adam's Square, a short way east of Argyle Square and now forming a part of South Bridge Street. All the houses of this square were originally occupied by distinguished personages, among whom were Lord Gray, Lord President Dundas, Lord Forbes, and Lord Dreghorn.\*

After the New Town had been fairly begun, it had to encounter many obstructions. The bridge, which was not in reality commenced till May 1767, had proceeded near to completion, when, August 3, 1769, the vaults and side-walls at the south end gave way, and buried five persons in the ruins. Even after it was made passable, in 1772, it was found a cold and dreary walk, and people shivered at the very idea of leaving the smoky warmth of the old town, to *locate* upon the bare exposed fields to the north, where only, as yet, one house here, and another there, testified the enterprise of the builders of the day, or the craze (as it was thought,) of a few private individuals of peculiar taste. In addition to all, the magistrates, by an act of unprincipled meanness, such as no men in the present day would ever think of attempting, disgusted the public at their own plan, by erecting a series of low buildings (still standing under the name of Canal Street, &c.) close to the new town, where the feuars of the ground had been led to expect a beautiful range of hanging terraces and an artificial canal. Yet, in spite of all difficulties, the plan did in time proceed. Be-

tween the years 1767 and 1780, it had extended over nearly a third of ground designed for it, comprehending a part of Prince's Street, St. Andrew's Square, St. David Street, a part of George Street, and even some few houses in Hanover Street. The architecture, we must confess, was much inferior to what we have since seen in the more westerly and northerly districts. In many cases, it was even under the standard of the Old Town. Yet, when we consider that the houses, instead of being divided into flats, were what is called *self-contained*, and thus afforded a great deal of additional accommodation and elegance, it must be allowed that the improvement was altogether very much to be admired. That it was appreciated in this light by men of cultivated minds, is proved by Arnot's declaring, in his history, (1776) that *St. Andrew's Square* was "the finest square he ever saw."

The erection of so many buildings on the fields south of the Old Town soon suggested the necessity of a proper communication between them and the High Street, on the plan of the North Bridge, and in 1775, a proposal was made for erecting a bridge over the valley to the south. Hitherto, and till this scheme was executed, the line of the south side of the High Street remained unbroken from the entry of the Parliament Square to the Netherbow Port, and exhibited an outline of very high, and in many cases, magnificent houses. The only access to the fields and new squares on the south was by the different closes, one of which, somewhat wider than the rest, opposite the opening of the North Bridge, called Merlin's Wynd, was the principal thoroughfare. It led off the High Street on the east side of the Tron Church, at the back of which it turned westward and then pursued a direction down to the Cowgate on nearly the present site of Blair Street. Half way down this incommodious thoroughfare, on the east side, there was an open poultry market. While the High Street continued thus closed up on its south side, the only entry to the town for carriages was either by the narrow and steep defile of the West Bow, or the passage through the mean suburban streets of the Pleasance and St. Mary's Wynd, to the head of the Canongate. The construction of a bridge and line of street towards the south became, therefore, a work almost of necessity, and an act of parliament having been procured, which included

\* Traditions of Edinburgh, vol. i.



this improvement, the foundation-stone of the SOUTH BRIDGE was laid on the 1st of August, 1785, and the thoroughfare was opened for passengers in March 1788. The South Bridge consists of twenty-two arches, all of which are concealed by the buildings along its sides, with the exception of one near the centre, which has been left open on account of the Cowgate. The magistrates having purchased the ground from the proprietors, sold it out to builders at most incredibly high prices, which, in some cases, amounted to the rate of L.150,000 per acre. The buildings erected on South Bridge Street, were finished in a very tasteful manner, in a very short space of time, and having been constructed for shops on the ground floors, till this day the street exhibits a much more *business-like appearance* than any other modern street in the metropolis. As soon as the line of South Bridge Street was completed, which was in direct continuation of North Bridge Street, an easy thoroughfare was at once obtained from the country on the south through the Old Town to the New Town, and on the southern parks different new streets were erected, though generally in an inferior style of building. The principal street, so reared, was Nicolson Street, with Nicolson Square, both taking their names from a Sir John Nicolson, the proprietor of the ground. The improvements in this quarter were hastened in 1789, by the founding of the splendid new university buildings, which were begun on the site of the old college, and on the west side of South Bridge Street. To proceed with our description of the extension of the New Town:

By the plan laid down by Mr. Craig, the chief streets of the New Town, were disposed in simply three parallel lines from east to west—that on the south side, formed with only one side, like a terrace facing the Old Town, called Prince's Street; a similar street on the north, looking towards the sea, called Queen Street; and the third, which was named George Street, running up the centre. An elegant square at the west end of the latter, styled Charlotte Square, balanced another at its eastern termination, designated St. Andrew's Square. Between Prince's Street and George Street, a narrow street of inferior houses, ran the whole length, and a street nearly of the same appearance, was situated betwixt Queen Street and George Street. Seven cross streets intersecting the whole of these parallel thoroughfares,

completed the plan. In recent times the discovery of which was *the very first house* built in the New Town, has become an object of reasonable curiosity, and it is wonderful how much doubt prevails upon this point. The difficulty of making this discovery has been considerably increased by the circumstance, that at least two houses were built before the act of parliament for the extension was procured, and consequently not included in the plan. One of these is at the north-east back of James Square, and the other in Rose Court, behind St. Andrew's Church. One of the first houses built after the plan was arranged, was the corner tenement at the south-western extremity of South St. Andrew's Street. It was built by the father of the late Sir William Forbes, who removed to it from Carrubber's Close; and here was born Sir William, who we believe, was one of the first natives, (if not the *very first*) of the New Town. Several tenements further west, in the line of Prince's Street, adjacent to St. David Street, are also among the oldest in the New Town. The first edifice for which ground was feued, was that beautiful tenement, immediately west from the General Register House. The purchaser of the *feu* was Mr. John Neale, a silk mercer in the Old Town, who is otherwise remarkable, as having been the first tradesman in Edinburgh who assumed the phrase of *Haberdasher* as a description of his profession. He tried without success, to establish a shop in the premises, about the year 1774, and it was not till towards the period of 1790, when the New Town had extended over a good deal of ground, so as to render Prince's Street a considerable thoroughfare, that the few shops there opened could be considered so prosperous as those in the more central parts of the Old Town. In consideration of the priority of erection of the house of Mr. Neale, the magistrates decreed that it should for ever be free of burgh taxes, and till this day the tenant or proprietor is unburdened by any cess or impost.

While the first houses were in the course of erection, a building for a Theatre-Royal was founded in 1768, at the north end of the North Bridge on its east side, and the house was opened on Wednesday, the 9th of December, 1769, since which period it has continued to be the only theatre in Edinburgh for what is called the legitimate drama.

One serious and irremediable error commit-

ted by the magistrates of Edinburgh, in connexion with the building of the New Town, remains to be mentioned. We refer to the *Earthen Mound*. This is a vast mass of earth which has been laid down in the vale of the North Loch, betwixt the Old and New Town, and calculated to serve the purpose of a bridge. The raising of such a huge mound of rubbish originated in the following accidental circumstances: About the year 1781, when the building of the New Town had extended westwards about as far as Hanover Street, some shopkeepers in the Lawnmarket and Castlehill, (the upper parts of the main street in the Old Town,) who were in the habit of frequently visiting the opposite bank of the North Loch, in order to observe the progress of the buildings, finding it inconvenient to go round by the North Bridge, fell upon the expedient of laying a few planks upon the marshy bottom of the intermediate valley, over which they could pass dry-shod and reach the object of their curiosity at about one-third of the expense of travel. This measure was chiefly promoted by Mr. George Boyd, a public-spirited dealer in tartan cloths. The passage was soon after rendered firmer and more agreeable by some loose earth accidentally thrown out from a quarry which it was attempted to excavate at this spot on the north bank of the Loch, and this was the means of suggesting to the consideration of many, that if the earth dug from the foundations of the buildings in the New Town were deposited here, the convenience of the builders would not be lost sight of, while the advantage of a new bridge would be supplied to the public generally at no expense. Upon a representation, therefore, made to the magistrates by the inhabitants of the Lawnmarket and Castlehill, it was decreed in November 1782, by the town-council, that all rubbish, &c. should be brought to this spot, whereby, in the course of a very few years, the mass was raised to the required height, and became such a thoroughfare, that it was at length found necessary to open up the passage of Bank Street, in order to admit carriages, the passage from and into the Old Town having as yet been only by closes. It was very remarkable and not a little ludicrous, that by this destruction of the ancient street, Mr. Boyd, the original projector of the Earthen Mound, had the mortification to see his own house demolished; and as if the public were determined to ren-

der him no thanks whatever for his suggestion, the original name of *Geordie Boyd's Brig*, has been for many years lost and unknown. From the year 1781 till the year 1830, the Earthen Mound continued to be augmented by the regular or occasional deposition of rubbish, and it is now in a state of something like completion, being levelled and *Macadamized* on the top, sown with grass on the sides, and otherwise embellished. It measures several hundred feet in all directions, and is computed to contain upwards of two millions of cart loads. The low grounds to the east and west of the Earthen Mound continued for about fifty years after the commencement of the New Town in a very marshy and profitless condition. At length in 1821, under the authority of an act of parliament, the ground on the west was enclosed, drained, planted with trees, shrubs, and flowers, and walks formed, winding round the bottom of the castle rocks and the sloping banks on each side. This pleasure-ground is only open to the proprietors or tenants of houses in Prince's Street, or others, who are furnished with keys on paying certain sums annually. The ground to the east of the Mound is now in course of being enclosed and ornamented in a similar manner. Still further to the east are the town slaughter-houses and markets.

*The Second New Town.*—Such was the ultimate success attending the building of the New Town of Edinburgh, that, in time, a *Second New Town* was projected still further to the north, and the plan being supported by an act of parliament, its erection forthwith took place. The design of this second town intimately resembled that of its predecessor; consisting of a terrace in front and in rear, a large central street, with two intermediate narrow ones, and cross streets, in continuation of those in the former New Town. This vast and splendid addition to Edinburgh was commenced in the year 1801, and, with minute exceptions, was finished in 1826. The space betwixt Queen Street, and the southern terrace of the Second New Town, which bears the various names of Heriot Row and Abercromby Place, is disposed in pleasure-grounds, under the proprietary of the adjacent house-proprietors, in virtue of acts of parliament. Taking this series of gardens in connexion with the pleasure-grounds formed in the bed of the North Loch, it may be pronounced one

of the most beautiful, and also most useful points of modern Edinburgh. The grounds being laid out in walks, which are accessible to the adjacent inhabitants, one of the great disadvantages of a town residence has in some measure been overcome, as the enjoyments of a park and garden can here be had as well as in the country. At the same time, the space left free, in the very centre of the town, for the circulation of fresh air, cannot fail to have the most beneficial effect in regard to the general health. Indeed, both as to convenience, salubrity, and ornament, these gardens form a characteristic feature such as is presented by hardly any other town in Europe.

The central street of the Second New Town, corresponding to George Street in the First, is entitled Great King Street, and is a most elegant collection of buildings. As in the case of George Street, it is terminated by large open areas: one of these is of an oblong or parallelogrammatic form, and is styled Drummond Place; the other is of a circular shape, and is called the Royal Circus. Within the open area of Drummond Place, stands the Excise Office, an elegant house originally built for a residence by General Scott, (father-in-law of Mr. Canning), and styled Bellevue, but afterwards occupied, first as a Custom House, and then in its present capacity. It is worthy of remark that Provost Drummond, who was mainly instrumental in overcoming the difficulties that obstructed the commencement of the New Town, has had no other memorial in reference to that splendid public service, than the name of this square. We have even been assured, that but for an accidental suggestion of the late Commissioner Jackson (of Excise), who was present when a name for the place was under consideration, and remembered that the worthy magistrate had had a villa within its area, even this humble memorial would not have existed. So capricious a principle is public gratitude! It may be worth while to mention at this place, that Duke Street, Albany Street, and York Place, are named in honour of the Duke of York and Albany; Abercromby Place, Howe Street, St. Vincent Street, Nelson Street, &c. after other heroes of the war which raged at the time when the plan was formed—Fettes Row in compliment to the then Provost of Edinburgh, and London Street, Dublin Street, India Street, and so forth, in reference to those places respectively.

*Moray Grounds, &c.*—About the time when the Second New Town approached to completion, it began to be surmised that the next space of ground which was fitted to accommodate the ever-increasing population, was a park belonging to the Earl of Moray, lying between Charlotte Square and the Water of Leith, and bounded on the east by the district of town just described. Accordingly, the noble proprietor having consented to grant feus, and a general plan having been prepared by Mr. Gillespie, the first spadeful of earth was taken out of the ground, for the foundations, on Christmas day 1822. During 1823, 4, and 5, the work proceeded with a marvellous degree of rapidity, and even after that period, when the financial panic communicated a severe blow to building speculations in Edinburgh, the operations were not materially retarded. The plan, which had been hampered a good deal by the triangular figure of the ground, consisted chiefly in a spacious octagon at the east end, and a smaller oval towards the west, communicating with each other, and entered at various points from the neighbouring thoroughfares by other streets. The houses were reared in the most magnificent style, after the general plan, and were readily purchased and leased by persons of the first style of living in Edinburgh. The various squares, streets, and places, are styled after the family name, titles, and mansions of the noble proprietor of the ground. In the neighbourhood of this district, to the south-west, is a series of beautiful streets, chiefly erected upon the parks that formerly enclosed a seat called the Coates. One, which may be said to continue the line of George Street, is called Melville Street, and is composed of most elegant buildings. There are also two splendid crescents, facing each other across the Glasgow Road, and of which the architectural plan is extremely beautiful. They are respectively styled Athole and Coates Crescent, the latter being adorned by a row of trees conforming to its own shape. As it is by this route that nearly all persons from the west of Scotland enter the town, the appearance of so many structures on a scale of uniform splendour, almost unrivalled in Britain, or perhaps the world, seldom fails to excite feelings of delight and admiration.

A very important undertaking is at present going on in this quarter of the New Town of Edinburgh. By the houses of the Moray



grounds having been placed on the verge of the ravine through which flows the Water of Leith, no farther extension of the city could possibly be made in a north-westerly direction, unless by the erection of a bridge across the dell, to give access to the fields on the opposite side of the river. Such, therefore, is now in the course of formation. A most stupendous bridge of four arches is in the course of erection, which, when finished, will be unequalled in height in this part of Scotland, and will afford a delightful prospect down the romantic vale of the Leith. It will connect Queensferry Street, or the road leading northwards from the west end of Prince's Street, with the extensive parks on the north side of the water, feued by certain enterprising builders, who design to lay them out after a novel and most felicitous plan, whereby it is provided, that each house shall be distinct from its neighbours, and surrounded entirely by a certain extent of pleasure-grounds and shrubberies, throughout which the whole are interspersed. At present these fields decline with a gentle slope northwards to the populous suburb of Stockbridge, and are already partly covered with handsome houses near the river.

*The Eastern New Town.*—While the above mentioned improvements were in the course of execution, the extension of the city to the east of the New Town went on very slowly, and for many years the road to Leith by Leith Walk remained in a wretched condition. Active measures were, however, adopted to remodel “the Walk,” which has been done at a prodigious expense, liquidated by a toll-bar. This way, which is altogether paved, and is more than a mile in length, is now one of the most noble thoroughfares in the world, being perhaps only surpassed by the Broadway of New York, to which it has not inaptly been compared. It is lined with nursery grounds on each side, partly built upon; and on its east side, betwixt the Calton Hill and the environs of Leith, the rudiments of a city, not less splendid than those just mentioned, have at present been formed. A superb terrace of houses, encircling the Calton Hill, half way up its sides, and overlooking this tract of ground, is nearly finished, which on its southern quarter joins the New London Road, which traverses this conspicuous eminence.

*Calton Hill Improvements, and Eastern Ap-*

*proach.*—A notice of this road leads to the description of a distinct “Improvement” of the capital not yet mentioned. From about the date of the erection of the building of the first New Town, till the year 1814, Prince's Street was closed up at its east end, (with the exception of a thoroughfare down Leith Street, still remaining,) by a cross line of houses, composing part of Shakespeare Square, the back of which overlooked the ravine of the Low Calton, and the Calton Hill beyond. These tenements were of a respectable order, and while the upper flats were used mostly as lodging-houses, the lower were occupied as shops and taverns. About the middle, facing up the centre of Prince's Street, was the Shakespeare Tavern and Coffee House, which for many years was the most respectable establishment of the kind in Edinburgh.\* The population of the New Town and thoroughfare of passengers and carriages to and from Prince's Street having greatly increased, a serious inconvenience was felt from the want of a proper communication with the east country, and it was remarked that no entrance could be obtained so conveniently as by the removal of the houses of Shakespeare Square, and the throwing of a bridge across the hollow to the Calton Hill, along which a road might proceed eastwards. Under the special patronage of Sir John Marjoribanks of Lees, Bart. M. P. then Lord Provost, an act of parliament, for the fulfilment of this scheme, was passed in 1814. The foundation-stone of the bridge, which was styled Regent Bridge, was laid on the 19th of September 1815, and the work was completed in March 1819. The arch over the Low Calton is fifty feet wide, by about the same height. On the top of the ledges of the bridge, are ornamental pillars and arches of the Corinthian order, which on each side are connected with the houses in the line of street, formed at the same time. The street, or Waterloo Place, as it has been designated, is composed of very superb houses of four stories, and each range is terminated at Prince's Street by a pediment and pillars

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\* For the purpose of rendering this house the resort of the elite only, its owners instituted a regulation that none should be admitted but those having white neck-cloths, a law which they had to rescind in the latter days of the establishment—but the head-waiter always appeared in full dress.

above the lower storey. On the south side are the Stamp Office and General Post Office, both buildings of the best kind of Grecian architecture, but no way superior in appearance to the houses adjoining. Opposite the Post Office, a large tenement was built at an expense of about L.30,000, to suit the business of a Hotel and Tavern, but this establishment, (the Waterloo,) which is in the proprietary of a joint stock company, has not succeeded, and is now closed. It contains two large rooms, eighty feet by forty, which are often used for public meetings, and the lower is fitted up as a reading room.

From Waterloo Place, the new road, by which the London Mail, and most of the coaches from the east country enter the city, proceeds, by a sweep, round the south face of the Calton Hill, and joins the old road which enters by the Canongate, near Piershill Barracks, about a mile to the east. The entry to Edinburgh, by this thoroughfare, is not less commanding and beautiful than that by the west, and, in some respects, it is superior in point of interest, as the stranger is surprised with the antique grandeur of the Old Town, before the long vista of Prince's Street opens on his view. In entering from the east, the stranger passes through a series of splendid erections, and, on his right, on the summit of the hill, stand several monumental edifices, all of which are noticed in their appropriate places; meanwhile we proceed with an account of the alterations and extensions of the city.

*Canal Basin, and Improvements on the South-west.*—The formation of a navigable canal betwixt Edinburgh and the Forth and Clyde Canal, near its embouchure into the River Forth, by which the metropolis might be connected by water with the city of Glasgow, was a project contemplated many years ago, but, for different reasons, could not be carried into execution till the year 1817, when an act of parliament was procured by a joint stock company, and the line was finished in May 1822. The chief objects of such an institution were the transport of heavy goods to and from Glasgow, and the import of coal into Edinburgh from the western districts, as well as the export of manure, all of which have been completely attained, to the great profit of the community, but unfortunately, to the serious loss of the shareholders. The eastern termination of the Union Canal, as it is termed,

is at a level spot of ground about half a mile south-west of the castle, where its introduction has utterly revolutionized the appearance of the district. About sixty years since, almost the only houses in this quarter were a series of dwellings along the line of road proceeding westwards from the Grassmarket and Wester Portsburgh, entitled Fountainbridge. These edifices, as may yet be seen from some of their desecrated remains, were what were termed *English houses*, being built in the style of comfortable villas, and inhabited principally by English residents, who had official situations in Edinburgh, and more particularly in the Excise Office, then situated in the Cowgate. Until the cutting of the Canal commenced, this was a pleasant rural suburb of Edinburgh, though greatly fallen from its former condition; but the formation of the basin or harbour for vessels altogether altered its character. This spacious basin, which has been styled Port-Hopetoun, is now immediately environed by offices for the sale of coal, by wharfs and other accessories of commerce, and beyond the quay it is surrounded by handsome streets, leading in different directions. The access to the west end of the New Town is secured by a street, only partly built, called the Lothian Road; but hitherto the only direct communication with the High Street has been by way of the Grassmarket and West Bow. In 1825, the last mentioned street being nearly inaccessible to carts, so as to isolate, in some measure, both the High Street and the Canal suburb, the propriety of a communication, which should throw open the Old Town to the western districts, became keenly agitated, and at last resolved upon. Along with this "improvement," it was resolved to lay down a similar road and bridge, which should lead from a point further down the Lawnmarket, across the Cowgate, thus opening up the Old Town to a free ingress from the south. An act of parliament having been procured, sanctioning the measures and giving power to a body of commissioners to assess the inhabitants for the expense, the work of destroying old houses, and building the bridges, was simultaneously commenced. By mismanagement, or want of just calculation, the funds for carrying such an extensive improvement into effect have failed, and at present, (February 1831,) while the town is agitated regarding the removal or extension of the assessments, a great part of the

environs to the west and south remain in all the confusion of old ruins and new half-built erections. When completed, these lines of way into the old city will be of incalculable advantage in restoring the bustle of traffic and a concourse of passengers to the ancient part of the metropolis. The line of the western approach leaves a point near Port-Hopetoun, and is carried over the hollow ground on the south side of the castle rock by a single arch, from whence it proceeds along the face of the castle bank to the head of the Lawnmarket. It is intended to be partly lined with houses on each side. The line of the southern approach leaves the high ground at Bristo Port, and is carried across the vale of the Cowgate by seven side and three central and visible arches, at a spot about three hundred yards west of the former South Bridge, and enters the Lawnmarket at a point opposite Bank Street, a thoroughfare leading by way of the Earthen Mound into the New Town.\* It is proposed to erect private houses with shops on part of this line, and fill up the remaining space with public edifices. Among other improvements to be made simultaneously with these, is the lowering of the surface of the Castlehill Street, the Lawnmarket, and High Street, to the depth, in some places, of about twelve feet.

*Alterations on the Old Town; the Cross.—*

In the course of the improvements effected on Edinburgh, various alterations were made on the Old Town, which, though perhaps required by some narrow views of expediency, were certainly not directed by good taste. The first of the antique objects which suffered, was the Cross, an octagonal building, surmounted by a pillar, which rose upon the south side of the High Street, a little below St. Giles. The Cross had been used for many ages not only in the common duties of a burgh market-cross,

but for many purposes connected with the state and the legislature. In early times, before the art of printing was known, acts of parliament were here read out to the people. Royal proclamations were also made here. We have already mentioned the fact, recorded by Pitscottie, that, before the Scottish army had marched to Flodden, a visionary proclamation, in imitation of those which were sanctioned by royal authority, was issued at night on this spot, to deter the people from the expedition. From the wars which followed Queen Mary's resignation in 1567 to the Revolution of 1688, this was the principal place for executing the numerous victims of civil dissension. It appears that during the turbulent minority of James VI., a gibbet stood constantly ready on the spot for nearly twenty years, till at length it was cut down amidst the rejoicings which attended a general reconciliation of the nobility brought about by his means. The Cross, moreover, was the chief scene of all public rejoicings, was honoured with the principal pageants at the entries of sovereigns, and formed the ground-work of a platform when the magistrates used to drink the king's health on his birth-day. Distinguished in all these ways, the centre of business, the place "where merchants most did congregate," it was altogether one of the most interesting objects in Edinburgh. Unfortunately, in 1756, when the Royal Exchange was finished, the magistrates conceiving that it could no longer be necessary as a rallying point or rendezvous for commercial people, and thinking, moreover, that it encumbered the street, caused it to be demolished, leaving only a radiated pavement to mark the space of ground which it had occupied.

The historians of Edinburgh, Grose included, seem to have been unacquainted with any dates connected with the history of the Cross. We find one in Calderwood's Larger History, (*MS., Advocates Library*) which refers the building, exclusive of the pillar, to 1617, when it was substituted, for one previously existing. The following is the passage :

"Upon the twenty-six of February, the Cross of Edinburgh was taken down. The old long stone, about forty footes or thereby in length, was to be translated by the devise of certain mariners in Leith, from the place where it had stood past the memory of man, to a place beneath in the High Street, without any harm

\* By a ridiculous arrangement, it has been determined that the West Bridge shall be styled the King's Bridge, while the South is to be termed King George IV.'s Bridge; and these epithets have been sanctioned by the approbation of his late Majesty, to whom both were designed to be complimentary. Such a *betise* is enough to render the character of King George IV. as a man of taste a matter of doubt to posterity. The Castle or West Bridge, and the Cowgate or Lawnmarket Bridge, are the obviously proper designations, and some of these will certainly be adopted by the public, while the royal titles must clearly sink into oblivion. As the street of the Cowgate Bridge passes almost close by the back of the Parliament House, we suggest that it be named *Parliament Street*.



to the stone; and the body of the old Cross was demolished, and another builded, whereupon the long stone or obelisk was erected and set up, on the 25th day of March."

The Cross is thus described by Arnot:—"The building was an octagon of sixteen feet diameter, and about fifteen feet high, besides the pillar in the centre. At each angle there was an Ionic pillar, from the top of which a species of Gothic bastion projected; and between the columns there were modern arches. Upon the top of the arch fronting the Netherbow, the town's arms were cut, in the shape of a medallion, in rude workmanship. Over the other arches, heads also cut in the shape of a medallion, were placed. These appeared to have been of much older workmanship than the town's arms, or any other part of the cross. The heads were in alto relievo, of good engraving, but the Gothic barbarity of the figures themselves bore the appearance of the Lower Empire. One of the heads was armed with a casque; another with a wreath, resembling a turban; a third had the hair turned upwards from the roots towards the occiput, whence the ends of the hair stood out like points. This figure had over its left shoulder a twisted staff, probably intended for a sceptre. The fourth was the head of a woman, with some folds of linen carelessly wrapped round it. The entry to this building was by a door fronting the Netherbow, which gave access to a stair in the inside, leading to a platform on the top of the building. From the platform rose a column, consisting of one stone, upwards of twenty feet high, and of eighteen inches diameter, spangled with thistles, and adorned with a Corinthian capital, upon the top of which was a unicorn."

On the removal of this beautiful structure, the four sculptured stones, above described, were secured by an eccentric gentleman, Walter Ross, Esq. of Stockbridge, and built into a sort of a tower, which he erected near his house, of stones procured from various old buildings, long known by the name of Ross' folly. On the destruction of the tower a few years ago, these stones were secured by Sir Walter Scott, and are now preserved at his seat of Abbotsford. The pillar, which was broken in the course of being taken down, still exists in the policy of Drum, a seat about four miles south from Edinburgh, the property of Gilbert Innes of Stow, Esq.

*The Netherbow Port.*—This was another edifice of an ornamental character, which the magistrates thought it necessary to destroy for the sake of public convenience. It served as a graceful termination to the High Street, where it joined the Canongate, and might have been termed the Temple-Bar of Edinburgh, as it served a similar purpose, in dividing a privileged from an unprivileged part of the town.

It was a fine castellated building, surmounted by a tower and spire, in which was a clock, and pervious below by a large gateway and wicket. The date of the building was only of the reign of James VI.; but it is understood to have then been substituted for an older edifice, which might have perhaps been erected at the same time as the first city wall. Upon the Netherbow was a spike of iron, upon which the heads of traitors and others were exhibited. In later times, when the walls and ports of Edinburgh could scarcely be considered as useful for a warlike purpose, we find Allan Ramsay giving an amusing account of the obstruction which the Netherbow Port presented to good fellows like himself, who, having got drunk in the Canongate, had to make their way home to town after the hour for locking the gates. In consequence of the affair of Captain Porteous, the House of Lords, in the first burst of indignation, ordained the Netherbow Port to be demolished, but, being pacified into a revocation of the order, this dignified edifice, with its gate, remained undisturbed till the time of the agitations created by the improvements. Under the impression that the passage was not wide enough for the thoroughfare (!) and that the gateway could not be widened without injury to the building, it was pulled down in 1764, and nothing now remains to point out its locality.

In old views of Edinburgh, the steeple of the Netherbow Port harmonizes finely with a similar spire at the head of the town, rising from the Weigh House; these two, with the intermediate spires of St. Giles and the Tron Church, gave the Old Town, under certain aspects, more the air of a city than it possesses at present. For some idle reason, which we have not been able to discover, the spire of the Weigh House was taken down, according to Arnot, about a hundred years before the period he wrote (1776), and from that time till 1822, the body of the house only remained,

a mass of deformity on the public street. The Weigh House stood detached from all other buildings, at the head of the West Bow, on a piece of ground which had been conferred upon the burgh by David II., in the year 1352. It consisted of two stories, the lower of which was used for weighing goods, while the upper was leased by a dealer in butter and cheese. As we have seen, James III., in 1477, ordained a Tron or pair of scales to be there set up, as public weights, for hutter, cheese, wool, and such goods. We are led, however, by a passage in a curious Latin manuscript, hereafter quoted, to believe that the building which latterly existed was only erected a short time before the year 1650. It was removed, August 1822, to make way for the procession of George IV. to the Castle, but till this day some of the chief dealers in the above articles are settled near the spot.

*The Old Guard.*—This was a long low building, which, we have every reason to suppose, had been erected in the reign of Charles II. and which served as a guard-house to the military police that so long protected the streets of Edinburgh. It stood upon the south side of the High Street, a little below the Cross, and had a dungeon or black-hole at the west end, which, time out of mind, had been the terror of boyish depredators, as well as of all nocturnal offenders against the public peace. With strange perversity of taste, this mean hulk was permitted to encumber the street for more than thirty years after the comparatively innocent and certainly far more elegant Cross, had been demolished. It was only removed in the year 1788.

*The Luckenbooths*, which were the chief encumbrance to the street, consisted of a series of tenements rising to nearly the height of the adjacent houses, built within a few yards of the church of St. Giles, and headed at their western extremity by the Old Tolbooth of Edinburgh. Betwixt the south side of these houses and the church, there was a lane for foot passengers, lined with small shops or booths, nestling within the projections of the sacred edifice, and receiving the name of the *krames*. It appears that the town-council first allowed the erection of these places of retail traffic contiguous to the church, in the year 1555, but the Luckenbooths had been used in the character of warehouses and shops for the sale of cloths and goods of that nature, in all

likelihood from the period of James III., when the sites of the different markets were regulated. The tenements are supposed by some to have taken their name of *Luckenbooths* from *Laken*, a word for cloth; but it is much more probable that the designation is from the Scotch word *Lucken*, signifying shut or close, which might be applied as distinguishing the first buildings erected here from the open piazzas or booths which prevailed along the ordinary streets.

At the east end of the passage of the *krames*, and at the north-east corner of the church, was a small flight of steps, styled *Our Lady's steps*, from a statue of the Virgin Mary being fixed in a niche in the wall above. At the Reformation, "Our Lady" was unceremoniously handed down from the exalted station she had long occupied; yet such was the force of custom among the good hurgesses, that, till a very late period, the "steps" were considered the most sacred place on which bargains could be concluded.

The opening of a number of new shops in modern parts of the city deranged the traffic of the Luckenbooths, and a resolution being formed to remove them from the street, the central houses in the row were demolished in the year 1801; but the tenement on the east, facing down the street, and that on the west, or the Tolbooth, continued standing till 1816-17-18. The house on the east was long occupied in its lower flats as the book-shop of Provost Creech, a gentleman, who graced his profession by literary acquirements of an order which constituted him not only the publisher but the companion of the luminaries of the Scottish capital in the decline of the last century. Till our own times, an evidence remains of the Luckenbooths having been a considerable mart of cloths, as several of the principal dealers in these goods are yet settled in the vicinity.

*The Old Tolbooth.*—This was an edifice of considerable hut unknown antiquity, though very probably erected before the reign of James III., when we find that parliaments were occasionally fenced in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, and the magistrates let twelve shops in its ground flat at a certain rent each. *Tolbooth* signifies literally the shop where taxes are collected; but as it seems to have been applied generally to the species of mansion now called a town-house, (in France a *hotel de ville*,) we are to suppose that this served ori-

ginally the same purpose which is now served by the Council Chamber in the Royal Exchange. Perhaps, the purposes of the building were of a mingled nature; it might serve in part as a jail, according to a fashion not yet uncommon in Scotland, and also as a place for depositing the goods of the merchants when any danger was apprehended. The character of a town-house appears to have long ago departed from the building, for in the reign of James VI. we find that the parliament and law-courts met in the south-west department of St. Giles's Church, which then went by the name of the Tolbooth, (since the Tolbooth Church,) the ancient building being now styled the *Old Tolbooth*, to indicate disuse. Whether it now became a jail exclusively, we are unable to say; but certainly it had been used from time immemorial as the ordinary jail of the city and county. It was a tall narrow edifice, composed of two parts; one of which, towards the east, was a square tower of polished stone, with a spiral stair at the corner, resembling in every respect an ordinary Border peel-house; while the western department was of a parallelogramatic form, composed of rubble-work, and apparently an after-thought, or addition to the west. The *east end*, as it was called, contained a common hall for the recreation of the debtors; but the upper apartments were exclusively devoted to the incarceration of criminals, the uppermost containing a strong iron box, or *cage*, which had been fabricated for the preservation of some notorious jail-breaker of a past age. The *west end* contained the apartments of the debtors. In former times the superintendent of this gloomy mansion was styled "The Goodman of the Tolbooth;" but, in later times, as in the case of the present jail, he was designated by the term "Captain." A cant name for the edifice was "the Heart of Mid-Lothian," under which title it is commemorated by the pen of the most fascinating of all modern writers. From the year 1785 downward, a platform at the west end of the building had been used as the ordinary place of execution; the spot since assumed is at the head of Liberton's Wynd, in the immediate neighbourhood. The Tolbooth also exhibited, in early times, the heads of eminent traitors and criminals, which were stuck upon a spike rising from one of its lofty pinnacles. Among the most memorable of these persons, we recollect the names of the

conspirator Earl of Gowrie and his grand-nephew the Marquis of Montrose.

*Parliament Square.*—Coeval with the demolition of the Luckenbooths, several improvements were made on the south side of the edifice of St. Giles, which lined the north side of the Parliament Close. The ground covered by this small square and the public and private edifices on its south side, towards the Cowgate, previous to the seventeenth century, was used as the church-yard of St. Giles, and might be considered the metropolitan cemetery of Scotland; as, together with the internal space of the church, it contained the ashes of many noble and remarkable personages. John Knox was here interred. The Regent Murray was buried within one of the adjacent aisles of the church, and within the same structure was interred the Marquis of Montrose. After the period of the Reformation, when Queen Mary conferred the large cemetery of the Grey Friars on the town, the church-yard of St. Giles ceased to be much used as a burying-ground; and that extensive and more appropriate place of sepulture succeeded to this in being made the *Westminster Abbey* of Scotland.

The church-yard of St. Giles appears to have entirely lost its sacred character about the period of King James' departure for England, and in 1628 the church was first degraded by numerous booths being stuck up on this side of it, similar to the krames on the other; though, out of reverence to the sacred edifice, the town-council decreed, that no tradesmen should be admitted to these shops, except booksellers, watchmakers, jewellers, and goldsmiths, which were considered the most respectable trades then in existence. In 1632, the great hall of the parliament house was founded upon the site of the houses formerly occupied by the ministers of St. Giles, and this building, when finished in 1639, closed up the west side of the area. About fifty years afterwards some large tenements of not less than fifteen storeys in height were erected on the south side, but these being burnt down, as formerly noticed, in 1700, houses of about eleven stories were erected in their stead. In the course of time the Parliament Close or Square was altogether enclosed with handsome houses, and the area being neatly paved, there was an air of grandeur and comfort about it, which struck most visitants.

The Parliament Square continued in this



respectable condition till the epoch of the demolition of the Luckenbooths, when the small shops being torn from the side of the church, a ruinous appearance was communicated to the Close, from which it never recovered; and in the course of the great fires of 1824, all but the court-houses were laid totally waste. Till this last and greatest calamity, the Parliament Close was the chief *Lion* of the metropolis, as, independent of its antique imposing character, and the glittering shops of the jewellers around it, it contained an equestrian statue of Charles II. (erected by the magistrates in 1685,) which was the admiration of all country people visiting the capital. On the left hand, in entering the area of the square; opposite the south-eastern corner of the church, was the celebrated John's Coffee-house, an establishment which had existed at least since the period of the Revolution, and which was long used as a place for meetings of creditors, seeing or treating council, the payment of bills, and other business. Defoe, in his History of the Union, informs us that the opponents of that great measure used to meet here, in order to speculate upon the proceedings of Parliament, over inflammatory potations of brandy.

Such have been the various extensions and alterations of the metropolis since the year 1752. Instead of one, Edinburgh is now composed of six or seven towns, each more or less devoted to the residence of particular classes of inhabitants, and distinguished by certain peculiarities of architectural decoration. Including parcels of ground not yet feued or laid out in garden plots and pleasure-grounds, the breadth of Edinburgh each way is about two miles and a quarter, and if Leith be included there will be had a continuous range of houses for fully four miles. The number of streets, places, squares, alleys, or particular buildings having distinct names in Edinburgh, Leith, and suburbs, amounted, in 1830, to 950.

Besides these causes which we have specified as leading to the extension of Edinburgh, there might be given others which have operated in later times to produce the rapid rise of new streets in all quarters of the environs. The proximity of inexhaustible stores of free-stone, whinstone, and lime, and the ease with which foreign timber could be introduced from the north of Europe, have undoubtedly been the immediate means of bringing Edinburgh

to that extent and pitch of magnificence which excite the surprise of most strangers; it is equally certain that these means might have lain long dormant but for the powerful influence of a paper currency. In this respect Edinburgh has possessed qualifications enjoyed by no other town in Europe. The profuse dissemination of Bank notes on those secure principles, which, by making them merely the representatives of property, whose bulk incapacitates it from being transferred like a coin, have made the Banking system of Scotland the admiration of all who reflect on its properties,—has been the grand cause of the extraordinary extension of the city. However, as in all projects there is a point beyond which it is unsafe to proceed, the mania for building in Edinburgh received a check from the financial panic of 1825, and at present no more houses are in the progress of erection than what is dictated by a reasonable demand.

In whatsoever style of architecture the houses of the modern parts of the town have been reared, they do not rise beyond an average height of three stories, exclusive of a sunk or area flat. The latter peculiarity of construction, though common in the modern streets of London, Bath, &c. may be reckoned a very striking distinction of the Edinburgh houses. The whole of the new streets in Edinburgh, with hardly an exception, have areas and rails in front, while the main doors are approached by steps and a species of bridge. This mode of construction renders the houses free from damp, but it is working a serious evil in the comfort of the town. It has happened that, little by little, shops have been opened in the New Town houses, and as they advance, the higher classes of people remove to a greater distance. In breaking up the houses into shops a curious process is resorted to. The two lower storeys of the houses are cut out and rebuilt with larger windows, and different internal dimensions, leaving a sunk or area flat of small shops, and a higher flat containing one or more of a superior order, by which means the finest shops must all be entered by an outside hanging stair. Such an arrangement renders the shops very ill adapted for business, and this more especially as the shops in the areas are, for the most part, let as taverns, or for more mean occupations; frequently, indeed, they stand shut up, defacing the beauty of the streets, injuring the shops above, and making

no return to the landlord. In only two or three instances have proprietors sacrificed the sunk flats, and made the respectable shops level with the thoroughfares. All the chief modern streets have small enclosed spaces behind, as private grounds, and betwixt these and the other streets there are lanes with stables.

The general annual rent of shops in Edinburgh, in first-rate situations, at present varies from L.60 to L.200, though, in a few instances, considerably above this. In second-rate places, they are rented from L.30 to L.40. The rents of flats of houses in and about the New Town, varies from L.30 to L.60. Self-contained houses are let at from L.30 to L.200. To these sums a fifth part more may be added for city and police taxes. It is seldom that houses or shops in Edinburgh are let on lease for more than five years. The actual annual rental of the town, within the bounds of Police, is at present about L.500,000.

#### MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS OF ANTIQUITY.

In Edinburgh there are various objects of antiquity and curiosity, which, as associated with interesting recollections of the history of Scotland, civil and domestic, deserve some attention even in this brief sketch. We propose to enumerate them in a series, as they may occur in the course of a ramble through the town.

At the head of the street called the Castle-hill, on the north side, but behind the line of the houses, stands a small villa, surrounded by a little grove. This house was built by Allan Ramsay, the Scottish pastoral poet, and occupied by him during the latter years of his life. It was afterwards inhabited by his son, Allan Ramsay, portrait-painter to King George III. who enlarged it considerably by an addition to the front. There is some curiosity in the little mansion, as one of the very few houses that have ever been built out of the profits of literature.

On the same side of the Castle-hill, nearly opposite to the head of the West Bow, is a steep alley called Blyth's Close, one of the most squalid and ruinous in the whole of the Old Town. The buildings in this obscure den, as well as the two closes to the westward, are the wreck of a palace belonging to Mary of Guise, the widow of James V. and Regent of Scotland during the decade of 1550. The building on the right hand, at the bottom, was

her oratory or chapel; that on the left is believed to have been the principal portion of her palace. Over the doorway which gives access to the latter, is still to be traced a cipher formed out of her initials, together with the inscription—“*Laus et Honor Deo.*” It affords a curious subject of contemplation to observe the mean and vile appearance of the interior of this mansion, now occupied by the poorest class of the inhabitants of a large city.

In descending the steep and crooked street called the West Bow, there is found, on the left hand, just before reaching the first angle, a close, or passage, leading through the front line of houses, into a small court behind, in which stands a mean shed-like building, which, in its original form, was the abode of Major Weir, a celebrated Scottish wizard, burnt in the year 1678.

The name of this criminal is, at this day, as well known in Scotland as that of Guy Fawkes in England; and innumerable superstitious notions prevail regarding him. He was, it seems, a person of infinite external piety, yet indulged in the most horrible crimes, among which, according to the belief of the age, sorcery was the chief. For about a century after his death, his house remained uninhabited, no one daring to encounter the horrors of a place in which it was supposed that all the powers of hell held their nightly revels. It is now used as a workshop.

Opposite to this part of the West Bow, is a house, bearing the arms of the noble family of Somerville over the door-way, together with the inscription—“*In Domino confido.*” The second flat of this dismal tenement was, in former times, the regular scene of balls and entertainments in Edinburgh. Though now subdivided into a number of small wretched apartments, it is evident that it was, at one time, a large and perhaps elegant room. The situation, however, and the meanness of the access, give a striking idea of the change of manners in this city during a hundred years.

At the bottom of the West Bow, and in the centre of the street called the Grassmarket, a small St. Andrew's cross is formed upon the pavement by a peculiar arrangement of the paving-stones. This indicates the situation of a stone, (removed in 1823,) into which the gallows, formerly used for the occasional ex-

ecution of criminals in Edinburgh, was wont to be inserted. There is some moral interest connected with this spot. Here "the martyrs" of the persecuting reigns of Charles II. and James II. sang out their last hymns of exultation, before entering upon the scene of a new existence. This was also the arena of those strange incidents which led to the affair of Captain Porteous, who was hanged on the south side of the street, opposite to the gallops-stone. The Grassmarket was the ordinary place of execution in Edinburgh for upwards of a century previous to the year 1785.

To the west of the Candlemaker Row, a street near this spot, is the extensive cemetery of the Greyfriars churches, which, in former times, was a kind of Scottish Westminster Abbey, and is still the principal burial-ground in Edinburgh. It contains the graves of the following remarkable men:—George Buchanan; Alexander Henderson, the leading Scottish delegate at the great Westminster Assembly of Divines, and who principally composed the Assembly's Catechism, &c.; Sir George Mackenzie, who was almost the only Scottish writer of any elevation of character, during the reign of Charles II.; Colin Maclaurin, the mathematician; Allan Ramsay; Adam, the architect; William Robertson, the historian; and Hugh Blair, author of the Sermons. Formerly, a skull, said to have been that of Buchanan, was preserved in the College of Edinburgh. It was extremely thin, and being shown in company with that of a known idiot, which was, on the contrary, very thick, seemed to form a commentary upon the popular expression, which sets forth density of bone as an invariable accompaniment of paucity of brain. The author of a diatribe, called "Scotland Characterised," which was published in 1701, and may be found in the Harleian Miscellany, tells us that he had seen the skull in question, and that it bore "a very pretty distich upon it—the first line I have forgot, but the second was—

'Et decus est tumulo jam, Buchanane, tuo.'

To return to the principal street.—In a short alley, called Strichen's Close, which diverges from the High Street to the south, a little below the Tron Church, is pointed out the mansion of the above-mentioned Sir George Mackenzie, who, in his time, was the Lord Advocate of Scotland, and at the Revolution, acted as the principal adviser of the royalist

party. The house closes the alley at the bottom.

At some distance below this spot, where the High Street contracts into the Netherbow, stands the house occupied, two hundred and sixty years ago, by John Knox, the Scottish Reformer. It is a strong, and must have originally been an elegant house, consisting of three stories. There is now stuck upon one of its corners a small effigy of the apostle of presbytery, in a preaching attitude, and pointing to a stone in the wall, on which the name of the deity is inscribed in three languages, Greek, Latin, and English. He is said to have frequently preached from a small window near this effigy, to multitudes assembled in the street. Over the door-way is an inscription, generally covered by the signs of the present *bourgeois* inhabitants, but said to run as follows:—

"LUFE [*i. e.* love]. GOD . AND . THY . NEIGHBOUR . AS .  
THYSELF."

At the bottom of "Gray's Close," near this spot, and adjoining the Cowgate, is a little square of plain but substantial buildings, which, from the year 1574 up to the Union of the kingdoms, was occupied as the Scottish Mint. The coin of Scotland being at the latter period assimilated to that of England, these buildings became disused for such a purpose, though, we believe, the officers, who, strange to say, were still kept in pay, occupied them in regular succession till a recent date, and even the ancient bell, which hung at the entry of the court, continued for a century to ring imaginary workmen to labour at the same hours as formerly. The maintenance of a complement of officers with regular salaries, for this visionary establishment, is a relic of Scottish national feeling which it is surely high time to sweep away.

Proceeding eastward to the Canongate, we find, about half-way down to Holyroodhouse, and on the south side of the street, a goodly old house, formerly the residence of the Earls of Moray, but now only occupied by a private family. It is generally conceived that this mansion belonged to the regent Murray, who was assassinated in 1570; but the house is evidently in too fine a taste for that age, and must have been, in our opinion, erected in the latter part of the reign of James VI., or the beginning of that of Charles I., when for the first time, a style of this kind was introduced



into the construction of Scottish mansion-houses. The building forms a court behind, where there is a principal entrance, and in the rear of the whole, a garden descends in antique terraces to a street called the South Back of the Canongate. Over the doors and windows the initial of the family title is figured in an old style, and in the interior are two apartments, apparently the principal public rooms, the ceilings of which are formed in what is called the *coach-roof* style, and decorated with elaborate stucco-work. This house must have existed certainly in the decade of 1640, for in a manuscript (preserved in the Advocates' Library,) which from certain circumstances must have been written at that time, it is spoken of in the following style :

“ On the south side of the Canongate, not far from the public Cross, are the gardens (with the mansion) of the Earl of Moray, which are of such elegance, and are cultivated with so much care, as to vie with those of warmer countries, and even perhaps of England itself. And here you may see how much the art and industry of man may avail in supplying the defects of nature Scarcely any one would believe it possible to give so much beauty to a garden in this frigid clime.” We learn, further, from Lamont's Diary, that when the son of the Marquis of Argyle was married to the daughter of the Earl of Moray, May 1650, the wedding feast “ stood” at the house of the latter nobleman, in “ the Canongate.” It happened, within a few days after this event, that the Marquis of Montrose was conducted into Edinburgh, to undergo the sentence which had been prepared for him by civil hate. On this occasion, according to Monteith of Salmonet, the marriage-party, including the Marquis and Marchioness of Argyle, stood upon the open balcony in front of the house, to witness the humiliation of their once dreaded enemy. The gardens, at a latter period, seem to have been a kind of fashionable promenade ; for, in Pitcairn's comedy called “ The Assembly,” which refers to the period subsequent to the Revolution, we find an appointment between a gallant and his mistress take place in “ Lady Murray's Garden.” At the period of the union, the Lord Chancellor Seafield appears to have occupied the house as a tenant, or by permission of the noble proprietor, and thus it became the scene of many of the private deliberations preceding the ratification of that treaty. It has

been already mentioned, that the famed document was partly signed in a summer-house in the garden. A drawing of this place, in its transfigured character of a hothouse, is given in Sir W. Scott's “ Tales of a Grandfather.” Upon the green esplanade behind the house, there grows a magnificent old thorn, of uncommon size, which is said to have been planted by the fair hand of Queen Mary, but this, from the age of the house, must be esteemed a very questionable tradition. At what period the Moray family abandoned the house we cannot tell, but it is called “ *the Earl of Murray's*” in a newspaper advertisement, so recent as the year 1753. In its first declension, it became the premises of the Linen Company of Scotland, who here carried on the business indicated by their name, as well as that of a bank, for many years, and hence it is still commonly called the Linen Hall. It was long after used as a place of business by an extensive paper-manufacturer, who now, however, occupies it entirely as a private residence.

#### THE CASTLE OF EDINBURGH.

As has already been mentioned, this venerable fortress owes its origin as a regular place of defence to the Anglo-Saxon-dynasty towards the end of the fifth century, but, in the present day its fortifications appear to be of comparatively modern date. The rock on which the castle is situated rises to a height of three hundred and eighty-three feet above the level of the sea, and its battlements may be seen in some directions for forty and fifty miles. The rock is precipitous on all sides but the east ; here it is connected with the upper part of the city by an open esplanade, called the Castlehill, measuring three hundred and fifty feet in length by three hundred in breadth. On the western extremity of this parade ground, which was once a favourite walk of the citizens, are advanced the outer wooden barriers of the fort, beyond which there is a dry ditch and draw-bridge, flanked by low batteries. Within these the road winds past a guard-house, and passes under an arched gateway secured by strong gates. Overhead is built a house which is used as the state-prison of Scotland. Passing through this entrance, on the right is the Argyle battery, mounting a number of guns which point towards the New Town, and from thence the road leads past the Arsenal, the Governor's

House and a huge pile of buildings, used as a barrack, by a semicircular sweep, and gradual ascent, to the inner and upper vallum of the fort. This is entered by another strong gateway, and within are situated the chapel, storehouses, and other buildings, forming the main habitable part of the fortress. Among these tenements, on the south side, is a lofty pile or range of buildings with a court in the centre. The houses on the east side were partly built by Queen Mary, in 1565, as a palace, and partly in 1616. In a small apartment on the ground floor, in the south-east corner of this edifice, Queen Mary was delivered of James VI. on the 19th of June, 1566. The roof of the little room is divided into four compartments, having the figure of a thistle at each corner, and a crown and the initials M. R. in the centre. As this interesting apartment is now part of the *Canteen* or tavern of the Castle, it is quite accessible to visitors.

In the same part of the edifice is situated the *CROWN ROOM*, a very small vaulted apartment on the second floor. The Regalia of Scotland were lodged here on the 26th of March 1707, immediately after the Act of Union had passed, and remained in a state of seclusion and repose for a hundred and eleven years. The Scottish nation having for a long period been of belief that these ensigns of royalty had been removed secretly to London, in order to allay the rumours which were propagated to that effect, certain commissioners were appointed by the late Prince Regent to examine the contents of the Crown Room, which they did on the 5th of February 1818. A large oaken chest was found in the apartment, firmly secured with locks, which being forced open, the Regalia were discovered, carefully wrapped in some fine linen cloths. The articles exposed were — The crown, sceptre, sword of state, and the lord treasurer's rod of office. The crown is of gold, of small size, and elegant formation. On the lower part, above the fillet for fitting the head, are two circles, chased and adorned with twenty-two precious stones, mixed with large oriental pearls. The upper circle is surmounted by ten crosses-flurry, with small points terminated by large pearls. Four advanced arches rise from the upper circle and close at the top, on which is a globe and cross-pattee. The diameter of the crown is nine inches and its height to the top of the cross, not more than six inches. The cap or part suited to

the head is of crimson velvet, turned up with ermine, and adorned with pearls. James VII., in 1685, changed the cloth from purple to crimson, the former having been tarnished during the vicissitudes of the civil wars. It is understood that the crown is not more ancient than the reign of Robert Bruce, while the surmounting arches are known to have been added by James V. The sceptre is a small silver double gilt rod, altogether thirty-four inches in length and of a hexagonal form. It is embellished and terminated by figures of the Virgin Mary, St. Andrew, and St. James, from whose heads rises a crystal globe; under the figures are the letters J. R. V. This rod of state was carried by the Lord Chancellor, and when bills had passed in the Scottish parliament, they were touched with it, which was equivalent to the royal assent. The sword of state, which is of elegant workmanship, was a present from Pope Julius II. to James IV. The handle is of silver gilt, and the guard is wreathed in imitation of two dolphins. On the blade are the letters JULIUS II. P. The scabbard is formed of crimson velvet, embellished with open filligree work of silver. The Lord Treasurer's rod of office is of silver gilt, and of elegant workmanship. Viewing these symbols of Scottish royalty in connexion with the various great events and personages in the annals of the country, they must be productive of sentiments in the minds of Scotsmen of an interesting nature, and it is creditable to the taste of the supreme powers that they should be permitted to remain in a place so appropriate for their deposition. They are placed on a table, which is enclosed from the roof to the floor by a barred cage. The crown lies on a cushion of crimson velvet trimmed with gold, and the whole is seen by the assistance of four lamps fixed to the cage. The crown-room is open daily to the public, on payment of one shilling each visitor.

The most defensible part of the castle of Edinburgh is on the east, immediately north of the square court. Here a half-moon battery, on which is the flag-staff, faces the Old Town, and completely commands the entrance. Further round to the north, overlooking the Argyle battery, is the Bomb battery, from whence is obtained a very extensive prospect of the town, the environs, the Firth of Forth, and the coast of Fife. Behind the Bomb battery, a small chapel has recently been

erected in place of a very old edifice of the same kind, which at the same time disappeared. The south and western sides of the fortress are singularly ill adapted for defence or offence. The outer bulwarks on the tops of the precipices are either high houses or walls with little capacity for gunnery, consequently any idea of retaining the castle in case of a sharp attack with artillery in this quarter would be absurd. A very large edifice, already mentioned, fitted up as a barrack, stands on the western precipice. It has five floors, and is one hundred and twenty feet in length, by fifty in height, and is also built without regard to effect. The arsenal or storehouses at the north-western corner can contain 30,000 stand of arms, and the whole buildings can accommodate 2000 men. Water is supplied chiefly by a reservoir having a communication by pipes with the city fountains; there is a very deep draw-well behind the Half-moon battery, but its water oozes out when the guns are fired. At present only a few of the cannon are mounted, and, as Scotland needs scarcely any military defence, the fortress is only used as barracks for a limited body of men. The garrison has a non-resident governor, a deputy-governor, a fort-major, a store-keeper, master gunner and two chaplains,\* one of whom is a presbyterian and the other an episcopalian. The castle being within the abrogated parish of Holyrood, its place of sepulture is now the Canongate church-yard. In March 1829, an addition was made to the curiosities of the castle by the restoration of a very ancient piece of ordnance called *Mons Meg*, which had been removed from the fortress in 1754. This gun, which is composed of long bars of beat iron, hooped together by a close series of rings, measuring twenty inches in the bore, is supposed to have been fabricated under the auspices of James IV., who, in 1498, employed it at the siege of Norham castle on the borders of England. It was rent in 1682, when firing a salute to James, Duke of York, and, though now quite useless, it is still held in high estimation by the Scotch, as a curious relic of the taste of one of their ancient and favourite kings.

#### ABBAY AND PALACE OF HOLYROOD.

These interesting structures occupy a low

\* It is not generally known that Home, the author of *Douglas*, for many years was chaplain of Edinburgh castle by deputy.

situation in the King's Park at the eastern extremity of the main street leading from the castle. According to the account of Bellen-den, in his translation of Boece, the foundation of the abbey of Holyrood was caused by a miraculous event, which, although condemned by Lord Hailes, is not unworthy of being preserved: David I. being engaged in hunting in the forest of Drumselch or Drumsheuch, which once covered this part of the country, on Rood day, or Exaltation of the Cross, he was attacked by a large hart, which overbore both him and his horse, but luckily for David, while he was endeavouring with his hands to defend himself from the furious assaults of the animal, a cross from heaven slipt into his hand, which so frightened the stag, that he forthwith fled in the greatest dismay, to the great joy of the king and of his followers, who congratulated him on his happy deliverance. The texture of this miraculous cross, it is said, was so strange that none could tell of what it was composed whether of wood or metal. The attack of the hart having put an end to the chase, David repaired to the castle, where, in the night following, he was admonished in a dream to erect an abbey or house of Canons Regular, on the spot where the celestial cross was put into his hand. In obedience to this visionary command, the king erected a house for monks of this order, dedicating it to the Holy Cross, or Rood, in consideration at once of the nature of the above incident, and the day on which it had taken place. To this day, the event related by Bellen-den has a tangible commemoration in the armorial bearings of the Canon-gate, which consist of a deer's head couped, with a cross-crossletted between the horns, and the motto "Sic itur ad astra." It is added by historians, that the cross having been afterwards carried in a foray into Northumberland, was taken by the English, and being deposited in the city of Durham, was there held in great veneration for ages afterwards. The charter of foundation of the abbey is dated 1128, and conferred very extensive privileges on its inmates. By the consent of the prince, bishops, barons, earls, and clergy, and "by divine instinct approved by the people," David granted to "the canons regularly serving God therein, in free and perpetual alms, the church of the castle; right of trial by duel, and water and fire ordeal; the church and parish of St. Cuthbert, and the chapels of Corstorphin and



Liberton thereunto belonging, with sixty acres, tithes, &c.; the church of Airth, in Stirlingshire, with twenty-six acres of land, and saltpan, fisheries, and customs; the town of Broughton and its respective divisions; the lands of Inverleith, in the neighbourhood of the harbour, with the said harbour, half of the fishings and tithes of the several fisheries belonging to the church of St. Cuthbert's; the towns of Hamar, Pittendriech, and Fordam, with their several divisions; and the Hospital, with a quantity of land, and a perpetual annuity of forty shillings out of his town of Edinburgh; and for supplying the said Canons with apparel, he gave them one hundred shillings out of the petty tithes at Perth; twenty shillings and one draught of a fishing net from Stirling; a free house in Edinburgh, in Stirling, in Berwick, and Renfrew; a right to fish for herrings; an annuity of ten pounds from the royal exchequer for lighting and repairing the church; a right to as much wood as they required for building or fuel from the king's forests; a half of the tallow, lard, and hides of beasts killed in Edinburgh; the tithes of whales and sea-monsters driven ashore on the coast of the Firth of Forth, from Colbrandspath to the Almond; a half of the king's profits of Kintyre; the skins of all rams, sheep, and lambs of Linlithgow which die naturally; eight chaldrons of malt, eight of meal, thirty cartloads of brushwood from Liberton; a mill at the Dean, the tithes of the new mill of Edinburgh; likewise permission to inhabit a burgh, [*liberbergare quoddam burgum*] lying betwixt the said church [of Holyrood] and my town [of Edinburgh]; and that the burgesses have the liberty of buying and selling goods in open market; and enjoins that no person presume to take bread, ale, or other vendible commodity by force, without consent of the burgesses; also free tolls and customs over all the kingdom; and prohibits all persons from taking a poind or making a seizure in or upon the lands of the Holy cross, unless the abbot refuse to do justice to the person injured; with liberty to hold a court in as free and honourable a manner as the bishop of St. Andrews, the abbot of Dunfermline, and the abbot of Kelso may enjoy theirs." Holyrood was furnished with a body of Canons Regular of the order of St. Augustine, brought hither from the priory of St. Andrews; and appears to have been one of the richest religious foundations in Scot-

land; for besides the numerous grants wherewith it was endowed by the pious founder, there appear to have belonged to it, the cells or priories of St. Mary's Isle, Blantyre, Roundill, Crusay, and Oronsay; which, together with its other revenues at the Reformation, amounted in money to the yearly sum of L.2926, 8s. 6d. Scots; twenty-seven chalders, and ten bolls of wheat; fifty chalders and ten bolls of bear or barley; thirty-four chalders and fifteen bolls, three pecks and a half of oats; five hundred and one capons, twenty-four hens, twenty-four salmon, twelve loads of salt, and a number of swine.

From the above remarkable document, we learn that the district called the Canongate, which is now a kind of vassal burgh under Edinburgh, took its rise and its name, in the twelfth century, from the Augustines of Holyrood, and was originally what is called an abbot's burgh, or burgh of regality. Besides the privileges conferred by the above recited charter, Robert, abbot of Holyroodhouse, granted to the inhabitants of the town of Canongate, which gradually increased in size under the patronage of the monks, divers other privileges; which were not only confirmed by David II., Robert III., and James II. and III., but these kings also granted to the bailies, and community of the burgh, the several annuities payable to the exchequer, with the common moor, lying betwixt Broughton and Pilrig; a liberty to sell wax, salt, iron, wool, skins, hides, &c., with a right to have bakers, cloth-makers, and a number of other artificers. Also a power to the burgesses to elect annually two or three bailies and other officers, who should be accountable to a committee of burgesses to be chosen for that purpose, and a variety of other immunities, as fully and freely as any other burgh of regality in the kingdom. From these grants, and its situation between Edinburgh and Holyrood, the burgh of Canongate, in the course of time, became a respectable integral portion of the capital, and a place of no small consequence.

The abbey of Holyrood, when in all its splendour, must have presented an imposing spectacle. Its church, though a small building, was exceedingly handsome, being built in the florid Gothic taste, and its interior decorations were many and beautiful. It boasted of a considerable number of rich altars, two of which were consecrated to St. Andrew and

St. Catherine; one to St. Anne, by the tailors of Edinburgh; and another by the cordwainers to St. Crispin and Crispinian, whose statues were placed on it. The establishment received its first blow from the Earl of Hertford, who invaded Scotland in 1544, with an English Protestant army, to enforce the marriage-treaty between Prince Edward and the young Queen of Scots. Both on this occasion and in 1547, when the same personage, under the title of Somerset, once more invaded Scotland, the buildings suffered dreadfully from fire. The abbey was suppressed by these crusaders in terms of the English law, and the monks, as Patten says, were "put to their pensions at large." The walls of the church having survived, continued, after the Reformation, to be used as a place of Roman Catholic worship by Queen Mary, who was here married to Darnley. From this period it sunk into a chapel-royal, but, at the same time, continued to be the ordinary place of public worship to the inhabitants of the Canongate.

It was the fate of Holyrood chapel, as a royal dependency, to become, during the seventeenth century, a tool in the hands of the Stuarts, for their various schemes tending to the alteration of religion. In 1616, when James VI. was contemplating the introduction of episcopacy, he sent an organ (which cost L.400,) down from London to be here set up, besides portraits of the apostles and evangelists for the adornment of the walls, and a set of choristers for the choir. Thus, when he visited the kingdom in 1617, he had the gratification of finding a place of worship after his own heart, though it appears that the bishop of Galloway, dean of the chapel-royal, gave him great offence by refusing to receive the communion with him *kneeling*. From this period, throughout a great part of the ensuing religious troubles, the chapel was maintained by royal authority as a pattern for the style of worship and church decoration, which the monarch wished to be introduced into Scotland. In 1633, the chapel was the place in which Charles I. was crowned King of Scotland, and on this occasion it exhibited a gorgeous spectacle. By certain remains of sculpture, Charles appears to have given it additional ornaments; \* but state-officers could not be in-

duced to attend it, and the people, in general, looked upon it with horror, and defrauded it entirely of its purpose. It went to wreck with the royal authority itself, on the ascendancy being gained by the Covenanters.

After the Restoration of Charles II. he restored the chapel to something like its former appearance, at which, and at all former alterations, the comfort of the parishioners does not seem to have been consulted. It was subsequently ordained to be disused as a place of parochial worship, and was handsomely fitted up as a chapel for the Knights of the Thistle, who were furnished with stalls, and had the house entirely at their command. When James, Duke of York, came to reside in Edinburgh, he used it as his chapel, with the Romish service, and, on becoming king in 1685, as we have seen, he caused it to be appropriated entirely to the use of popish priests, who had a species of college or seminary of education beside it. This only lasted for a few years, and in 1688, the whole was despoiled by the Revolutionary mob, and the mere walls and roof were only left standing. After remaining in this desolate condition for seventy-two years, its roof became decayed, and being taken down, was replaced by a new covering, which was most injudiciously composed of flag-stones, the weight of which brought it down, to the infinite damage of the building, in 1768. Both before and after this event, many of the remains of royal persons who were interred in its vaults were stolen, and, among other relics, the skulls of Queen Magdalene and Darnley. A few years ago, the rubbish was cleared away from the floor and walls of the building, and it is now accessible to the visits of strangers. It has been built in a very elegant style of Gothic architecture, with two corner towers at the western extremity. One of these on the north-west angle is tolerably entire, and on it as well as the western gable there is the most elaborate tracery. The central door-way in this end, now built up, exhibits some of the finest carving in stone to be found in Scotland. In the interior are some monuments, only valuable from the historical associations they arouse, and the floor is covered with sepulchral stones, many of them with crosses crossletted, and armorial bearings.

\* One inscription above the western door-way is as follows:—"Basilicam hanc [super rutam ?] Carolus Rex Optimus instauravit, 1633". Another, apparently execut-

ed at the same time, is, "He shall build a house for my name, and I will establish the throne of his kingdom for ever."—Ah! luckless word and bootless boast!

The chapel-royal, ruined as it is, is not without a regular body of clergy, who are appointed by the crown to execute certain ideal duties. There is a Dean of the Thistle, and three Deans of the chapel, six chaplains in ordinary, and a chaplain to the Queen: these *Deans* and chaplains are all ministers of the church of Scotland.

The south-western corner of the chapel is built into the north-eastern corner of the Palace. This edifice consisted, at one time, of at least five courts, a number now reduced to one. James V. built the north-western and oldest part of the present house, having two flanking towers with spires. By an old drawing in our possession, it appears, that from the south side of this fabric there extended a long edifice with tall church-like windows, and projecting towers, surmounted with elegant spires; each of which terminated in a rose or thistle, supporting a crown. In all probability this was the appearance of the palace in the reigns of James VI. and Charles I. A considerable part of these structures being burnt by the soldiers of Cromwell, the palace was ordered to be rebuilt, on a new model, after the Restoration. The architect, on this occasion, was the celebrated Sir William Bruce, and the building was executed by Robert Mylne, whose tomb may be seen on the north side of the chapel.

The design of the palace by Bruce seems to be much the same as that of Hampton Court. The edifice is of a quadrangular figure, with an open court in the centre, surrounded by piazzas. The two towers of James V. still stand without much alteration, and similar erections form the south-west angle. Betwixt is a front of two stories in height, with a flat roof. In the middle is the entrance, embellished with pillars, and surmounted by a small cupola and crown in stone-work. The rest of the building is three stories in height, and the whole is of rather plain Grecian architecture. The interior of the quadrangle exhibits facings of a superior kind, with pilasters, and the south side has lately been rebuilt in the same taste, to be uniform with the back. The interior of the house is not such as corresponds with modern ideas of comfort or elegance. The apartments are mostly large, and panelled with oak, and have rather a wild aspect. Those which were occupied by Queen Mary form a flat in the north-west towers, and it is surpris-

ing to observe how simply the beautiful queen has been accommodated. In the first place, there is a vestibule, where the blood of Rizzio is still shown upon the floor. Next is her presence-chamber, a room of large dimensions, with a carved oak roof, embellished with cyphers of different kings, queens, and princes, in faded paint and gold. The walls are decked with a great variety of pictures and prints, and the interest excited by a visit to the chamber is increased by the consideration that it was here Queen Mary had her well known interviews with Knox. Adjacent to this apartment, occupying the front of the tower, is the bed-chamber of Mary, in which the "Queen's Bed" is shown in a very decayed condition. The only other two apartments are a small dressing-room, and a cabinet, in which last she was sitting at supper when Rizzio was assailed by his assassins. Near the door which leads from the bed-chamber into this apartment, is shown a private staircase in the solid wall, communicating with a suite of rooms below, which, perhaps, were those occupied by Darnley, as it is known that he conducted the conspirators by this passage into the presence of his wife. The other apartments in the palace are of less interest, and are for the most part garnished with pictures, few of which are of much value. The portraits of a hundred and six Scottish monarchs are exhibited in one of the large rooms, and being merely daubs with a fictitious likeness, meet with deserved contempt. The palace is divided into residences for certain noblemen, and the heritable keeper, who is the Duke of Hamilton. From 1795 to 1799, the southern apartments were used by the Comte d'Artois, and some of the French emigrant nobility. After an absence of above thirty years, the same personage, under the title of Charles X. of France, with the Duke and Duchess d'Angouleme, the Duke of Bourdeaux, and others of his suite, returned to his old residence, where, (1831,) he is now domiciled.

In virtue of arrangements made at the Union, the election of representative peers for Scotland takes place in the Picture Gallery of the Palace. Owing to their situation at the opposite end of the town to that which is considered the most fashionable, the precincts of Holyroodhouse have a mean suburban appearance, but are, nevertheless, interesting from their antiquity, and because they present, in some sort,



an outline of the former state of things in this quarter. Behind the house, the King's Park stretches away into what may be styled a small wilderness, wherein arise the rugged hills of Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Crags. This park was enclosed by James V. with a stone wall, which yet exists, and the circuit of which may measure about four miles. It is understood that even till a period not very remote, this ground was covered, both hill and dale, with trees, but it is now quite bare. The ground belongs, by right of free-forestry, to the Earl of Haddington, who lets it for a considerable sum annually as a grazing park for sheep. The public have, nevertheless, an indefeasible right to walk in it. As already mentioned, the hilly ground of the King's Park preserves a remarkably wild and primitive appearance, and though placed in the immediate neighbourhood of a large city, might seem to a person suddenly dropt into it, as if it were hundreds of miles from any human habitation. In the eastern division rises the craggy and majestic hill called Arthur's Seat, which, from various points of view bears a startling resemblance to a couchant lion. To the west is a hill of an entirely different shape, which bears the name of Salisbury Crags. It presents a lofty front of basaltic rock towards the neighbouring city, and seems as if it had been suddenly forced up from the ground by some convulsion of nature. The word Salisbury, in the name of this hill, is supposed by Hailes to have been formed from *seles*, a desert or waste place, and *bury*, which may be taken as signifying a habitation, though it is generally applied, in its secondary sense, to a town. Hence, he supposes Salisbury Crags to imply "the precipices near the habitation in the wilderness." Arthur's Seat is generally understood to derive its name from King Arthur, and we see no reason to dispute the point. In what is called the British era of our early history, Arthur must have roved over this part of the country as well as in Wales, where, by the way, there is a hill bearing exactly the same designation.\* On a rocky knoll projecting from the side of Arthur's Seat, stand the ruins of St. Anthony's Chapel. This religious structure is of unknown antiquity, and it is only by the name

that it is understood to have been a dependency or cell of the Preceptory of St. Anthony in Leith. We have observed in the Lord Treasurer's Books, which forms a valuable mine of Scottish history, as yet unexplored, that on the first day of April 1505, King James IV. gave the sum of "xiiiis. to St. Antonis chapel of the Crag." The little chapel was of Gothic architecture, forty-three feet long, eighteen broad, and eighteen in height. At the west end rose a square turret, supposed to have been forty feet in height, and to have been serviceable as a landmark to mariners in the Firth. The building had two arched doorways and a handsome groined roof of three compartments. In the southern wall, near the east end, was a small arched niche for holding the holy water, and another on the north side, strongly fortified, for the reception of the pix and consecrated bread. There was a small vestry-room above the arch at the west end. Originally, a wall encompassed the edifice, and at a few yards distance, in the midst of a cluster of rocks was a small hermitage, where, says Arnot, in the heat of his enthusiasm, "the holy hermits, sequestered from the rest of mankind, might dedicate their lives to devotion. The barrenness of the rock might teach them humility and mortification; the lofty site and extensive prospect would dispose the mind to contemplation, and looking down upon the royal palace beneath, they might compare the tranquillity of their own situation, preparing their minds for the scene of everlasting serenity, which they expected hereafter, with the storms which assailed the court, amidst a tumultuous and barbarous people." In the ascending path to the chapel is "St. Anton's Well," a beautiful clear spring of water, which, proceeding out of the rock, is emptied into a stone basin, and at one time furnished a humble beverage to the recluses above. About eighty years since, the chapel was in good preservation; but the spirit of brutal outrage, more than the effects of the weather, has reduced the structure to a few mouldering ruins, and these also will soon be levelled with the rock. The fountain, also, has, within these few years, been much damaged.

Holyroodhouse and its park enjoy the strange privilege of affording a sanctuary for debtors. A small number of individuals who have found it necessary to protect their persons for a time from the grasp of the law, are constantly to be

\* When James VI. succeeded to the throne of England, a curious anagram was formed upon his name, "*Charles James Stuart—Claims Arthur's Seat,*" which seemed to the superstitious of that day as a sure omen of his enlarged dominions.

found residing here, in the humble abodes which surround the palace. The limit of the sacred ground is marked in the direction of the town, by a gutter or strand, which intersects the street about a hundred yards from the palace, and on crossing that the charm of security is either lost or acquired. In former times, a small cross stood a little way nearer the town, called the Girth (or Sanctuary) Cross, and on reaching it the refugee was considered free; but the sanctity of that object is now gone. Though receiving interim protection by stepping over the strand, it is necessary for debtors, within twenty-four hours after, to enter their names in the books of the baillie of Holyrood, which lie at an office within the barrier. On this, a printed form of protection is given for a consideration of two guineas, whereby the applicant is screened from all civil diligence for debts contracted prior to the date of his registration. As long as he resides within the bounds, the certificate requires no renewal; but should he leave the sanctuary for fifteen clear days, he cannot be again protected by it. He can only be sheltered from the diligence raised on those debts he may have contracted since the date of the first protection. No protection can be given to crown debtors or those convicted of or charged with fraud. The Court of Session can order the presence of refugees as witnesses in any trial, under a guarantee of safe conduct. Refugees have liberty to leave the sanctuary from twelve o'clock on Saturday night for the space of twenty-four hours. No species of property, except necessary wearing apparel, can be protected by the privilege. Great as are the apparent advantages to be derived from the sanctuary, they are in reality scarce worthy of acceptance. Refugees labour under innumerable disadvantages. There is no organized society within the precincts to which an individual of the middle or upper ranks can resort for solace in his retirement. There are no club, billiard, or reading rooms; no out-of-doors amusements; and delicate minded debtors will even be disinclined to stir out of their miserable lodging-rooms, in dread of being stared at by any known acquaintance or townsman who may chance to be passing through the parks. The worst peculiarity in the place is the excessive dearth and bad quality of lodgings and provisions, by which the outlay is enormous and unsatisfactory. As these circumstances are well known,

the absconding of a debtor to the sanctuary, and his wilful residence there, in most cases exasperates instead of cooling his creditors; it being shrewdly conjectured that he must have kept up money to enable him to do so. Thus few Scottish traders or others take the benefit of sanctuary, unless it be for the space of one or two days, for the purpose of securing their persons until a sequestration be sued out, or a compromise be made with all the creditors. In times of the severest mercantile calamities, the number of refugees has been known to amount to fifty; but this was only for a few days, and it is seldom there are more than eight or ten. Occasionally the sanctuary is resorted to by persons from England, and in a few cases such have been known to live for years, and at last die, in the precincts. The sons of noblemen are also often to be found enjoying the privilege; these personages, in most instances, procuring lodgings in the palace by the favour of the keepers.\*

The precincts of the Sanctuary, comprising possibly five hundred souls, are under the jurisdiction of a baillie appointed by the heritable keeper of the palace. He, or his deputy, holds a weekly court, at which internal feuds and civil claims are discussed, and punishment can be awarded by incarceration in the Abbey Jail, or seizure of effects can be made. The judicature applies either to regular residents or refugees.

#### NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN EDINBURGH.

The Union with England, of 1707, having been fully as much of a confederative as incorporating kind, and of such a nature as to leave Scotland its chief institutions, Edinburgh did not altogether lose the character of a capital on that event being consummated, and till our own times it continues the seat of those mutilated national establishments which regulate the affairs of the northern portion of the island of Great Britain. The clamours of the

\* The immunities of sanctuary have existed here since the date of the monastery, and are sustained by the power of usage as well as by the sanction of the supreme courts. There were formerly two other districts in Edinburgh having similar privileges, namely, the Royal Mint and the King's Stables; but the privilege, in these cases, has been abrogated. For a complete account of these and all other Scottish Sanctuaries, ancient and modern, see an article in *THE BOOK OF SCOTLAND*, by one of the authors of the present work.

Scotch on the occasion of the Union induced the continuance of certain state functionaries in Edinburgh, which experience has pointed out as useless, and for the abolition of whose offices the exigencies of the country have been some time clamorous. In the course of the last hundred years there have been different amendments on the system of local administration in Scotland, yet much remains to be remedied in the abrogation of functionaries whose duties are entirely nominal. Besides a variety of officers of the royal household connected with the metropolis, who enjoy little else than honorary titles, there are several officers of state, who, though nominally belonging to establishments in Edinburgh, and drawing large salaries from government, do not reside in the metropolis. The chief of these functionaries are the Keeper of the Great Seal, the Lord Privy Seal, the Lord Clerk Register, the officers of the Mint, and the Lord Justice General. The duties of these persons are either done by deputies or the substitutes of deputies, or their situations are purely imaginary. For forty years after the Union, the Scottish Secretary of State continued to reside and do duty in Edinburgh; but, being then withdrawn, his office was filled by the Lord Advocate, who is now by implication, as much as by an actual commission, the most important officer of the crown in Scotland. Besides exercising the functions of a public prosecutor (in the room of the aggrieved party) and of a Grand jury, he can order to be seized, on suspicion, any person residing in the country, without being obliged to mention his informer, and can let the accused free at any time up to the period of trial; even, after trial, he stands in the place of Majesty, and can avert the last punishment of the law by restricting the libel to an arbitrary punishment. The Lord Advocate is, moreover, the confidential counsel of the crown in matters concerning Scotland; it is his duty to quell seditious meetings; to take every means for preserving the peace of the kingdom; to have an ever-watchful eye over popular movements or secret measures inimical to the preservation of the laws, the religion, or the morality of the nation; and in a word, this functionary is the mainspring of the whole executive in the country. The Lord Advocate generally resides in Edinburgh, though without any outward show of viceregal authority, and, in order that he may be at liberty to attend parlia-

ment, or devote himself to particular departments of his profession, he has a number of deputies to whom he communicates a share of his power.

*College of Justice.*—Edinburgh is chiefly distinguished as a capital by being the seat of the College of Justice, which, as has been mentioned, was constituted in 1532, by James V. This incorporated body consists of all members intimately connected with the various supreme courts, and comprehends the Judges, (who are declared to be its Senators,) the Faculty of Advocates, Writers to the Signet, Advocates' First Clerks, Clerks to the Judges, Extractors, Keepers of the different departments, and, in a general sense, may be said to engross the principal legal gentlemen in Edinburgh. This influential body at one time possessed some valuable privileges, the most prominent, if not the most profitable of which now remaining, is an exemption from the assessments of the town-council, an immunity originally conceded by the magistracy in order to induce the permanent sitting of the court in Edinburgh.

*Court of Session.*—The principal court connected with the College of Justice is the Court of Session, which is the highest civil court in Scotland, and possesses all those peculiar powers exercised in England by the Courts of Chancery, King's Bench, Common Pleas, Admiralty, and others, being both a court of law and equity. It has also a discretionary power. The constitution of the Court of Session, during its continuance of three hundred years, has undergone many alterations, and is now upon an improved model instituted in 1830. There are thirteen Judges, who are separated into the First and Second Divisions. In the former there are six Lords, and in the latter seven. The presiding judge in the First Division is the Lord President, and that of the Second Division is the Lord Justice Clerk, a title which he derives from being co-ordinately the presiding judge of the High Court of Judiciary. The two Divisions form distinct courts, which, except on particular occasions, have no common connexion with each other. In popular phraseology they receive the collective designation of the "Inner House," on account of their meetings being held in inner apartments leading from the "Outer House," or hall of the Parliament House, afterwards to be described. From the First Division are detached two Judges, with the title of Lords Ordinary,



and from the Second there are detached three. To one or other of these Ordinaries all cases come in the first instance, and, in case of dissatisfaction with their deliverances, the pleas can be appealed into the Inner House, but always to that Division to whose Ordinary the case was primarily carried.

The office of "Lord Ordinary on the Bills" is held for a certain specified time by one of the Judges, or, during vacation, is taken by rotation by the whole except the two Presidents. The functions of this personage are partly the same as those of the other Ordinaries; but the chief distinction of his office is so very peculiar, and so useful in a national point of view, that it requires to be noticed. The Court of Session acts the part of a Lord Chancellor to Scotland; but as a bench of judges cannot exercise this function so easily or rapidly as is often requisite, it concentrates its magisterial authority in the person of that officer now under review. The Lord Ordinary on the Bills remains on duty, while the Court is broken up for the season, and on him is dependant the exercise of much discretionary power, in civil cases, in order that the machinery of the commonwealth may not be impeded. The principal business falling under his department is negotiated either at his own private residence or at an office designated the Bill Chamber, situated in the General Register House. Wheresoever he be, he exercises the function of a Supreme Magistrate, awarding, suspending, ordering, decreeing, or interdicting in civil matters, as the case may require. It being indispensable that almost all warrants, in order to be effective, should be sanctioned by the Court of Session, before the signet of his Majesty is communicated to them, petitions craving such warrants, technically denominated Bills, are therefore brought to receive the assent of this particular Lord Ordinary, or at least of an official whom he deposes for the purpose, by which means he can suspend or enforce the judgment of inferior courts or judges. He also grants deliverances on sequestrations under the bankrupt act, during the recess of the Court.

The forms of process before the Court of Session have been much simplified in recent times, and by the excellent device of causing parties litigating to say at once all they have to state on the subject (which is called *closing the record*) at an early stage of the suit, no case can be long protracted. By an act

of the 1st William IV., c. 69, the power of trial by jury is conferred on the Court of Session, to the extent of trying issues as to matters of fact. The assize consists of twelve men, who must be unanimous in their verdict. The presiding judges on jury trials are one or more of the Judges of the Court and a Lord Chief Commissioner. The Court of Session has a winter term of four, (including nearly a month's recess at Christmas) and a summer term of two months. Appeals from its judgments can be carried to the House of Lords.

*Teind Court.*—Every alternate Wednesday during terms, the Teind Court of Scotland (instituted 1707,) is held in Edinburgh, in one of the rooms of the Divisions.—The judges of the Court of Session are, by commission, the judges in this court, and nine of them form a quorum. The Teind Court is one of the most useful judicatures in the country, and is quite peculiar to Scotland. Its duty is strictly that of regulating the stipends of the clergy of the established church, and other matters touching on ecclesiastical polity. The tithes or teinds, which were exigible in Scotland the same as in England, were all commuted by an act of Charles I., and can only be levied from the landholders (not the tenants) in money. Valuations having generally been made of the amount of tithe in the hand of the various land-owners, or *heritors*, the Teind Court has the power of obliging these persons to pay their proportions of the stipends of the ministers. The clergy have not of themselves the right to exact any of these tithes, and it is only by application to the court that they receive their stipends. When a stipend is once fixed, it cannot be increased till twenty years elapse, when a new application to the court may be made. Should the court think fit, it can thereupon order an additional levy from the land-owners, provided the valued tithes in their possession be not exhausted, for if such should be the case, the stipend can receive no further augmentation from that source. The tithes in Scotland being already exhausted in many of the parishes, the duty of the Teind Court has been much lessened; and from sitting once a-week, it now sits only once a fortnight, and in time, its meetings will be still more rare. Another branch of the duty of the court is to confirm the decrees of the heritors and church courts, relative to the disjunction or coalition of parishes, or the removal of

churches and glebes from one part of the country to another.

*High Court of Justiciary.*—This judicature, which was instituted in 1672, and whose head station is at Edinburgh, is composed of a president, styled the Lord Justice-Clerk, and five other judges, who are at the same time Lords of Session. At the head of the list of office-bearers appears the Lord Justice-General; but this functionary is a mere sinecurist, and the office is to be abolished on the death of the present incumbent. The court sits every Monday during session; and for despatch of business during holidays, &c. Its attention is closely directed to the trial of criminals. In the vacations of the Court of Session, the Commissioners of Justiciary proceed, in small detachments, upon appointed circuits.

*Commissary Court.*—By the act of parliament, which improved the constitution of the courts in 1830, the head consistorial court of Scotland was almost abolished, and now all pleas relative to declarators of marriage, divorce, &c. are carried before the Court of Session. There yet remains, however, a certain number of Commissaries, whose duty consists in granting confirmation of testaments of persons dying abroad, having personal property in Scotland. They have also a special jurisdiction in the shire of Edinburgh, the same as sheriffs in other counties. When the present Commissaries die out, their jurisdiction falls to be executed by the Sheriff of Edinburghshire.

*Court of Exchequer.*—This national institution, which was established on its present basis at the Union, exercises two different branches of duty. A Lord Chief Baron and three other Barons form a tribunal which sits four times a-year for about three weeks each time, and determines causes relative to the revenue, brought before them by the solicitors of taxes, customs, excise, stamps, post-office, &c. The practice of this judicature is entirely on the English model. Besides acting as judges, the barons have an extensive authority with respect to property falling to the crown by reason of bastardy, escheat, or otherwise, which they have the power of conveying gratuitously to those claiming to be nearest of kin. The second division of the Scottish Exchequer establishment consists of a very extensive ramification of offices for conducting the business connected with the various descriptions of revenue drawn from the country, passing through

this channel. Attached to the court is an officer of the crown with the title of King's Remembrancer for Scotland, whose duty consists in securing all fines payable to the king, found treasure, and property falling to the crown as *ultimus hæres*.

*Lyon Court.*—This is a judicature which hardly exists except by name; yet, as it holds a place in the list of national establishments in Edinburgh, its constitution requires to be noticed. The office of Lord Lyon was suffered to remain after the Union, but, the place being a sinecure, the duties are performed by two deputies. Anciently, it was the duty of the Lyon King-at-arms to arrange certain state pageants, and to execute the writs of the supreme courts, and in modern times he is authorized to do so still, so far as Scotland is concerned. He is also the supreme judge in armorial bearings. In the execution of these functions, this officer of the crown has the assistance of, and control over, a large body of messengers-at-arms and other officials, among whom are six heralds, and the same number of pursuivants. The fees payable at the Scottish Lyon Office for patents of arms are now the same as those charged by the college of arms in England. Arms without supporters cost L.52, 10s. and with supporters L.84; but if the patent be granted as a *favour*, L.115, 10s. is the price. The Lord Lyon receives a share of the fees to the amount of L.700 a-year; and, altogether his office may produce L.1300 annually. It is enjoyed by a Scottish nobleman.

*Faculty of Advocates.*—The Faculty of Advocates is an association of barristers entitled to plead before the supreme courts, and who act as counsel to litigants. At present it consists of four hundred and thirty members, who are presided over by a *Dean*, and whose affairs are managed by a council selected from the members, a treasurer, and clerk. The society possesses no charter of incorporation, and it cannot reject any candidate for admission, provided he be capable of undergoing several examinations on the Roman and Scottish Law, and have published and defended a Latin thesis or a title of the Pandects of Justinian. Every member, on being admitted, pays a fee of L.200, one half of which goes to support the Library belonging to the Faculty. The society is subject to the authority of the Court of Session, whose judges are chosen from

its members. As a considerable number of government offices and other dignities in Scotland—in particular the thirty-three Sheriffships—can only be enjoyed by advocates, there is no profession known in Scotland which holds out, independent of private practice, such an advantageous prospect of settled and lucrative employment. Out of the above number of advocates nearly one half, from old age, change of occupation, or abundance of private fortune, do not take an active share in the business of the courts, and, indeed in many cases merely enjoy the title. At one time, none but those of noble or *gentle* families were permitted to enter the sacred pale of this transcendent body; but this very invidious principle of exclusion has been destroyed for at least thirty years, and the profession is now open to young men of talents, of whatever parentage they may happen to be. The Faculty of Advocates is one of the most influential bodies in the metropolis, and its members have been mainly instrumental in giving its society that intellectual tone and that taste for literature for which it has long been characterised. The extensive Library of the Faculty will immediately be noticed.

*Writers to the Signet.*—This is an incorporated body, who, besides being qualified to conduct cases before the supreme courts, have the sole right of passing papers or warrants under the signet or seal of his Majesty, in order to make them valid. They also act as conveyancers. The affairs of the body are managed by office-bearers, and the members have a professor of conveyancing in the university of Edinburgh. The Writers to the Signet now amount to 670 in number, and form a very important class of the community in Edinburgh. The expense of educating a young man in this branch of the legal profession is very considerable; an apprenticeship for five years, for which a premium of two hundred guineas is paid, and a course of tuition in the Roman and Scots law, as well as conveyancing, being necessary, besides fees of entry on examination. The total expense, including outlay for books, &c. not deducting what may be earned during the term of apprenticeship, is calculated at nearly £700. This respectable body has also a valuable library; and most of the members are associated in supporting a fund for widows. By act of parliament, the capital must be £20,000 for every hundred members.

*Solicitors before the Supreme Courts.*—This

is a body of attorneys who were incorporated in 1797, and whose privileges are nearly the same as those of the Writers to the Signet, with this great difference, that they have not the power of passing papers under the seal of his Majesty. Its members now amount to 118 in number, and they have office-bearers, a hall of meeting, and a library.

*Advocates' First Clerks.*—Every advocate has liberty to appoint a clerk, who is entitled to act as an attorney in the Supreme Courts, on undergoing the usual examination, and paying certain fees. At present there are only ninety-two of this class of practitioners, many clerks not choosing to take advantage of their privileges, from the expense and risk attending the profession of a lawyer.

Having thus presented a brief description of the component parts of that very important institution in Edinburgh, the College of Justice, a notice of those buildings set apart for the use of the different establishments connected with it may now be appropriately introduced.

*The Parliament House.*—This edifice, which has been appropriated since the Union as the place of meeting of the supreme courts of Scotland, and now forms one of the most attractive objects in Edinburgh to visitors, is situated on the south and west sides of the Parliament Square. Prior to the year 1640, or thereabouts, the Scottish Estates used to sit, according to circumstances, in the Tolbooth, or other places in the town, and the want of a regular and commodious house of assembly was much felt. On the suggestion of Charles I. the magistrates of Edinburgh, glad to fix the seat of parliament in the city, laid the foundation of a house in 1632, which they finished in 1640 at an expense of £11,600 Sterling. The fabric was constructed in the shape of the letter L, the lower limb of the figure being on the south side of the square. The building was 133 feet in length, by ninety-eight broad at the widest part, and sixty at the narrowest. The chief apartment was a great hall in the direction of north and south. From the declivity of the bank on which it stood, while the back part of the building was sixty feet in height, the front was but forty. This was the room set apart for the meeting of the Estates, who formed one body. The front of the edifice was in good taste, with a certain grandeur in its appearance, and was relieved by some



handsome turrets. The entrance was from the angle of the square, and over the door-way were the arms of Scotland, supported by figures of Mercy and Truth, with the inscription, *Stant his felicia regna*; beneath which was the motto, *Uni unionem*.

In modern times, the Parliament House has been completely disguised by the erection of a new front in the Grecian style, with an arcade below, and open galleries or spaces above, with pillars supporting a continuous cornice. This front was attached in 1807-8, and is not very appropriate in character to the neighbouring buildings. The hall is entered on its east side by a plain door-way and dark lobby in the angle of the building, and it has also undergone various alterations, which certainly are improvements. It extends to the noble length of 122 feet by a breadth of forty-nine, and has a lofty roof of oak, arched and disposed in the same style of open wood-work as that of Westminster Hall, with gilded knobs. Before the Union, the walls were adorned with portraits of the royal family, which, on that event, were given by Queen Anne to the Earl of Mar, by whom they were hung up in Alloa House; but, as that mansion was destroyed by fire in the end of last century, these relics must then have been burnt. Till within the last few years, the walls, however, were decorated with some faded paintings of Queen Anne and others. When the Scottish parliament was in full operation, the throne of the king stood at the south end, beneath the great window, and was an erection of considerable altitude. Along the sides of the room from thence, were the seats of the bishops and nobility, and before these, on each side, were forms, where sat the commissioners of counties and boroughs. In the middle was a long table, at which sat the Lord Clerk Register and his assistants, taking minutes and reading the decisions as delivered by the chancellor. At the upper end of the table lay the *honours* or regalia, whose presence was indispensable to the meeting. On a stool, by himself, at one corner of the throne sat the Lord Lyon, whose duty consisted in administering the oaths to the king and the nobility, (the swearing in of the inferior Estates being left to one of the clerks,) in reading important communications to the house, and in calling silence. The bar of the house was at the foot of the table, nearly half-way down the apartment, where also was a pulpit;

and beyond this there was an area partitioned off for the use of strangers, and a small gallery for the same purpose.

The old furniture of the Parliament House remained on the floor for the better part of a century, and was partly used by the courts of law, which succeeded to the full possession of the apartment. While such was the case, there were, moreover, a number of little booths and stalls fitted up in the northern or public end, where books, trinkets, and other wares were sold, and in one of which there was a species of tavern, where counsel could converse upon cases with their clients. Within the last thirty years there have been several very sweeping alterations in the economy of the hall. On the east side, on each side of the entrance, is a recess with benches and a small area for the courts of Lords Ordinary. The south end is lighted up by a large window of stained glass, in which is represented Justice with her sword and balance. This is a modern work of art, having been fitted in so lately as 1824. Beneath the window are curtained entrances to two commodious small court-rooms, also of Lords Ordinary, where certain kinds of debates are heard. Near the east end of the hall, on the east side, is the court-room of the First Division of the Court of Session. From the opposite side of the hall a similar court-room is erected, being that devoted to the Second Division. These rooms, which were respectively fitted up in 1808 and 1818, are of very moderate dimensions, and as it is in the one or other that the court of Justiciary is held, they are frequently found to be too small. In the First Division, behind the chair of the Lord President, is a statue in marble, by Chantrey, of Lord President Blair, son of the author of "The Grave." In the Second Division, behind the chair of the Lord Justice-Clerk, is a marble statue, by Roubiliac, of the Lord President Forbes, in his robes.

The hall of the Parliament House, during sessions, exhibits a very busy scene, being the daily resort either for business or lounging of the greater part of the legal profession, besides a multitude of other persons of all ranks. To a stranger the scene appears quite bewildering; and the more so in consequence of the hum which prevails in the busy crowd, who are edging their way to and fro, and the noise made by the perpetual bawling of names by the criers. In a short time, however, the first im-

pression wears off, and the observing stranger will begin to remark that there is method in all that is going forward. By certain well understood rules, the chief classes in the legal profession who resort thither, have appropriate districts on the floor for their promenade, and by this and other arrangements all confusion is avoided. Around the walls there are benches for seats, and here and there the accommodation of tables. Near the north end of the room, in the middle of the floor, a statue, by Chantrey, of the late Lord Viscount Melville, erected in 1818, stands on a pedestal, towering majestically from amidst the living crowd.

The apartments used by the Court of Exchequer are in the eastern wing of the Parliament House buildings, with a different entry from that of the Court of Session. The courtroom, which is of very moderate dimensions, is on the second storey, with a light from the roof.

*Advocates' Library.*—Connected with the buildings which contain the court-rooms, are certain spacious apartments fitted up as the Libraries of the Faculty of Advocates, and of the Writers to the Signet. The principal building adapted to these purposes is of modern erection, in the Grecian style of architecture, and extends westward from the north-west corner of the Parliament House, with an architectural front towards the Lawnmarket. But the larger portion of the books of the Advocates Library are deposited in a series of ten rooms beneath the Parliament House, the public entrance to which is by flights of steps from a door at the north-west corner of the square. This library was founded in 1682, at the instance of Sir George M'Kenzie, who was at this time Dean of Faculty, and the plan was carried into execution on a small scale, by a fund which had been formed out of the fines of members. At the outset, the Faculty advertised that they wished to purchase rare books, and they thus formed a small collection of volumes. In 1695, the library received a large and valuable accession, by a presentation from William, first Duke of Queensberry, of the library of his deceased son, Lord George Douglas. At this time, the books were lodged in the flat of a house in the Parliament Square, which, by an unfortunate accident, took fire, and it was with difficulty that a part of the library could be saved. Next year, the books were removed to an apartment be-

low the Parliament House, from which the library has since extended into a number of other apartments, as above-mentioned. At present, a large new building is in active preparation for this establishment, behind the Parliament House, and which, when finished, will form one of the public edifices on the line of the new street proceeding southward across the Cowgate.

Since the period of its institution, the Advocates Library has been undergoing a gradual increase, and it now amounts to a hundred and twenty thousand volumes of printed books, besides a large collection of very valuable manuscripts. By an act of parliament in the reign of Queen Anne, it is enriched by a copy of every book printed in Britain, in common with the other similarly privileged libraries in the united kingdom. About L.1000 is also disbursed annually by its proprietors in purchasing other useful or rare books, and the collection is further enhanced in value by copies of bills brought into and passing the House of Commons. Among other curious books shown to visitors, is a manuscript Bible of St. Jerome's translation, believed to have been written in the eleventh century, and which is known to have been used as the conventual copy of the scriptures in the Abbey of Dunfermline; a copy of the first printed Bible, in two volumes, from the press of Faust and Guttenberg; the original Solemn League and Covenant, drawn up in 1580; six copies of the Covenant of 1638; besides a mummy, and some other articles of *vertu*. Among other valuable manuscripts in the collection, are the whole of the Wodrow MSS. and the chartularies of many of the ancient religious houses. All the manuscripts are preserved in a small room, which is fire proof. The collection of Scottish, English, and Foreign law books, and historical works, is very complete.

The library is placed under the immediate charge of curators, a keeper, and three assistants. The most praise-worthy characteristic of this institution is the exceeding liberality of its proprietors, in permitting the free entry and study of all persons engaged in literary pursuits, and the politeness of the learned librarian, as well as the unvarying attention shown by the assistant librarians in exhibiting those books which may be required. When we compare the system of exclusion which prevails in other

establishments of the kind, with the liberal procedure so peculiar to the Library of the Faculty of Advocates, we shall find that this is the only collection of books in the country which deserves to be called National. The works of a historical nature are arranged in the long room above the Library of the Writers to the Signet. This apartment is of very elegant proportions, having a range of Corinthian pillars on each side, with a dome in the centre, and is perhaps the most handsome room of the size in Scotland. It was sold some years ago to the Writers to the Signet.

The Library of the Writers to the Signet is now a large and very excellent collection, of a professional and general nature, and is daily on the increase, by the addition of the best new works.

A library of a similar nature, but of small extent, belongs to the Solicitors in the Supreme Courts, and is at present lodged in apartments in the buildings of the Royal Exchange.

*General Register House of Scotland.*—This is an establishment intimately connected with the supreme judicatories, and is of the greatest use to the whole of Scotland, being the depository not only of state papers and public archives, but of copies or records of all the title-deeds of property, and of every description of legal contracts, mortgages, &c. existing in the country, and by the careful preservation of which, innumerable disputes are prevented, and the just rights of every individual are discovered on the slightest examination. Curious as it may seem, in no other country, and least of all in England,\* is there any such establishment, and it is to the Scotch alone that the merit is due of bringing so beneficial an institution to perfection. Besides the registers of the above nature, the establishment contains records of all suits at law, with the whole of the papers printed and written which have been used in actions before the supreme courts for centuries. To the immense collection of registers and papers which has thus been formed, additions are yearly made by the concentration of all the books of registers used in the counties by the sheriffs, by which means, the most recent information can always be obtained. The collection of national archives is not of a very

perfect kind, and the documents are not very ancient, in consequence of the disasters into which Scotland fell at different periods, the want of proper attention, and accidental losses. A great part of the papers relative to the country, in its independent state, were carried away by Edward I. and Cromwell, and a large portion of what remained were destroyed by a temporary and hurried removal at the fire of 1700, in the Parliament Square, at which time they lay in the lower apartment of the Parliament House.\*

The building which has been erected and fitted up for the purpose above specified is situated in the New Town, at the east end of Prince's Street, fronting the thoroughfare of the North Bridge. The foundation stone of the edifice was laid on the 17th of June 1774, and L.12,000 were given by George III. out of the money arising from the sale of the forfeited estates, to assist in its erection. At first, only about a half of the building was finished and occupied; but in 1822 it was fully completed at a very great expense, which has been liquidated by government. The house is from one of the best plans of Mr. Robert Adam, and combines very great architectural beauty of a simple Grecian order, with the utmost internal usefulness. It consists of a square building with a quadrangular court in the centre containing a circular structure or tower fifty feet in diameter, which joins the sides of the court and just leaves sufficient spaces at the four angles for the admission of light into the inner side of the outer edifice. To the spectator from the street it presents a compact building of two hundred feet in length, by a breadth of one hundred and twenty feet, possessing an elegant front of smooth ashlar work, with Corinthian pilasters and a pediment above the entrance. Each of the corners is surmounted by a small circular turret, with a clock and vane. From the centre is seen a dome which surmounts the inner structure. The building is two visible stories in height, with a sunk area flat level with the street, and screened by an enclosing parapet, divided in the middle by a double flight of steps. It stands forty feet back from the line of Prince's Street and from

\* The most remarkable public document in the collection is the Scottish copy of the Articles of the Union between England and Scotland, with the Act of Ratification of the same. Both consist of several large leaves of vellum, bound in a volume, and highly illuminated with devices in colours and a miniature of Queen Anne.

\* In the counties of York and Middlesex there are registries on a similar plan, and an intelligent member of parliament has been some time agitating the propriety of a General Register House for the whole of England.



the felicity of its situation, as well as its tasteful design, it has a much better appearance than any other public building in Edinburgh. The internal arrangements of the house lately made by Thomas Thomson, Esq. Depute-Clerk-Register, are as admirable as its outward aspect. It is disposed in nearly a hundred small arched apartments entering from long corridors on both flats, and though heated by flues, is from the construction proof against fire. Besides the small rooms, which are chiefly devoted to the use of functionaries connected with the supreme courts, there are larger apartments for holding registers. The principal library is in the centre building, which is covered with books from the floor to the summit, the higher shelves being approachable by a railed gallery half way up. From this spacious apartment, which is lighted from the roof, an entrance is obtained to twenty-three subsidiary rooms, all used for storing up papers. The whole establishment is under the immediate management of the Depute-clerk Register, and is supported by government.

*General Post Office.*—The first regular post established between London and Edinburgh, was instituted by Charles I. in 1635, and the time allowed on the road was three days. Letters were thus transmitted to and from not oftener than twice a-week, and frequently only once, and the postage of a single letter was sixpence sterling. In 1649 the parliament of England took the Scottish posts under their jurisdiction, and in 1654, Cromwell put the General Post Offices on a new footing, by farming them for the sum of £10,000 per annum, on which occasion the postage of a letter to Edinburgh was reduced to three-pence. This active personage afterwards took great pains to ensure rapidity in the carrying of letters, among other regulations obliging the person carrying the mail not to stop more than seven minutes and a half at every stage. In the reign of Charles II. the system of the posts again fell into abuse, and the revenue drawn from this source was conferred on James Duke of York. In 1662 the first post betwixt Edinburgh and Ireland was established; in 1669 a post was appointed to go betwixt Edinburgh and Aberdeen twice a-week; and in 1695 the Scots parliament established posts over the whole of Scotland. Desirable as such an important measure was, it appears to have had little effect on the general system.

By an act of the British parliament, 9th Anne, c. 10. the Scottish post establishment was put under the administration of a regular Post-Master-General, in correspondence with the Treasury, and the rates of postages were regulated. Yet, for more than half a century after this was accomplished, the mails were carried in a very tedious manner, and so late as 1757, a hundred and thirty-five hours were consumed in transmitting letters from Edinburgh to London. The improvement of the roads and carriages in about thirty years afterwards made the greatest difference in the time occupied in travelling with the letter-bags. In 1789, the modern mail coach was introduced into Scotland; the first coach arriving on the 10th of April of that year.\*

About the year 1776, a species of Penny Post was established by Peter Williamson, an eccentric native of Aberdeen, who having been kidnapped in his boyhood, and sold to the plantations in North America, was carried off by the Indians, among whom he lived for many years, till getting free, he returned to Scotland, and set up a coffee-house at Edinburgh, where he used to attract customers, during the time of the American war, by exhibiting himself in the dress and arms of those savages whom the enlightened government of the time received as allies into their armies. The situation of Peter's place of business near the Parliament House caused him to be frequently employed by lawyers to send his servants with messages and notes of business to divers parts of the town. Finding, at length, that this employment was almost in itself a business, he conceived the idea of establishing a regular system, whereby letters deposited with him, might be sent at fixed hours over the whole city, at the charge of one penny each. He, about the same time, commenced the publication of a biennial street-directory. We find, from an advertisement attached to his Directory for the year 1780, that his penny-post letters were then delivered once an-hour, that he had agents throughout the town to receive them for him, besides his own place of business, and that the scheme was already so successful that, like the owners of quack-medicines, he was obliged to use a particular mark to distinguish his letters from others that

\* When this coach set off for the first time, from Ramsay's Inn at the bottom of St. Mary's Wynd, an immense crowd gathered round it out of curiosity.

were handed by imitators and rivals. The establishment was eventually bought up for a certain compensatory sum by the General Post Office, and became an integral part of their system, though they do not seem to have ever managed it with the same activity. The Scottish penny-posts were authorized by an act of parliament, 5th Geo. III. c. 25. Recently, the arrangements of the Scottish Post Office establishment have been greatly improved by the active supervision of Mr. Godby, late Secretary, who, under the Deputy Postmaster-General, placed the minor details of the institution on the best possible footing. The gradual and steady increase of the revenue from this department through the course of the last hundred and twenty years, presents a striking proof of the increase of traffic in Scotland in that period of time. The Scottish posts yielded in 1707 only L.1194, in 1730 L.5399, in 1757 L.10,623, in 1774 L.30,461, in 1780 upwards of L.40,000, in 1796 L.69,338, and in 1828 the gross amount was L.203,137, while the expense of the management was nearly L.29,000. The following statistics from a Parliamentary Report by Commissioners of Revenue Inquiry give a good idea of the value of the Edinburgh Post Office alone, and the traffic in letters and newspapers. In the week ending December 14, 1828, which is taken as an average, the money drawn by the Post Office was L.2,535, 11s. 5½d., the number of letters delivered was 29,965, and of newspapers 5550; the number of letters put in was 33,138, and of newspapers 17,534; the number of letters passing through Edinburgh was 27,707, and of newspapers 8568. Thus the number of deliveries of letters and newspapers in Edinburgh in one year will amount to one million eight hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred and eighty, and the number of letters and newspapers dispatched will be two millions six hundred and thirty-four thousand nine hundred and forty-nine. How different an idea does this statement present of the literary intercourse betwixt Edinburgh and other places now carried on, from that offered by the fact, that about sixty years since, the mail was known one day to arrive from London with only a *single letter*.

At present the duties of the General Post Office in Edinburgh are executed by a body of eighty-two individuals, among whom are a Deputy Postmaster-General and Cashier; a Secretary; and about thirty-six clerks. The number of

letter-carriers is thirty-one.\* The first mentioned official exercises his duty of superintendence only as the agent of, or the medium of communication with the head office in London. The salaries of the clerks connected with the receiving and dispatching of letters are far too low, being less than those of any other government functionaries, while the duties are excessively burdensome. In 1822, the official arrangements of the office underwent a total revision in consequence of the detection of a most extensive system of fraud. The particulars of this infamous and singular case are thus given by the Report: "Sometime in the year 1822, the Postmaster-General received information of the existence of an extensive system of depredation upon the Post Office revenue of Scotland, carried on by a combination between some of the clerks in the office and the whole body of the letter-carriers; the nature of the fraud being thus described by Sir Francis Freeling: 'In point of fact, the letters were stolen from the bags, and never were brought through the proper channels, but given into the possession of the letter-carriers, and at certain periods there was a division of the spoil, according to the rank and standing of the individual in the department.' Extraordinary as it must seem, although it does not appear that any particular caution was used by the officers, amounting in number to forty-one, who had confederated to carry these frauds into execution, yet no suspicion was entertained that any improper practices were in existence, and for a period of probably twelve years at least, they remained undetected. The remorse or apprehensions of a letter-carrier were, it appears, at length so far excited as to induce him to make a voluntary communication of all that had taken place, and the information thus acquired was so ably and judiciously used by the Solicitor of the department, as to lead ultimately to the discovery of every person who had been engaged in the frauds, or who had participated in the booty. One of the clerks absconded and was outlawed, and some of the letter-carriers were imprisoned; but it having been found, upon a careful and deliberate examination of all the evidence connected with the subject, that sufficient legal proof to prosecute to conviction could be obtained only

\* The late Mr. H. J. Wylie, clerk of the circuit court of Justiciary, who died in 1830 at an advanced age, remembered when there was only *one* letter-carrier.

against one individual, a supernumerary letter-carrier, who had been employed but a few weeks in the office, it was deemed inexpedient, under all circumstances, to make that solitary case the subject of a trial in a public court of justice. If the fact, that for a period of ten weeks subsequent to the first discovery of the frauds, the revenue of Edinburgh had increased at the rate of L.119 per week, can be taken as a fair ground of calculation, the extent to which the revenue was defrauded, during the continuance of this nefarious combination, cannot be estimated at a less sum than L.6000 per annum; and assuming that the frauds were carried on to the same extent during the stated period of twelve years, the whole sum which was thus embezzled would amount to upwards of L.70,000." It may further be mentioned that it was generally understood, that besides defrauding the revenue of postages of letters, the officers had likewise kept up letters passing to and fro containing money. The exposure, then, of such complicated villany necessarily led to the conclusion, that the duties of the superior and superintending officers of the establishment must have been wholly neglected, or performed with a culpable remissness and inattention; and the removal of these officers, and the supply of their place by others of more active and vigilant talents, were the immediate consequence of the disclosures. Mr. Augustus Godby, a gentleman of zeal and ability, who had formerly been acting as Surveyor of the North-West District of England, was appointed to be placed at the head of the establishment as Secretary, and to almost this individual alone may be traced that surprising exactness in Scottish post-office arrangements now organized. We have been somewhat particular in our notice of the above circumstances, not so much for their peculiar interest, as for the purpose of mentioning that the disclosures of the fraudulent conduct of the post-office functionaries led to the introduction of Englishmen into all departments of the government revenue in Scotland, and that on such an extensive scale as to have given much reason for national dissatisfaction.

The building appropriated to the Post-Office establishment is of modern erection, and stands in Waterloo Place, Regent Bridge, being the first tenement east of the arch. It is an edifice in the Grecian style of architecture, of four storeys in height above the street

level, with a spacious open porch in the lower part. It is only distinguished outwardly from the other edifices in the street by the king's arms in relief on the summit. The secretary resides in the building. The removal of the Post-Office from its former quarters in North Bridge Street some years ago, was not a happy change, the present situation being near the outer edge, instead of the centre of the town. As in some measure remedial of this inconvenience, there are twelve free receiving-houses for letters throughout the town, and some penny-post receiving-houses.

*Scottish Excise Office.*—Till within the last two years there was a regularly constituted Board of Excise for Scotland, which had been established in Edinburgh since the period of the Union. The inutility, cumbersomeness, and expense of such an establishment having been considered, the Board was dissolved, and now the local matters touching the Excise are conducted by a comptroller and two deputy comptrollers, and some other officials in subordinate situations. The building appropriated to the reduced establishment continues to be that which was formerly in use. It is a handsome plain edifice of three stories, situated within the pleasure-ground in Drummond Place, and is that which was at one time occupied by General Scott, already alluded to under the name of Bellevue.

*Board of Customs.*—This establishment has been reduced in a similar manner, and the department of the Customs is under a receiver-general, and comptroller-general, with other functionaries, who are subordinate to the Board in London. The office has been transferred to Leith.

*Tax Office for Scotland.*—The business of this establishment is conducted by a comptroller and his assistant, with five clerks and a solicitor, besides several surveyors. The office is accommodated in a house in Prince's Street.

*Stamp Office for Scotland.*—The department of the Stamp Office has been very much reduced within these few years, and is now placed on a limited footing. It is subordinate to the Board of Stamps in London, and is administered by a head distributor and collector, a comptroller, a solicitor, and a variety of clerks. Newspapers are now stamped by this establishment; but other stamps are still executed in London. The mode of selling the stamps to the public is as absurd and intricate



it is possible to devise, and no branch of the revenue seems to be conducted in so unsatisfactory a manner. The Stamp Office occupies a large modern building in Waterloo Place, Regent Bridge, being the central edifice in the pile west from the arch. It is of four stories in height, and is only distinguished from the contiguous erections by the king's arms in relief on the summit.

*Board of Trustees.*—This is an establishment which was instituted in the early part of the last century, for encouraging manufactures in Scotland. It was erected by letters patent in 1727, and was ordered to be supported to the extent of the sum of L.3800, a small overplus of "the equivalent," with an annuity of L.2000 from government, as a compensation to the Scotch for being made liable to the excise and custom duties of England. Recently the revenue of the Board has been augmented by the addition of L.225 annually, as the interest of some savings, and L.900 annually, as the interest of the price paid by the city for certain grounds, at one time belonging to the Board at the hamlet of Picardy, near the town, (now occupied by Picardy Place.) It also enjoys a revenue of L.2956, 15s. 8d. which was granted by parliament in the reign of George III. for encouraging the growth of flax; as also L.80 from the Convention of royal burghs. According to a late parliamentary report, the annual revenue of the Board is L.7961, 13s. 8d.

The management of this capital is vested in twenty-eight trustees, consisting of peers, judges in the supreme courts, the lord advocate, bankers, and gentlemen of property, all of whom give free attendance. All vacancies are filled up by the crown; five members form a quorum, and meetings are held weekly or fortnightly throughout the year. The immediate management of the affairs of the Board is conducted by a secretary, a principal clerk, and an accountant. Its accounts must be passed and warranted annually by the Lords of the Treasury. The chief object of this national institution has hitherto been the encouragement of the manufacture of particular kinds of linen and woollen cloths. It has paid salaries to adepts in these arts, to instruct weavers, spinners, and bleachers; has furnished looms and other instruments gratuitously to poor workmen; and paid and continues to pay annual premiums for the best specimens of certain kinds of goods. It further pays L.500

per annum to the Royal Institution of Scotland, to encourage the growth of the fine arts, and it has an academy for instruction in drawing, &c. The Board now owns a splendid gallery of casts of the finest sculptures, ancient and modern, situated in a modern public building, at the north end of the Earthen Mound, shortly to be noticed. This gallery—this truly classic shade—which is certainly one of the very finest things in Edinburgh, is open to the public on certain days of the week. In this place the students of the academy are taught. The ordinary affairs of the Board are conducted at an office in George Street. Of late, it has been agitated whether this institution, having brought various manufactures to perfection, and accomplished the object for which it was founded, should not be dissolved, and its revenue, which is principally the property of the Scotch, appropriated to purposes more useful to the country.

*Royal Institution.*—This is an institution which was established in 1819, and incorporated by royal charter in 1827, for the purpose of encouraging the Fine Arts in Scotland. The association consists of noblemen and gentlemen taking an interest in such an object, and the office-bearers are, at present, nine vice-presidents, seven extraordinary directors, eight ordinary directors, a treasurer, manager, secretary, &c. The king is patron and president. The primary object of the institution is the annual exhibition of pictures of modern artists, and the purchase of those which are deemed of sufficient standard merit to be entitled to a place in a regular gallery of paintings. It is also intended to give some support to decayed artists, and this has now a better chance of being accomplished by means of a large sum lately bequeathed by a Mr. Spalding, to assist the funds. For some years subsequent to 1819, there were exhibitions of modern paintings annually, as well as occasional exhibitions of pictures by old masters, on the plan of the British Gallery in London. Unfortunately for the success of the institution, it was abandoned in 1826 by a large body of artists, who were displeased at the mode of management, and these have established a separate institution for precisely the same purposes, under the title of the *Scottish Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture*, which has now also exhibitions, and is governed by directors selected by the members. This new body ex-

poses its pictures in apartments in Waterloo Place, till a more suitable edifice can be erected. The association has applied for, but has been refused, a charter of incorporation; but its success, on that account, has not been lessened. The apartments of the Royal Institution are in the building placed on the north end of the Earthen Mound, already alluded to. The taste which planted an edifice on this awkward spot, has been a matter of just regret. The building is of the heaviest Grecian style, with a range of Doric pillars on each side, and a range in front to Prince's Street, supporting a pediment. Owing to the opposition of the Prince's Street proprietors, the structure is much too low, and offends the eye in any way it can be viewed. It is, moreover, a great obstruction to one of the principal thoroughfares of the city. The building is founded upon a structure of piles and cross-beams, which was rendered necessary by the nature of the ground, and cost an additional expense of L.1600. The stone of which it is constructed, was chiefly brought from Cullelo Quarry, in Fife, and is exceedingly white and beautiful. The interior accommodations are one large hall for Exhibitions, occupying the centre of the building, with two stories of smaller rooms on each side. In the large room the Royal Institution have recently commenced a permanent collection of pictures for the use of Scottish artists. It already comprises some beautiful Vandykes and Titians, as well as some others by masters of little inferior note.

*Highland Society of Scotland.*—This is one of the most important and useful national institutions established in Edinburgh. It originated in 1784, principally with a view to the improvement of the Highlands, but soon extended its sphere of usefulness over the whole of Scotland. In 1787, the Society was incorporated by royal charter, and it was greatly assisted by a grant of L.3000 from the forfeited estates. In 1789, the Society received a further and an annual grant of L.800 from the Treasury. Since its commencement, its members have increased to above 1700 in number. They are admitted by ballot at public meetings, and pay a life subscription of L.12, 12s. or an annual fee of L.1, 3s. 6d. The Society is under the management of a president, four vice-presidents, a treasurer, and secretary, two depute-secretaries and collectors, and a body of thirty ordinary, and ten extra-

ordinary directors. The members have one great annual meeting and dinner. Six volumes of the Transactions of the Society have been published, under the supervision of the late Henry Mackenzie, Esq. author of the *Man of Feeling*, who was one of the original members; but these papers are now given to the world in the less assuming form of a regular appendix to the excellent periodical work entitled the *Quarterly Journal of Agriculture*. The object of the institution is to promote every species of improvement in modes of agriculture, and the management of cattle and general country produce. Every year there is a show of live-stock, in some district specially appointed, and premiums are there awarded to the extent at least of L.1200 in money and medals. Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dumfries, Kelso, Perth, and Inverness, have been, and will continue to be, the places of meetings. To the indefatigable exertions of the Society Scotland owes much of its agricultural prosperity, as well as that superiority in every branch of rural affairs, which may well be the envy of surrounding countries. The Highland Society has a hall and apartments in the splendid new buildings at the west end of Queen Street, on the north side, called Albyn Place.

*Caledonian Horticultural Society.*—This is an association professing to do that for gardens which the foregoing Society does for fields; in other words, to promote improvement in the cultivation of the best kinds of fruits, flowers, and kitchen vegetables. It was established in 1809, by a number of persons in Edinburgh, who had a passion for such pursuits, and its funds are supported by the sale of shares of twenty guineas in value, or annual fees of two guineas. Its affairs are managed by a president, four vice-presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, an auditor, an artist, a council of twelve, a committee of prizes, and a garden committee. The association has been successful in the objects it had in view, and its usefulness is extended over the country at large, by means of a very excellent Experimental garden, from whence buds, grafts, roots, and seeds of trees, flowers, or vegetables, are sent out annually to members and their friends in all quarters of the country. The Society has a number of corresponding members in different parts of the Continent of Europe.

*Antiquarian Society of Scotland.*—The origin of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries is

dated only so far back as the year 1780, and in 1783, it was incorporated by letters under the great seal. The association was chiefly promoted by the active labours of the late Earl of Buchan, a nobleman who, though possessing many eccentricities of character, was ever a warm friend to the promotion of the elegant arts. The Society is governed by a president, three vice-presidents, and a council of nine members, with a treasurer, two curators, a general secretary, and a secretary for foreign correspondence. The king is patron. The fee of admission is three guineas, and two guineas annually, or a life premium of twenty guineas. Corresponding and honorary members pay no fee. During the terms of the Court of Session, meetings are held every Tuesday, and every alternate Tuesday during other times of the year. An annual meeting and dinner takes place on St. Andrew's day, or the 30th of November. The Society has an apartment for meeting, and a museum contiguous, in the Royal Institution building, on the Earthen Mound. The museum now comprises a considerable collection of curious antiquities, illustrative of British and more particularly Scottish history, the whole of which (the coins excepted) are freely exposed to the view of the public, on receiving tickets of admission from ordinary members.

The *Society of Arts for Scotland*, which is established at Edinburgh, is one of the most useful of our national institutions, having for its object to encourage the invention of machines calculated to improve manufactures, the discovery of chemical preparations of utility in the arts, and the exposition of facts tending to improve the natural products of the soil. The association commenced only in 1821, and is yet in its infancy, but it has given proof of its latent capabilities. The king is patron, and there is the usual series of office-bearers. The Society has honorary, associate, and ordinary members, the latter paying an entry-fee of L.1, 1s. and the same sum per annum, or a life premium of L.10, 10s. An exhibition takes place annually, at which premiums are awarded for models, essays, &c. brought forward by talented individuals. At present about L.80 are thus distributed every year.

*Other institutions, fully as much belonging to Edinburgh, as they are of national importance, are afterwards noticed.*

#### ECCLESIASTICAL INSTITUTIONS.

*Ancient religious houses.*—It has already been stated that the number of religious houses in Edinburgh previous to the Reformation was very considerable. We shall here notice the most important, exclusive of Holyrood, which has been already fully described.

The *Collegiate Church of St. Mary-in-the-Fields*.—This was a large and handsome building which occupied a pleasant site on the ground now covered by the university buildings. Originally this structure was considered a place in the country, from its being placed without the range of the first city wall; and even after the circumvallation was extended in such a manner as to enclose it, it still continued to be called the *Kirk of Field*. The church was furnished with a provost and ten prebends, and is noted in history for having been the place in which an assembly of the Scottish church was held by order of Cardinal Bagimont, the papal nuncio, for ascertaining the amount of all the benefices in the country. *Bagimont's roll*, made up on this occasion, was constituted the standard at Rome for taxing Scottish benefices, and is frequently referred to by historians. The house of the provost of the church has obtained a more melancholy notoriety by having been the residence of Darnley when he was murdered. There is a doubt as to the date of the church of St. Mary-in-the-fields, and it is generally referred to a period coeval with

The *Monastery of Black Friars*, which was founded by Alexander II., 1230. This conventual institution was situated within the precincts of the foregoing establishment, on the spot of ground since appropriated to the (old) High School, and had a garden extending down to the Cowgate, as well as a piece of ground long ago built on, and called, from its proprietors, *Black Friars' Wynd*. The monastery of Black Friars (Dominicans) is usually styled *Mansio Regis* in the charters, from having been the occasional and favourite residence of its royal founder. Among other endowments, the friars had six merks yearly out of the mill of Liberton, given to them by Robert Bruce, and some rents from a chaplain of James III. "pro sustentatione lampadis in choro." These and all other foundations were confirmed by the king, 1473. In 1528, the monastery was burnt down by an accidental fire, and it was



scarcely rebuilt when the Reformation broke out and stripped nearly all its inmates of their possessions. The provost of the church sold his interest in the lands to the magistrates.

*Monastery of Grayfriars.*—Early in the fifteenth century, a monastery of Grayfriars (Franciscans) was founded in Edinburgh by James I., and was situated on the south side of the Grassmarket, nearly opposite the West Bow, with some fine and spacious garden-grounds behind, which have since been devoted to the purposes of a cemetery. This establishment, till the period of the Reformation, served as a species of college, divinity and philosophy being constantly taught in it by the friars, who possessed among them some of the most learned and devout men of their time. It is related of them that such was their humility and self-denial, that when they were first brought to the country by James, they refused to live in the mansion he had prepared for their use, alleging that it was too magnificent in appearance and too comfortable in its accommodations.

*Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene.*—At a short distance from the monastery of the Grayfriars, and within the head of the Cowgate, on the south side, there was a chapel and hospital, founded by whom and at what time is unknown, designed for the support of a chaplain and seven poor men. In the course of time this *Maison Dieu* fell into disrepair, and its endowments were plundered, but in the reign of James V. the establishment was restored and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. Michael M'Quhan, a citizen of Edinburgh, and Janet Rhynd, his widow, conferred upon it at this time some valuable endowments, which were placed under the curatory of the corporation of Hammermen. Lord Somerville also gave it an annuity of L.60 from his barony of Carnwath. The house remained only a few years in its renewed condition, when the Reformation suddenly overwhelmed it; and its funds are now appropriated to the support of the poor of that corporation, which was constituted its protector. The chapel of this institution still stands, though only partly seen from the Cowgate, and is distinguished by a turret with a clock. There is something not uninteresting in this place. In a large window behind, the arms of the pious M'Quhan and his wife, together with those of the Queen Regent, Mary of Guise, during whose reign they bestowed their endowment, figure in

stained glass, upon a scale by no means confined; while, in a lower part of the same frame, there is still preserved a small pane containing a St. Bartholomew, the last survivor of a whole cloud of saints who must have formerly filled the place with their "dim religious light." To the best of our knowledge, if not to our absolute certainty, this is the only specimen of stained glass, dated from a period antecedent to the Reformation, which exists in Scotland. In the floor below is seen a flat sepulchral stone which covers and commemorates the remains of the two founders. The chapel is now leased as a place of worship by a congregation of Bereans.

*St. Mary's Chapel.*—A small chapel with this name, and dedicated to God and "the Virgin his mother," was founded in 1505, by Elizabeth, Countess of Ross. This establishment was of small account, and in latter times became the property of the joint corporation of wrights and masons, who from having made this house their place of meeting, assumed the title of the United Incorporations of Mary's Chapel. The chapel was situated about the middle of Niddrie's Wynd, and was removed some time in the last century to make way for new erections.

*Chapel in St. Mary's Wynd.*—Towards the head of the narrow street called St. Mary's Wynd, on the west side, there was at one time a chapel and convent of Cistercian Nuns, with an hospital, or *Maison Dieu*, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, from whom the thoroughfare has its designation. The date and founder of the institution are unknown; and it has already been seen that its revenues were appropriated in the latter part of the fifteenth century to the sustenance of the destitute poor within the city. In the museum of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries is preserved a relic of this religious establishment, and what may now be considered a rare curiosity, namely the bell, which had been used in the chapel during the service. It is of brass and nearly square, or at least oblong in its shape. On the outside it is ornamented with figures in relief. No vestige of the house is now remaining.

*Paul's Work.*—In the year 1479, Thomas Spence, bishop of Aberdeen, a person of extensive acquisitions, who had been some time keeper of the privy seal, founded an hospital in Edinburgh, which he dedicated to the Virgin, and adapted it for the reception of twelve

poor men. This house was situated on the low ground east from the present North Bridge, near the bottom of Leith Wynd. At the Reformation, the magistrates acquired the edifice and its small revenues under the general grant of Queen Mary, and in 1613, they converted the establishment into a workhouse, bestowing on it the name of *Paul's Work*; though for what reason cannot now be satisfactorily explained.\* This work-house existed for some time, and was at length turned into a correction-house, under which character it has obtained some notice from the pen of Allan Ramsay; finally, this was also abandoned, the property being sold to private persons. The pious prelate who established the institution, little thinking his beneficent endowment for the poor would be expended in the purposes of a common bridewell, died in 1480, and was buried in the vaults of the adjacent church of Holy Trinity. The original situation of Paul's Work is not now distinguishable, and the name is popularly given to a court and some clusters of buildings on the spot.

*St. Ninian's Chapel.*—At the distance of about three hundred yards north-west from Paul's Work, and on the face of the bank which gently descended from the ground now occupied by the Register House to the Low Calton, at one time stood a chapel dedicated to the celebrated St. Ninian. In Arnot's time the foundations of this house were still extant, but they afterwards disappeared, to make way for newer buildings. The chapel communicated its name to the thoroughfare of the Low Calton, which, till lately, was known as *St. Ninian's Row*. St. Ninian was born in Galloway about the year 360, and died in 432, leaving behind him a greater fame for sanctity than any other Scottish Saint in the calendar. His Irish name was St. Ringan's, and under this or the former title, he has had innumerable churches and chapels dedicated to him over the whole of Scotland. In all likelihood his

chapel at Edinburgh was a dependency of his church near Stirling, as there is a popular impression in the metropolis that St. Ninian's Row belongs politically to Stirlingshire.

*St. Thomas' Hospital.*—This was a *Maison Dieu*, situated at the foot of the Canongate, near the Watergate, and was at one time of great consideration. It was founded by George Crichton, bishop of Dunkeld from 1527 to 1545, and a man, who, according to Keith, "was nobly disposed, very hospitable, and a magnificent house-keeper." The house was dedicated to God, the Virgin, and all Saints, and was endowed for the support of seven poor old men. At the same time two chaplains were established to perform divine service at the altars of St. Andrew and St. Catherine, within the church of the adjacent abbey of Holyrood. Further, an endowment was made for an annual alms to thirty poor men. In 1571 the patron and headsmen sold their rights to the magistrates of Canongate, who converted the house into an hospital for their poor, under the unintelligible name of St. Thomas. Growing tired of keeping up the establishment, the magistrates sold the hospital in 1634 to the kirk-session, still to be applied to a charitable purpose; however, the result is, that the revenues have been completely embezzled; and the house, having been taken down, has been replaced by private buildings.

*St. Mary of Placentia.*—There was a number of religious houses partly devoted to the purposes of *Maisons Dieu*, situated in the fields south of the city. One was a nunnery dedicated to St. Mary of Placentia, which stood upon a spot at the east end of Drummond Street, and immediately without the town wall, where there is now a respectable veterinary establishment. It has bequeathed the name of *Pleasants* or *Pleasance*, to the long old fashioned street which passes its site on the east.

*St. Leonard's.*—At the distance of a quarter of a mile further south, stood an hospital and chapel dedicated to St. Leonard, the endowments of which, being seized by the crown, were given to the patrons of St. Thomas's Hospital, by whom, as has been said, the whole revenues were embezzled. All vestiges of the chapel are gone, but the name has been attached to the craggy eminences adjacent, which are well known under the title of St. Leonard's Crag.

*St. Catherine of Sienna.*—In the centre of a

\* Perhaps it might be possible to ascertain the origin of the name of this institution, by inquiring into the meaning of a passage in a letter from Mr. Chamberlain to Sir Dudley Carleton, in Winwood's Memorials. In alluding to the project of repairing St. Paul's Cathedral in 1620, which was long delayed to be put into execution, though at that particular time much spoken of, Mr. Chamberlain says, "I doubt when all is done, it will prove, as they say, 'Paul's Work.'" Could this be an allusion to the business which Paul was induced to leave unfinished by his conversion?

park to the south of "the Meadows," and not far from the Grange House, is a low shapeless ruin, which antiquarians point out as the only relic of a monastery of Dominican Nuns, founded by the Lady of St. Clair of Roslin, and dedicated to St. Catherine of Sienna. At the Reformation, the helpless inmates suffered in the general wreck of the monastic establishments, their house being destroyed, and their revenues, amounting to L.219, 6s. 8d., eighty bolls of wheat, six bolls of bear, and one barrel of salmon, given to the magistrates of Edinburgh, who, until compelled by Queen Mary, would not allow the smallest sustenance out of the funds, to the very nuns whose property they were enjoying. The title *Siensis* or *Sienna*, is preserved in the vulgar name of *Sheens*, or *Sciennes*, which has been given to a suburban district near the ruin.

*St. Roque's Chapel*, was a small ecclesiastical structure which stood on the south side of the Borough-moor, a short way to the south-west of the Grange, and not far from the base of Blackford Hill. The date, or exact purpose of its foundation, are very doubtful,\* and, it is only known, that in 1532, the magistrates granted four acres of ground in the Borough-moor to Sir John Young, the chaplain, for which he was bound to keep the roof and windows of the edifice in repair. The chapel of St. Roque appears to have been intimately connected with the plagues which so frequently visited the metropolis, and it is ascertained that its cemetery was the place of sepulture of many of those citizens who died of that distemper. Why this religious establishment should have been selected for a purpose of this kind, is not adverted to by the historians of Edinburgh, and it is left for us to mention that St. Roque or Rochus, was, in times of Roman Catholicism, a great curer of the plague, having both before and *after* his death completely extirpated that loathsome disease in many cities on the continent. In the Breviary of Aberdeen, one of the earliest specimens of Scottish typography, the festival of St. Rochus, or Roque, is set down on the second of August. It is there related that he was by

birth *Narbonensis*, and that he lived in the fourteenth century, that there was no end to his curing of the plague in cities, and that he is to be prayed for by all persons afflicted with that disease. Among the wonderful things told of Sanctus Rochus, in the Breviary, it is said that he was born with a cross on his left side, and that, when an infant, he gave token of the life of abstinence he was to lead, by not sucking his mother's milk while she was fasting. "Vale, Roche angelice," concludes the Breviary, "voce citatus famine optimisti deifice a cunctis pestem pellere. Ora pro nobis, Beate Roche, ut mereamur præservari a peste. Magnificat!" At the Reformation, this sainted and potent physician lost his reputation among the people of Edinburgh, the revenues of his chaplain were seized, and his chapel demolished. The cemetery was, however, used for about two centuries later as a place of sepulture, and, from use and wont, it continued to be the customary burial-ground of those who died of the plague. Arnot complains that, in his time, the ground had been turned into private property. Of the establishment, there is not now a vestige remaining, the site being occupied by a modern villa. But a grave-stone, from its little cemetery, bearing the date 1616, stands at the back of a small thatched cottage, on the public road, proceeding westward from the Grange, where it serves the vile, though not unuseful purpose, of hindering carts from grazing on the wall.

*Monastery of Carmelite Friars, and Hospital of Greenside.*—In the year 1526, the town-council of Edinburgh, with consent of the king and archbishop of St. Andrews, granted a piece of ground, which had been formerly a tilting field, at the north-east base of the Calton Hill, to a number of Carmelite or Begging Friars, who thereupon erected a convent. The establishment, however, lasted only for about thirty-four years. At the Reformation, a person named John Robertson, "pursuant to a vow on his receiving a signal mercy from God," erected, by licence of the town-council, on the site of the monastery, an hospital for the reception of individuals afflicted with leprosy. The regulations which the magistrates instituted for the government of this humane establishment are exceedingly amusing, and give us a vivid idea both of their tyranny and dread of the infection. Among other orders, the inmates were enjoined, on no account to go about

\* According to the MS. Book of Donations. "in 1512, Sir John Crawford, one of the prebendaries of St. Giles' Church, granted thirty-three acres of land in the Borough-moor, to a chapel, which he had built at St. Giles' Grange." In all probability this was the house here meant.



the streets begging. They were to keep closely to the house, subsisting on the weekly sum of fourpence Sterling, but they were at liberty to have one of their number sitting at the door with "ane clapper," by the sound of which the well-disposed passengers might drop an alms, and "that nane of the saids Personis Leperis cry or ask for Almes, urtherways than be thair said clapper; and that everie ane of thame sitt at the Dure of the said Hospital to that Effect, the rest allways remaining within the samyn, and that they distribute equallie amongs them, whatsoever money they purchis be thair said begging." The most severe regulation was the threat of hanging all who transgressed by leaving the house, even for the shortest distance, and to show that instant death would follow this infraction of the law, the magistrates erected "ane gibbet at the gavelle of the said Hospital, for terrefying the Leperis."

*St. Giles' Church.*—Until the reign of James VI. the city of Edinburgh constituted only one parish, of which the church of St. Giles was the place of public worship; by this time, however, the structure had been greatly altered in its internal accommodations. The date and founder of this venerable edifice are equally unknown, but it is the supposition of Maitland and Arnot, judging from an ambiguous passage in the work of Simeon of Durham, that a church existed on this spot in the year 854, and consequently was the work of the Anglo-Saxons, while the province of Lothian was a portion of England. Between this remote period and the reign of David II. there is a total blank in the history of the church, the first certain notice of it being a charter of that prince granting some land to a chaplain who officiated at one of its altars, in the year 1359. The fabric of the building previous to a recent alteration, was of the usual cruciform shape and of Gothic architecture, more substantial than elegant. The length of the structure was 206 feet, its breadth at the west end 110 feet, at the middle 129 feet, and at the east end 76 feet. From the centre of the whole there was, and is, a square turret, the top of which is encircled with open figured stone-work, and from each corner of the tower springs an arch, and the four meeting together produces the appearance of an imperial crown. These arches are highly ornamented with small pinnacles, and from the apex of the crown rises

an equally ornamented short spire. This elegant object is prominent above the whole of the town, and, being 161 feet in height, may be seen from a great distance. The situation of the church has been well chosen, being in the very centre of the Old Town.

Of the saint to whom the edifice was originally dedicated, little appears to be known, and it is only ascertained that he was a native of Greece, who flourished in the sixth century, and dying in France, left a character for great sanctity. His fame reaching Scotland, he was constituted patron saint of the church and city, and his credit was greatly enhanced in the reign of James II. by a present being made to the town of one of his arm-bones, by Preston of Gorton, a gentleman of the county, who had procured it by the assistance of the king of France; for which valuable gift his descendants were ordained to have the honour of carrying the relique in all public processions. Till the period of the Reformation, the bone was carefully kept in the church, enshrined in silver, and was of considerable note in working miracles.

In 1446, by virtue of a charter of James III. the magistrates of Edinburgh converted the church of St. Giles into a collegiate foundation, with a regular suite of priests, besides chaplains on separate endowments, who served at altars in the church. The distinction of this religious establishment is certified by the variety of altars it contained. In latter times they were as follows:—An altar of St. Andrew, St. John the Evangelist, St. Michael the archangel, St. Salvator, St. Michael de Monte Tomba, the Holy Trinity, the Holy Cross, the Holy Blood,\* St. John the Baptist, St. Nicholas, St. Duthac, Santi Crucis de Luciano, St. Sebastian, Notre Dame, St. Gabriel the archangel, St. Ninian, St. Catherine, St. Gregory, St. Barbara, St. Blase, St. Dionysius, St. Francis, St. Eloye, St. Martin and St. Thomas, St. Roch and St. Nicholas, the Holy Blood and St. Anthony, Our Lady of Piety, St. James, St. Lawrence, St. Mungo,

\* The "Haly Blude Isle," is frequently mentioned in the publication called the Blue Blanket, as a favourite object of endowments among the Trades of Edinburgh. We observe, from an old MS. chronicle, that it was that part of the south side of the church, in which the Regent Murray was interred. The convention which assembled after the death of this eminent person, 1560-70, to choose a successor, sat in the place latterly called the Tolbooth Church.

St. Thomas the Martyr, the Holy Cross of the Body and Blood of Christ, and St. Crispin and St. Crispinianus. Also, the High Altar, which completed the number of the thirty-six. As almost the whole had more than one chaplain each, there must have been, on a moderate computation, seventy-two chaplains, besides those on the collegiate foundation, who were employed in parochial duties. Of these there were a provost, a curate, sixteen prebendaries, a sacristan, a headle, a minister of the choir, and four choristers, thus making up a body of about a hundred persons, all of whom were supported by particular mortifications of lands, oblations at the altar, donations of money or food, or by living among the families of the endowers. The chief clergymen on the foundation had a farm south of Edinburgh, which was called St. Giles' Grange, a name now remaining under the title of The Grange. The patronage of the private benefices was in the gift of the descendants of the endowers, and the town-council, or bishop of the diocese, had the patronage of those on the foundation. Originally, the patronage was in the gift of the bishop of Lindisfern, while he had a jurisdiction over Lothian. Ultimately, the magistrates became the patrons.

When the Reformation took place, the spoil of the numerous shrines and altars of St. Giles was considerable, and as illustrative of the kind of trumpery which usually pertained to such edifices, we present a list of the articles seized by the town-council:—The arm of St. Giles, enshrined in silver, weighing five pounds three ounces and a half; a silver chalice, weighing twenty-three ounces; the great Eucharist or communion cup, with golden weike and stones; two cruets of twenty-five ounces; a small golden bell, with a heart of four ounces and a half; a golden unicorn; a golden pix [or small box] to keep the Host [or real body of Christ] in; a small golden heart with two pearls; a diamond ring with several small stones; a silver chalice, paten and spoon, [that is a small vessel to hold particles of the real body, and a spoon to lift them out, and place them in the mouth of the devotee,] of thirty-two ounces and a half; a communion tablecloth of golden brocade; St. Giles' coat [the saint himself having been stolen,] with a piece of red velvet which hung at his feet; a round silver Eucharist; two silver censers of three pounds fifteen ounces; a silver cup for incense; a large silver

cross with its base, weighing sixteen pounds thirteen ounces and a half; a triangular silver lamp; two silver candlesticks of seven pounds and three ounces in weight; two other candlesticks of eight pounds thirteen ounces in weight; a gilt silver chalice of twenty ounces and a half in weight; a silver chalice and cross of seventy-five ounces in weight; divers priestly robes of golden brocade; deacons, sub-deacons, and cap abbas, with the thessodal of red velvet, embroidered with gold; and sundry vestments, of green silk damask. The whole was sold by the town, and out of the proceeds some repairs were made on the church, the surplus going into the town funds. The bells in the spire which rung for prayers continued, except one called St. Mary's bell, which was taken down, and, along with some brass pillars in the church, recommended to be made into cannon for the defence of the city, though, afterwards these things were also sold.

After the Reformation, St. Giles' was divided into sections by thick walls which reached from the floor to the roof. One of these divisions at the east end was constituted the parish church, the others were fitted up for courts of justice, a grammar school, a town clerk's office, a prison, and a workshop for weavers' looms. Maitland explains the reason for the latter establishment, by telling us that these looms were put up by the magistrates for the purpose of certifying the quantity of cloth which could be produced from certain quantities of warp and weft, in order to check embezzlement in weavers. In 1585 the spire of St. Giles' was furnished with a clock brought from the abbey of Lindores in Fife.

From being only one parochial district the town was, in 1625, divided into four parishes, by order of Charles I., and for the accommodation of the inhabitants, some other divisions of the church of St. Giles' were fitted up as places of worship, each parish having two ministers; at the same time the magistrates and council were constituted the patrons of the churches. By these mutations, the choir or east part of St. Giles' Church, was styled the High Church; one occupying the centre of the building, the Old Church; one entering from the south-west corner, the Tolbooth Church; and one at the north-west corner, the New North Church. In 1633, when Charles constituted the bishopric of Edinburgh, the High Church was ordained to be the cathedral of

the diocese, and to be fitted up for the bishop with a dean and twelve prebends. In pursuance of this arrangement, the magistrates, in 1636, made an attempt to give the place of worship the air of a cathedral by delegating the dean to repair to Durham to take a draught of the choir of the cathedral there; but it does not appear that any actual measures were taken to fit up the church on a new model, and in a short time after there was no longer any necessity for such a process,\* the whole Episcopal system being destroyed by the General Assembly of 1638.

In more modern times the church of St. Giles was purified entirely from all secular business, and besides the above four churches, it contained an aisle for the meetings of the General Assembly. About two years ago, the fabric began to be subjected to some very extensive alterations and outward improvements, which were the more necessary on account of the excoriations and ravages of 1817. By intercession with government, it has been agreed to contribute a certain sum (£10,000,) from the Treasury, for the purpose of remodelling and beautifying the structure. The chief alteration as to shape, consists in the compression of the west end, where formerly there were two churches, into one, and the conversion of the central part of the building into meeting-places for the General Assembly and the Presbytery of Edinburgh. In place of the two parish churches thus destroyed, other two are guaranteed by the magistracy to be erected elsewhere, though it is evident, from the altered circumstances of the population of the Old Town, that the four parishes might be conjoined, and the ministers transferred to districts where the increased population may render their ministrations more necessary. The design of the remodelled church is by Mr. Burn, and does credit even to that architect.

The High Church, just described, continues through all changes in the building to be *par excellence* the metropolitan church of the country, or the St. Paul's of Scotland, if such a comparison might be available. Though on a strict ecclesiastical level with all other Pres-

byterian Kirks, it has acquired a certain dignity in its character not enjoyed by the rest of the Edinburgh churches. Such a peculiarity is perhaps to be attributed to the circumstance of its being the church selected by the judicial authorities of the land, in which to make their appearance on Sundays. Since 1563 the magistrates and council have had a regular seat in the church, in front of one of the galleries, while the Barons of Exchequer and the Lords of Session have similar seats all round. There is also an enthroned seat for the King's Commissioner to the General Assembly.\*

From the year 1636 till the present day, the city and suburbs, including the New Town, have been from time to time divided into additional parishes, until at length the number of the whole is thirteen, five of which have two ministers and the remainder one each. Besides these parochial districts is the very extensive parish of St. Cuthberts and the Canongate, both of which have two ministers. A short notice of the churches of these parochial divisions, and their chapels of Ease, may now be given.

*Trinity College Church.*—After the church of St. Giles, the ecclesiastical structure next deserving of attention for its antiquity is the collegiate church of the Holy Trinity, which, in modern times has come to be styled the College Kirk, notwithstanding that there were other two ecclesiastical foundations of this kind in Edinburgh. This edifice occupies a

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\* So long as the church of St. Giles continued in its open condition, it was the resort of persons who made it an appointed place of meeting for the giving and receiving of money payments, and was thus in reality a species of mercantile Exchange. How the Romish Clergy who were attached to the edifice should have permitted this, need not be asked. In the laxity of their discipline they even permitted the altars to be used as *counters*, as is certified by a passage in a charter of James II., in 1452, "entailing the lands of Barmton on George Earl of Caithness, and his heirs and assigns, and his maternè daughter; with this proviso, that he or his assigns should cause to be paid, to his bastard daughter, Janet, on a particular day, between the rising and the setting of the sun, in the parish church of St. Giles, in his borough of Edinburgh, upon the high altar of the same, three hundred merks, usual money." In later times a fashion of this kind was not uncommon in the precincts of the sacred edifice, and we learn that at the beginning of the last century that part of it called the Old Church was an open promenade for loungers and persons of business, similar to Paul's Walk in the reign of Elizabeth; and while such was the case, the tomb of the Regent Murray was the ordinary place for paying bills. It is more than probable that John's Coffee-house succeeded to this traffic on the church being completely secluded.

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\* Though even a small portion of the old edifice was thus never fitted up for a bishop and chapter, and although Scotland is a Presbyterian country, the affectation of modern times designates the Church of St. Giles a *cathedral*. This absurdity, we observe, is even committed by the General Assembly.



most unfortunate situation in the low ground east from the North Bridge, and the principal access to it is by the Low Calton. It was founded in the year 1462, by Mary of Gueldres, widow of James II., for a purpose sufficiently explained in her charter, wherein she declares that the work was begun for "the praise and honour of the Holy Trinity, of the ever-blessed and glorious Virgin Mary, of St. Ninian the confessor, and of all the Saints and elect of God; with consent and assent of the illustrious prince, James, King of Scots [slain at Roxburgh], our late husband, of pious memory, likewise for the souls of all the kings and queens of Scotland, deceased, also for the salvation of the illustrious prince our son, James [III.], the present king of Scotland; for the salvation of our own soul, those of our father and mother, ancestors, and all the sons and daughters succeeding to and descending from them; and for the salvation of the reverend father in Christ, Lord James [Kennedy, a grandson of Robert III.], present bishop of St. Andrews, our dearest cousin; and for the souls of all those whom consanguinity, affinity, or benefits, have endeared to us; and of all those whom we have any way offended in this life, to whom we are obliged to make satisfaction; and for the souls of all the faithful deceased."

By the deed of foundation, this pious woman established a regular priesthood for the service of the church, consisting of a provost, eight prebends, and two singing boys. The duties of these functionaries were likewise carefully noted in the charter with a minuteness which presents us with a lively specimen of the attention then paid to the mere formalities of worship. The establishment was well endowed with the profits of land in a vast number of places, but especially of those belonging to the chapel of Soltra. The first provost was Sir Edward Bonkle, as appears from the parliamentary records, he having applied for power to oblige payment of his tithes in Tiviotdale. James IV. in 1502, gave some additional revenues to the institution. At the Reformation, the provost and prebends appear to have had the sagacity to change with the current opinions; yet, by this abandonment of their profession, they did not save the revenues of their house in the general scramble for church property. In 1567, the Regent Murray gave the whole to Sir Simon Pres-

ton, provost of Edinburgh, and he generously gave the same to the town-council or common fund. It seems, however, that the provost of the establishment had still a claim on the revenues (as was often the case in these disorderly times,) and he had to be brought up by the council for an annuity of L.160 Scots. This transaction was concluded in 1585, and by a confirmatory charter of James VI. in 1587, the magistrates restored an hospital which had formerly belonged to the establishment, and which exists to the present day. It is situated contiguous to the church on the south, and is noticed in the list of charitable institutions.

Being purified of its altars and other insignia of Roman Catholicism, the Trinity collegiate church was fitted up as a place of public worship for the reformed citizens of Edinburgh, and is still the parish church of a particular district. The elegance of the structure, which is of the best Gothic order, surpasses that of St. Giles, though unfortunately the building has a great defect in form. It consists only of the choir and transepts, and exhibits an unfinished wall closing up the nave, which remains to be rebuilt. The interior is only fitted up with seats on the bottom of the area, leaving the massive and handsome pillars freely exposed to view. On one of the buttresses are seen the arms of Gueldres quartered with those of Scotland. The body of the royal foundress lies interred in an aisle on the north side of the church, and beneath the floor repose the ashes of several persons distinguished in Scottish history.

By becoming the inheritors of the revenues and immunities of the old collegiate foundation, the town-council of Edinburgh acquired the patronage of the parish of Soltra or Soutra, which it still retains, and as that parish is now joined with Fala, the presentation of a minister is taken alternately with the patron of that parish.

*Old and New Greyfriars' Church.*—It has already been stated, that to the monastery of Greyfriars, situated on the south side of the Grassmarket, there were attached some fine gardens, which ascended with a gentle acclivity to the High-rigs, or fields south of the city. The Friary being demolished in 1559, the gardens were conferred by Queen Mary on the town, to be used as a public cemetery. Till the year 1612, the ground was therefore appropriated to

this purpose, when, on account of the increase of inhabitants, a church was built by the city in the centre of the open area. It was not, however, till 1722, that it was constituted a parish church with a distinct parochial district. A short time before it was thus exalted in dignity, May 7, 1718, its spire, which had been reared at the western extremity, was blown up by a quantity of gunpowder, which had been lodged in it by the town for security. Instead of rebuilding the steeple, the town-council resolved on adding an additional church, which was accordingly finished in 1721. Having also appropriated to it a particular parochial division, the two churches were hence styled the *Old* and *New* Greyfriars' churches. The edifice is internally of the Gothic construction, with heavy pillars and arches, but outwardly it has only the appearance of a plain slated house of an oblong form. The entrance to both places of worship is by a common porch in the centre. It is worthy of being remarked, that in the year 1638, the famous National Covenant was begun to be signed in what is styled the *Old* Greyfriars' Church—and also that, in the latter part of the last century, the celebrated historian of Charles V. was one of its ministers. The surrounding burial-ground has been already noticed as an object of curiosity.

The *Tron Church*.—Notwithstanding the additions which had thus been made to the original number of churches, more were still required for the accommodation of the inhabitants, and in 1627 two new churches were begun by order of the magistrates, one on the Castle Hill and another on the south side of the middle of the High Street. From want of funds, the former was ultimately given up, and its materials were used in rearing the other, upon which we find the following inscription over the main entry:—“*Ædem hæc Christo et Ecclesie sacravit cives Edinburgen.* ANNO DOM. MDCXLI.”;—that is, “The citizens of Edinburgh dedicated this building to Christ and the church, in the year of our Lord 1641.” From want of funds, the building was not completed for twenty-six years after its foundation; yet it appears to have been employed for public worship long before the expiry of that period. It acquired the homely appellation of the *Tron Church* from a tron or weighing-beam which formerly stood near the spot, and to which it was customary to nail false notaries, and other malefactors, by the ears. The struc-

ture, when at length finished, was above mediocrity in taste, and being the first church which had been seen in the town not of Gothic architecture, it must have been considered at the time as on a bold plan. It presents a handsome front to the High Street with a main and two side door-ways, with four semi-Gothic windows and the base of a turret in the middle, ornamented with pilasters. From the top of the square tower rose a pointed structure of wood covered with lead, of which several fac-similes may be seen throughout Scotland. This tower was furnished, in 1678, with the clock then taken down from the steeple of the Weigh-house. As already stated, a serious accident overtook the steeple of the *Tron Church* on the occasion of the great fires in November 1824, when the burning embers blown from the fire of the neighbouring houses, lodged in the upper part of the spire and broke out into a flame next day, destroying every thing liable to combustion in this part of the structure. In 1828, an exceedingly handsome new stone spire, rising to the height of 160 feet, and faulty in no respect except in the want of a more taper termination, was reared on the old walls from a plan by Messrs. Dicksons, architects. The tower is square for a certain length, and of mixed architecture; afterwards it rises in an octagonal sharp steeple, surmounted by a gilt ball and vane. A clock is situated at a convenient height, with a dial-plate on each side, formed of dimmed glass with gilt letters in relief, and lighted with gas on the inside after sunset.

Originally, the houses of the High Street were contiguous to the *Tron Church* on each side, but by the opening of South Bridge Street on its east side, and the opening to Hunter's Square on the west, it now stands separated from all other edifices. It has been mentioned that before the South Bridge was constructed, the church was skirted on its east side by an alley called *Merlin's Wynd*, which opened a passage to the Cowgate. The name of this obscure thoroughfare is referable to an ingenious Frenchman of the name of *Merlin*, or *Marlin*, who had been employed to pave the High Street for the first time with stones, and, having reason to be proud of his work, afterwards requested that he might be interred under it. Such a simple desire was conscientiously attended to by the proper authorities. *Merlin* was buried in the High Street, at the

head of the wynd bearing his name, and opposite the north-east corner of the Tron Church, where a square stone, in the figure of a coffin, pointed out his grave to the passengers, till the opening of the South Bridge occasioned a levelling and complete renewal of the pavement, by which Merlin's work and his monument were at once swept away.

*Lady Yester's Church.*—In consequence of the building of the new church on the Castle Hill being abandoned, the inhabitants still required church accommodation, but the funds of the town being exhausted, it was left for the piety and beneficence of an individual to amend the deficiency. Dame Margaret Ker, Lady Yester, in 1647, founded a church in an open piece of ground, on a field south from the Old Town, and now forming the north side of Infirmary Street. She gave the magistrates fifteen thousand merks for the erection of the house, and made a grant of a thousand merks per annum for the stipend of a minister. In 1655, the church had a particular district set apart for its parish. The original edifice becoming ruinous, was rebuilt in 1803, in a plain style without a spire. It now forms one of the regular city churches under the patronage of the town-council. At one time it possessed a small burying ground, which has been discontinued, and, we believe, partly feued out for buildings.

*St. Andrew's Church* is situated in the New Town on the north side of George Street, at a short distance from its eastern termination. This edifice was reared in 1781 for the accommodation of the inhabitants of the recently erected streets. The body of the building is of an oval form, and was originally without a spire; but such an ornament was afterwards added in front. The spire of St. Andrew's Church is reared on a base and pediment partly resting on a range of four exceedingly handsome Corinthian pillars, and rises to a point at the height of 168 feet. The design of this elegant erection, which is one of the finest objects in the sky line of the city, was prepared by John M'Cleish, Esq. surgeon. The parish attached to this church was formerly part of the extensive parish of St. Cuthberts.

*St. George's Church*, was the next ecclesiastical structure which was reared in the New Town, having been founded in the year 1811, and opened in 1814. It occupies a conspicuous situation in the centre of the west side of

Charlotte Square, and forms the terminating object of George Street on the west. The edifice is in a massive Grecian style, of a square form, with a front of 112 feet in length, in which is a lofty portico supported by four pillars and two pilasters of the Ionic order. Behind this opening rises a circular tower, with a lead-covered dome, to the height of 150 feet, and intended as a miniature imitation of St. Paul's. The heaviness of the structure was intended to have been relieved by small towers on the side buttresses. The church cost no less than L.33,000; but as it contains 1600 people, who pay high seat-rents, a profitable return is made to the town. It has also a parochial division out of St. Cuthbert's parish.

*St. Mary's Church.*—This edifice is situated in the centre of Bellevue Crescent in the north-east extremity of the New Town, near Canonmills, and was opened in 1824. The body of the building, which can hold 1800 people, is of an oblong shape, and it has a front of considerable elegance, consisting of a portico with a range of pillars of the Corinthian order, supporting a pediment from which rises a lofty spire which is at first of a square and afterwards of a circular form, and is elegant in its details; yet, when taken altogether, is far from being satisfactory. From want of funds or some other cause, it has been closed in too rapidly by a species of dome, which gives it a stumped or docked appearance. This church has likewise a parochial division taken from the parish of St. Cuthbert's.

*St. Stephen's Church.*—While St. Mary's Church was a place of worship for the eastern part of the Second New Town, a still more recent structure, under this title, sentinels the western district. The situation of this building is unfortunately and necessarily low; yet its appearance at the bottom of a long descending street is not without a certain degree of imposing effect. The architecture is of an anomalous order called Mixed Roman, and from an obtuse angle, which is turned to the street, rises a tower of august proportions 162½ feet in height, and terminated at the top with a ballustrade, from each corner of which springs an elegant double cross. This church was opened in 1828; cost L.25,000; holds 1600 persons; and its parochial division was also from St. Cuthbert's. The foregoing com-



plete the number of city churches till the year 1831.

*St. Cuthbert's Church.*—The church of St. Cuthbert, situated on the low ground betwixt the west end of Prince's Street and the castle of Edinburgh, is among the very oldest ecclesiastical establishments in the ancient province of Lothian. The date of the church may be referred to the end of the seventh century, when the country was in complete subjection to the Anglo-Saxons, among whom the worthy Cuthbert was held in high esteem. The original church, or perhaps that which succeeded to the original, was removed about the year 1770, and the present edifice erected on its site. The antiquity of the church of St. Cuthbert is established by records of the twelfth century. Macbeth of Liberton, who flourished in the early part of the reign of David I., (1124,) and who has been confounded by Arnout and all who have followed him with the usurper of that name, who was slain about seventy years earlier, granted to the church of St. Cuthbert the tithes and oblations of Leg-bernard, an extinct church, which cannot now be traced. David I. also gave a grant to St. Cuthbert's church, "*juxta castellum,*" the whole land under the same castle, namely, "*reg. a fonte quae oritur juxta angulum gardini quae, per viam,*" *from the spring which rises near the corner of the king's garden unto the road.*" These grants were made before the foundation of the Abbey of Holyrood. When that house was established, the church, its kirk-toun, chapels and privileges, were conferred on the monks of that establishment, and formed their most valuable apanage. The parish was the most extensive in the Lowlands of Mid-Lothian, including all the territory on each side of the city, as also the modern parochial divisions of Liberton and Corstorphine, and the church was the richest of any in Scotland, that of Dunbar excepted. It was a free parsonage till it became subordinate to the canons of Holyrood, who put it under the care of a vicar, and took charge of its subordinate chapels. Besides the vicar who served the cure, the church had various chaplains, who had certain duties to perform at different altars, reared by the piety, and supported by the munificence of private individuals. Among these was an altar dedicated to St. Anne, which had a chaplain on whom an annuity of fourteen marks was settled, in 1487, by William Towers

of Inverleith. We learn that there was also an altar dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Among the outlying chapels belonging to it, were one dedicated to our Lady, at the foot of Lady Wynd in Wester Portsburgh, St. John's and St. Roque's Chapels on the Borough-moor, a chapel at Liberton, and another at Newhaven. From the canons, the patronage of the church passed to the crown.

In the course of ages, the ancient extent of the parish has been greatly impaired by the erection of new parochial districts. The parish of Corstorphine, of Liberton, part of that of Duddingston, of the Canongate or Holyrood, of North Leith, and those New Town parishes above noticed, have all been taken from it as exigency required. As regards those parishes recently segregated, they are only independent so far as ecclesiastical matters are concerned. The parish still extends about two and a half miles west from the church, and is fully four miles in breadth. It encompasses the city on both sides, and possesses nearly the whole of the precincts of the palace, with the exception of Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Crags.

The parish church of St. Cuthbert's, more commonly called the *West Kirk*, from its lying on the west of the metropolis, is a plain edifice, of a huge size, with a double slanting slated roof, and, having two tiers of galleries, it can accommodate a greater number of hearers than any other place of worship in the country, or at least is only matched by the famous meeting-house of the Queen Anne Street Congregation, Dunfermline. To relieve the homely appearance of the structure, some years after its erection, a lofty spire was added to its west end. All around, is the spacious burying-ground of the parish. By the authority of an act of parliament, part of the parochial glebe is in the course of being feued, much to the advantage of the clerical incumbents.

*Chapels of Ease to St. Cuthbert's.*—A considerable portion of the parish of St. Cuthbert's has been built upon in modern times, especially on the south side of the metropolis, and on its north-west quarter. The population of this parish outnumbered that of any other in Scotland, with a single exception, and there is sufficient extent for establishing out of its ample bounds many other parochial divisions. As an arrangement of this kind is not easily made, its inhabitants have been accommodated with Chapels of Ease, dependant on

the mother church and its session.\* The first Chapel of Ease which was erected was built in 1757, at the Crosscauseway, a suburb to the south of Edinburgh, now incorporated with the town. The house was raised by subscription, and it was agreed that any one who contributed L.5, should have a vote in the presentation of a minister. Arnot, either ironically or good-naturedly, calls the chapel "a plain genteel building." Whatever be its merits in point of external appearance, it had the precious advantage in the eyes of its founders of being very cheap, the whole cost being only about L.1200. By an addition made to its west side, it now accommodates a large congregation. On the end next the street it has a small turret furnished with a clock and bell. Around it is a small cemetery, for which the session of the chapel, by a strange act of weakness, procured a bishop (Falconer,) of the Scottish Episcopal Church to go through the usual forms for consecrating the ground; "this office of consecration, it seems," says Arnot, in his own peculiar tart way, "either being inconsistent with the principles of a presbyterian clergyman, or that he was not deemed sufficiently sanctified for the function." A second Chapel of Ease for St. Cuthbert's parish was erected at a short distance from the above, on the west side of Clerk Street, (a continuation of Nicolson Street,) in 1823, which is calculated to contain 1800 persons. The body of the chapel measures 162 feet in length, by 73 in breadth. The front towards the street is of Grecian architecture, with a spire rising to about 110 feet in height, which is furnished with a clock and bell. At present, this is among the first objects noticed by a stranger in entering the town from the south or Carlisle road. There is no burying-ground attached to this edifice, but within the parish, about a quarter of a mile to the south, a large field has recently been adapted for the purposes of a cemetery. A third Chapel of Ease for St. Cuthbert's was built in 1823, in the north-western part of the New

Town, near Stockbridge, for the accommodation of the increased population of that quarter of the metropolis. It stands in the line of Saxe-Cobourg Place, and is a neat unpretending edifice, with a belfry. It can afford accommodation to about 1350 persons.

*The Canongate Church.*—We have already seen in the history of the chapel of Holyrood, how that venerable place of worship came to be disused as the parish church of the inhabitants of the Canongate. On that occasion the parishioners, until a new kirk could be built, resorted to Lady Yester's Church. For about fifteen years they continued to do so, but at last losing patience, they applied to the king, (James VII.) beseeching him to interfere in giving them a new place of public worship. They represented that a person called Thomas Moodie, had bequeathed 20,000 merks in 1649, to the town-council, for the building of a church, and that such had not yet been done, and praying that his Majesty would now compel the council to build them a church out of the accumulated funds. His Majesty thereupon ordered the council to build a church in the Canongate, and seeing a necessity for complying with the mandate, a piece of ground was forthwith bought on the north side of the Canongate, near the middle, on which a church was reared in 1688. This edifice was begun and proceeded with during the religious heats which ushered in the revolution, and in the form chosen for the building we have a tangible monument of the slavishness of the city functionaries, who, for the purpose of ingratiating themselves with James, with their accustomed prostitution of principle, erected the church in the form of a cross, with a nave, transepts, and chancel. On the outside, however, the building is plain and unornamented, and is without a spire. On the pinnacle of the gable next the street is fixed a very awkward emblem—namely, a horned deer, with a cross erect over its forehead, which, however, is the crest of the Canongate, in allusion to the Monkish fable we have related regarding the miraculous cross which was put into the hand of David I. while hunting the stag. The cost of the building was about L.2400 sterling. The church has two ministers, one of whom is nominated by the crown, while the other is appointed by the town-council and proprietors of houses in the Canongate.

Around the church is a spacious burying-ground in which repose the remains of many

\* The church of St. Cuthbert's has two ministers, who are paid like the other clergy in landward parishes, by the heritors. The reason that the present wide district is not partitioned into new parochial divisions, is, because the heritors cannot be compelled to support the clergy of these parishes also, and unless a provision of *this kind* be made, the Teind Court will not sanction the establishment of new parochial districts. Hence, Chapels of Ease, of which the chaplains are paid by the produce of the seats.

distinguished persons—in particular, those of Robert Ferguson, the Scottish vernacular poet, whose grave is west from the church, and is marked by an upright stone erected at the expense of Burns. We may also mention Adam Smith, and Dugald Stewart. The Canongate has a Chapel of Ease, situated at the head of New Street, and there is another for the accommodation of this populous part of the city at the foot of Leith Wynd. Near this latter place, and adjacent to the north-west corner of the Trinity College Church, stands

*Lady Glenorchy's Chapel.*—This is a plain square edifice, without any outward semblance of a church, which was founded and endowed by the pious lady whose name it bears, in the year 1772. The house was opened in May 1774. It was the intention of the founder that the clergyman of the chapel should be in communion with the kirk of Scotland, but not under its presbyterial authority, and to accomplish this end, there was much profitless altercation with the presbytery of Edinburgh. To pass over uninteresting details, the result now is, that the house is simply a Chapel of Ease under the government of the presbytery and other church courts, with the provision that the sitters and session nominate and pay the clergyman, and dedicate the collection to their own poor. The only distinction in the order of the services is, that the holy communion is celebrated six times a-year.

*The Gaelic Chapel.*—The only place of public worship in Edinburgh, in which the services are conducted in the Gaelic tongue, for the accommodation of the numerous Highlanders of the lower classes, is a chapel situated in North College Street, of modern erection. It is a Chapel of Ease under the control of the presbytery of Edinburgh and church courts.

*Morning Lectureship.*—In the year 1639, a pious merchant in Edinburgh, named David Mackall, bequeathed five thousand merks (L.194 sterling,) to the magistrates, *in trust*, for purchasing lands, the rents whereof were to be applied to the maintenance of a clergyman of the presbyterian church, to preach every Sunday morning at six o'clock, or such other hour as was agreeable to the magistrates. These personages, however, were long in acting on the will of the testator; they allowed the money to accumulate till 1703, when, by the ordinary rate of interest, it should have amounted to L.16,000 sterling. They then appointed two morning preachers or lecturers, at sala-

ries of forty guineas each; but, about the middle of last century, they reduced the number to one, with a stipend of L.50. It is worthy of remark, that the only clergyman in Edinburgh who prayed for Prince Charles Stuart, while that adventurer possessed the city with his troops, was the morning-lecturer—a person of the name of Hog: in consideration of this, the prince said he would give him a kirk as soon as he himself should come to his kingdom. A morning-lecturer is still employed at this salary, and preaches every Sunday morning at eight o'clock, in one of the city churches, though, as may be supposed from the habits of the present times, he rarely commands an audience of more than half a dozen persons.

Every Sunday evening there is divine service and preaching in one of the city churches, conducted by one of the established clergy of the town alternately. Every Tuesday evening at six o'clock, and Friday forenoon at eleven, there is preaching in a similar manner in one of the churches.

The churches of Edinburgh, above noticed, are all under the patronage of the town-council, who not only build and support the edifices out of the common funds of the burgh, but also pay the stipends of the clergy from the same source. By a general annual statement lately put forth, the cost of conducting the services in the thirteen churches was as follows:—

Stipends to 18 ministers at L.520 each,	L.9360 0 0
Salaries to precentors, Communion elements, &c.	1309 13 7
	<hr/>
	L.10,660 13 7
To meet this disbursement there is a tax levied from the inhabitants of the ancient and extended royalty, to the amount of six per cent. on house rents; which produces, or lately produced, per annum,	L.8408 0 0
Received for seat rents in one year,	5931 17 9
	<hr/>
	L.14,339 17 9
Deduct above expenditure,	10,660 13 7
	<hr/>
Profit,	L.3,679 4 2

The stipends are increased from port-dues exigible at Leith and Port-Hopetoun, and are understood to average L.650 or L.700; but as considerable mystery seems to be preserved, and access to official documents denied, we cannot state the precise amount.

It will be perceived that the town funds are annually enriched to a very great amount by a profit from the city churches, which are indeed an excellent object of mercantile speculation. It is alleged by the persons engaged in this traffic, that there is a necessity for an over-



plus of returns, in order to cover the expense of rearing new churches. But this is certainly a fallacy, for the city rulers procured a liberty of extending the royalty and taxing its inhabitants for ordinary cess, on the condition of building churches to the people. In recent times a considerable clamour has been raised against the payment of the tax for the clergy, and the payment of seat-rents at the same time, (for the tax gives no title to a seat,) but with a lamentable want of confidence and unanimity in seeking the revision of so obnoxious a civic arrangement. By the heartless process of making the churches mere sources of pecuniary profit or return, an effect has been produced which could have been easily foreseen, namely, the expulsion of the poorer classes of the people, as well as those not in very good circumstances, from places of public worship connected with the establishment.

#### SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Communion, generally known by this title, is the descendant of that which was disestablished at the revolution of 1688, for its pertinacious adherence to James VII. By an act of Parliament passed in 1792, restoring the toleration bill of Queen Anne, the free exercise of public worship was ensured to the Communion, which since that period has increased very considerably in number. At present there are 100 congregations in Scotland, comprising an amount of 55,000 souls. The tenets of the body are precisely the same as those of the church of England, whose liturgy and forms of worship are used. The country is divided into six comprehensive dioceses, each governed by a bishop, with the assistance of archdeacons, but both these classes of functionaries are at the same time, with hardly an exception, ministers of congregations. One of the bishops acts as primus or perpetual moderator of the convocations of the church, and Edinburgh is, or will be generally selected as the place of these meetings. In this city the bishop of the united diocese of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Fife, constantly resides. At present the office is held by the Right Reverend Dr. Walker, who also acts as professor of divinity to the Communion. In Edinburgh, the number of chapels is six, one of which has three clergymen, while another has two, and the remainder one each. These are supported chiefly by the produce of the seats, and are appointed by the managers of the respective chapels.

Before the removal of the disabilities from the Scottish Episcopal clergy in 1792 there had sprung up several congregations in Edinburgh, inclining to this persuasion, who were either ministered to by clergymen who had been ordained by bishops in England, and had taken the oaths of allegiance, &c. or by old nonjuring clergymen; the latter serving at the risk of prosecution. The oldest place of worship superintended by an authorized clergyman, was one called Baron Smith's Chapel, founded and endowed in 1722, by John Smith, Esquire, Lord Chief Baron of Exchequer, and which stood at the foot of Blackfriars Wynd in the Cowgate. In 1746, other two chapels were established. In 1771, a large edifice with a spire was built by subscription, near the foot of the Cowgate, on the north side. The chapels of the nonjurors were more obscure in their situation, and do not require particular notice. About the beginning of the present century nearly all the independent English chapels in Scotland came under the authority of the Scottish bishops, and among others, the whole of those of Edinburgh. Shortly after this event, new and more commodious places of worship began to be erected, and at the present time, only one of the old chapels continues in use. It may be noticed first.

*St. Paul's Chapel, Carrubbers' Close.*—There is reason for supposing that the Episcopal Chapel in this place is as old as the period of the Revolution, when it is understood to have been erected for the use of the deposed Bishop of Edinburgh and clergy. It is at least certain, from its Baptismal Register, that it existed at the date 1735, since which time it has continued a place of worship. It may be reckoned the oldest chapel in Scotland devoted to the use of a congregation of Episcopals. Carrubbers' close is in the High Street, and the third below the entry of the North Bridge. Before the building of the New Town, it was the place of residence of many titled and respectable families. The chapel is a very plain edifice, and has nothing particular in its appearance, but it may excite some moral interest in the visitant from having been long the chief place of public worship in use by the Jacobites of the last century. It is provided with an organ.

*St. Peter's Chapel.*—This is a plain modern place of worship, situated in Roxburgh Place, in the south part of Edinburgh, and is formed out of the space of two flats in one of

the ordinary buildings in the street. It has also an organ.

*St. John's Chapel*, is situated in a very conspicuous and excellent situation at the west end of Prince's Street on the south side, overlooking the church of St. Cuthbert's which stands in the low ground nearer the castle. This edifice was founded in 1816 and finished in two years, at an expense of L.15,000. It is the most elegant and tasteful place of public worship in Edinburgh, as regards both outward appearance and internal construction. It is of the florid Gothic style, from a design by Mr. William Burn, architect, and measures one hundred and thirteen feet in length, by sixty-two in breadth. On both sides of the building are buttresses with pinnacles, and there are similar ornaments on the summit of the inner wall. Both above and below are well proportioned windows. To the western extremity is attached a square tower, rising to the height of one hundred and twenty feet, with ornamented pointed pinnacles, and having windows in the sides. At the bottom of the tower is the main entrance, which is reached by a flight of steps from the end of the Lothian Road. The entrance is also of Gothic construction, beautifully arched. On the outside of the walls, in vacant spaces, there are niches of elegant execution. The pillars supporting the arches in the inside are finely and lightly formed, and the middle roof shows some exquisite tracery, mouldings, &c. The great window at the east end is thirty feet high, and is filled with figures of the apostles in stained glass. The upper rows of windows above the pillars are also of stained glass. The place for the communion service, beneath the large window, is fitted up with carved wood in a manner equally tasteful, and is furnished with an Episcopal chair, as this is the chapel in which clerical ordinations usually take place. Above a gallery at the west end is a place for the choir and organ, both of which are of great powers and under good management. Beneath the chapel are a number of vaults entered from the south area, and around is a small burying-ground. A vestry, of Gothic construction externally, is attached to the east end of the chapel. The late right Reverend Dr. Sandford, bishop, was clerical incumbent of this place of worship.

*St. Paul's Chapel, York Place.*—This edifice is also of Gothic architecture, and is situa-

ted at the east end of York Place, corner of Broughton Street. It was founded in 1816, and finished in 1818, at an expense of L.12,000, raised by subscriptions in the congregation, which removed to it from the large chapel in the Cowgate, then sold to a Relief congregation. Its design was furnished by Mr. Archibald Elliot, and is not so happy as that of St. John's. It measures 122 feet 9 inches in length by 73 feet in breadth over the walls. The outer buttresses are surmounted with ornamented pinnacles, and at each of the four corners of the inner walls rises a small circular turret of open stone-work, in one of which there is hung a bell, which was formerly used in the chapel-royal of Holyrood House. The interior is more plain than that of St. John's. The pulpit and reading desk are isolated in front of the communion table at the east end, and either from their being ill disposed, or from the construction of the edifice, the sound of the speaker's voice is often much lost. Along both sides are galleries, and at the west end is the organ-loft, and choir. The organ, which was originally of German construction, is of great compass, and reckoned the finest in Scotland in point of tone. The situation of this chapel is unfortunately somewhat hampered. One of the present incumbents of the chapel is the Reverend Archibald Alison, author of the *Essays on Taste*; and another is the Reverend Dr. Morehead, author of many esteemed works.

*St. George's Chapel.*—This is a small and strangely fashioned chapel, standing on the south side of York Place, near its western termination. The body of the edifice, which does not rise to the height of the houses, is nearly circular in form, and in the inside there is a gallery nearly all round. The finishing is Gothic. The house was built in 1794 by subscription; at one time the Reverend James Grahame, author of the beautiful poem entitled the *Sabbath*, was a candidate for the pastoral charge.

*St. James' Chapel*, is of modern date, and consists of an ordinary building in the line of street, at the north-west corner of Broughton Place.

#### ROMAN CATHOLIC COMMUNION.

There are fifty-seven Roman Catholic clergymen in Scotland, most of whom have different stations, and the whole are governed by four bishops, as vicars-apostolic, each hav-



ing special districts ; one of the bishops is settled in Edinburgh, along with (at present) four clergymen, the whole of whom take charge of one congregation. About forty years ago, there were exceedingly few persons of this persuasion in Edinburgh, and these were chiefly French refugees, two or three old ladies of quality of decayed families, and some Highland porters. From that period to the present time, and especially within the last fifteen years, the increase of Roman Catholics has been immense, principally, however, from the vast immigration of Irish. Till the year 1813-14, the members had a miserable chapel in one of the closes of the old town, but at that time a large and not inelegant edifice was raised by subscription and collections at an expense of L.8000. It is situated at the head of Broughton Street on the west side, near the corner of York Place, and stands back from the thoroughfare. It presents to the street a gable of Gothic construction with buttresses and pinnacles, rising to a height of seventy feet. Recently two side-pieces have been added, also in the Gothic taste, and covering the entrance to a cemetery and side apartment. The length of the building within the walls is 110 feet, by 57 in breadth. The interior is an open area closely seated, with a gallery partly occupied by a large organ and choir at the east end. At the west end is situated the altar, which is surmounted by a remarkably good painting by Vandyke, representing a dead Saviour in a reclining posture. It was a donation of Miss Chalmers, daughter of Sir G. Chalmers. The decorations of this place of worship are very plain, and, what is somewhat remarkable, in the centre there is a pendent lustre of gas lights, which somehow appears incongruous with the antiquated ceremonial of the worship. Within the rails of the altar lie interred the remains of the late Bishop Cameron, a person justly held in esteem for his many virtues by all classes of Christians in the metropolis.

#### UNITED SECESSION CHURCH.

Edinburgh is the seat of a Presbytery and Synod of this respectable communion of presbyterian dissenters, and the number of congregations in the city is nine, with as many meeting-houses, some of which are of handsome construction. Those worthy of distinct notices are as follow :—

*Nicolson Street Chapel.*—This building, which was founded in 1819, stands on the site of a former chapel on the west side of Nicolson Street, near the Crosscauseway. It has a broad and lofty Gothic front to the thoroughfare, with pinnacles rising to the height of ninety feet. The arch of the door-way is Saxon, springing from the heads of two saints, carved in relief. The interior is spacious and neatly fitted up. For many years the Rev. Dr. Jamieson, compiler of the well-known Scottish Dictionary, was the minister of the congregation. The building cost L.6000.

*Broughton Place Chapel*, is a commodious large edifice, situated at the east end of Broughton Place. The building, which is quite modern, has a Grecian front, with a portico and range of Doric columns. The house holds 1600 persons.

*Rose Street Chapel*, is a handsome spacious building of Grecian architecture, standing in the eastern division of Rose Street. It replaced an older chapel in 1830.

*Cowgate Chapel.*—This was formerly occupied by an Episcopal congregation, already alluded to, from whom it was bought. It has been reconstructed, so far as regards the internal furniture ; but by an exertion of good taste and liberality, the oil paintings which decorated a recess on the east side, and which were the work of Runciman, have been retained. The other chapels are at Stockbridge, at the head of the Lothian Road near the Canal Basin, (both of which are of modern construction,) at Bristo Street, and at the Potterrow.

#### ASSOCIATE SYNOD OF ORIGINAL SECEDERS.

This body makes Edinburgh the seat of one of its presbyteries, and it has two congregations in the metropolis, both of which are at present ministered to by men of distinguished abilities. One chapel is situated at the foot of Infirmary Street, and has for its clergyman the Rev. George Paxton, professor of divinity to the communion, and author of a work entitled, *Illustrations of the Holy Scriptures*. The other chapel is built in Richmond Street, and is under the pastoral care of the amiable and estimable Dr. M'Crrie, author of the lives of Knox and Melville.

There is also a congregation belonging to the Original Burgher Associate Synod, and one to the Cameronian communion.



## THE SYNOD OF RELIEF.

Edinburgh is the seat of a presbytery of this body, and the town has five places of worship belonging to the communion, all of which are substantial, and some of them handsome, modern edifices. They are respectively situated in College Street, James' Place, Bread Street, Roxburgh Terrace, and Brighton Street. Besides these there is a chapel with a congregation which separated from the Relief body in 1829, under the pastoral care of the Rev. John Johnston. The quarrel which brought about this schism is remarkably curious, and forms the chief incident in the history of Scottish dissent in the nineteenth century. The congregation, with consent of the clergyman, having set up an organ to aid and direct the psalmody, the matter was brought before the synodal court of the party, which ordained that either the instrument should be removed, or that the minister should be expelled the communion. Mr. Johnston chose the latter alternative, and his congregation unanimously approved of the decision. The organ, therefore, continues in its place, and is the only instrument of music in a presbyterian place of worship in Scotland.

Besides the foregoing churches and chapels in Edinburgh, there are others belonging to miscellaneous sectaries. There are two chapels of Scottish Independents, respectively situated in Albany Street and North College Street; one of English Independents; four of Baptists; one of Methodists, situated in Nicolson Square, a spacious modern well-built edifice; one of Bereans; one of Unitarians; one of Glassites; one of New Jerusalem Temple; one of Friends; and a Jews' Synagogue. Altogether, the number of ministers in the Established Church, including those of the Chapels of Ease, is thirty, and the amount of those not in the establishment, is forty-five. The fast days of the kirk in Edinburgh, are the Thursday before the second Sunday of May, except when the month begins on Monday or Tuesday, then the first Thursday; and the Thursday before the first Sunday of November.

## CHURCH COURTS.

*General Assembly.*—Among other characteristics of a capital which Edinburgh retains, it is the seat of the General Assembly of the

Church of Scotland, a meeting which is held annually in May, and creates always a certain stir for the short time which it lasts. The Assembly is composed of about 370 members, lay and clerical. Presbyteries, consisting of twelve parishes, or under that number, delegate two ministers and one elder; those of twelve to eighteen parishes, three ministers and one elder; those of from eighteen to twenty-four parishes, four ministers and two elders; those of from twenty-four to thirty parishes, four ministers and two elders; and those of more than thirty parishes, six ministers and three elders. Churches having two ministers are considered as two parishes. Edinburgh sends two elders; all other royal burghs send one; and each of the five colleges sends one. One elder, also, represents the presbyterians in the East Indies. The lay and clerical members all sit in one chamber, which is situated in the church of St. Giles, and is presided over by a clerical and civil president. The former is a minister who is chosen to be moderator and is the acting chairman, as well as the mundane head of the church throughout the year; the latter is the person of majesty represented by a Lord High Commissioner, who is usually a Scottish nobleman. This honorary, but still indispensable adjunct of the court, takes no part in debates or votes, and in no shape interferes unless to open or close the meeting in the name of the king. In doing so, by a private arrangement, he is echoed by the moderator, who opens and closes the Assembly in the name of the spiritual head of the church, but in such a way as never to jar with the royal authority. The first day of meeting is occupied by the preaching of a sermon by the last moderator, and the reading of the roll of members. Ministers are likewise appointed, who are to preach before the Commissioner on Sundays. During the sitting of the court, the town clergy relinquish their pulpits to ministers from the country. On account of the shortness of the Session, which is only ten working days, a considerable part of the business is referred to temporary committees, and to a permanent committee, called the Commission of the General Assembly. This body is composed of a great number of the members, lay and clerical, who meet occasionally throughout the year, to settle remits, and keep a watchful eye over the interests of the whole church. Its place of

meeting is also at Edinburgh, in a part of St. Giles' church.

During the sitting of the court, the Commissioner resides at a hotel in the New Town, where he keeps a sort of open dinner-table for members. He also holds *levées*, at which numerous clerical and civic dignitaries attend. From the levee a procession on foot takes place to the court-room or the church, and by its faint imitation of a royal pageant, sheds a passing gleam of splendour over that magnificent thoroughfare, the High Street, so often dignified by royal and parliamentary processions. The church of Scotland has no fund of its own (some very small subscriptions excepted) to defray the expenses of these meetings, or to carry on its executive. The Assembly is supported by a donation from the crown, amounting to nearly L.1000 annually, and the Commissioner receives a salary of L.2000. Computing these sums with L.10,000 paid yearly by government to raise the small stipends of a number of ministers to the minimum of L.150, the church draws L.13,000 annually from the public purse.

*Synodal and Presbyterial Court.*—Edinburgh is also the seat of the church court of the Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and likewise of the court of the Presbytery of Edinburgh. Commodious places for these meetings are now in preparation in the church of St. Giles.

#### EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The *University.*—The origin of this institution has already been alluded to in the history of the metropolis. On the faith of receiving a beneficent legacy of the Bishop of Orkney, amounting to 8000 merks, for founding a college, the magistrates, in 1563, purchased the precinct of the church of the Kirk-of-Field, and made some preparations for establishing a university, but being opposed in the undertaking by the Archbishop of St. Andrews, and the Bishop of Aberdeen, the work was not fairly begun till 1581. As formerly mentioned, the institution was much favoured at its outset by grants from Queen Mary and James VI. In 1583, it was so far advanced, that in the month of October that year, the first professor began to teach. This was the amiable Robert Rollock, who had been Professor of Philosophy in the college of St. Salvador, university of St. Andrews. A second professor was soon afterwards appointed,

and the institution in a short time assumed the character of an ordinary college of education, over which Rollock exercised the office of Principal. The building occupied by the professors was at first a house which was the property and residence of the Earl of Arran, before his forfeiture, and had been originally a tenement belonging to the provost and canons of the old religious establishment. In 1616-17, there was erected a college-hall with some rooms attached to it. About the year 1640, through benefactions from public bodies and private individuals, the establishment had reached a respectable status. It had then a principal, a professor of divinity, a professor of law, and two other professors; the number of its students, many of whom were supported by bursaries, amounted to 320. The internal government of the university, at this period, seems to have been committed to a rector, appointed by the town-council. There never was a chancellor, as in other institutions of the kind, as the college was not founded till after the Reformation, when there was no bishop to exercise the function, or to bequeath it to a lay nobleman. The history of the university of Edinburgh is destitute of interest, and the celebrity which it enjoys is principally derived from the many great men who were its professors in the bygone century, and who established its reputation in different departments of philosophy and science. Before the reign of William III. it was disgraced and injured by the contests of faction, but since that time its career has been unmarked by any such disorders, and its affairs have grown daily more prosperous. The introduction of the study of medicine into the common curriculum of the university took place in 1720, and is the greatest event in the annals of the institution. At the end of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth century the science of medicine was in a deplorable condition in Edinburgh, and the royal college of physicians being allowed to practise but not to teach, its knowledge was not applied to public instruction. From 1685 there had been a species of nominal professors of medicine, who concerned themselves very little with their duties. Several attempts were made to establish an anatomical school in Edinburgh, one at the instance of the celebrated Dr. Pitcairn, by Mr. Alexander Monteith, which was frustrated by the opposition of the Incorporation of Sur-



geons. In 1705, Robert Elliot was appointed by the town-council first professor of anatomy, with an annual salary of L.15. At his death, in 1714, he was succeeded by Adam Drummond and John M'Gill. The school appears to have been in a very low state, until, at length, in 1720, Alexander Monro being appointed to fill the chair, he struck out a new path, and began a course of lectures on anatomy and surgery. At the same time equally spirited individuals commenced giving lectures on materia medica and botany, the practice of medicine and the theory of medicine. An hospital or public infirmary being also established, opportunities were afforded of giving clinical lectures. In a short time the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh was instituted. Such was the commencement of the school of medicine in Edinburgh, the fame of which has spread over every civilized country in the world. The university thus so distinguished, has been also singularly fortunate in generally possessing a series of professors, down to the present time, no less remarkable for their abilities as teachers of medicine and other branches of knowledge. In the decade of 1770, the college possessed Dr. Alexander Monro (secundus), as professor of anatomy and surgery; Dr. William Cullen—the great Cullen, who was appointed 1756, and whose works are still so deservedly popular—as professor of the practice of medicine; the learned Dr. John Hope, professor of botany; Dr. Joseph Black, professor of chemistry, whose industry and talents led the way to the important discoveries of modern chemistry; Dr. James Gregory, as professor of the theory of medicine, and who had succeeded his father Dr. John Gregory; Andrew Dalziel, as professor of Greek; Rev. Dr. Hugh Blair, as professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres; Dr. Adam Ferguson, as professor of moral philosophy; Dugald Stewart, as professor of mathematics, (afterwards moral philosophy;) and the principal was the Rev. Dr. William Robertson, the historian. It would hardly, we think, be possible to exhibit such a catalogue of names as celebrated in the annals of literature, in the roll of any Senatus Academicus in the past or present day. In more recent times there have also been some professors of distinguished reputation, and among others the late Mr. Playfair, to whom justly belongs the fame of being one of the best mathematicians and natural philosophers which the country has produced,

and Dr. Thomas Brown, no less distinguished in the science of mind. The names of Chalmers, Leslie, &c. may prove that distinguished individuals still fill the chairs.

In the course of the last century and the present, additions have from time to time been made to the number of professorships, and now the amount is twenty-seven, as follows: Divinity, Church History, Oriental Languages, Logic, Greek, Humanity, Mathematics, Moral Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, Universal History, Scots Law, Civil Law, Public Law, Rhetoric, Botany, Materia Medica, Practice of Physic, Theory of Physic, Chemistry, Anatomy and Surgery, Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, Clinical Surgery, Military Surgery, Agriculture, Medical Jurisprudence, and Conveyancing. There is also a Principal, and the Lord Provost of the city acts as Lord Rector, which is quite a titular office. The magistrates and town-council are the patrons of the university, and have the nomination to all the chairs except seven, which are under the patronage of the crown, and three, the patronage of which is shared by the Faculty of Advocates, Writers to the Signet, and Town-Council. The degrees bestowed are the same as in other Scottish colleges, namely, those of Doctor of Divinity, Doctor of Law, Master of Arts, and Doctor of Medicine. Not having been prostituted as in some of the other universities, the degrees of the Edinburgh Senatus Academicus are in deserved estimation. The terms of the college are a winter session of about six months, beginning in October and November, and a summer session of about three months, from May to August. During the latter session the lectures given are only in Botany, Natural History, Midwifery, and clinical lectures on Medicine and Surgery. The total number of students who matriculated in the session 1829-30, was 2186; the entries in the album divide them into the following classes: Students of General Literature 716; of Scottish and Civil Law 277; of Divinity 297; of Medicine 896. The attraction of the Edinburgh Medical School is exhibited not only by its aggregate amount, but by the distances and various quarters from which the individuals composing it have come; the numbers were, from Scotland 525; England 187; Ireland 91; British Colonies 69; foreign countries 24; probably 200 additional students attend pri-



vate medical lectures only, and therefore do not matriculate. The session of 1830-31, not being completed, would not exhibit the whole numbers; it may be mentioned, however, that the number of medical students from England has considerably increased as compared with 1829-30.\* The students at the College of Edinburgh do not wear any particular garb.

The buildings used by the university may now be noticed. The whole of the old edifices primarily fitted up for the college existed till 1789, when they were found unfit for a large body of professors and students. With more precipitation than judgment, the magistrates came to a determination to erect a magnificent suite of university buildings, and having commenced the collection of subscriptions for that purpose, they laid the foundation stone of a new college, in the precincts of the old one, on the 16th of November 1789. The intended edifice was after a plan by Mr. Robert Adam, and on a very extensive scale. For a short time the work went on briskly, but the funds becoming exhausted, it was with difficulty the front part could be finished. The vanity, poverty, and want of judgment of the town were equally manifested in the design and execution of the structures. The patrons of the institution had not only conceived a plan they could not execute, but they had committed the irremediable blunder of pitching the new college buildings in a situation which was eventually found to be in the midst of the most bustling and noisy thoroughfares, and closely hemmed in on all sides by other buildings, so that the effect of the plan was entirely lost. For about twenty years the college stood less than half built, and it might have stood for ever in the same condition, had not the government, in 1815, been induced, through the solicitation of the member of parliament for the city, to make a grant of L. 10,000 per annum, to be expended in completing the edifice. The management being placed in the hands of certain commissioners, they decided upon a new plan by Mr. W. H. Playfair, for the completion of the structure, and thus little of the edifice besides the external fronts is to be considered as planned by Adam. By the aid of the above grant the whole building was completed and roofed about two years ago, and very little now remains to be done to finish the

minor details. The buildings form a regular parallelogram with a court in the centre, the north and south sides being 356 feet in length, and the west and east sides 255 feet. The east end forms the chief front, and is on a straight line with South Bridge Street. The stupendous proportions of this magnificent front are seen to great disadvantage, on account of the closeness of the street to the walls, and the more the edifice is examined it excites a deeper and deeper regret that it does not occupy the centre of some spacious park. In the middle of the front are the chief entrances, by lofty porticos penetrating the building, and, beside the main gateway, are two elegant columns, twenty-six feet in height, and each formed of a single stone. On the summit of the building, which is four stories in height, and altogether of Grecian architecture, is a large stone entablature, with the following inscription: "Academia Jacobi VI. Scotorum Regis anno post Christum natum M, D, LXXXII. Instituta; annoque M, DCC, LXXXIX. Renovari coepta; Regnante Georgio III. Principe magnificentissimo; Urbis Edinensis Praefecto Thoma Elder; Academiae Primario Gulielmo Robertson. Architecto Roberto Adam."

The interior court is surrounded by a continuous range of buildings in a very tasteful Grecian style, with pillars, pediments, and open porticos. On the west side a great part of the edifice is devoted to a museum, on the south side is the library, the other places being devoted to class-rooms, and other accommodations. One of the professors has apartments within the building; all the others, as well as the students, live in the town.

The *Museum* of the college, which is its chief attraction to strangers, (who are admitted on paying the sum of two shillings and sixpence,) is only of modern institution, but already is one of the best in the country, particularly for objects of Natural History. It is contained in a lower and upper room, each ninety feet long by thirty in breadth, and the higher, which is very handsome and tastefully fitted up, is lighted from the roof. The lower apartment is appropriated to the exhibition of quadrupeds and large animals, and that above it is furnished with a great number of fine glass cases, containing specimens of upwards of 3000 birds, foreign and British, all preserved with the most sedulous care. In a number of cases, on tables, are shown equally beautiful spe-

\* We beg to acknowledge our obligations to the politeness of Mr. Bain, Librarian, for the above particulars.

cimens of shells, insects, and other objects of natural history. Contiguous galleries and smaller apartments contain specimens of minerals, &c. Towards the end of the seventeenth century, collections of objects in natural history were formed by Sir Andrew Balfour, and his coadjutor, Sir Robert Sibbald, but after the death of these persons, the whole went gradually to wreck, and when Professor Jameson was called to the chair of natural history, the whole was dilapidated and useless. With a praiseworthy zeal, this distinguished individual laid the basis of the new Museum, by bestowing on the College his own private and valuable collection of specimens. Some time later, a great addition was made by the mineralogical specimens of Dr. Thompson of Naples, and at a more recent date, an extensive collection of stuffed birds was purchased by the university from M. Dufresne of Paris. The Museum is continually receiving additions from British residents and adventurers abroad, of all that is curious or rare, and it is not probable that it will ever again be permitted to fall into decay. It is much to be regretted that the price of admission is so high, but as there are no other adequate funds provided for its preservation, some fee seems necessary. There are also collections, attached to the classes on these subjects, of preparations connected with anatomy, &c. materia medica, midwifery, and physiology. The preparations in the Anatomical Museum have been chiefly bestowed by the grandfather and father of the present Dr. Monro, a name intimately associated with the character of the College as a school of medicine.

*College Library.*—The library of the College owes its origin to a bequest of books in 1580, by Mr. Clement Little, an advocate in Edinburgh, who left his library to the care of the town-council, for the use of the citizens. Conceiving this to be a good opportunity of assisting the college, just at its commencement, the magistrates removed the books to the new institution. From that period to the present time the collection has been increased by purchases and donations, and also by free copies of books printed in Great Britain, agreeably to the well-known act of Queen Anne. Every student on matriculating pays 10s., which goes to form a fund for the support of the library; and every professor on his admission contributes L.5. A part of the fees of graduates

both in medicine and arts, is also paid for the same purpose. By an arrangement not at all singular in this country, no student can have a loan of a book unless he deposit the sum of one pound in the hands of the librarian, every volume taken out requiring a similar deposit. Books of reference may be consulted in the rooms. Although Mr. Little bequeathed his books entirely for the use of the citizens of Edinburgh, and although the public are the chief supporters of the library, by giving a free copy of every book printed in the united kingdom, it is almost needless to state that neither the inhabitants nor the public at large derive any benefit from the collection so formed. The library now consists of upwards of 70,000 volumes, a great part of which are works of divinity. There is also an excellent collection of books on theology and church history connected with the class of divinity. It is supported by annual contributions of ten shillings each from the students attending the class, who elect the curators. It contains a few objects of antiquity of a literary kind. The apartment devoted to the preservation of the books is one of the most magnificent halls in Scotland, and is perhaps only surpassed by that of the Advocates Library, or the new public room at Glasgow. It measures 198 feet long by 50 feet wide, and is fitted up with cases of books projecting at right angles with the walls. It is on the second floor, and is reached by a noble staircase.

*Medical Lecturers.*—High as the character of the Edinburgh Medical School has been, it must be acknowledged that its celebrity does not entirely depend upon the university. In the present day this is especially the case. Though a regular curriculum at the College of Edinburgh or some other university is requisite to qualify for graduation, yet a diploma from the Royal College of Surgeons, which confers the same privileges, (excepting the title of M. D.) can be obtained without attendance on the College, the ticket of any lecturer if a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians or Surgeons being received at Surgeon's Hall; a student may thus conclude his medical education without entering the walls of the University. There has in consequence sprung up a Medical School rivalling the University, and taught by a body of lecturers, many of whom are, or have been very celebrated in their several departments of science; among



whom we may mention the names of Barclay, Murray, Thomson, and Knox. While these gentlemen not only sometimes interpose to obviate the effects of an injudicious appointment by the town-council—the patrons of the university, they still farther contribute to sustain the reputation of the Edinburgh school, by the rivalry which their competition with the professors produces.

The Royal College of Surgeons have under their patronage a lectureship on Surgery, filled by one of their own body. But the greatest benefit this college has conferred on the medical world has been in providing a museum consisting of a collection of anatomical preparations, human and comparative, principally pathological, perhaps unrivalled in value and extent in the British Empire; when placed under the care of their distinguished and indefatigable conservator, Dr. Knox, a few years back, it consisted of about 420 preparations; it is now increased to 10,000. This has been effected by the bequest of the museum of the late Dr. Barclay, by the purchase of the excellent collection of Mr. Charles Bell, and by the zeal and assiduity of the conservator. The College of Surgeons has expended a considerable sum on its formation, and on a beautiful and extensive hall and suite of apartments, now in the course of erection in Nicolson Street to receive it. Besides this, several lecturers, as well as the Royal Medical, Royal Physical, Plinian, and other societies, have museums connected with their different branches.

The number of students registered in the books of the College of Surgeons was 744 in the winter session of 1829-30, and 772 in that of 1830-31.

*The High School of Edinburgh.*—The earliest traces which have been discovered of a public grammar-school, countenanced by authority of the magistrates, are in the year 1519, when the town-council ordered the inhabitants to put their children to the *High Grammar School*, prohibiting them from putting boys to private schools to learn any thing above the character of a primer. After the Reformation, when the magistrates were at first unsuccessful in rearing a college, they fell on the expedient of instituting a respectable grammar-school, and the spot they chose for the purpose, was on the grounds once occupied by the religious inmates of *Mansio Regis*, and now in their possession by the gift of Queen Mary. Here was reared

a plain school-house, which was given in charge to two, and soon afterwards to four teachers. The year 1578 was the date of its commencement. The old school-house continued in use for about two hundred years, when in 1777 a new edifice was reared on its site, and on a greater scale. Latterly, a complaint began to be made, that the building was too small for the number that attended, and that the situation was far from being central, in consequence of the extension of the city to the north, and that there was a necessity for a new edifice, with enlarged accommodation, nearer the New Town. Though such a complaint was partly correct, the necessity of removal was probably enhanced by the institution of a new academy on nearly similar principles, by a private society, in the northern part of the New Town, which was calculated to injure the old establishment. For one, or both of these reasons, it was at length resolved by the magistrates to erect a new school-house in the New Town. The place they selected was on the south face of the Calton Hill, on the right hand side in entering the town in that quarter. The site selected was one of the best which could have been pitched upon for the erection of a public building, though perhaps not very well suited for a school. On the 28th of July 1825, the foundation-stone of the proposed edifice was laid with great pomp.

The building was erected after a design by Mr. Thomas Hamilton, architect, and is certainly one of the most splendid and striking edifices in the metropolis. This beautiful structure, which is formed of pure white stone, consists of a central and two end buildings, the latter connected with the former by an open corridor with columns. The centre building is simply a pediment advanced upon a range of Doric pillars, yet, being seen from a point below, it is one of the most fascinating objects in Edinburgh. It is reached by stairs leading from the enclosing walls in front. The terminating buildings are apparently flat roofed, and of plain architecture. The class-rooms, which are all entered from a spacious playground behind, consist of a hall of seventy-five feet in length by forty-three in breadth. The rest of the main building is occupied by the class-rooms of the rector and the four masters, and a library. The rector's principal class-room is about thirty-eight feet square, and those of the masters' thirty-eight



feet by twenty-eight; to each there are attached two smaller rooms. Apart from the building, on the edge of the street, are two handsome lodges of two stories each; that to the east contains a writing class-room of about thirty six feet by eighteen, and another for mathematics and arithmetic, forty feet by eighteen; that on the west is used as a house for the janitor. The length of the building is about 270 feet, and two acres of ground are occupied by it and the play-ground; the hill having been greatly cut down on this side to afford a clear open space. About L.30,000 were consumed in rearing the edifice, and a considerable part of the sum was raised by subscriptions at home and abroad. The educational arrangements are admirable. Although under the patronage of a close burgh, the masters, usually chosen, have been in many cases persons eminent for their literary acquirements, and at all times of respectable abilities as teachers. The system of tuition has been lately remodelled and improved, and since that time it has given proofs of deserving the widest public support. There are four classical teachers and a rector. Each of the teachers has a class, which he carries through a course of study for four years, after which, it is consigned to the rector, under whose charge the classical course is concluded by one, two, or three years of instruction, when, it is understood, the boys are fitted for the university. The fees chargeable are 15s. quarterly for the four junior classes, in which Latin and Greek are taught; 16s. for the rector's class, and 5s. annually for library and janitor; there are no other charges. Attendance on classes in which general knowledge, French, writing, mathematics, &c. are taught is optional, but is generally given, and the fees for these are additional. The fees form the salaries of the masters, who, besides, have small annual allowances from the town. The whole school is examined annually in August, when premiums of medals and books are distributed. The number of boys at present in attendance is between seven and eight hundred.

The *Edinburgh Academy*.—This establishment has the same objects in view as the High School, though, as constituted and managed, its benefits are more confined to the youth of the higher classes in the metropolis. It was begun by a Society with a capital of L.12,900, which may be augmented

to L.16,000, raised by proprietary shares of L.50 each; and the superintendence of the establishment is vested in fifteen directors, chosen by the proprietors from their own body. The practical details of the teaching in all the classes are under the superintendence and direction of a rector, with a master for English language and literature, four for classics, one for French, one for mathematics with an assistant, and one for writing, with an assistant. A regular course of study is prescribed, and the length of the period of tuition is seven years. Nearly the same method is pursued as at the High School in regard to the continuance of boys with the same master, and their transfer to the rector. The fees are considerably higher than at the High School, and are payable half-yearly. Those of the first class are L.7, second L.9, third L.11, fourth L.11, 10s, fifth L.11, 10s, sixth L.11, 10s, and seventh L.11, 10s. The number of boys in each class is limited to one hundred and ten. Boys are admitted in the order of application. The annual examinations are conducted in a rigorous manner, and if the whole order of study be examined, and the length of the course be taken into account, it will be found that this, as well as the High School, is an excellent academy, preparatory to entering the universities. The number of boys in attendance is about five hundred. The school-house is a spacious, neat, low building, situated north from Fettes Row.

Besides the common grammar school, there is a considerable number of private academies conducted by respectable teachers. The number of private teachers of the classics, writing, mathematics, music, and modern European languages, is indeed very great, and probably in a greater proportion than in any other town in the world. There is also a variety of permanent and day boarding schools for young ladies. Recently a society was formed for the establishment of a *Drawing Institution*, which is now constituted, and has met with considerable success. It is situated in Hill Street.

It is a subject of serious regret that there are no regularly established parish schools in Edinburgh, on the principles of the ordinary Scottish parochial institutions. To remedy a defect of so injurious a nature, the kirk-sessions of the different established churches jointly patronise an establishment called the *Sessional School*, which is situated in a central part of

the town near the back of the Bank of Scotland, and is a neat commodious edifice fronting the New Town. Here, about 500 children are taught the elementary branches of education on excellent principles, at a charge of not more than sixpence a month. The school was begun with a view to repress juvenile delinquency, and has been so successful that it might well convince the public of the utility of erecting a series of institutions on the same plan. Enough of praise cannot be bestowed on the meritorious exertions of John Wood, Esq. sheriff of Peebles-shire, in bringing this educational establishment to that state of comparative perfection it now exhibits. To insure the benefits of the same plan to the children of the upper classes, a school on similar principles has been opened in Circus Place. The fees are high. A school called the *City's School*, patronised by the magistracy, is conducted in Niddy Street, at which above one hundred children are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and the principles of the Christian religion. There is also a free school, called Wightman's, in the Lawnmarket, and another, Lady Maxwell's, in the Horse Wynd. An *Infant School* has just been instituted by a society, and is supported by subscriptions. The plan of education is that pursued by Mr. Wilderspin. A large and handsome school-house has recently been erected in the parish of St. Mary, near Canonmills, under the auspices of the congregation of St. Mary's Church, for the elementary education of children in that neighbourhood, on moderate terms. In Broughton Place there is an *Episcopal Free School*, in connexion with St. James's Chapel, founded and endowed for ever by the late Colonel F. J. Scott, for educating boys and girls according to the principles of the Scottish Episcopal Church. It is under a master and mistress, and educates a great number of children. In Richmond Street there is a very large school under the direction of the *Edinburgh Education Society*, where the elementary branches are taught partly on Lancastrian principles. It is well attended by boys and girls, and the fees are very moderate. The Roman Catholic communion has a large school in the Old Town, conducted on quite as liberal principles as those of protestants; and some other congregations, as well as particular clergymen, have also schools more or less depending on their patronage or support. The chief establishment of this kind

is in Young Street, attached to St. George's church, and was under the particular patronage of the late Dr. Andrew Thomson. In the metropolis and its vicinity, there are now a number of Sunday Evening Schools taught by pious individuals. By a calculation made by the ministers of the city, in 1826, and given in a Parliamentary Return, there were about one hundred and fifty private schools of different descriptions in the (then eleven) city parishes, and the Canonage, which were attended by pupils from the number of thirty to three hundred. In all probability there are now fifty additional.

*School of Arts.*—Edinburgh has the merit of having been the place in which one of these exceedingly useful institutions was first established. The account of its origin and properties is thus given in the *BOOK OF SCOTLAND*: “One day in March 1821, in the course of a conversation in the shop of Mr. Bryson, watchmaker, a question was put, whether young men brought up to the trade of watchmaking received any mathematical education; and Mr. Bryson having replied that it was seldom, if ever the case, and that they daily experienced this want of instruction, it was immediately projected to institute a School of Arts, where instruction in the useful branches of science might be given to young tradesmen. The plan so started soon met with warm approbation from masters and working artizans, and a committee of persons interested in the measure being appointed, a prospectus was issued. On Tuesday, October 16, 1821, the school was opened by the Lord Provost, accompanied by some distinguished citizens. It was proposed to combine, as at the Andersonian Institution, the immediate tuition of individual students, with the charge of small fees for attendance. At the opening 292 tickets were sold, and the number has now increased to 500 annually at 10s. each. The students are young men belonging to every mechanical and trading profession in the town. There are junior and senior classes. The system of instruction has been considerably improved since the commencement. Lectures are given and instruction conferred by the exhibition of diagrams and models every evening from eight to nine o'clock. The session is from October to April. Every evening the lectures are on different subjects; Arithmetic, Algebra, Mathematics, and Geometry, occupy attention one night;

Chemistry another; and Mechanical Philosophy another. There are now also lectures delivered on the manifestations of a Divine Agency in the structure of the universe, and the intimations of the will of the Author of nature, afforded by the study of physical science; and also lectures on political economy. There are occasional lectures on architecture and classes for drawing. Examinations are made of students who voluntarily offer themselves, and prizes are now distributed by the aid of an annuity of ten pounds, from a society of Scottish gentlemen in Cambridge. The general arrangements of the institution, which is under the patronage of a large body of respectable citizens, are excellent, and every succeeding year it is found to be of more use to society. The students are under the guidance of several talented regular lecturers, and they are occasionally instructed by other gentlemen, whose experience in practical chemistry and general knowledge render their services of value. The institution possesses a small, but select and useful library, and collection of apparatus and models. Hitherto the lectures have been given in Masons' Hall, but it is proposed to erect a special hall of meeting among other new edifices now on the eve of being built in the metropolis."

*Scottish Military and Naval Academy.*—This institution is of modern date, and originated in a number of noblemen and gentlemen connected with the military and naval service, who were of opinion that the formation and permanent establishment of a military academy in Edinburgh, would be attended with many important benefits, not only to those intended for military and naval pursuits, but also to the civilian, whether destined to remain at home or become a resident in a foreign country. One of the advantages calculated upon, was, that the parents of Scottish youth designed for military or naval life, might here have their children educated under their own eye, or under the charge of friends, instead of sending them to similar institutions in England, where, though their education might be perfectly good, their moral conduct could not be so effectually superintended. Meetings having been called, and the public being favourable to the institution, a society was formed by the sale of shares (establishing a capital of L.3000) and the receipt of donations; office-bearers were chosen; and on the 8th of November 1825, the aca-

demy was opened. Since its origin a great degree of success has attended the academy, and it is yearly becoming of more extensive application, and the more appreciated by certain classes of the people. "The leading object in forming the institution has been to establish in Scotland a seminary where young gentlemen, intended for the army, navy, or the East India Company's civil or military service, might obtain a systematic course of education, necessary to qualify them for any of those departments, upon moderate terms. The institution is also highly advantageous to those gentlemen who have no views either to the army or navy, by providing the opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of those sciences and modern languages which are indispensable parts of polite and liberal education, and likewise an acquaintance with the fencing and gymnastic exercises, which tend so much to strengthen the constitution, and to give an easy and manly carriage." In pursuance of this object no pains have been spared by the directors to procure respectable and qualified teachers, of whom there are now ten. There are classes for fortification, military drawing, surveying, landscape and perspective drawing; arithmetic, algebra, and geometry; higher mathematics, natural philosophy, and navigation; elocution, geography; the French, Italian, German, Spanish, Hindoostanee, Persian, and Arabic languages; fencing, gymnastics, and military exercise with the firelock and broadsword. The quarterly fees vary from L.1, 1s. to L.2, 12s. 6d. each class. The number of pupils from the commencement averages about fifty every year, and it is confidently anticipated that this number will increase. The establishment is sustained by a body of proprietors who have shares of L.10 each; subscribers who pay one guinea or more per annum; and donors. The government is reposed in a body of honorary office-bearers; twenty-seven extraordinary directors; fourteen ordinary directors, with a chairman; trustees, &c. The king is patron. The academy is accommodated with a suite of spacious and elegant apartments in the new buildings, Lothian Road, for which an annual rent of L.120 is at present paid. It may be added that the directors meet weekly or oftener, and examine the reports of the teachers, so as to preserve a high spirit of discipline. They also distribute prizes and give certificates to such of the students as distin-



guish themselves by their abilities and attention; and these certificates have already been found of important service to the young men in their after pursuits in life.

*Royal Academy.*—This institution is of about seventy years' standing and is better known by the name of the *Riding School*. It originated in the active exertions of some noblemen and gentlemen about the year 1760, and a body of subscribers being formed, the members were incorporated by letters patent in 1764, with the title of The Royal Academy for Teaching Exercises. The magistrates so far encouraged the undertaking as to bestow a piece of ground for the school. The building which was erected suitable to this object, till lately stood on the east side of Nicolson Street, and was only removed to make way for the building of the Royal College of Surgeons. A riding school or academy has since been erected on a very splendid scale, in the Lothian Road, with suites of apartments, part of which are used by the Military and Naval Academy. The directors of the Royal Academy are eighteen in number, they are among the highest titled persons in the city and county. The school is superintended by two masters.

*Royal Botanic Garden.*—The rudiments of a botanical collection were first formed in Edinburgh through the exertions of Sir Andrew Balfour and Sir Robert Sibbald, the individuals who were also so instrumental in forming the original museum of Natural History in the college. From their time till past the middle of the last century, other persons took an interest in forming a regular Botanical Garden. The first places used for the purpose were in St. Ann's Yards, near Holyroodhouse, and on a low spot of ground to the east of the present North Bridge. However, these were very limited in their dimensions, and in 1767, a spacious garden was formed on the west side of Leith Walk; even it, at last was found inconvenient, and the plants were successfully removed from thence in 1822-24 to a very commodious garden of twelve acres in extent, which was formed on the lands of Inverleith, lying within a mile of the town, on the road northward to the sea-side. By the care of the keeper and his assistants, this extensive garden now presents a very thriving and delightful appearance, and is well worthy of a visit from strangers. It has a slight inclination to the south, and its walks being dis-

posed in the wilderness style amidst protecting evergreens, there seems no end to the variety of its well-trimmed promenades. The culture of tender and other aquatics is carried on by means of a small pond. The suite of green-houses and hot-houses is not yet finished from want of funds; but there are already erected, and in full operation, three extensive glazed hot-houses, which are heated by steam. These contain a vast abundance of curious and rare exotics. Within the grounds is a spacious class-room which is used by the professor and students of Botany. It may be noticed that since the present professor, Dr. Robert Graham, was appointed, a prodigious impetus has been communicated to this study in Edinburgh, and it is now almost considered one of the necessary branches of an elegant education. The garden is chiefly supported by government.

*Observatory and Astronomical Institution.*—Till within the last twenty years, there was no observatory in Edinburgh, nor even any apparatus for taking astronomical observations, except what might belong to private individuals.\* A building erected on the Calton Hill in 1792 had been intended for an Observatory, but it contained no instruments, and the town was too poor, or wanted the spirit to purchase them. The cultivation of astronomical science might have remained long under such disadvantages, had it not been for the institution of a society, whose design lay in the establishment and support of a regular Observatory. This association, entitled the Astronomical Institution of Edinburgh, is formed of two classes of subscribers. One class holds transferable shares of twenty-five guineas in value, which gives admission at all times to the holders, and a right to introduce strangers to a certain extent by written orders. The second class pay annual subscriptions, and themselves can only be admitted. The society has a president, vice-president, treasurer, secretary, an astronomical observer, some *ex officio* directors, and eighteen other directors, six of whom retire annually. Among the gentlemen who were most anxious for the establishment of an observatory, none were so zealous in promoting its erection as the late Professor Playfair. He success-

\* Maclaurin, who died in 1746, had also a kind of Observatory fitted up on the south side of the (old) college buildings.

fully roused a spirit for improving astronomical knowledge, and by his exertions, placed the institution on a firm footing. For the encouragement of the body, the magistrates gave it the old building on the Calton Hill, and a piece of ground adjoining, and conferred on it the privileges of incorporation. The old edifice, which stands on the western shoulder of the hill, overlooking the New Town, is a plain building, consisting of three stories, the topmost of which was fitted up by the Institution as a camera obscura, with an excellent set of instruments. This room is now one of the principal curiosities in Edinburgh, and being placed in a commanding position hardly to be equalled anywhere, it is capable of furnishing much amusement to visitors to the capital. Admissions are obtained by orders from subscribers or directors. In the lower part of the building are kept a variety of apparatus, as telescopes, globes, transit instruments, &c. An astronomical clock is kept in one of the rooms for the regulation of public and private clocks. We believe that the old building is only used till the New Observatory is finished in its internal arrangements. The new edifice stands a little farther from the edge of the precipitous knoll, on a flat exposed piece of ground, and commanding a great extent of horizon. It is built in the form of a St. George's Cross, sixty-two feet long each way, and at the outer end of the four terminating points are six columns supporting handsome pediments. From the centre rises a dome of thirteen feet in diameter, underneath which is a conical pillar nineteen feet in height, intended for the astronomical circle. The area of ground in which this elegant building is placed has been lately inclosed by a neat quadrangular freestone wall. At the south-east angle there has lately been erected a square monumental edifice of solid stone, in memory of Professor Playfair. It is surrounded by a rail, has no inscription, and adds dignity of the summit of the Calton Hill.

#### LITERARY AND OTHER SOCIETIES.

*Royal College of Physicians.*—The necessity for the erection of an association of this nature in Edinburgh, has been already detailed. It was established by a charter of Charles II., November 29, 1681, which was ratified in 1685 by parliament. By this charter of incorporation, the society or college was entitled

to take a vigilant cognizance of all shops of apothecaries within the city and suburbs, with a power to seize and destroy drugs of an insufficient or improper quality, but this duty has long since gone into abeyance, and the measures taken to prevent the practising of unauthorized persons as physicians are in no way strict. The number of resident Fellows on the list is at present forty, and the number of non-residents sixty-two. The meetings of the members take place in the hall of the society in George Street. This is a building of the date of 1775, and is of a pure Grecian style, three stories in height, with a range of four beautiful columns of the Corinthian order in front, supporting a pediment. It contains a good library of old foundation, and of which a catalogue was printed in 1792.

*Royal College of Surgeons.*—This body, which has already been noticed, was incorporated in 1778, and is now composed of nearly a hundred members, a great part of whom are doctors of medicine.

*The Royal Society of Edinburgh,* is an association of gentlemen who were incorporated by a royal charter in 1783, for the purpose of encouraging philosophical inquiry, and discussing matters of an interesting kind connected with nature and art. It was established chiefly by the exertions of Principal Robertson, on the ruins of a philosophical society formed in 1731, and in his time in a languishing condition. In 1788, the Royal Society published a volume of Transactions, and since that time several others have been given to the world. It is governed by a president, several vice-presidents, and has twelve counsellors. The members have occasional meetings for the discussion of philosophical subjects. The association, in common with most other Royal Societies, has never made any impression on public taste, and it is little heard of. Its hall of meeting and library in the new building at the north end of the Earthen Mound, are elegantly fitted up, and the former contains some excellent portraits of philosophical personages—among the rest, of James Watt.

*The Wernerian Natural History Society* is an unincorporated body of individuals associated in 1808, for the promotion of the study of Natural History, who assumed a title to their society from Werner, the distinguished mineralogist, though without by any means professing to adhere to his particular views.

The society has been zealous in cultivating the study of the works of nature, and has published some volumes containing papers of great merit and value. It has associate and corresponding members. Its meetings are held in apartments in the university buildings.

The following Societies, for the promotion of objects, of which their names are, in most cases, sufficiently expressive, may be summarily noticed, as belonging to Edinburgh:—The *Plinian Society*, instituted in 1823, for similar purposes with the Wernerian Society. The *Diagnostic Society*, instituted in 1816. The *Medico-Chirurgical Society*. The *Royal Physical Society*. The *Royal Medical Society*. The *Hunterian Medical Society*. The *Harveian Society*, instituted 1782. The *Speculative Society*, (for improvement in composition and public speaking.) The *Select Forensic Society*. The *Juridical Society*, instituted 1773. The *Scots Law Society*, instituted 1815. The *Philalethic Society*, instituted 1792. The *Adelpho-Theological Society*, instituted 1758. The *Theological Society*, instituted 1776. The *Edinburgh Academical Club*, instituted 1828. The *Phrenological Society*, instituted 1820, and having a public hall in Clyde Street. *Edinburgh Harmonists' Society*, (or Glee Club,) which meets every Monday evening between the 12th of October and the 12th of July. *Edinburgh Royal Naval Club*. *Caledonian United Service Club*, which has a club-house (having apartments fitted up as a hotel and reading-room for the use of members) in Queen Street. The *Pitt Club*. (This association has not had any public annual dinners for some years.) The *Celtic Society*, instituted in 1820, for promoting the general use of the ancient Highland dress in the Highlands of Scotland, and the encouraging of education in that part of the country, by distributing prizes among the schools there. The *Highland Club*, instituted in 1825, for objects of a similar nature. It has an annual fete (frequently on the island of Inchkeith,) at which there are gymnastic exhibitions, games, and prize-shooting. *St. Fillan's Highland Society*, instituted 1819, also for objects of a similar nature. It has an annual fete at St. Fillan's, in Perthshire, where there are games; prizes are distributed to successful competitors; there is likewise a fund for the relief of indigent and distressed members, widows, and orphans. The *Six Feet Club*, in-

stituted in 1826, chiefly with a view to the practice and encouragement of gymnastic exercises, and games. The members, who must be all six feet in height, have an annual fete and dinner. They are also constituted a guard of honour to the hereditary Lord High Constable of Scotland. The *Skating Club*. The *Dud-dingston Curling Society*. The *Edinburgh Company of Golfers*, instituted 1744. The *Bruntsfields Links Golfing Society*. The *Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society*. The *Thistle Golf Club*. (Members of these clubs have regular or occasional meetings on the Links of Edinburgh or Leith, and, when playing, they generally wear red coats or jackets.) The *Royal Company of Archers*, instituted in 1703, by a charter of Queen Anne, and now constituted the King's Body Guard in Scotland. The association has a great number of members, chiefly in the upper ranks of society, and who are distinguished by a very tasteful dark-green tartan uniform. There are regular and frequent meetings for exercises with the bow and arrow, and annually certain prizes are shot for. The prizes are given by his Majesty, one by the late Earl of Hopetoun, and silver arrows given by the city of Edinburgh, and the towns of Musselburgh, Stirling, Peebles, and Selkirk. The company has a hall of meeting in Buecleugh Street, near the end of the Meadows, where they practise archery. The *Brunswick Cricket Club*, established at Edinburgh in 1830. The *Edinburgh Chess Club*, instituted in 1822, (which sometimes carries on games with the Chess Club of London, by letters describing the different moves.) The *Edinburgh Quoiting Club*, members of which meet every Saturday to play at quoits on the Links; the club has an annual dinner.

Besides these societies there are several whose titles are not published, which have been instituted for purposes of social amusement or annual or more frequent convivialities. In particular, there is a class of associations in the metropolis, established for the purpose of keeping up juvenile recollections; some being composed of gentlemen originally from certain districts of country, while others consist of persons who, at one time, enjoyed the instructions of some particular teacher. They mostly resolve into annual dining clubs, and, in some cases, (as, for instance, in the Morayshire society,) the members contribute small sums for the distribution of medals, or prizes,



in the schools of their native county. At one period, during the last century, when there was a greater love for conviviality, and more money and time to spare than there is in these hard-working days, the clubs of Edinburgh were as numerous and as odd as they seem to have been in London in the time of Goldsmith. Intemperance having now assumed different characteristics, and meetings in taverns in the evenings, being much less of a gregarious quality than formerly, the old clubs have either entirely died out, or sunk into an almost indiscriminate wreck, and few new ones have sprung up in their places worthy of being mentioned.

*Library Associations.*—Edinburgh has but few public libraries supported on the principle of mutual payment and benefit. The chief of these is designated the *Edinburgh Subscription Library*, which was instituted in 1794, and is in the proprietary of a body of subscribers, whose entry-money is twelve guineas, and who pay an annual fee of one guinea. The library is situated in South Bridge Street, is open daily, and one of the apartments is fitted up as a reading room for subscribers. Another library of a similar but less extensive kind was instituted in 1800, with the title of the *Select Subscription Library*, the entry-money of which is two guineas, and an annual payment of ten shillings. It is also situated in South Bridge Street, but is only open at certain times. The *Edinburgh Subscription and Circulating Select Library*, which is situated in St. Andrew Street, was instituted chiefly for the lending of books of piety, and is governed by a body of directors. The *Edinburgh Mechanics' Subscription Library*, instituted in 1825, for the accommodation of shopkeepers, tradesmen, and others of the same class in society. It has received a great accession of books by voluntary donations, and is supported by entry fees of five shillings, and annual payments of six shillings. It is situated in Strichen's Close, High Street. The *Hope Park Library*, instituted in 1816; entry money two shillings and sixpence, annual payment three shillings. The *Stockbridge Subscription Library*, instituted in 1826; entry money ten shillings and sixpence, annual payment ten shillings. The *Bakers' Record Office and Library*, instituted 1828. Besides these there are some other libraries conducted in the same manner for the use of the lower classes; but it may be remarked that these public libra-

ries are less known or cared for in Edinburgh than in any other place, in consequence of the very great number of circulating libraries in and about the city, and because in the latter alone, where the profit of the keeper is concerned, there is to be found a ready supply of works of a modern date.

*Societies for Religious Purposes.*—Edinburgh is the head station of a number of associations for the purpose of promoting religious knowledge at home and abroad. The chief of such native institutions is the *Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge*, which originated in 1701, and was incorporated by a charter of Queen Anne, in 1709. The affairs of the society are now in a prosperous condition. It is accommodated with a suite of apartments in Queen Street. The other societies are the *Scottish Bible Society*; the *Edinburgh Auxiliary Bible Society*; the *Edinburgh Auxiliary Naval and Military Bible Society*; the *Scottish Missionary Society*; the *Edinburgh Auxiliary Missionary Society*; the *Edinburgh Auxiliary Church of England Missionary Society*; *Edinburgh Auxiliary to the London Missionary Society*; *Baptist Home Missionary Society*; *Society for improving the system of Church Patronage in Scotland*, by purchasing up rights of patronage, and settling them on male heads of families in communion with the church; *Edinburgh Philanthropic Society*, in aid of Bible, Missionary, Education, and Tract Societies; *Edinburgh Association in aid of the Moravian Missions*; *Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews*; *Society for Promoting Religious Knowledge among the Poor*; *Highland Missionary Society*; *Edinburgh Religious Tract Society*; *Edinburgh Society in aid of the Irish Evangelical Society*; *Edinburgh Society* (auxiliary to a society in Glasgow,) for promoting the religious interests of *Scottish Settlers in British North America, &c.* There are also societies more especially for promoting education in particular places, as the *Society for the Support of Gaelic Schools*, and a society just instituted for establishing schools in the Highlands, and employing catechists, under the auspices of the *Episcopal Church*. Edinburgh is likewise the head quarters of branches of different English societies for the promotion of religious knowledge; but these, as well as any particular explanation of the properties of the above associations, are necessarily excluded from the present work.

## ENDOWED EDUCATIONAL HOSPITALS.

*George Heriot's Hospital.*—This celebrated institution, as the name imports, was founded and endowed by George Heriot, about the beginning of the seventeenth century. Heriot was a native of the parish of Gladsmuir, and commenced business in Edinburgh, in 1580, as a working goldsmith or jeweller, in a small shop in a close, (now cleared away,) near the west end of the church of St. Giles. It was only removed in 1809, at which time there was found in it a bellows and forge, which had been used by him in the course of his business. This workshop was only seven feet square, yet here the industrious artist laid the foundation of a splendid fortune. The amount of his patrimonial capital and dowry which he received with his wife, amounted to L.214, 11s. 8d. sterling, and with this he pursued his profession. In 1597, he was appointed goldsmith to Anne of Denmark, Queen of James VI., and soon after he was raised to be goldsmith and jeweller to the king himself. It seems, by all accounts, that James entertained a particular friendship for the young goldsmith, and it is reported by tradition, in Edinburgh, that his Majesty would sometimes condescend to wait on Heriot in his own small dingy workshop, which was close to the courts of justice, where his Majesty sometimes presided in person. Perhaps it was this intimacy which induced James to carry Heriot to London, on his accession to the English crown, and to continue him as his jeweller. Here he died, February 12, 1624, leaving no legitimate, but two illegitimate children, who were daughters. It is supposed that he left not less than L.50,000 sterling, out of which he provided for his daughters, and some relations, bequeathing the residue to found and endow a hospital, in Edinburgh, for the maintenance and education of children, the sons of burgesses of that city, "who are not able to maintain them." The exact sum realized for the latter beneficent purpose was L.23,625, 10s. 3½d. sterling. The magistrates, town-council, and ministers of the town, were nominated the governors of the hospital, and certain trustees were appointed to see the will executed, among whom was Dr. Walter Balcanqual, Dean of Rochester. The governors commenced building a fitting edifice in 1628, after a design of Inigo Jones, and the work went on till 1639, when the troubles in

the country interrupted it. In 1642, it was renewed, and was finished in 1650, just in time to serve as a barrack for the sick and wounded of Cromwell's troops, after their victory at Dunbar. For eight years it continued to be devoted to the purposes of a dwelling for soldiers, but in 1658, the governors having represented to General Monk that they would accommodate his men somewhere else, the house was evacuated by his order, and in 1659, it was opened for the reception of boys. A primary error was committed by the governors in building the hospital on too expensive a scale.\* It cost altogether nearly L.30,000, a most preposterously high sum to lavish on the house, as it exhausted the funds at the outset, and laid the foundation of many difficulties.

Only thirty boys were admitted at the commencement, and from that number the amount has been increased to 180, at which it remains. The inmates are comfortably lodged, fed, and clothed, and great pains are taken with their education, which is, as much as possible, accommodated to the capacity and prospects of each. The boys wear a certain plain uniform garb, and when they leave the house they are furnished with a liberal supply of articles of dress of their own choosing. Such of them as are apprenticed out, receive an apprentice fee of L.50, besides an allowance of clothing at the expiry of their indentures. Boys who distinguish themselves in the institution, by the successful prosecution of their studies, and prove, upon examination by the governors, to be "hopeful scholars," and qualified to enter the university with a view to the learned professions, receive bursaries of L.30 per annum for four years. LEM Other bursaries of L.20 each, for four years, are bestowed upon young men unconnected with the hospital, who, upon examination, give proof of superior talents and acquirements. In deciding on the applications for these bursaries, a kindly regard is always shown to the claim of a boy who has gained the highest honours in the High School of

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\* During the period between the building of the hospital and the erection of the New Town, a whole century, the former continued by many degrees the finest specimen of architecture in Edinburgh. A foreigner, who visited the town soon after it was built, and while Holyrood-house lay in the half ruined state in which it had been left by Cromwell's soldiers, could not help remarking what a strange people the Scotch were, who lodged their beggars in palaces, and their kings in dungeons.

Edinburgh, but in no case is a bursary granted, unless it appear that the applicant requires such aid for carrying forward his education at the University. Instruction is given in the Hospital in English, Latin, Greek, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, mathematics, and geography. Boys are not admitted under seven years of age, and generally leave the establishment at fourteen. The number of the boys in the house is now 180. Heriot's Hospital stands on a remarkably good site, in an open park, overlooking the Grassmarket. The edifice is a quadrangle of 162 feet each way on the outside, with a central square court, measuring 94 feet along its sides. The house is three storeys in height in the central parts, and four storeys at the corners, and possesses 200 windows all ornamented, but of which the ornaments are unfortunately not uniform. On the corners of the building there are turrets in the eastern style. The entrance is by the north side fronting the town, and above the gateway is a spire and clock. Over the entrance, inside the court, which is neatly paved, and has an arcade on the north and east side, is an effigy of the founder in a niche in the wall. On the south side, opposite the entrance, is the chapel, a fine apartment sixty-one feet long by twenty-two in breadth, with a projecting recess on the outside, which externally resembles a turret, and is surmounted by a spire. Recently, the main entrance to the grounds was by a lane from the Grassmarket, but it is now changed to the south side, on the Lauriston Road, where there is a gateway, surmounted by an exceedingly tasteful Porter's Lodge, built in a style imitative of the Hospital. The park which surrounds the edifice has also just been planted with shrubs and greatly ornamented by an elegant inner stone wall, in the style of a sunk fence, and surmounted by a balustrade all round.

*George Watson's Hospital*, is an institution established for purposes similar to those of Heriot's. The founder was born about the middle of the seventeenth century, and was descended from a family who had long been merchants in Edinburgh. His father, however, died so early, that he was indebted for his education and early support to the benevolence of an aunt. After serving an apprenticeship to a merchant, he proceeded to Holland, where he improved himself as an accountant. He returned from thence in the year 1676, and en-

tered as a clerk into the service of Sir James Dick, a merchant, who afterwards was provost of Edinburgh. He left his situation in 1695, to be the accountant of the Bank of Scotland, which had then just commenced business. Subsequently, he became a receiver of the city cess, and treasurer to the Merchant Maiden Hospital, and the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. In 1723, he died unmarried, bequeathing the sum of L.12,000 sterling, for the erection of an Hospital for the maintenance and education of the children and grandchildren of decayed merchants in Edinburgh. The will of the donor was not acted upon till 1738, by which time the original sum had accumulated to L.20,000. The governors purchased seven and a-half acres of land from Heriot's Hospital, lying between that establishment and the Meadows, for which it was agreed to give a feu-duty of L.19, 2s. 9d. annually, and to double the sum every twenty-fifth year. In 1741, twelve boys were admitted into the house, and since its opening, the number has increased to eighty. The inmates wear a plain uniform garb, are comfortably lodged, and receive an excellent education. They are taught English, Latin, Greek, and French, writing, drawing, arithmetic, and book-keeping, mathematics, geography, and the use of the globes. They are received at from seven to ten years of age, and remain till they are fifteen. On leaving the house, they receive an apprentice fee of L.10 per annum for five years, and on their attaining twenty-five years of age, if unmarried, and able to shew testimonials of good behaviour, they receive a premium of L.50. Boys preferring a college education, receive L.20 per annum for six years. The managers of this institution are the master, and twelve assistants, and treasurer of the Merchant Company, four old bailies, the old dean of guild, and the two ministers of the Old Kirk parish. The building of *George Watson's Hospital* is of extensive dimensions of an oblong shape, with a central part higher than the rest, and surmounted by a spire, on the pinnacle of which is a vane composed of a gilded ship—emblematic of the profession of the founder.

*John Watson's Hospital*.—In the establishment of this institution we have an instructive instance of the use of allowing a small capital to accumulate for ultimate beneficiary purpose. In 1759, John Watson, a writer to the signe



in Edinburgh, bequeathed the whole of his property to trustees, to be laid out in such pious and charitable purposes within the city of Edinburgh as they might judge proper. The trustees, who were the late Lord Milton, and Mr. John Mackenzie, writer to the signet, devolved the management of the charity, after their own deaths, on the principal keeper, deputy keeper, and commissioners of the writers to the signet, and the way in which these enlightened functionaries have managed the important trust, reflects the highest credit on their skill and integrity. In 1781, the funds amounted to the sum of L.4721, 5s. 6d., and from that period it accumulated to upwards of L.90,000. The erection of a foundling hospital was originally contemplated, but the advantages to society accruing from such an institution being problematical, the trustees, a few years ago, procured an act of Parliament, giving them perfect power to erect an Hospital "for the maintenance and education of destitute children, and bringing them to be useful members of society, and also for assisting in their outset in life such of them as may be thought to deserve and require such aid." Agreeably to such an arrangement, an Hospital has been built on the land of Dean, on a rising ground about a mile from the north-west part of the city. The edifice is extensive, and of the Grecian style of architecture, with a splendid portico and range of pillars in front, and has the best internal accommodations. It maintains and educates boys and girls; the only branches in which instruction is given being English, writing, and arithmetic. We may be permitted the concluding remark, that this Hospital presents a striking instance of the error we have elsewhere deprecated, namely, the folly of modern taste in rearing a house which might serve as a palace to a royal family, merely for the reception of children whose parents are in the humblest walks in life, and who, whether their present or future circumstances be considered, are only entitled to be nurtured in the plainest mansion.

*Merchant Maiden Hospital.*—This establishment is situated in an enclosed field contiguous to George Watson's Hospital, on the west. The institution originated in 1695, by contributions being made for the maintenance of the daughters of merchant burgesses in the city, and the funds were considerably increased by a

donation by Mrs. Mary Erskine, of the site of the Hospital. A society being formed to carry the object of the establishment into execution, it was incorporated by an act of Parliament in 1707. An Hospital for the reception of girls was now opened, and that which was till within these few years used for the purpose, was a large tenement in Bristo Street. From this place the establishment was transferred to the splendid new mansion it now occupies, which was founded in 1816. The building is of the Grecian style, 180 feet in length, by nearly 60 in breadth, and has a portico in front, supported by four handsome pillars. L.12,250 were expended on the structure. The number of girls it contains is about eighty; they are received at from seven to eleven years of age, and go out at seventeen. The branches of education taught, are English, writing, arithmetic, geography, French, and needle-work. When other and more refined branches are required by girls, their friends must furnish the necessary funds. On departing from the establishment, the inmates receive the sum of L.9, 6s. 8d. The funds of this institution, by careful management and fortunate purchases of landed property, which has recently risen greatly in value, are in the most flourishing condition. Among other estates the governors possess that of Peterhead, comprehending the lands, as well as the superiority of the burgh of that name.

*Trades' Maiden Hospital.*—An establishment which was begun in 1704, for the maintenance and education of the daughters of decayed tradesmen in Edinburgh; its governors were incorporated in 1707. It was founded and endowed by the incorporated trades of the city, and its funds were greatly increased by a mortification of Mrs. Mary Erskine, a wealthy widow in the town, who had also assisted in forming the Merchant Maiden Hospital. By the deed of bequest of this lady, a person of the name of Erskine must always be at the head of the office-bearers: at present, the individual so named, is the Earl of Mar. Since its commencement, the institution has supported about fifty girls. The Hospital is a plain edifice situated betwixt Argyle Square and the back of the College buildings, and its removal is contemplated.

*Orphan's Hospital.*—The unhappy and deplorable condition of many poor and helpless orphans in the city of Edinburgh, about the

beginning of the last century, attracted the attention of some humane individuals, and especially of a merchant named Andrew Gairdner. Contributions having been made to institute an hospital for the reception of orphans, a house was opened for that purpose, in 1733, and thirty inmates were admitted. The success attending the establishment at the outset further induced its patrons to erect an edifice on a large scale as an hospital. By subscriptions and contributions from the churches, and by the gratuitous confer of work and materials by builders, carpenters, and other tradesmen, a house was reared in 1734, in a low situation, west of the Trinity Church. It was erected on or near the spot on which once stood a fortlet, called Dingwall's Castle, of whose origin, extent, or use, record and tradition are equally silent, though conjecture has attempted to explain that it must have had some connexion with the religious structure in its vicinity. In 1742, the directors of the Orphan Hospital applied for and received a charter of incorporation from George II. Since its institution, the funds of the house have been increased by occasional bequests of money, donations, and collections. It receives orphans from all parts of the country, and generally maintains and educates about 150 children of both sexes. Some are admitted on premiums being paid at their entry. The building of the hospital is large and commodious, and is ornamented with a spire and clock rising from the centre; there is a play-ground in front.

*Donaldson's Bequest.*—James Donaldson, Esq. an ancient citizen of Edinburgh, who had long been proprietor of the Edinburgh Advertiser newspaper, at his death in 1830, left about L.240,000, burdened only by a few life annuities, to six trustees, for the purpose of endowing an hospital for boys, to be called *Donaldson's Hospital*, and where the names of the founder and his mother should have a preference of admission. The establishment of an hospital of this kind is at present under consideration.

Whatever may be the degree of utility of the foregoing educational hospitals, and some other beneficiary institutions in Edinburgh, it is worth while to state, that in many instances, the endowments have been made, as we learn by tradition and record, not so much from an actually pious or charitable motive in the founders, as the mean gratification of having their names commemorated. In the deeds of be-

quest there is almost invariably manifested the most ludicrous and pitiful desire of securing the surnames of the bequeathers from being lost in the name of their favourite institution; and it is discovered, that to procure this *post mortem* notoriety, they have frequently sacrificed the feelings of common humanity while in life, and left their poorest and nearest relatives in a state of extreme and unmerited indigence. The attention shown by George Heriot to the interest of his descendants leads us to exonerate him from an accusation of this nature.

#### HOSPITALS FOR THE INDIGENT, &c.

*Trinity Hospital.*—The oldest establishment recognised as a charitable institution in Edinburgh is the Trinity Hospital, which, as already noticed, was founded by Mary of Gueldres in the year 1461, and by her connected with the collegiate church of the Holy Trinity. On coming into the possession of the magistrates and town-council, and their right being ratified by James VI. in 1585, they set about putting the establishment in a proper condition for the reception of inmates. The old hospital of the *bedesmen* which stood on the east side of the thoroughfare, at the foot of Leith Wynd, being ruinous and unfit for a residence, it was demolished, and the range of the building on the west side of the street, which had been the residence of the provost and prebendaries of the adjacent church, was repaired and fitted up for the reception of the poor. It was destined for the admission of decayed burgesses of the city, their wives, and unmarried children, not under fifty years of age. The number at first admitted was only five men and two women. The record is silent with regard to what had become of the *bedesmen* or ante-reformation inmates of the old hospital. The original revenues of the establishment have been greatly increased by careful management, and great additions have been made by endowments within the last century. The number of persons maintained in the house with board, lodging, and clothing, is at present forty, and there are besides, about one hundred out-pensioners. Several of the most ancient and noble families, as well as public bodies, have private presentations to this Hospital; some unlimited as to being burgesses, and others again limited as to names; the most prominent of which are Alexander, Fraser, Leslie, Wightman, Brown, Keith, Crockat, Davidson, and Watson. The funds of the institution consi-



of lands in the county of Edinburgh, heritable property in the city and in the town of Leith, and money in bonds. The magistrates and town-council are the governors, and there are regular office-bearers and house directors. The treasurer has long been Mr. Robert Johnston, late bailie in Edinburgh, to whose assiduous and philanthropic exertions the institution is much indebted. The house appropriated as the Trinity Hospital, and which, before the Reformation, was the residence of the priests connected with the neighbouring church, is one of the most perfect specimens in Scotland of what a monastery was. Although some necessary alterations have been made on the original edifice, enough remains to delineate the accommodations of the fifteenth century. The building is chiefly of two storeys in height, and is shaped like the letter L. Along the inner side of the upright limb of the figure, on the second storey, is a long gallery lighted from the west, and occupying about a half of the width of the house. This gallery serves as a spacious promenade, and contains a library. It is also a grand corridor, a range of small cots being fitted up on one side, each of which contains a bed, a table, and a chair, for the accommodation of a single inmate. It is a spectacle of no ordinary interest, to pass along this gallery, and see within every open door a decent old woman sitting, with bible on knee, and spectacles on nose, engaged in that duty which renders age doubly venerable, and quietly waiting till the peaceful evening of life shall settle in the hush and repose of another state. The other parts of the building are fitted up with sleeping apartments of an ordinary description, with sitting rooms, &c. There is an equal portion of persons of both sexes in the house, who have distinct accommodations and sitting parlours, and it is only to meals and to morning and evening prayers, which are performed in a small chapel, by a chaplain attached to the establishment, that the whole are called together. The perfect comfort, peace, and delightful retirement which characterise this well-conducted institution, present a picture very uncommon in other establishments of the kind in Scotland, where eleemosynary endowments too frequently resolve into the building of splendid mansions, in which architectural decorations compensate the narrow economy of the internal arrangements.

*James Gillespie's Hospital.*—This is a very beneficial establishment, being adapted for the

reception of that large class of persons, male and female, who, after spending the greater part of their lives in comfort, may have, through uncontrollable circumstances, been left to a destitute old age. The founder, who flourished in Edinburgh about the end of the last century, was a shopkeeper, who had realized a large fortune by the selling of snuff, and more particularly, as it is said, by having had a large stock of tobacco on hand at the commencement of the American war. By a will dated 1796, he devoted the greater part of his property to endow an hospital for the maintenance of indigent old men and women, and for the elementary education of one hundred poor boys. A house was hence erected in 1801, and the governors—who are the master and twelve assistants of the Merchant Company, four old bailies, the old dean of guild, and ministers of the Tolbooth and St. Stephen's churches—were incorporated by a royal charter. The hospital enjoys a salubrious situation in the middle of an extensive park at the head of the town Links, and is a handsome spacious edifice, built partly in a castellated style, having the angles garnished with turrets. Its internal accommodations are good, though not exactly of a nature to suit infirm persons; and the comfort of the inmates is often destroyed by a collision of interests which could scarcely be expected in such an asylum. The number of inmates is about fifty. Certain names, particularly that of Gillespie, have a preference in admission. The school is in the neighbourhood.

*The Repositories.*—There is an Old and a New Town Repository, in which little articles of dress or curiosity, the product of female industry, may be deposited for sale, and the amount sent to the owner. These places are resorted to by ladies in the higher classes, and their purchases are frequently of great service to families or single ladies in indigent circumstances.

*Management of the Poor.*—Edinburgh and its suburbs are divided into three districts, as regards the poor; the ancient and extended royalty; the parish of St. Cuthbert's; and the Canongate; each of which has a house for the reception of paupers, and each has its own funds and a separate board of management. The funds are supported by assessments, by collections at church doors, by small endowments, and *post mortem* bequests, by donations, and by fines. The principal resources are in



the assessments and collections. Within the city district, the money collected at the doors of the churches and chapels on the establishment (Lady Glenorchy's chapel excepted), is poured into the common fund, over which the inhabitants have hardly any control. The amount of money gathered from all the various sources for the support of the poor in the city, or ancient and extended royalty, is betwixt eleven and twelve thousand pounds per annum, about L.2000 of which are collected at church doors. Six hundred persons are supported in the poor-house, upwards of a thousand receive regular aid, to others temporary relief is given; and about one hundred and thirty children are kept at nurse. The females in the house are employed in spinning, when able to do so. There are only two out-of-doors inspectors for the thirteen parishes, and the immediate dispenser of the funds to applicants is a treasurer, who has an office near the house. The house itself is at present under the total management of the Chaplain and House Governor (the Rev. Robert Bowie, to whose assiduous attentions the comfort and orderly appearance of the establishment have been chiefly owing). The expense incurred for every individual in the establishment is betwixt L.8 and L.9 per annum, including all outlays for clothes, cost of management, &c. As the fare is at present, as it has always been, very coarse, and as there is a rigid economy as far as the internal government of the house is concerned, the expense could not be reduced below what it now is. The poor-house, which was erected in 1743, is situated in the south part of the town, near the head of the avenue leading into the Meadows, and is a very spacious plain mansion of four storeys in height. It has a bedlam and children's hospital in its neighbourhood.

The poor-house of the parish of St. Cuthbert's is situated in a field to the west of the Lothian Road. The assessment for its support, and the support of the indigent in the district, is at present about 1s. 8d. per pound on the rental of houses.

The poor-house of the Canongate is situated at the foot of the Tolbooth Wynd, within that district. As the Canongate has suffered more than any part of the town, by the desertion of the opulent classes, the assessments here fall very heavy on those respectable householders who have remained.

The operations carried on by the above organized systems for the relief of the poor, in

and about the metropolis, fall very far short of what is demanded by the exigencies of the indigent, and it has been left for the compassionate to suggest and execute measures for assuaging the miseries of the famishing and the distressed. The chief association which has been formed for an object of this kind, has been the *Society for the Suppression of Begging*, an institution which is supported by many persons in the higher ranks, and its funds sustained by voluntary contributions and annual subscriptions. The society, which has no judicial authority, and is only strengthened in its executive by two or three police officers, does not design to clear the streets of mendicants, only that they may be driven home to starve; it endeavours to put down public begging by giving relief to the really deserving objects of charity. A portion of the members sit daily at a particular time and place, to hear complaints and to afford relief, and the benefits arising from such a process are very conspicuous. During the year just passed, the money disbursed by the society was L.353, besides 920 articles of clothing. An institution of fully greater utility in Edinburgh, is the *Benevolent Strangers' Friend Society*, which is particularly deserving of support. It was instituted in 1816, for the purpose of temporarily relieving with food, clothing, and money, those in the lowest stage of indigence, and who, but for the active philanthropy of the members, might die of famine or other bodily misery. In this beneficent capacity, the society acts as a useful auxiliary to the above noticed institutions, which, from the laws relative to settlements, are not at liberty to bestow alimony on a certain class of individuals. The association depends, for the support of its funds, on donations, regular subscriptions, and occasional collections at church doors. Members take their turns in visiting and inquiring into cases, and other means are adopted to prevent abuses in the charities. Applications for relief are left at a particular place in the town, and there is a weekly meeting of members to examine them. In the course of the year 1829-30, the society relieved from the most urgent distress 4475 families, or 13,750 individuals, at an expense of L.1671, 8s. 8d. A *Society for the Relief of the Destitute Sick*, instituted in 1785, is similarly supported and managed, and is of great utility. There is a *Society for the Relief of Indigent Old Men*, instituted in 1806, and two similar institutions for the Relief of Indigent Old Women in

instituted in 1797, and both managed by committees of ladies, which are likewise of considerable service. In the town there is an association entitled the *Edinburgh and Leith Seaman's Friend Society*, for relieving poor shipwrecked or distressed seamen, and there is another denominated the *Orkney and Zetland Society*, for relieving distressed natives of these islands casually coming to Edinburgh. The indigent of the metropolis are further assisted by some small endowments, the proceeds of which are resolved into annual or occasional distributions. The principal endowment of this kind is entitled *Craigcrook Mortification*. In the early part of last century, John Strachan, a writer, bequeathed his estate of *Craigcrook*, in trust to the presbytery of Edinburgh, to be bestowed in small annuities on poor old people not below sixty-five years of age, and to orphans not above twelve. The property now yields upwards of L.300 per annum, which is dispensed in annuities of about L.8. Mr. Joseph Thomson of Nortonhall of Eildon, in 1774, bequeathed some heritable property, the interest of the proceeds of which was to be devoted to the selling of a limited quantity of oatmeal to poor householders in Edinburgh, at tenpence per peck, when the price of oatmeal should exceed one shilling per peck. The charity is administered by a body of Writers to the Signet. The magistrates have some alimentary endowments at their disposal, which do not require particular notice.

The poor of the town are particularly well attended to in respect of medical or surgical aid. The chief institution suited to such purposes is the

*Royal Infirmary*.—This beneficial institution was established in Edinburgh in the year 1736. Some years previously, the necessity for a public hospital for the diseased had become very urgent, and in 1725, certain philanthropic persons endeavoured to collect funds for so excellent an object. They prevailed on the partners of the Scottish Fishing Company, on the dissolution of their establishment, to give part of their stock, and endeavoured to excite a spirit of charity in the nation at large, through the medium of the parochial clergy. By the year 1729, the sum of L.2000 was secured for a beginning; but very little of this was contributed through the clergy. Though earnestly recommended by the General Assembly, in their act of 11th May 1728, "such," says Maitland, "was the amazing indolence,

and obduration of the incumbents, to their eternal reproach, that though this great and pious design was calculated for the relief and benefit of the greatest and most moving objects upon earth, few of them concerned themselves in this truly good and Christian work, (or' at least according to my author,—the Account of the Royal Infirmary—many had not sent in the money collected by them,) as is evident from the printed account of the names of the parishes whose ministers made collections on this occasion, which appear to have been eighty-three, out of all the numerous parishes in the kingdom." In 1729, a small house was opened for the reception of the sick, and its advantages having been felt, the institution received an accession of contributors, who were associated by a charter of Queen Caroline as Regent, during the absence of the King, George II. The funds were now augmented to L.5000, and with this sum it was deemed advisable to erect an hospital. The site chosen was on a field south of the town, though now enclosed within its extended suburbs. The Royal Infirmary building is a substantial edifice of the taste of the reign of George II. consisting of a body, and two projecting wings all of one height, namely, four storeys, with a great number of windows. In the centre of the body of the building, the architecture is elegant, with pilasters surmounted by a cornice, from which rises, in a graceful manner, an attic structure, terminating in a glazed turret. Between the pilasters are two separate entablatures, with appropriate scriptural quotations, and in a recess over the entrance, is a statue of George II. in a Roman dress. The entrance is in the centre, and opens on a spacious lobby, from whence a very wide staircase, capable of admitting sedan chairs, leads to the upper floors, and there are smaller staircases at each end. The flats are divided into wards, fitted up with ranges of beds, fit for accommodating 230 patients; and there are, besides, smaller rooms for the medical attendants and nurses. At the top of the house, within the attic, is a spacious theatre for chirological operations, in which 200 students can be accommodated. Two wards are set apart for clinical lectures on cases; the lecturers are professors of Clinical Medicine in the University. The professor of Clinical Surgery also gives lectures on cases in his department. Students of surgery are bound to attend these lectures. Male and female patients have separate wards in this es-



establishment, but unfortunately, extensive as the house is, there is no regular place appropriated as a *ward for recoveries*, or as a *Lock Hospital*, that is, a house set apart for syphilitic complaints of females of abandoned character, into which neither patients just lapsed from virtue, nor students might enter. At present one of the wards is fitted up for the latter purpose. In other respects, the house is much too small for so populous a district as Edinburgh and its vicinity. When epidemics prevail, other houses have to be temporarily opened, and in this way Queensberry House in the Canongate, has been sometimes used with much advantage as a fever hospital. The number of patients admitted into the Infirmary in one year was lately 3320, out of whom 346 died. All classes of persons are admitted into the Infirmary, on a guarantee being given along with them, that in case of death, their bodies will be removed. Patients suffering from accidents are, of course, admitted without any certificate. One of the greatest uses of the establishment to the householders is the asylum it uniformly affords to servants in cases of sickness. The inmates are taken great care of, and have the best medical attendance the town can afford. The managers appoint consulting and attending physicians and surgeons, and other functionaries. Till lately, the members of the Royal College of Surgeons enjoyed the privilege of each attending the hospital by rotation for a certain period, and this they had possessed since the period the house was opened. However, a dispute having arisen betwixt them and the managers, a litigation ensued, in which they lost the immunity. The expense incurred by the Infirmary is liquidated by endowments, private subscriptions, *post mortem* bequests, collections at the doors of churches and chapels of all persuasions, and other means. Among its munificent benefactors, none deserves to be so prominently noticed as George Drummond, Esq. a gentleman who was seven times lord provost of the city, about the middle of the last century, and who, as we have seen, was mainly instrumental in the extension of the metropolis. In testimony of the esteem of the managers for his exertions, they erected a bust of him in the hall, executed by Nollekens, with this inscription, from the pen of Dr. Robertson:—"GEORGE DRUMMOND, TO WHOM THIS COUNTRY IS INDEBTED FOR ALL THE BENE-

FIT IT ENJOYS FROM THE ROYAL INFIRMARY." At the commencement of the Institution, its funds were greatly assisted by an annuity of L.400 from the Earl of Hopetoun, who continued it for twenty-five years till his death. The incorporation also was endowed with a small estate in the island of Jamaica, by a Dr. Archibald Ker.

*Surgical Hospital.*—In 1829, Minto House, in Argyle Square was fitted up solely for the treatment of surgical cases, under the charge of Mr. James Syme, surgeon, whose beneficent exertions towards this object have been assisted by the contributions of the charitable. The establishment is governed by a body of directors.

*A Lying-in-Hospital* is situated in Park Place, at the north back of George's Square, and is attended principally by the Professor of Midwifery and ordinary physicians. The establishment is suited to the reception of all poor and unfortunate females requiring aid, and having no home at which they can be tended. The funds for the support of the house are very slender. Besides this there are several other institutions nearly of a similar nature, but without hospitals, as the *Edinburgh General Dispensary and Lying Institution*, for affording advice and medicine gratis, in the diseases of women and children. The *Maternity Charity*, for delivering poor women at their own houses. The *Edinburgh Lying-in Institution for delivering poor married women at their own houses*, instituted in 1824; this institution, besides affording medical aid, has attached to it a wardrobe department, managed by a committee of thirty-six ladies, who visit the most needy applicants, and supply them and their infants with clothing and other necessaries, during the period of their accouchement. The visitors also take every opportunity of promoting the religious and moral improvement of the persons relieved. The *Edinburgh New Town Lying-in Institution*, established in 1825, for the purpose of giving attendance to poor married women at their own houses, during their confinement. The *Society for relief of poor married women of respectable character when in child-bed*, instituted in 1821.

*Dispensaries.*—The *Public Dispensary* is the oldest institution of the kind in Edinburgh, being founded in 1776, by the late Dr. Andrew Duncan. It is accommodated in a neat plain building in Richmond Street. Here



physicians and surgeons attend at stated periods, and give advice and medicines to the poor, gratis, provided they bring certificates from a minister, an elder, or subscriber. The expenses, which are only for medicines, are defrayed by subscriptions and contributions. This institution being conducted on too limited a scale, a number of local dispensaries have sprung up within these few years, and have been conducted with a zeal by medical practitioners, which is beyond all praise. Among these, are the *New Town Dispensary*, instituted in 1815: The *Western General Dispensary*, instituted in 1830, and located near the Canal Basin: The *Eye Dispensary of Edinburgh*, situated in the Lawnmarket: The *Edinburgh Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Eye and Ear*, established in Castle Street. At most of the dispensaries vaccination is performed, and on the days of attendance, the most skilful advice and medicines are given not only gratis, but without requiring certificates of any kind. Besides these establishments, there is an *Institution for Relief of Incurables*, which gives regular or temporary aid in supporting persons labouring under incurable disease, and incapable of gaining a livelihood.

The next beneficiary institution to be noticed is the *Magdalene Asylum*, instituted in 1797, and placed under a very excellent system of management. A large plain mansion, suited to the reception of females, is situated in the Canongate, within a back court, and is open to inspection at certain times. The inmates are engaged in working at useful occupations, thus contributing to the support of the establishment, which is otherwise sustained by the usual means. From fifty to sixty females can be accommodated. The income of the house for the year ending January 1831, amounted to L.1183.

*Asylum for the Blind.*—This useful establishment originated in the anxious desires and exertions of the late benevolent Dr. Blacklock, and Mr. David Miller, both of whom laboured under a deprivation of sight. After the death of the former, Mr. Miller induced the late Rev. Dr. David Johnston, of Leith, to co-operate in instituting an asylum for the industrious blind. Various other individuals being equally interested in the scheme, meetings were held, subscriptions were opened, and at last, in the year 1793, a society being formed, a house was opened for the reception of

inmates. In 1806, the society purchased a house in Nicholson Street, which has been since occupied as an asylum for males. In 1822, another house, a little farther north in the same street, was purchased for the reception of the female blind. Both asylums are now in a prosperous condition, chiefly through the indefatigable exertions of the Rev. Dr. Johnston, who attended the establishment almost daily as long as he lived. The men are constantly employed in making mattresses, cushions, baskets, and even in weaving. The females are engaged in sewing and knitting, the goods produced being on sale at the two places. Boys are now admitted when at eight years of age, and they are taught reading, writing, and other branches of education, by a method at once simple and ingenious, invented by one of the blind. The men lodge at their own houses, and the boys are boarded in a house at St. Leonards. By the sale of articles and contributions, about 120 indigent blind are thus prevented from wandering as mendicants, or being burdensome to their poor relations.

The *Deaf and Dumb Institution*, instituted in 1810, has been of much benefit to families in Edinburgh and other places. It occupies a large house, built by subscription, adjacent to the New Academy, at the north back of the New Town. It now contains upwards of seventy boys and girls, who receive the elementary and most useful branches of education. The educational department of the institution has been brought to great perfection by the teacher, Mr. Kinniburgh, whose ingenuity and exertions merit the highest praise. The institution is supported by the board of children, where this can be procured, partly by subscriptions, and partly by contributions from different country towns, in which the pupils have been exhibited.

*Lunatic Asylum.*—This humane establishment is only of modern institution. By means of private subscriptions, and a grant of L.2000 from the forfeited estates by government, funds were raised to found a building in 1810, and in 1813, the house was opened for patients. By the original plan, the buildings were to have been of a quadrangular form, but the outlay being too great, only a part, of sufficient size, was finished. The house is a large handsome edifice, situated at Morningside, about two miles south from the city, and enclosed by a

high wall in some finely-kept garden grounds. The establishment is successfully managed, under a body of directors, and two physicians and surgeons. Inmates are received on paying a board, regulated in amount according to previous habits and accommodations.

#### PROVIDENT AND INSURANCE SOCIETIES.

Edinburgh abounds in societies instituted by persons in the humbler walks of life, for mutual assurance against the consequences of sickness, old age, or death, and the general support they receive speaks well of the artizans of the city. Besides those societies instituted specially for mutual assistance, there are fifteen lodges of free-masons in the town, besides the Grand Lodge of Scotland, all of which, less or more, impart assistance to destitute brethren. At some distributions of the Grand Lodge, L. 150 have been paid out to destitute masons, their widows, or families. The Edinburgh School of Arts has a friendly society attached to it, founded in 1828, on the principles of mutual insurance, which now possesses a capital of L. 600. The town is also benefited by the establishment of a Savings Bank on very broad principles of utility to the depositors. It is under excellent management, and has six offices (open only on Monday mornings,) at which money is received in sums from 1s. to L. 10. The metropolis is the seat of a number of beneficiary institutions, applicable to persons in all parts of the country. The most prominent establishment of this kind is the *Ministers' Widows' Fund*. This useful institution began in 1744, under the sanction of parliament, and it has been from time to time altered in its arrangements. It was finally settled in 1814, by another act of Parliament, and is now considered perfect. All ministers of the established church, on being admitted to a benefice for the first time, or professors bearing offices in universities, contribute L. 10, and there are four rates of future annual payment, one of which must be paid. These rates are, L. 3. 3s. ; L. 4. 14s. 6d. ; L. 6. 6s. ; and L. 7. 17s. 6d. By these payments, and certain grants from the bishops' rents, and the stipends of vacant churches, a large fund has been accumulated, from which widows receive comfortable annuities for life, according to the annual sum previously deposited. The management is reposed in the presbytery of Edinburgh and professors of the university. In 1790, a society was formed for the benefit of

the *Sons of the Clergy*; which, by subscriptions and contributions, is now in a prosperous condition. A similar society has just been formed for the benefit of the Daughters of the Clergy. His late majesty, George IV. was a benefactor to these institutions.

A *Friendly Society* of the ministers of the Relief Synod, instituted 1792, and new modelled in 1819, is also established at Edinburgh. There is likewise a *Friendly Society of Dissenting Ministers*, including ministers of chapels of ease, which was instituted in 1797. An incorporated society of lay gentlemen and clergy for the management of the *Episcopal Fund*, is constituted at Edinburgh, but has general meetings only once in twenty years. Its last meeting was in 1830. This fund has been formed chiefly by endowments of pious individuals, and is adapted to furnish small additions to the stipends of the poorer clergy. The Episcopal clergy of Scotland have also a beneficiary society for widows. A *Medical Provident Institution of Scotland* was instituted in 1826, composed of physicians and surgeons. The objects of the association are generally to protect the members throughout their whole lives in times of sickness, and to make provision for their widows, children, or other dependents, after their death. A *Society for Relief of the Widows and Children of Burgh and Parochial Schoolmasters* was instituted by act of Parliament in 1807. A *Compositors' Friendly Society* was instituted in 1824, upon the principles recommended by the Highland Society. A *Caledonian Gardeners' Society* was established in 1782. The *Booksellers of Edinburgh* have also a friendly society, but on a limited scale. A number of other trades have mutual benefit societies, especially the incorporated trades of the city, but an enumeration of their names would serve no good purpose. They are mostly all in very flourishing circumstances, and frequently possess much heritable property.

Edinburgh possesses a variety of native Fire and Life Insurance Companies, besides a number of Branches of English institutions. Our limits permit little else than an enumeration of the names and dates of the companies. The first company begun in the city for insurance against damage by fire, was that of the *Friendly Insurance*, which was established in 1720, by a number of house-proprietors, for mutual protection. It has since been extended to the

effecting of common fire insurances. The *Caledonian Fire Insurance Company* was instituted in 1805, and received a royal charter in 1810. Its capital is L.15,000, divided into shares of L.100. The *Hercules Fire Insurance Company*, instituted in 1809, with a capital of L.75,000, by shares on the same plan as that of the Caledonian. The *North British Fire Office*, established in 1809, with a capital of L.500,000. The company has lately begun to effect insurances on lives, and the capital by royal charter is now one million. The *Scottish Widows' Fund and Life Assurance Society*, established in 1813, on the model of the Equitable Society in London. The *Insurance Company of Scotland*, instituted in 1821, on a very wide scale of proprietary, and effects insurances either against fire or on lives. The *Edinburgh Life Assurance Company*, established in 1823, with a capital of L.500,000. The *Scottish Union Insurance Company*, instituted in 1824, with a capital of five millions, in L.20 shares. There is also a native *Sea Insurance Society*, which was established in 1816, and the *Forth Mutual Insurance Company*. The following have branches in Edinburgh: The *Sun Fire Office* of London. The *Royal Exchange Fire and Life Assurance Company*. The *London Assurance Corporation*, for Marine Insurance, (in Leith.) The *Clerical, Medical, and General Life Assurance Society*. The *Norwich Union Fire and Life Insurance Societies*; and the *West of Scotland Fire Insurance Company*. The *West of Scotland Life Insurance and Endowment Company*. The *European*; the *Atlas*; the *Alliance*; the *Guardian*; the *Palladium*; the *West of England*; the *Law Life*; the *Economic*; the *Pelican*; the *Eagle*; and the *Asylum Foreign and Domestic Societies*.

#### BANKING HOUSES.

*Bank of Scotland*.—The first bank established in this country was the Bank of Scotland, which was established at Edinburgh in 1695, by a charter from William III. and the Scottish parliament, and it continued to be the only establishment of the kind till 1727. The original stock of the incorporated company was L.1,200,000 Scots, or L.100,000 sterling, raised by shares differing in amount, from L.83, 6s. 8d. sterling, to twenty times that sum. The capital has since been raised to a million and a-half sterling. Every L.1,000 of

stock commands a vote. The bank has sixteen agencies. Notes were first issued by it in the year 1704. The Bank of Scotland office is situated in a most awkward situation on the bank which descends from the Old Town to the North Loch, and is a large ungainly edifice with its back to Prince's Street. In its front a small street has been opened up to the Lawnmarket, named Bank Street, which communicates with the Earthen Mound. The house has a rather elegant ornamented front, and is surmounted by a small dome.

The *Royal Bank of Scotland* was instituted in 1727, on a capital of L.111,000 sterling, by a royal charter. In 1738, its capital was raised to L.150,000, and subsequently to L.1,500,000. It has only one branch, namely, at Glasgow. The banking house is situated in St. Andrew's Square, being the central tenement on the east side, commanding a view along George Street. It stands a little behind the line of houses, and is one of the most beautiful edifices in the metropolis, having been erected after a design by Sir William Chambers. Before it came into the possession of the bank, it was used as the Excise-office, and was originally built by the late Sir Laurence Dundas, for a private mansion.

The *British Linen Company* was the next banking association which commenced in Edinburgh, and it also has been very successful. It was instituted by charter, in 1746, on a capital of L.100,000, with a view to encourage the linen manufactures of Scotland. The capital is now L.500,000, being only about a third of the usual amount of bank stocks; but on this it has done, and continues to do a great deal of business in a very profitable manner. It has thirty agencies, and, like the others, negotiates bills in every part of Scotland, England, and Ireland, where there is a bank or banker. The banking house is situated in St. Andrew's Square, being the first edifice south of the Royal Bank.

The above are the only chartered banks in Scotland; all others being in the proprietary of private persons, or of joint-stock companies; of the former there are seven in Edinburgh, only two of which issue notes, viz. that of Sir William Forbes, J. Hunter, and Company, and that of Ramsays, Bonars, and Company. There are two joint-stock banks, both of which engross a large share of business in the mercantile interest. The first established



of these was the *Commercial Banking Company of Scotland*, instituted in 1810. The capital of the association was raised by shares of L.500 each, in the proprietary of 500 members, amounting to three millions sterling. It possesses thirty agencies. The banking house is a spacious modern building, situated in a back court in the High Street, a short way above the Trou Church. The other joint-stock establishment is the *National Bank of Scotland*, instituted in 1825, with a very large capital, raised by shares of L.100 each. It had lately 1238 partners, and has now twenty-three agencies. The banking-house is situated in St. Andrew's Square, being the corner house on the south-east side, fronting the west.

It need hardly be explained that the above-mentioned capitals of the banks and insurance offices are in general little else than nominal, as it is only a certain portion of the shares which is ever called up. Thus, of the L.500 shares of the Commercial Bank, only L.100 is as yet called for, and of the L.100 shares of the National Bank, L.10 is only paid. By a calculation which we lately made, the amount of capital subscribed for in Edinburgh in existing joint-stock associations, (banks included,) is L.45,000,000, of which about a third is paid up. To contrast this with the three millions in circulation over the whole country at the Union, gives a striking idea of the advance of Scotland in wealth during the last century. In Edinburgh, the trade of banking has been carried to the highest pitch of perfection, and has been productive of the best effects in the country at large, as well as profitable in a great degree to the proprietors. The establishments are all under the management of bodies of directors, who sit almost daily as councils on the affairs of the houses, and sanction credits. Each bank is also under the immediate control of one person, who, with the title of manager, governor, or cashier, is placed at the head of the executive. Besides the native banking-houses in Edinburgh, there is an agency of the *Glasgow Union Banking Company*, whose office is in North Bridge Street.

#### PLACES OF PUBLIC AMUSEMENT.

*Theatre Royal.*—In our historical account, we have slightly touched on the introduction of theatrical representations into Edinburgh, under the patronage of James VI., and of the

amusements of a similar kind, encouraged by his grandson, James, Duke of York. The first performer who came north of the borders on a private speculation, seems to have been Signora Violante, with a company of Italians, celebrated for feats of strength, postures, and tumbling, in the year 1715. The encouragement given on this occasion induced her to return with a company of comedians, and after this, Edinburgh was regularly visited at intervals by strolling players, and in spite of the fulminations of the presbytery and the magistrates, they continued to act and draw houses. The place of representation was in the Taylors Hall in the Cowgate. A difference among the actors led to the erection of a rival playhouse in the Canongate, in 1746, which passed through the management of different persons into that of Mr. Digges, and lastly into that of Mr. Lees. This house extinguished all other competitors, but it was opened contrary to law, and was carried on under the evasion of "a concert of music, with a play between the acts." The harmlessness of the acting, and the great success of the tragedy of Douglas, written by a minister of the church of Scotland, abated the clamours against theatrical representations, and when the bill was formed for the extension of the royalty, a clause was inserted, enabling his Majesty to license a theatre in Edinburgh. It has already been mentioned, that the house founded on this privilege, was built at the north end of the North Bridge, in the year 1768, and was the first regular theatre in Scotland. The person who first acted upon the patent, was Mr. Ross, after whom it passed through different managers, till acquired by the late Mr. Henry Siddons, in 1809. The house is now understood to be free of certain burdens which long affected it, and in 1830, passed with the patent from Mrs. Siddons, the widow of the late Henry Siddons, into the possession of her brother, Mr. W. H. Murray. The spot chosen for a site to this theatre has turned out to be well selected, but, till the present day, it has continued to be the plainest public building in the metropolis. Glad to rear a theatre of any kind which would be sanctioned by law, the persons who took an active management in the erection, built a homely barn-like edifice, producing, as Arnot says, "the double effect of disgusting spectators by its own deformity, and of obstructing the

view of the Register House, perhaps the handsomest building in the nation." Recently, when the house came into the complete management of Mr. Murray, that meritorious person did something to remodel its external appearance, and renovate its internal structure. The end towards Prince's street was rebuilt in good taste, with a portico and pillars, but the appearance on the west side continues to be much the same. In the inside there are two rows of boxes, with slips above, and a spacious shilling gallery. The house is small, and does not hold more than L.180, (the average receipts being L.60,) at the new and reduced prices. A respectable company of performers is regularly kept by the manager, and he also, at intervals, brings the celebrated London actors before the public. Small as the house is, it is large enough for Edinburgh, where dramatic taste is evidently on the decline, and where the evening amusements of private society, as well the recreation of reading works of a light nature, supersede nearly all other entertainments.

*Caledonian Theatre.*—This is a house licensed as a minor theatre for operatic performances, pantomimes, or pieces not appropriated by the regular theatres-royal. The house is situated at the head of Broughton Street and Leith Walk, and has been tortured into almost every possible shape, as dancing-rooms, a chapel, a circus, and a theatre. It was long known as Corri's Rooms. Finally, it has become a handsomely fitted up small theatre, in the proprietary of several individuals, who lease it to enterprising actors.

A circus for horsemanship was lately fitted up by Mr. Duerow, in Nicolson Street.

The other public amusements in Edinburgh consist only in occasional concerts of vocal and instrumental music given by private musicians, or by a professional society, and of balls under the patronage of ladies of distinction in the town and county. Every winter and spring there is a series of balls or assemblies under similar patronage. These are held, in a large building in George Street, called the Assembly Rooms, of the date of 1787. This edifice has a plain external appearance only relieved by a portico and pillars in front, extending across the pavement. It has a principal room ninety-two feet in length, forty-two feet in width, and forty in height, besides some very spacious rooms of smaller size. The

dancing and card assemblies are very select. The apartments are often used for large public meetings and dinners.

#### LITERATURE.

Edinburgh has been some time distinguished as a mart of literature, and as a place in which the inhabitants are noted for their refined tastes and habits. Such a character is of no older date than about the beginning of the present century. Previous to that era it seldom produced any work of merit, and its citizens, high and low, were in general formal in their manners and narrow in their views. The publication of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, at the end of the last century, was the first large work issuing from the Edinburgh press, and was considered a great undertaking. The opening up of a new system of publishing and style of thinking began with the first issues of the *Edinburgh Review*, about the years 1802-3. Under the spirited, and, alas, unfortunate, endeavours of the late Archibald Constable, the proprietor of this extraordinary production, the trade of publishing received a new, and hitherto unthought of impulse, and the typography put forth about the same time from the BALLANTYNE PRESS was received with surprise by the public. The person, however, to whom Edinburgh stands pre-eminently indebted for its literary reputation, as all must already know, is Sir Walter Scott, whose poetical productions, printed by Ballantyne, and published by Constable, issued at intervals from the press from 1802 to 1812. The recession of these beautiful productions was followed in 1814 by the first prose publication of that distinguished man, namely *WAVERLEY*, and it need hardly be told that the successive issue of these works of fiction, individually added to, and fixed the literary reputation of the northern metropolis. The apparent success which attended the exertions of Archibald Constable and the *Edinburgh Review*, subsequently caused the rise of other publishers, as skilful in their profession, though perhaps less magnanimous. Blackwood's *Edinburgh Magazine*, which was begun in 1817; by a bookseller of that name, has been the next successful periodical work of a literary nature. Archibald Constable, the primary mover of that literary mechanism now at work in Edinburgh, died in 1827, after he had originated a periodical series of original



publications, under the name of *Constable's Miscellany*, which has since been imitated by the "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," and by Messrs. Murray, Colburn, Longman, &c. in London.

Since the decease of this unfortunate individual, the profession of publishing has been spread among many hands, and the result has at last been that the town no longer affords that inducement for the residence of able writers which it once did. On this account, for several years, some of the best papers in the periodicals have been imported from the south. With this concession, it is gratifying to state that there is at present every appearance of a steady and healthful increase in the amount of publication, provided nothing disturbs the tranquillity of the country. The periodical publications now in existence in Edinburgh are as follow: The Edinburgh Review—the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal—the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal—the Presbyterian Review—Tait's Edinburgh Magazine—the Phrenological Journal—and the Journal of Agriculture, quarterly: Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine—the Edinburgh Christian Instructor—the Christian Herald—the Theological Magazine—and the Scottish Missionary Register, monthly, and Edinburgh Almanack, annually.

There are ten newspapers published in Edinburgh, namely, the Edinburgh Evening Courant, and the Caledonian Mercury, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday; the Gazette, the Observer, and the Advertiser, on Tuesday and Friday; the Scotsman, and the New North Briton, on Wednesday and Saturday; the Weekly Journal on Wednesday; the Weekly Chronicle, on Saturday; and the Saturday Evening Post. Also, the Edinburgh, Leith, and Glasgow Advertiser on Saturday, a (gratis) paper solely devoted to advertisements, and the only one of the kind in Britain. There is, besides, a species of weekly magazine and review, published every Saturday, under the name of the Literary Journal, which is the first periodical of the kind that has succeeded in Scotland. Hitherto, freedom of sentiment in the writing of political articles in the Edinburgh newspapers has been almost unknown. The first paper which broke through the searing timidity of the press in Edinburgh was the Scotsman, which was commenced in 1817, and astonished the citi-

zens by the boldness of its views. Since that period a greater latitude of writing has been introduced into the leading articles of the newspapers, and now that the "reign of terror," so long kept up by the high functionaries and aristocracy of the district, is wearing to a close, there are good reasons for expecting that the press of the northern, will judiciously imitate that of the great southern metropolis. The business of publishing, and the legal profession, employ a very considerable number of printers in Edinburgh. Besides the ordinary establishments of individuals, must be reckoned the office of his Majesty's printers for Scotland, which is on a very extensive scale; it is situated in Blair Street.

#### PUBLIC MONUMENTS.

*Nelson's Monument.*—This erection is one of the most prominent objects in Edinburgh, rivalling the battlements of the castle in altitude, and standing on the summit of a rocky eminence on the top of the Calton Hill. It was begun to be built by subscription shortly after the death of Lord Nelson, whose actions it was intended to commemorate, but, for lack of funds, was not finished till about the year 1815. It consists of a lofty circular hollow turret, with a stair inside, and battlemented on the top. Round the base is a low structure with a flat roof, and also battlemented on the top of its walls, which is divided into apartments, and let as a place for the sale of confections and simple refreshments. Around the edifice the rocky ground is laid out as a garden and shrubbery. Within the garden is a neat small cottage once used as the residence of the officer who took charge of the telegraph during the late war. Nelson's monument is in very poor taste. It occupies the edge of a precipice, which, from a point south of the palace of Holyrood, is said to be a profile of Nelson.

*National Monument of Scotland.*—In 1816, while the public mind was still thrilling with the excitement of the French revolutionary war, and while the remembrance was vivid of the share which the Scotch had had in the "glorious struggle," the propriety of having a monument of some kind erected in Edinburgh, which might be commemorative of those Scotchmen who had fallen in the different engagements by sea and land, began to be agitated. Meetings were held and subscriptions



made to carry such an object into execution, and to such a length was the measure carried, that the subscribers were incorporated by an act of parliament in 1822, making provision for the raising of a capital of L.50,000 by the sale of L.25 shares, a right to borrow L.10,000, and a liberty to erect a building to be used partly as a church and partly as a cemetery. The longer the affair was carried on, the more magnificent were the projects of the subscribers. "The near resemblance of Edinburgh to one of the most celebrated cities of antiquity," said they in a petition they presented to the king for his patronage, "has suggested the idea to us of restoring the Parthenon of Athens on the Calton Hill, to comprehend a place of divine worship, where the contributors, and also your majesty's forces, sailors and soldiers, stationed in and about Edinburgh, who have no adequate provision of the kind, may be accommodated." In consequence of this address, his Majesty became the patron of the establishment, and when he visited Scotland the foundation was laid on the Calton Hill, with unwonted pomp, though the king did not attend. Following up the plan of restoring the Parthenon on a most expensive scale, the building was commenced in 1824, and was erected to the extent of thirteen pillars of gigantic proportions calculated to form the range of columns at the western termination of the building. These pillars cost, we believe, upwards of a thousand pounds each, and nearly absorbed all the funds which had been raised. The site chosen for this magnificent edifice is the summit of a knoll, a short way north of Nelson's monument. Here the range of unmeaning pillars still stands, unrelieved by any building behind, and as the patriotism of the Scotch has considerably cooled since their erection—if, indeed, public feeling has not altogether taken an opposite channel—it is not likely that the structure will ever be finished by their means, if it ever be completed at all.

*Lord Melville's Monument.*—This is an exceedingly elegant fluted pillar standing in the centre of St. Andrew's Square, raised in 1821, and finished in 1828, to the memory of the late Lord Viscount Melville, by subscriptions chiefly among gentlemen connected with the navy. It is formed on the model of Trajan's pillar at Rome, and rises to the height of 136 feet. The base is square, and exhibits some

beautiful architectural ornaments. At the bottom, the pillar is twelve feet two inches in thickness and is diminished to ten feet six inches at the top. There is a stair inside lighted by almost invisible slits in the fluting. On the summit is rather a clumsy circular erection, on which stands the figure of Lord Melville—a statue in stone fourteen feet in height.

A monument in the style of a Grecian temple has just been erected on the Calton Hill, in memory of the late Dugald Stewart. A bronze statue of his late majesty George IV. standing on a stone pedestal, has also been erected in George Street, at the crossing of Hanover Street. It is at present under contemplation to erect an equestrian statue of the late Earl of Hopetoun, and a monument to the memory of the late Frederick Duke of York.

#### PUBLIC MARKETS, &c.

The public market-day of Edinburgh is Wednesday, when there is a large open market held for the sale of cattle, sheep, corn, &c. The spacious street called the Grassmarket is the chief place to which stock is brought for sale. At its west end there is a large granary, the lower part of which is open for the exposure of grain in sacks. This edifice was reared in 1819, and is ornamented with a small spire and clock. The cattle are exposed on the street, and in the evening, when it is cleared, there is an exposure of horses for sale, mostly for draught. At one o'clock, dealers in and purchasers of grain meet at the Cross, where sales are effected by sample, and payments made. At the east end of the Grassmarket on the south side there is to this day a shoe-market, which must have been regularly held on the spot since the time of James III., as appears from the charter formerly noticed. From a coeval period the sale of cotton and linen goods continues to take place in market-days on the open street of the Lawnmarket. Once a-year, at the beginning of November, there is a large sheep, cattle, and horse market held, called *All Hallow Fair* (being the feast of *All Saints*), which lasts two days.

Edinburgh possesses an excellent suite of flesh, fish and vegetable markets, and Saturday is the head market-day for the sale of these and other articles of provisions. The town-markets are situated at the centre of the metropolis,

and consist of a series of descending open areas or terraces, connected by flights of steps, from the north back of the High Street, to the bottom of the vale of the North Loch, close by the side of the North Bridge, from which there are entries. The uppermost terrace is occupied by the veal, poultry, and game market; the next three, containing a vast number of covered booths, by beef and mutton markets; the lowest is a very large quadrangle surrounded by a covered piazza, in which there are departments for the exposure of fish, vegetables, and fruits. The different markets, which are the property of the burgh, are all well supplied with the various articles of consumpt. The fish market is equal to any in Scotland in point of profusion and cheapness. The chief fish are cod and haddock, of which there is an almost uninterrupted supply. Salmon is generally scarce and dear. At certain seasons the town is absolutely inundated with fresh herrings at the lowest conceivable price. A large quantity of fish is brought from the sea-side, by women, who bear it in *creels* on their backs, and sell it throughout the town. They, in the same way, bring oysters in proper seasons. The Edinburgh market does not excell in large fruits, natural or forced; but in the summer months it possesses a copious supply of the small fruits, as gooseberries and strawberries. The only articles which Edinburgh does not easily obtain of good quality, are fresh eggs and butter, the former especially. Every Saturday morning a great part of the High Street, is lined with carts loaded with eggs from the country, but, whether from improper management or some other cause, a vast proportion are in a bad condition, while the price is generally very high.

The south part of the town has recently had a neat commodious market fitted up in West Nicolson Street; and at Stockbridge, or the north-west corner of the New Town, there has also been erected a new market, through the enterprise of a private individual. It would seem that the establishment of public markets is not in accordance with the convenience of the general inhabitants, as notwithstanding these different establishments, there is a great number of butchers', fishmongers', and green-grocers' shops all over the town.

*Fuel.*—Edinburgh is now exceedingly well supplied with coal by means of the Union Canal, as well as from the neighbouring pits.

The price of this necessary article varies from 12s. to 16s. per ton.

*Water.*—Edinburgh was not properly supplied with water by means of pipes till 1681, when it was brought from Comiston in a leaden pipe, three inches diameter. In 1722, the pipe was increased to four and a half inches in the bore; in 1787, a cast iron pipe was laid in addition, five inches in diameter; and in 1790, on account of the increase of inhabitants, an additional pipe of seven inches diameter was laid from Swanston. About the year 1810, these various supplies being found inadequate, the introduction of a new and very copious spring was proposed. The district of country to the south was carefully and scientifically examined for the discovery of proper springs, and at last two were pitched upon at Crawley and Glencorse, about eight miles distant. A joint-stock company was then formed, and in 1819, it was incorporated by act of parliament. By an extension of its stock in 1826, it has now a capital of L.253,000, raised by shares of L.25 each, and a limitation made as to profits. To secure the mills from injury, by the taking away of their tributary springs, a most extensive compensation pond was formed in a valley in the bosom of the Pentland hills, from which water is let out as occasion requires. The quantity of water now introduced into the town amounts to 1857 imperial gallons per minute. The cost of purchasing and laying pipes, and other matters connected with the introduction of the new springs, was nearly L.200,000. The town is more immediately supplied by two reservoirs; one near Heriot's Hospital, for the south part of the city; and one on the Castle Hill, for the Old Town; a pipe of seven inches diameter passes the latter reservoir, down the Earthen Mound, and supplies the New Town. Families are supplied with small service-pipes, by paying to the Company a certain duty on their rental.

*Lighting.*—Edinburgh is lighted with coal gas, prepared by a company associated in 1817, and incorporated in 1818, with a capital of L.100,000, raised by shares of L.25 each. The streets and shops were first illuminated with this brilliant light in the winter of 1818. A company for manufacturing gas from oil, was instituted in 1824, but it totally failed, and it is now incorporated with the Coal Gas Company. The premises of this association

are situated in the north back of the Canon-gate, opposite New Street, where upwards of 600,000 gallons of gas, on an average, were lately manufactured daily. The whole of the streets and lanes are now laid with pipes, which, in the greater thoroughfares, are twelve inches diameter. The number of public lamps in the streets, &c. is about 6000. Shops and private houses are supplied with the gas (which is well purified) in a very satisfactory manner, at moderate charges, while the company realizes an excellent return for the outlying capital.

#### CONVEYANCES.

A royal mail coach leaves Edinburgh daily for the north of Scotland, Stirling, Dumfries, Carlisle, and London, and two proceed to Glasgow. Upwards of eighty stage coaches also leave the town every day; exclusive of those to Leith, with which there is a communication every half hour. Some hundreds of carriers, in communication with all parts in Scotland, and some places in the north of England, also leave the town, and return every week, or oftener. Throughout the year—the winter months excepted—there is a regular communication by steam-vessels with London. Smacks sail to that port almost every alternate day through the whole year. With the opposite coast of Fife there is a constant intercourse by steam-vessels, and the same species of communication daily with Stirling and intermediate places. In the summer and autumn, there is also a regular communication by steam-vessels with Aberdeen, Inverness, and intermediate ports. It is calculated that there are at least four hundred persons passing daily from Edinburgh to Glasgow, and vice versa. This intercourse employs about thirty coaches, besides passage-boats on the Union Canal. A rail-way, to facilitate this communication, is at present under consideration.

#### 1191. BURGAL SYSTEM, &c.

In virtue of different royal charters, which have been partly alluded to in the foregoing sketches, the city of Edinburgh is a royal burgh, and presents the most complete specimen of a town endowed with such a privilege. The civic functionaries consist of thirty-three members, part of whom are merchants and part tradesmen. The magistracy or execu-

tive are five in number, there being a provost and four bailies. The rest of the members in the body are a dean of guild, a treasurer, an old provost, four old bailies, an old dean of guild and old treasurer, three merchant councillors, two trades councillors, six ordinary council deacons, and eight extraordinary council deacons. The latter only vote on certain occasions. The provost has the style of Lord, by a grant of Charles II. He has the honorary distinction of being sheriff, coroner, and admiral within the city and suburbs; also the right of presidency in the Convention of Royal Burghs, and the precedency of all officers of state and nobility in the town. To support the dignity of the office, he has a salary of L.1000 per annum. Neither the bailies nor any of the council have salaries. They give their services gratuitously, and are contented with the distinction of the office, or the degree of patronage of places in their gift. To be eligible for magistrate or councillor, the person must be a burgher or freeman, a privilege which may be purchased by strangers at the price of L.16, 9s.; by a person in right of father or wife L.6, 5s. 6d.; and if in right of apprenticeship to a freeman L.8, exclusive of a fee for registering the indenture. The freedom of the burgh is often conferred on strangers of distinction as a mark of honour. In Edinburgh there is a vast number of respectable householders and traders, who never think of entering as burghers. The guildry is the next great body of privileged persons. The association is composed of merchants and artificers, who have a president entitled Dean, who is an inspector of weights and measures. The guildry are useful in protecting the public thoroughfares from the extension of buildings, in examining the condition of feeble houses, and plans for the alteration of tenements. The same fees of entry are exigible as in the case of burghers, and members have the privilege of paying lower shore-dues than others, of being eligible to be members of the Merchant Company, and of having their children admitted into the hospitals. The other bodies who interfere in the management of the burgh, are the incorporated trades. Of these associations there are fourteen—the surgeons, goldsmiths, skimmers, furriers, hammermen, wrights, masons, tailors, bakers, fashers, cordiners, weavers, waukers or hatters, bonnet-makers or dyers, and candle-makers. So



sure is the speedy extinction of these antiquated and exclusive bodies of artizans, that any history of their origin would be here supererogatory. The magistrates and town-council are yearly elected from *leets* by the old council, in the usual manner; the inhabitants at large having no voice in the nomination. The lord provost is always in office two years.

The magistrates are assisted by three advocates, who also act as their assessors in the courts which they are entitled to hold. A criminal court is occasionally held, for the trial of offenders within the burgh. A civil court of record is also held for the settlement of claims to any amount, at which solicitors conduct the processes. As *ex officio* justices of peace, the bailies also hold a small debt court for claims not above L.5. And they hold another of a similar kind for the recovery of claims of not above ten merks Scots, or 11s. 1½d. Sterling, except for servants' wages, which they can discuss to any amount. The magistrates and council have a variety of subordinate functionaries for the collection of their revenues, and the keeping of their records. The person called *treasurer*, is merely so by name, as the funds are kept by a functionary entitled the Chamberlain. The city is at present in debt, to the amount of about the quarter of a million Sterling, which is always increasing. By a recent statement, the receipts by imposts, cess, feu-duties, customs, &c. were L.49,683, 15s. 9d., while the expenditure was L.75,437, 14s. 6d. The interest paid was L.11,304, 2s. 6d. Among the causes, good and bad, of its subsequent and progressive increase, may be stated the numerous expensive public works, in which successive magistracies have found it necessary to engage in the course of the extension of the city, whether in the shape of churches to accommodate the increasing population, or structures necessary to facilitate the feuing of the town's property. Hence it is found, that the public burdens which fall upon the citizens are of a very grievous nature.

The thirty-three members of the town-council of Edinburgh have hitherto been the sole electors of a member of parliament for the city.

The *Arms of the City* are of considerable antiquity, and may be thus blazoned: Argent, a castle triple towered sable, marshalled of the first, surmounted with thanes gules, supported on the dexter by a virgin lady, on the sinister by a deer; crest, an anchor proper surmount-

ing a casque; motto in scroll beneath, *Nisi Dominus Frustra*.

*Merchant Company.*—The merchants of Edinburgh form a corporate body, called the Merchant Company, and in this capacity, have the management of many of the charitable institutions of the city, and through their master, a share in the direction of almost all the mercantile business of importance. The company was incorporated by a charter of Charles II. 1681, and is composed at present of four hundred and eighty merchants, bankers, and traders. By an act of parliament, passed in the reign of George IV. it was constituted an assurance society, for the benefit of widows of members, and certain contributions to its funds are compulsory on members on their entrance. The company is presided over by a master, treasurer, and twelve assistants.

*High Constables.*—The magistrates are supported in their authority by a body of sixty individuals, who are entitled High Constables, and to be eligible to this office, persons must have been burgesses, and in business three years. The period they remain in office is three years, unless when chosen as office-bearers within the last year, when they remain another year. They are chosen by the magistracy, from leets of three persons presented by retiring members, and are presided over by a moderator. These constables are sometimes of use in assisting the ordinary police officers in suppressing tumults; but practically, the association has subsided into little else than an annual dining club, as they are scarcely ever seen or heard of unless at such meetings.

*Police Establishment.*—Till the year 1805, the streets were only protected by a feeble body of old men in the garb of soldiers, more than once noted under the title of the town-guard, whose appearance only excited the ridicule of the juvenility of the city, and whose force was quite inadequate to suppress disturbances. In the above year a regular establishment of police was erected by act of parliament, and henceforth, till disbanded in 1817, the town-guard acted as little else than honorary attendants on the magistrates, or a militia to guard the prison, and the execution of criminals. The police establishment was remodelled in 1812, and latterly, in 1822, and is now under an excellent system of arrangements. The basis on which the whole is founded, is a body of thirty *general commis-*

sioners or delegates, elected by the inhabitants of thirty wards, into which the town and suburbs have been divided. Each ward has also two resident commissioners. All householders or shopkeepers paying L.10 or upwards of annual rent, are entitled to have a vote. In nineteen of the wards, a person who pays L.20 of rent may be elected a commissioner; in eleven the sum is L.30. The body of general commissioners is increased by a variety of *ex officio* members, as the magistrates, sheriffs, &c. The board so formed has a perfect power over the executive, and the levying, and disbursing of funds. A criminal court is held daily on the plan of that of Bow Street, of which a town bailie is the sitting magistrate; and the sheriff holds a similar court every alternate day for the trial of offences out of the bounds of the royalty. The executive of the establishment is reposed in a superintendent, four lieutenants, sergeants, and other officers, as inspectors of lighting and cleaning, &c. By their meritorious exertions, Edinburgh is now among the most cleanly, best lighted, and best watched towns in Britain. By careful management, and the completion of various improvements, in the lighting department especially, the expense of conducting the Edinburgh police establishment is becoming yearly less. In the year ending Whitsunday 1830, the total expenditure amounted to L.21,014, 10s. 2½d, while the revenue was calculated at L.22,304, 8s. 7¼d. The rates of assessment on the rental of houses are at present 6½d. per pound for watching, 4½d. for lighting, and 2d. for cleaning. The head police-office is a large building, within a secluded court, at the south side of the High Street, which was once used as the office of the Royal Bank of Scotland.

*Town and County Jail.*—Since the destruction of the old tolbooth, the common jail of Edinburgh and the surrounding district has been a new and extensive building situated on the Calton Hill, on the left hand on entering the city by Waterloo Place. It was founded in 1815, and finished in September 1817, and is built in the Saxon style of architecture, in a somewhat castellated form. In front, on the line of street, is a high wall with a massive gateway, with apartments for the turnkeys, and the jail itself stands in a court behind. The edifice is 194 feet in length, by 40 in depth, and has four storeys, with rows of small grated windows. In the centre there is

a chapel with larger windows ungrated. The interior exhibits a series of corridors opening upon small cells, eight feet by six, and forty-eight in number. There are also some apartments of larger size. The wards are classified, and from the lower flat behind, there radiate to a point a number of airing grounds, separated by high walls, and commanded by a small house for a deputy-governor, who can observe all that is going on within them. Farther back is a patch of garden-ground, with the house of the governor, of a castellated form, perched on the edge of a bold precipice overlooking the Old Town. This extensive jail is under an excellent system of management, and is kept in the greatest state of cleanliness. It is found to be well adapted to the classification and confinement of criminals, according to the received opinions on that subject, but as at present, it is used also as a debtor's jail, due classification is almost impossible. There is one particular department set aside for male, but there is no separate place for female debtors, who, whatsoever be their rank or character, are immured with the vilest and most criminal of their sex. We are told that a debtors' jail is *soon* to be built, immediately to the east of

*The Bridewell.*—A high spiked wall separates this structure from the above jail. In front of this edifice is a neat house for the governor of the establishment. The Bridewell stands within an open court-yard with a garden behind. The house is oddly shaped, being of a semicircular form, after a plan by Mr. Robert Adam, of the date 1791. It contains five floors, the uppermost of which is used for storerooms and an hospital. In the centre there is a small court glazed overhead. All round, on each floor in the middle of the curvature, is a passage with cells on each side, either lighted from the central court, or the outside of the edifice. Those next the court are used for workshops, and others as sleeping places. From a dark apartment, the keeper has a view of the whole of the working places without being himself seen. In the lower flat there is a tread-mill which is only used as a punishment. At first it was intended for cutting corks, but that branch of industry was found to be conducted at a loss, and the machinery is now useless. The inmates are all kept working at different employments, and this partly defrays the expenditure. The



house is under very excellent arrangements, and is kept in the most praiseworthy state of cleanliness.

*The Lock-up-House.*—This is a modern edifice erected at the back of the Parliament House, consisting of three flats, which contain only seven cells, and an apartment for the keeper. This place is adapted for the temporary reception of criminals undergoing examinations by the sheriff, of criminals under sentence of death, who are brought hither the night before their execution, from the Calton-Hill Jail, or for persons who are refractory in the police court, or who cannot give bail or pay their fines. It is a most dismal place of confinement, though under as good management as any of the above houses of incarceration.

After a personal examination of the above prisons of Edinburgh, we have come to a perfect conviction that they are no way adapted to the recovery of criminals from vicious pursuits. From want of room, in all the edifices there is a great intermixture of prisoners. In one apartment in the Lock-up-house, not the size of the most ordinary bed-chamber, there were lately confined thirteen women and four children, and at all times there are about half a dozen. In Bridewell several individuals work together, and in the jail a very great number of criminals herd together during the day. The grand cure of crime, solitary confinement, cannot be obtained on a thoroughly efficient scheme, and in Edinburgh, as almost everywhere else, the criminals leave their places of punishment as vicious, if not more so, as when they entered them.

*The Canongate Tolbooth*, above alluded to, is only a jail for debtors. It is an old-fashioned narrow edifice, with small dingy apartments, not very dissimilar to those of the Old Tolbooth, and is understood to be of the date of the reign of James VI., on one part of the walls over an archway which penetrates the lower storey, there being the inscription "Patris et Posteris, 1591." The jail is on the second and upper flats, which are reached by an outside stair, also leading to a court-house used by the magistrates of the suburb. Disgusting as is the internal accommodation of this prison, it is in general preferred by debtors to that on the Calton Hill.

*County Hall.*—The county rooms and other chambers used by the sheriff of the county and his clerks, are situated in a large modern edi-

fice in the Lawnmarket, contiguous to the library of the writers to the signet. It also accommodates the sittings of the justice of peace court for the town and surrounding district. This court meets here every Monday for the settlement of debts not above L.5, and decides in the course of a year not fewer than 5000 cases. The house is moreover used for the meetings of the "county gentlemen," and in its erection in 1819, L.15,000 were expended. The length of the eastern front is 102 feet ten inches, and it rises to the height of three storeys. Its north end is presented to the Lawnmarket. The style of the architectural ornaments is of the purest Grecian, the design being taken from the temple of Erectheus in the Acropolis of Athens, and the principal entrance being after the choragic monument of Thrasyllus. This entrance is by a lofty portico formed by four fluted Ionic pillars supporting a pediment of magnificent proportions. Excellent as are the details, the whole edifice is the most dissatisfactory in Edinburgh. It stands very low, and is very ill adapted to the situation. On the Lawnmarket side it is to the last degree clumsy. It is intended that the new thoroughfare to the south shall pass along its west, and as it happens to be, its unornamented side.

#### ENVIRONS.

*Stockbridge and St. Bernard's Well.*—About forty years ago Stockbridge was a mere hamlet consisting of a few cottages on the banks of the Leith, but a good stone bridge of a single arch having been thrown over the stream, the thoroughfare and number of inhabitants were greatly increased. Twenty years since the village consisted of nearly a hundred distinct dwellings, with a neat row of homely cottages standing on the right bank of the river, in front of which was a footpath along its bank leading to St. Bernard's Well. The waters of this fountain, which are medicinal, are of the sulphureous kind, and their virtues having fallen under the notice of the late Lord Gardenstone, he purchased the property, which is on the rocky brink of the stream, and erected over the well a temple-like structure, with a circle of columns supporting a dome, and having in the centre, above the pump, a figure of Hygeia, the Goddess of Health. This is the object of many morning visits of citizens who are real or imaginary valetudinarians.



There is another well, also of a medicinal kind, under cover of a plainer building, a little farther up the river. From being a little country village, Stockbridge is now completely surrounded by the new streets of the metropolis.

*Bruntsfield Links and Meadows.*—Between Newington on the east and Morningside on the west, lie the common links or downs belonging to the metropolis, suitable for bleaching, the playing of the game of golf, or the recreation of the citizens, and in times of military mania, yielding an excellent parade-ground for the civic militia. Between this common and the outer parts of the metropolis are the *Meadows*, forming one of the chief beauties of the town. The tract of ground now called by this popular title, is about three quarters of a mile in length by less than a quarter of a mile in breadth, and from its noble expanse of green, shrouded by umbrageous trees, it resembles rather one of the rich verdant fields of the Netherlands than a park in this northern kingdom. Anciently this territory was occupied by a lake, called the *Boroughloch*, which in 1722 was let on an improving lease to one Thomas Hope, for the period of fifty-seven years, at the annual rent of L.800, Scots. Mr. Hope, in the contract, obliged himself to drain the loch; and when that was accomplished, to make a walk round it of the breadth of twenty-four feet, to be inclosed with a hedge and row of trees on each side, and with a walk across the middle of the same from north to south, of the breadth of thirty feet, to be fenced on each side with a hedge and a row of trees. This loch was accordingly drained, though with no little trouble to the lessee, as, among other means taken to carry off the water, he erected a windmill, near its north side, which lifted it by a pump and sent it in a stream to the Cowgate. The name of this machine has been perpetuated by the title of *Windmill Street*, which was built on its site. Hope having brought the grounds to comparative perfection, they received for a long time the name of *Hope's Parks*. "In the beautiful walks of this delightful place," says the garrulous Maitland, who writes in 1753, "the citizens delight themselves in walking; the surrounding walks being in length two thousand seven hundred and seventy yards, show the whole enclosure to be in circumference one mile and a half, and one hundred and thirty-five yards." Since the

time of this venerable historian, great improvements have been made on the *Meadows*, and the trees having now grown up on both sides of the avenues, afford a cool retreat and promenade in the noon-day heats of summer, or a shelter from the intemperate blasts of winter. The walks are preserved in a state of praiseworthy neatness under the curatory of the magistrates, and no carriages or horses are permitted to intrude, almost the only peculiarity which distinguishes the *Meadows* from the *Park of St. James'* in London. The main and central entrance to the *Meadows* is by a woody avenue similar to one of the walks, leading from a road in the southern part of the city, and in a straight line with the cross walk. As it is designed to make a direct and wide entrance from the southern end of the new road leading across the *Cowgate* to the head of this truly beautiful avenue, the citizens of the *New Town* will hence have an easy access to the various walks and open downs in this salubrious part of the environs.

*Restalrig.*—The ancient village of *Restalrig* lies about a mile east from the *Old Town* of Edinburgh, and occupies a low situation in the vale which stretches from the sea-shore to *Holyrood House*. In former times *Restalrig*, or properly *Lestalric*, was the capital of an independent parish lying between *Duddingston* and *Leith*, of a date as old as the time of *Alexander III.*; and we find, from *Prynne*, that in 1296, *Adam of St. Edmunds*, the parson of the parish, swore fealty to *Edward*. At an earlier epoch, the lands of *Lestalric* were possessed by a family of the same name, and in the beginning of the fourteenth century, along with *Leith*, they passed by marriage into the possession of the *Logans*, who continued to be the barons of *Restalrig*, till the year 1604, when they were forfeited by their participation in *Gowry's conspiracy*, about which time *Robert Logan* sold the estate of *Restalrig* to *Lord Balmerino*. From this time till their forfeiture in 1745, the *Lords of Balmerino*, and most of their descendants, were interred in the vaults of the church of *Restalrig*. A collegiate church was founded here (apart from the parsonage) by *James II.* which he endowed with the parish of *Lasswade*. *James IV.* improved the foundation by the addition of eight prebendaries, whom he endowed with rights of tithes in various parts of the country, "in Divini cultus augmentum." But

dying before the foundation was fully brought to perfection, James V. completed the institution by a dean, nine prebendaries, and two singing boys. The establishment was dedicated to the Virgin. At the Reformation, the first general assembly ordained the church to be utterly destroyed as a monument of idolatry, and the parishioners were ordered to perform their devotions in the chapel of the Virgin in Leith. The total extinction of the separate parochial establishment was effected by parliament in 1609. The eastern and part of the side walls of the old church of Restalrig are still standing in the ancient burying-ground of the district, which continues to be the cemetery of many respectable families in Edinburgh and Leith. For a considerable period after the Revolution, the church-yard of Restalrig was used as a place of sepulture for members of the deposed Episcopal church, or persons in communion with the church of England, in consequence of their being prohibited from performing the funeral service over the dead in any of the burying-grounds of the city or suburbs. For this reason Alexander Rose, the last established bishop of Edinburgh was interred here, 1720, amidst the ruins of the church. The ground to the west of the burial-ground is a low marsh, producing very fine crops of rich herbage from being irrigated by the putrescent water from the metropolis, and in this direction, about a furlong from the church, on the side of an ancient cross-road, which most probably, at one time led from Restalrig to the religious foundation of Holyrood, is a celebrated spring-well of the finest and softest water, having the title of St. Margaret's Well. The fountain is covered by an arch, the only remains of some handsome edifice which had been built to protect the spring. There is reason to conclude that this was the well which furnished water to the functionaries of the collegiate church of Restalrig. In modern times Restalrig, or, as it is ordinarily called, *Lochsterrock*, is only visited in the summer months for its strawberries and other small fruits, which its gardens produce in great abundance. Part of the ancient castle of the barons of Restalrig is to be seen opposite to the west end of the church, forming the foundation of an ordinary modern house.

*Jock's Lodge*, or *Piershill Barracks*, a straggling village of modern growth, standing

on the rising ground immediately south of Restalrig on the great London Road by Berwick. It is composed of a series of neat villas with plots of garden-ground, and a few houses of an inferior kind. The dwellings in this part of the environs have risen into existence almost entirely in consequence of the establishment here of very spacious barracks for cavalry regiments. These are built in the form of a regular square of large dimensions, with a fine parade-ground in the centre, and are at all times occupied by one or more troops of dragoons, or other horse soldiers. The proper name of the place is Piershill Barracks, but in ordinary speech it is seldom applied.

#### SUBORDINATE JURISDICTIONS.

The burghal corporation of the city possesses a greater or less degree of sovereignty over the following suburbs, which, in point of fact, are now component parts of the metropolis. So much has already been said of the Canongate, that we need only here notice how it fell under the power of the city, and the nature of its existing constitution.

The *Canongate*.—After the dissolution of the monasteries at the Reformation, when the Abbot of Holyrood lost all his jurisdictions and privileges, the superiority of the Canongate became the property of the Earl of Roxburgh, from whom it was bought in 1636, by the town of Edinburgh. The bargain included North Leith, Broughton, and the village of Pleasants, and the price paid for the whole was L.42,100 Scots. Since this period the burgh has been governed by baron-bailies annually appointed by the town-council out of their own body, and who are generally retiring, or, as they are styled, *old* bailies. The duties of these persons are nevertheless little better than nominal, as two *resident* bailies, likewise appointed by the town-council, discharge the necessary duties. The jurisdiction extends over the Calton. The Canongate has also regular incorporated bodies of tradesmen, eight in number.

*Wester and Easter Portsburgh*.—Wester Portsburgh, a mean suburb lying west from the Grassmarket, and taking its name from its proximity to the *West Port* or gateway in the town wall, originated in consequence of the stables or mews for the steeds and hawking establishment of the king and his suite, when resident in the castle, being situated in this

spot. The superiority over the suburban village was bought, by the town-council, 1648, from Sir Adam Hepburn of Humble, for 27,500 merks, Scots, and, in 1661, the superiority of King's Stables was purchased from one James Boisland for L.1000 Scots. The jurisdiction extended over a suburb equally mean, on the high ground to the south-east, now chiefly occupied by the street called Potter-row, and entitled Easter Portsburgh. They are jointly subject to a baron-bailie appointed by the town-council, and two resident bailies, as in the case of the Canongate. The duties of these antiquated functionaries are also similar to those of the Canongate ones.

*Leith.*—This populous sea-port town, which is now, in many respects, a component portion of the metropolis, is likewise, in some measure, a suburb of Edinburgh, its magis-

tracy being, to a degree, under the sovereignty of the corporation of the great head burgh. Its history, character, and institutions, being, nevertheless, quite distinct from those of Edinburgh, it is treated of under its proper head.

#### POPULATION.

About a hundred years since, the population of Edinburgh, Leith, and their suburbs, was not above 50,000; in 1755, the number was 57,195; in 1775, it was computed at 70,430; and in 1791, it had risen to about 80,000. In 1801, by Parliamentary census, the amount was 82,560; in 1811, it was 102,987; and in 1821, there were 29,193 families, having 62,099 males, and 76,136 females; total of population 138,235. In this enumeration is included the population of Leith, which was 26,000.

EDLESTON, or EDDLESTON, a parish in the northern part of Peebles-shire, contiguous to the county of Edinburgh on the north, and bounded by the parish of Peebles on the south. It extends about eleven miles in length by from three to five in breadth, and consists chiefly of uplands and hills forming the basin of the rivulet entitled Edleston water. A very great deal has been done, within the last twenty years, for the improvement of this once wild district. The land has been drained and laid out in arable fields, and there has been a general improvement of the climate by the rearing of plantations on the high and low grounds. The chief improver was the late Colin Mackenzie, Esq., of Portmore, whose residence, embosomed in trees of recent growth, lies about a mile north of Edleston on the public road, which passes down the vale from Edinburgh to Peebles. A little farther south, on the opposite side of the vale, are the mansions and pleasure-grounds of the ancient residences of Darnhall and Cringletie, the first the property of the family of Elibank, and the other of James Wolfe Murray, Esq. Lord Cringletie, a senator of the college of justice. The vale of Edleston water is tortuous and somewhat wild, until it expands within two miles of Peebles. The small stream which is poured through it has been diverted into a straight channel in some places, and its banks much improved. It intersects the town of Peebles, separating the old from the new town, and by

a bend joins the Tweed. The village of Edleston, which is situated seventeen miles from Edinburgh, and four miles from Peebles, stands on both sides of the stream, and is of a small size. In ancient times the kirk and its little hamlet stood among the hills to the east, and some vestiges of them yet remain. The present village, which has just had a new church built, has a large and respectable boarding school under the care of Mr. Miller. For many ages the village has been noted in the county for a large annual fair, held on the 25th of September, for the sale of cattle, winter stock, and for the hiring of servants. Eight hundred years since this district was called Pentiacob, signifying in British, the hollow of protection; but it more lately, in the 12th century, came to be entitled *Gillemoreston*, from a person of Scoto-Irish descent, who took up his residence in this quarter. The bishop of Glasgow became the proprietor, from whom the parish passed, by corrupt means, into the possession of the Morvilles, the constables, and from them, about the year 1189, the lands became the possession of a person designated Eadulph, an Anglo-Saxon, who changed the name to Eadulfestun, an appellation which has been gradually altered to that which the parish now possesses. The parish afterwards reverted to the see of Glasgow, of which it was a rectory. At the top of the hilly ground on the east side of the vale of Edleston water, is a small lake, the source of the South Esk.—Population in 1821, 810.



EDROM, a parish in the district of Merse, Berwickshire, about ten miles in length by six in breadth. It has Bonkle and Chirnside on the north, Hutton and Whitsome on the east and south, where it also has Foggio, and Dunc on the west. The parish is flat and well cultivated, and the Whitadder serves as almost the whole extent of its northern boundary. The river Blackadder joins this stream within the parish at the village of Allanton, which presents a pleasing and comfortable appearance, the cottages being covered with honeysuckles and other shrubs, and the place being otherwise improved by the exertions of the late Mr. Boswell and his excellent lady. Their mansion, Blackadder House, a modern elegant building, with extensive green-houses and shrubberies, stands about half a mile farther west on the south bank of the Blackadder. Immediately opposite, stands Allanbank House, and about a mile farther up Kelloe. The next seat is Kimmerghame, the property of Mr. Bonar, banker. Farther west is Nisbet, a seat of Lord Sinclair. The hamlet of Edrom, with the kirk, stands in the northern part of the parish, on the Whitadder, near the road from Chirnside to Dunse, three miles and a half east from the latter. There is a paper manufactory on the Whitadder at Chirnside-Bridge. The name of Edrom is derived from *Aderham*, the hamlet on the Ader, which was the original name of the Whitadder. The country has been here greatly improved and beautified. On the estate of Nisbet is the celebrated Dunse Well, already noticed.—Population in 1821, 1516.

EDZELL, a parish of about fourteen miles in length, situated chiefly in Forfarshire, with a small portion in Kincardineshire, having the parish of Stricathro on the south. The two rivers which coalesce to form the North Esk, encompass a great part of it. In the lower parts and on some estates contiguous to these streams there are some fine plantations. Edzell kirk stands in the south part of the parish on the West Water. The ancient ruined castle of Edzell is the chief object of antiquity in the district.—Population in 1821, 1043.

EGILSHAY, a small island of the Orkneys lying east of Rousay, north of the mainland. It is susceptible of cultivation, with a sandy beach in most places, and is inhabited by fishermen on the coast. It possesses a small old Gothic church in the north part.

EGLINTON CASTLE, a splendid mansion, the seat of the Earl of Eglinton, built about thirty years since, is situated in a park of 1200 acres in extent, 400 of which are woodland, in the parish of Kilwinning, two miles north of Irvine, district of Cunningham, Ayrshire. The barony of Eglinton, or Eglintoune, is of considerable antiquity, and originated at a period much earlier than the date of its possession by the noble family of Montgomery. This ancient family is of Norman origin. The first who settled in Britain, was Roger de Montgomery, or Mundegumbrie, a relative of William the Conqueror, under whose banner he gained great distinction, and accompanying him in his invasion of England, commanded the van at the battle of Hastings, 1066. For his conduct, he was rewarded with the earldom of Chichester and Arundel, and soon afterwards with that of Shrewsbury. Yet, this was nothing to what he subsequently acquired. He soon received gifts of a hundred and fifty-seven lordships throughout England, with extensive possessions in Shropshire. Having made a warlike expedition into Wales, he took the castle of Baldwin, which he called from his own name, and till this day, the castle with the adjacent and romantic town of Montgomery, as well as the county of which it is the capital, retain the designation. The first of this great name that settled in Scotland, was Robert de Montgomery, who accompanied Walter, the high-steward, from Wales, and obtained from him the manor of Eglis-ham, in the county of Renfrew (see EAGLESHAM), which is still possessed by his descendant the Earl of Eglinton. The engrafting of the Montgomeries on the old Scottish knights of Eglintoune took place thus. Alexander de Montgomery, the seventh laird of Eglis-ham from Robert, in the fourteenth century, married Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Sir Hugh de Eglintoune, by whom he obtained a considerable accession of property, particularly the baronies of Eglinton and Ardrossan. The Eglintons were persons of eminence at that period. This Sir Hugh married the sister of Robert II., whereby his daughter was a niece of the king. The descendants from this marriage, are the present possessors of the vast estates of the united families. The grandson, Sir Alexander Montgomery, was raised to the title of Lord Montgomery about the year 1488, and Hugh, the third of this rank, was elevated

to the title of Earl of Eglinton in 1507-S. Thus raised in dignity and power, the Montgomeries long ruled in Cunningham, and frequently opposed in mortal strife the rival house of Glencairn. From their elevation to the rank of Earls, there have been thirteen of the title, but none of any particular eminence in the history of the country, though many of them have been regarded with great esteem for their prudence, patriotic conduct, and mildness of temper. The house of Eglinton has produced a number of women celebrated for their great beauty, a quality which, in later times, may be traced to Susanna, the beautiful Countess of Eglinton, who was the third wife of Alexander, the ninth Earl, and a daughter of Sir Archibald Kennedy of Culzean, a rough old cavalier, who made himself conspicuous in Dundee's wars. By this lady, the Earl had one son and seven daughters, who were all equally remarkable with herself for a good mien; inasmuch that the *Eglinton air* became, in their time, a common phrase.

EIGG or EGG, an island of the Hebrides, belonging to Inverness-shire, lying off the coast at Arisaig point, at the mouth of the bay of Glenelg. The island is about five miles long, and from two to three in breadth, and with little exception is bounded by rocky shores. The general view of the island is striking from its very picturesque outline; and the Scur, which is the cause of this character, constitutes its most attractive object. This is a ridge of rock, above a mile in length, resembling a long irregular wall. It occupies the summit of the highest part of the island, and rises to a height of 1340 feet above the level of the sea. Its effect is most striking towards the south. In some places, its irregular top is 100 yards in breadth. The low grounds of Eigg are tolerably productive. It forms part of the parish of Small Isles. The residence of the minister is in the island.

EIL (LOCH), an inner arm of the sea, the upper part of which is in Argyleshire, and the lower part bounded by Inverness-shire on the east. Loch Eil is a branch off the head of Loch Linnhe, from which it is projected in a north-easterly course. At Fort William, where it turns sharply to the west, it receives, the river Lochy and the Caledonian Canal.

EILDON HILLS, three conical hills, or rather a high hill with three peaks, in Roxburghshire, at the north base of which

stands the village and abbey of Melrose. The peaks are in a range. The highest, which is to the west, was selected by the Romans for a military station, who designated the hills Trimontium. The view from the summit of either is very extensive, especially over the Merse and the vale of Tweed. The common people have a belief that the mountain was cleft into three tops, in one night, by the famed wizard Michael Scott.

ELGINSHIRE, see MORAYSHIRE.

ELGIN, a parish in Morayshire, extending about ten miles in length, by six in breadth, bounded on the east by St. Andrew's Lhanbryde, on the south by Birnie, on the west by Alves, and on the north by Spynie. The surface is flat, and rising gently towards the south. The soil is in general sandy, but many places are of a rich loam and clay, and of exceeding fertility; yielding fine crops. The principal object of antiquity and attraction in the parish besides the town, is the fine ruin of the priory of Pluscardine, situated about six miles above Elgin, on the north side of a rivulet which falls into the Lossie. It was one of the three monasteries in Scotland inhabited by monks of the order of Vallis-caulium, and was founded in 1230 by Alexander II. These monks were of an austere order, but latterly becoming vicious in their lives, the monastery was dissolved, and the house became a cell of Dunfermline. The edifice was never finished. The ruins, which exhibit the remains of some elegant architecture, stand in a beautiful romantic glen, the property of the Earl of Fife. The capital of the parish is

ELGIN, a royal burgh, the county town of Morayshire, and the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Moray, which is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the river Lossie, about five miles above its influx into the sea or Morayfirth, and stands 190 miles north of Edinburgh, by way of Aberdeen, sixty-three and a half north-west of the latter city, nine west by north of Fochabers, twelve east by north of Forres, and forty east north-east of Inverness. It is the general supposition that the town was originally a settlement of Helgy, a general of the army of Sigurd, the Norwegian Earl of Orkney, who, about 927, conquered Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, and Moray; and it is said that from this person the name of Elgin is derived. As the word *Helgyn* is still used in the inscription upon the seal of the town, it



is probable that this etymology is correct. So early as the reign of William the Lion a castle was built at Elgin, the remains of which are still visible on a considerable hillock called Lady-Hill, on the north-west side of the town. It is generally understood that Elgin was constituted a royal burgh prior to the reign of Alexander II., as that monarch granted to the burgesses in 1236, a guild of merchants, with as extensive privileges "as any other burgh enjoys in Scotland." Although then a burgh of the king, the town at different times found it necessary to accept of charters of protection from the potent Earl of Moray, who held it in some species of vassalage. Charles I. in 1633 reinvigorated its burghal privileges by a general confirmatory grant, which was ratified by the convention of burghs in 1706. Elgin was long the seat of the bishops of the diocese of Moray, one of whom in 1224 had the cathedral establishment translated from Spynie to the church of the Holy Trinity of this place. This church was subsequently burnt from resentment against Bishop Barr, by Alexander Stewart, son of Robert II., commonly known by the name of the Wolfe of Badenoch. At the same time the parish church, and the *Maison Dieu*, or religious hospital, and eighteen houses of the canons were destroyed. It took many painful years to repair this disaster; but, by the exertions of the bishops, who successively devoted a third of their revenues to the purpose, the cathedral was at length completely rebuilt about the year 1414. The edifice was of magnificent proportions, being above 260 feet in length by more than thirty-four in breadth, and having a central spire 198 feet in height. The whole was in the best Gothic style of architecture, and of exquisite workmanship. The fabric continued in its complete state till ten years after the Reformation, when (1568) by an order from the privy council at Edinburgh, the Earl of Huntly, sheriff of Aberdeen, with some other persons, was appointed "to take the lead from the cathedral churches of Aberdeen and Elgin, and sell the same," for the maintenance of the Regent Murray's soldiers. This scandalous transaction met with its merited reward; for the ship employed to transport the metal to Holland for sale, had scarcely left the harbour of Aberdeen, when it sunk with all its cargo. Since that time the cathedral of Elgin, unprotected from the weather, has been gradually going to decay. The

great tower fell in 1711. Enough remains to impress the traveller with a sense of admiration mixed with astonishment. The parts still tolerably entire are the east end, parts of the transepts, the chapter-house and the west gate flanked by two stupendous towers; all of which display workmanship of the most exquisite and intricate beauty. The chapter-house is a particularly elegant room, supported by one slender central pillar, and lighted all round. The west door is also very fine. There are many monuments, including some which represent the deceased lying in complete armour, as also one or two colossal bishops. John Shanks, the present exhibitor of the ruins, having recently employed himself to great advantage in clearing away the rubbish, which had long overspread the area of the cathedral, has discovered a great quantity of detached ornaments, which he displays in the chapter-house. He has at the same time exposed the pavement, and thus rendered the outline of the whole building more distinctly perceptible. The ruins are guarded by a high wall, enclosing the area of the parochial burying-ground which encompasses them. The town of Elgin consists of one main street, of about a mile in length, with a variety of cross thoroughfares. The houses are built in a very handsome style, and, recently, the town was much improved by the opening up of new streets, built in an elegant modern taste, and by lighting the whole with gas. The greater part of the new buildings are on the south side of the town, where they are disposed in an irregular manner, as villas among little gardens and shrubberies, like those in the outskirts of the great wealthy towns. On the main street stands the parish church, a new building of Grecian architecture. The front is towards the west, and is supported by six handsome fluted pillars; the steeple is of considerable height, and neatly finished. The interior accommodations are equally good. At the north end of North Street there is a handsome Episcopal chapel with a Gothic front. Besides these places of worship there are two meeting-houses of the United Associate Synod, and an Independent meeting-house; and there is a Roman Catholic priest in the town. Elgin has an academy, which has been long famed for successful instruction, a character it still retains. On the spot once occupied by the *Maison Dieu* there is now erecting a



building in a good style of architecture, for the purpose of carrying into effect the three following objects: First, A hospital for the support of indigent old men and women: Second, A school of industry, for the maintenance, clothing, and education of male and female children of the labouring classes, and for placing them as apprentices to some trade or useful occupation: Third, A free school for the education only of male and female children whose parents, though in narrow circumstances, are still able to maintain and clothe them. This institution was founded by Major-General Andrew Anderson, of the Honourable East India Company's service, who for these objects bequeathed the whole of his large fortune, some life annuities excepted. This gentleman had originally been a poor neglected boy in the town, and had lived for many years with his indigent widowed mother in a small hovel amidst the ruins of the cathedral, for want of a better place of residence. Another institution of a beneficiary nature has been some time established here by the philanthropy of a native. This person was Dr. Alexander Gray, who bequeathed L.20,000 for the purpose of erecting and endowing a hospital for the "sick of the poor in the town and county of Elgin." The managers of this institution are, the member of parliament for the county, the sheriff-depute, two clergymen of Elgin, and two physicians, with a clerk and treasurer. The building erected for this establishment is delightfully situated at the west end of the town, and is a most elegant structure, designed by Mr. Gillespie. The trades of Elgin patronise a school for the teaching of languages, mathematics, writing, &c. a private school, a drawing school, a boarding school for ladies, and a dancing school. Elgin has been distinguished in recent times as much for its taste in literature as for the excellence of the education it affords. It possesses a literary or reading association, a literary and debating society, a speculative society, a horticultural society, and two Bible societies. The town has now also a weekly newspaper, entitled the *Elgin Courier*, which is one of the most spirited and intelligent provincial papers in Scotland. Its proprietors have established a reading room on liberal principles. The town has likewise a good public library. In North Street there is a public building containing assembly rooms, which are fitted up in a taste-

ful manner. It will thus be perceived that Elgin possesses various attributes of a refined society, and holds out many inducements for the settlement of families in easy circumstances. Though situated in the northern part of Scotland, it enjoys a climate equal in mildness and salubrity to some of the more pleasing districts of England. The scenery around it is rich and beautiful, and the natives, with justice, delight in calling the environs of their town, the "garden of Scotland." The government of the burgh is vested in a provost, four bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, six merchant councillors, and five trades councillors. There are six incorporated trades. The burgh joins with Banff, Cullen, Kintore, and Inverury, in sending a member to parliament, and it has frequently been distracted and injured by the contests of the Grant and Fife families for the honour of its representation. Elgin has a woollen manufactory in the neighbourhood, and owns two extensive breweries. Branches of three metropolitan banks are settled in the town; there is also a savings' bank. On the opposite side of the Lossie, there is a small village, called Bishop Mill, the superior of which is the Earl of Seafield. The fast days of the church are generally the Thursdays before the first Sundays of May and November. There are weekly markets on Tuesday and Friday, and by a new arrangement, there are to be cattle markets once every month in the year, with the exception of November and January. These market-days are to be the third Friday of February, third Friday of March, third Friday of April, second Friday of May, first Tuesday of June, third Tuesday of July, third Tuesday of August, third Tuesday of September, third Tuesday of October, and third Wednesday of December.—Population of the burgh and parish in 1821, 5308.

ELLIOT, a rivulet in Forfarshire, rising in Dilty Moss, parish of Carmylie, and passing Arbirlot, falls into the sea about two miles south-west of Arbroath. Its banks are, in some places, precipitous and beautiful.

ELLON, a parish in Aberdeenshire, intersected by the river Ythan, a few miles from its mouth, extending nine miles in length, by five in breadth, bounded by Cruden and Logie-Buchan on the east, by the latter also on the south, Tarves on the west, and Deer on the north. The surface is rough, and not very productive. Near the Ythan there are some plantations

and well cultivated ground. The village of Ellon is agreeably situated on the right bank of the Ythan, over which is a handsome bridge, about sixteen miles north of Aberdeen.—Population in 1821, 2150.

ELMFORD, a small hamlet and fishing-tavern, on the banks of the Whitadder, parish of Longformacus, Berwickshire. It lies at the distance of about six miles from Dunse, on the Dunbar road, and is much resorted to in summer by "brothers of the angle," on account of the abundance of sport which the river affords.

ELST, (LOCH) a small lake in the parish of Criech, in the south-eastern part of Sutherlandshire, near Bonar Bridge, which discharges itself into the firth of Dornoch.

ELVAN WATER, a rivulet in the higher part of Clydesdale, parish of Crawford, rising near the Lowther Hills, and falling into the Clyde at Elvanfoot, a stage at which four cross roads meet.

ELY, or ELIE, a parish in Fife on the coast of the firth of Forth. Its length is one mile and a half, and its breadth about half a mile. It is bounded on the north and west by Kilconquhar, and on the east by St. Monance. The whole is well cultivated and enclosed. Its capital is

ELY, or ELIE, a town which stands on the brink of the sea, about a mile from the Ness, or point to which it gives a name, six miles east of Largo, and joining with Earlsferry on the west. It is an ancient little town of no trade, and is excessively dull. It has a harbour which can only be entered at high water. The beach is here very fine and sandy. It is commonly called The Elie. The name is supposed to be derived from words signifying "out of the sea." In one of the mean streets near the sea there are some substantial ancient residences, evidently once the habitation of noble families. Ely House stands a little to the east.—Population in 1821, 966.

ENDER, a rivulet in Blair-Athole, Perthshire, a tributary of the Garry, which it joins at Dalmean.

ENDRICK, a river belonging chiefly to Stirlingshire. It rises in the parish of Fintry, in Stirlingshire, and after an irregular course to the west, and a junction with the Water of Strathblane, it falls into the east side of Loch Lomond, about fourteen miles from its source. Before being joined with the

Blane Water, it falls over a linn in a full stream in a cataract of ninety feet in height. It forms other two falls in its course, equally beautiful and romantic. The vale through which flows the Endrick abounds in beautiful scenery, and has been celebrated in Scottish ballad by the name of "Sweet Innerdale."

ENHALLOW, or INHALLOW, a small island of the Orkneys, divided from the northerly part of the mainland by the gut called Enhallow Sound.

ENNERIC, a small river in Invernessshire, rising in Loch Clunnie, and falling into Loch Ness, on its west side, at Invermoriston.

ENNICH, (LOCH) a small lake in the woods of Rothiemurchus, Inverness-shire.

ENSAY, a small fertile island of the Hebrides, lying off the south point of Harris.

EORAPIE POINT, or THE BUTT OF LEWIS, the northern point of Lewis, the largest of the Western islands.

EORSA, an islet lying between the lower limb of the island of Mull and Icolmkill. It has a few inhabitants.

EOUSMIL, a rocky islet, lying off the west side of North Uist, one of the Hebrides.

EOY, an islet lying between South Uist and Boray, in the range of the Hebrides.

ERIBOLE, (LOCH) a long narrow arm of the sea, indented into the north coast of Sutherlandshire, parish of Durness, and serving as a good harbour for shipping. From the height of the surrounding hills, it is not deficient in grandeur of aspect. A small island in the middle adds to its variety.

ERIGHT, (LOCH) a long narrow lake in the north-west corner of Perthshire, and extending some way into the county of Inverness. It is twenty-four miles in length, by scarcely a mile in breadth, and is perfectly straight. Its waters lie in the bosom of the Grampian Hills, with banks of a rugged and precipitous nature. All around is a desolate heathy territory, the resort only of game, or wandering flocks of sheep. In the autumn, the neighbourhood is frequented by sportsmen. Loch Erich has a few small tributary rivulets, and its outlet is by

ERIGHT, (the river) which is emitted from its southern extremity, and flows into the west end of Loch Rannoch.

ERIGHT, or ERROCHT, a river in the north-east part of Perthshire, passing through Strathmore. It is formed by the junction of



the Blackwater or Shee, and the Ardlie, above Rochalzie, and after a course of about fourteen miles in a southerly direction, falls into the Isla, opposite Balbrog, above Cupar Angus. Its bottom is in many places rough, and its course generally rapid and turbulent. Its banks are, in a great part, precipitous and beautifully wooded. Between Blairgowrie, and its confluence with the Isla, it forms a romantic cascade, called the Keith. Below the fall it abounds with trout and salmon.

**ERICKSTANEBRAE**, a lofty hill at the extreme head of Clydesdale, along the side of which, above a dangerous declivity, the public road from Edinburgh to Dumfries passes. Here an immense hollow, almost of a square form, is made by the approach of four hills towards each other; it receives the popular name of the Marquis of Annandale's Beef Stand, from the Annandale thieves having, in former times, concealed their stolen cattle in the place.

**ERISAY**, an islet of the Hebrides, in the Sound of Harris.

**ERISKAY**, a small island of the Hebrides, lying near the southern point of South Uist. It has several rocky islets off its shores, and is of a hilly nature. It derives a small celebrity from having been the first British ground touched by the unfortunate Charles Edward, in prosecution of his expedition in 1745.

**ERNGROGO, (LOCH)** a small lake in the parish of Crossmichael, stewartry of Kirkcudbright. It has two small islets, the resort of sea-fowl at particular seasons.

**ERRICK**, a small river in Inverness-shire, on the east side of Loch Ness, which it falls into near Boleskine.

**ERROL**, a parish in the Carse of Gowrie, Perthshire, lying on the north shore of the frith of Tay, between St. Madoes and Inchture. In length it is five and a half miles, by about three in breadth. It is a rich fertile district, under the most productive tillage, and is either level or of a gently sloping nature. The village of Errol is small, and of a mean appearance, but occupying a beautiful situation on a rising ground, embowered in trees, commanding a prospect of the Tay and the carse, almost as far east as Dundee. A rivulet flows past it to the Tay, and forms a small harbour at its mouth. It is recorded by tradition, or the equally doubtful authority of the genealogists,

that the district receives its name from *Errol*, signifying the flight of a hawk, from the circumstance of the family of Hay, who fought so gallantly at Luncarty, having received for their services from the king a gift of as much land in the Carse of Gowrie as a hawk flew over. Be this correct or otherwise, the ancient and noble family of Hay takes the title of Earl of Errol from the name of the parish.—Population in 1821, 2887.

**ERSKINE**, a parish in Renfrewshire, on the Clyde, opposite Kilpatrick. In length, it is six miles, by from three to four in breadth. The surface slopes gently from the banks of the river, and is laid out in rich plantations, orchards, and cornfields. Erskine House, a seat of Lord Blantyre, is beautifully situated amidst pleasure-grounds facing the Clyde. The kirktown of Erskine is less than a mile inland.—Population in 1821, 973.

**ESHANESS**, a headland on the west coast of the mainland of Shetland.

**ESK**. There are seven rivers in Scotland of this name, to wit, the Black Esk, the White Esk, the Esk, two North Esks, and two South Esks. The word *Esk* signifies "a water." The different Esks are as follows:

**ESK, (BLACK)** a small river in Dumfries-shire, rising in the heights which divide the county from Selkirkshire. It flows in a southerly course down Eskdalemuir, from each side of which it receives a number of small tributaries. When near Tanlaw Hill, it falls into the

**ESK, (WHITE)** which is a similar stream farther to the east, and flows almost in a parallel direction with it. This White Esk rises also in the heights on the upper boundary of the county of Dumfries. The junction of the two waters takes place near Tanlaw Hill, at Kingpool, parish of Westerkirk, where it is said a king of the Picts was drowned. On their union, the river goes simply by the name of the

**ESK**. This is a very beautiful river, flowing in a southerly course through the eastern part of Dumfries-shire. It is augmented by the tributary waters of Meggat (which has previously received the Water of Stennis,) Ewes, Wauchope, Tarras, Byre Burn, and Liddle. Throughout a great part of its course it flows over a shelving or gravelly bottom, winding its way amidst lovely woodland scenery and rich fertile haughs. Near Kirkandrew it enters Cumberland, and is afterwards an



English river, entering the Solway firth at its inner extremity. At Longtown it is crossed by a bridge of several arches, which carries over the road from Carlisle to Edinburgh. Between three and four miles farther down it is crossed by a similar bridge, along which the road from Carlisle to Gretna proceeds. It abounds in trout and salmon.

ESK, (NORTH) a river in Forfarshire, rising in the northern range of the county, from amidst the bosom of the Grampian Hills, and flowing in a south-easterly course, falls into the sea about three miles north of Montrose. It receives some large tributaries, and is for several miles the division between Forfar and Kincardineshires.

ESK, (SOUTH) a river of greater magnitude and extent in Forfarshire, which also rises from among the Grampians, and flowing first for many miles in a south-easterly course, receives the Prosen Water, when it proceeds almost due east, intersecting the very centre of the shire. It has several small tributaries. Brechin stands on its left bank. About three miles below this town it begins to assume the character of a creek, and then expands into a lake, called the Basin of Montrose, from which it flows to the sea by a navigable channel. It is a valuable salmon-fishing river, and has some beautiful scenery and gentlemen's seats on its banks.

ESK, (NORTH) a small river in the county of Edinburgh, which rises in the high grounds beyond Carlops, in the parish of Linton, Peebles-shire, and flowing in a north-easterly course by Pennyquick, Roslin, and Lasswade, joins the South Esk below Dalkeith. Its banks are in general steep and very romantic. The mills and manufactories on it have destroyed its reputation as a fishing stream.

ESK, (SOUTH) a small river in the county of Edinburgh, which, rising from a small lake on the heights above Edleston, Peebles-shire, flows in a northerly direction, and receives several small tributaries in its course, especially the Borthwick Water. After passing Newbole and Dalkeith, it forms a union with the North Esk in the pleasure-grounds of Dalkeith house, from whence the conjoined streams proceed to the Firth of Forth at Musselburgh. The banks of the South Esk are in general finely wooded, and nearly of the same romantic character as the other stream. At the embouchure into the sea the water is

broad and shallow, and is crossed by several long bridges of wood or stone.

ESKDALE, the vale through which the river Esk in the eastern part of Dumfries-shire passes, and more generally the adjacent district of country, to distinguish this portion of the shire from Annandale or Nithsdale. The parishes of Eskdalemuir, Westerkirk, Langholm, and Canoby lie in this popular division of the county.

ESKDALEMUIR, a pastoral and mountainous parish in the northern part of Dumfries-shire, eleven and a half miles in length by eight in breadth, through which the small rivers White and Black Esk flow. In this wild district are numerous remains of encampments and places of strength.—Population in 1821, 651.

ESSIE; see RHYNIE and ESSIE.

ESSIE and NEVAY, a united parish in the western borders of Forfarshire, bounded on the east and south by Glammis, lying partly on the declivity of the Sidlaw Hills, and partly in the valley of Strathmore. The total extent is about eight square miles.—Population in 1821, 664.

ETIVE, (LOCH) an arm of the sea in Argyleshire proceeding in an easterly direction from the mouth of Loch Linnhe, opposite Lismore Island. The ruin of Dunstaffnage stands on a promontory at its lower extremity. Beyond this it contracts into a rocky channel, at which there is a ferry to Connel, which is dangerous except at particular times of the tide. Its breadth beyond this place varies from about two miles to about half a mile, and it stretches altogether to a length of about twenty miles. At Bunawe ferry it changes its direction to a north-easterly one. The enormous dimensions of the surrounding mountains, and the fearfully solitary and bare nature of its immediate rocky banks, give Loch Etive a peculiar aspect. From its upper extremity proceeds Glen Etive, displaying a long dreary valley up to the foot of Buachaille Etive, whence it is not difficult to reach Glenco.

ETTRICK, a hilly pastoral parish occupying a superficies of about ten miles square, in the south-western part of Selkirkshire. It includes only the upper part of the vale through which flows the rivulet called the Ettrick, the lower division belonging ecclesiastically to the parish of Yarrow, a district which bounds it entirely on the north; but, in describ-

ing this interesting portion of the Southern Highlands, it will be necessary to dismiss such a distinction. About one half of Selkirkshire is composed of the two vales of Ettrick and Yarrow with their minor vales. In travelling from Selkirk in a south-westerly direction, the vale of Yarrow parts off from the head of Philiphaugh towards the right, that of Ettrick towards the left, along the course of their respective streams, which have hitherto been joined, and in that state tributary to the Tweed. Leaving Yarrow, and its *Dowie Dens*, to be noticed in their appropriate place, we proceed with the vale of Ettrick. After passing Bowhill, a seat of the Duke of Buccleugh, and Carterhaugh, both on the right side of the water a short way from its junction with the Yarrow, the first object of interest that occurs in the vale, is Oakwood (within the parish of Selkirk,) a tall and almost entire tower, perched on the summit of a steep bank overhanging a haugh on the south side of the river. This tower was once the residence of Sir Michael Scott, a reputed wizard, who flourished during the 13th century, and was one of the ambassadors sent to bring the Maid of Norway to Scotland, upon the death of Alexander III., being thus a cotemporary of the no less celebrated Sir Thomas Learmonth of Ereildown, known by the name of *Thomas the Rhymer*. He was, says Sir Walter Scott, in a note in the *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, a man of much learning, chiefly acquired in foreign countries. He wrote a commentary upon Aristotle, printed at Venice in 1496; and several treatises upon natural philosophy, from which he appears to have been addicted to the abstruse studies of judicial astrology, alchymy, physiognomy, and chiromancy. Hence he passed among his cotemporaries for a skilful magician, and as such is mentioned by Dante in his *Divina Commedia*, as well as by historians. A personage thus spoken of loses little of his mystical fame in vulgar tradition. Accordingly, the memory of Sir Michael Scott survives in many a legend; and in the south of Scotland, any great work of labour and antiquity is ascribed either to the agency of *Auld Michael*, or Sir William Wallace, or the devil. Tradition varies concerning the place of his burial; some contend for Holm Cultram, in Cumberland; others for Melrose Abbey; however, it generally agrees in mentioning that his magic books were buried along with him, and

could not be exposed without danger, on account of the fiends who were thereby invoked. The tower of Oakwood, or Aikwood, has the good fortune to be still possessed of its roof, though the floors are all gone. There used to be a haunted room in it—called “the Jingler’s Room.” Two or three miles farther up the glen stands the considerable village of Ettrick Brig-end, (still in the parish of Yarrow,) where the road crosses the water and pursues a course along its left bank to the very head of the vale, and from thence passes into Dumfries-shire, in the direction of Moffat. Between four and five miles above the village, are seen, on the right bank of Ettrick, Nether and Upper Deloraine, which formed a very ancient possession of the Scots of Buccleugh, who held it till 1545, only by the strong title of occupancy,—a species of charter till that period exceedingly common in this part of Scotland. The lands of Deloraine gave the title of Earl to the descendant of Henry, the second surviving son of the Duchess of Buccleugh and Monmouth. The peerage was created by Queen Anne. About three miles farther on, (within the parish of Ettrick,) the ruins of the important strength of Tushielaw may be discerned upon the brae which rises from the left bank of the water, opposite to the debouchure of a rivulet called Rankle Burn. Tushielaw was the property of a branch of the clan Scott. Adam Scott of Tushielaw, who flourished in the reign of James V., was so distinguished and so formidable a freebooter, that he was ordinarily called the King of the Border. James, in the course of a judicial progress, at length came upon him one morning early, and put an end to his greatness by hanging him at his own gate. He was suspended upon an ash tree which still exists among the ruins, and from which he himself had previously hanged many an unfortunate wight. This is called the gallows-tree; and it is curious to observe, that along its principal branches there are yet visible a number of nicks or hollows over which the ropes had been drawn, wherewith he performed his numerous executions. Opposite to Tushielaw, the minor vale of Rankleburn recedes back into the dense mass of hills; it contains the lonely estate of Buccleugh, one of the earliest possessions of that noble family. There is now no trace of a baronial mansion throughout the whole of the extensive wild, to give countenance to such a tradition; but there are



the remains of a church and burial-ground,—for Buccleugh was, of old, a distinct parish,—and what is more, of a kiln and mill, besides traces of a large dam which conveyed water to the latter. The mill could only have been used for grinding the kain-corn paid to a feudal chief—there never having been a single ridge of grain raised in the whole glen. The notice of this original settlement of the progenitors of the Dukes of Buccleugh, who have from hence their title, leads us to present a short description of the rise and progress of a family which has attained so much distinction and accumulated wealth. The surname of Scott comes into notice in the chartularies in the twelfth century, and pertained to two principal houses, that of Buccleugh in the south and west, and that of Balweary in Fife, from whom a great number of families of that widespread designation have to trace their descent. The first heads of the house of Buccleugh seem to have been military adventurers with small properties, acquired by marriage or grant for good services. The sixth in the main line of the genealogical tree was Sir Walter Scott, a chieftain who possessed the estate of Murdockston in Lanarkshire, some property in Peeblesshire, and the lands of Buccleugh in Selkirkshire. Finding his Lanarkshire property in a situation so peaceful that nothing could be done in the way of marauding, he exchanged it, in 1446, for Branhholm in Tiviotdale; and it is said, that after the bargain was completed, he drily observed, that although he might suffer by his new neighbourhood to the borders, “the Cumberland cattle were as good as those of Tiviotdale.” From this period the Scotts of Buccleugh rose into eminence and wealth. Sir Walter having exerted himself in suppressing the rebellion of the Douglases in 1455, James II. conferred on him a grant of some of their lands, and by these and other means he rose high on the ruin of that powerful family. In the person of another Sir Walter Scott, the thirteenth head of the house, the family rose to the rank of a lordship. He lived in the reign of James VI., and was employed to suppress the system of rapine which had been so long carried on upon the borders; finding, however, that this was no easy matter, he fell upon the ingenious device of drawing off the most desperate of the tribes into foreign war, and for thus freeing the country of troublesome subjects he was created Lord Scott of Buc-

cleugh in 1608. Walter, his son, was elevated to an earldom in 1619; and through his son Francis, the second Earl, the family, by a grant, acquired the extensive domain of Liddisdale, formerly belonging to the house of Bothwell; also, by purchase, large territories in Eskdale; and, in 1642, the valuable barony of Dalkeith from the Morton family. Being thus prepared for the highest rank in the peerage, a new era opened in the family history. Francis left only two daughters, the eldest of whom dying without issue, the titles and estates went to her sister, Anne, who had been born at Dundee in the year 1651, at a time when many of the nobility and gentry took refuge in that place in dread of the warfare of Cromwell. In 1663 she was married to James, Duke of Monmouth, son of Charles II., by Lucy, daughter of Richard Walter of Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, and who was thereupon created Duke of Buccleugh. After a marriage of twenty-two years her unhappy husband, as the readers of history well know, fell a victim to his uncle James VII. He was beheaded in 1685, leaving his duchess with a family of four sons and two daughters. She afterwards married Lord Cornwallis, by whom she had a son and two daughters, and died in 1732 at her seat of Dalkeith house, where she had occasionally resided in a style of princely splendour. James, her eldest surviving son by the Duke of Monmouth, was entitled Earl of Dalkeith, and he dying in 1705, his son Francis, by the death of his grandmother, succeeded to the title of Duke of Buccleugh, 1732. Notwithstanding the connexion with the son of Charles II., the family still preserved the surname of Scott. The above Francis, in 1743, received two of his grandfather Monmouth's titles, namely, Earl of Doncaster and Baron Tynedale, and was hence a British peer. His Grace, in 1720, married a daughter of James, second Duke of Queensberry, and by this fortunate connexion the present Duke of Buccleugh enjoys the estates and titles of the Queensberry family. His grandson, Henry, third Duke of Buccleugh, was the greatest and most estimable of his family. With a judicious knowledge implanted by his friend and tutor Dr. Adam Smith, his beneficent talents were directed to other purposes than those which engaged the greater part of the aristocracy of his time. He entered into possession of the most extensive landed property in the south of



Scotland, for the improvement of which he adopted the most spirited and wise measures, some of which have been noticed in the present work. The melioration of the soil, the planting of trees, the cutting of roads, the improving of the breed of sheep, and the elevation of the condition of the tenantry on his vast estates, uniformly engaged his attention. He was also active in raising a regiment of fencibles, at the beginning of the French war, and was a zealous supporter of the British government. In 1767, he married Lady Elizabeth Montagu, only daughter and heiress of George, Duke of Montagu, Earl of Cardigan, &c. by which alliance one of his sons became heir to the Duke of Montagu, but, by limitation of the patent, was only styled Lord Montagu. The grandson of his Grace, Walter Francis, born 1806, is at present Duke of Buccleugh, and heir of the extensive family domains in the counties of Edinburgh, Selkirk, Roxburgh, Dumfries, and other places. Proceeding now with a description of the vale of Ettrick: The next object worthy of notice is Thirlstane, a modern mansion, near the ruin of the ancient house, and the seat of Lord Napier, the lineal representative of the old family of the Scotts of Thirlstane, and who has succeeded to the revered title of Napier by a maternal right. The house contains some highly interesting portraits, and a few paintings by the best masters. About a mile farther up the glen, stands Ettrick kirk, with its little hamlet. The hills are here lofty and dark, resembling those of the Highlands, and forming some of the most impressive natural scenes in Selkirkshire. The church rears its lonely form in the midst of the awful solitude, surrounded by a burying-ground and a few trees. One of the very few houses near the sacred edifice is pointed out as the birth-place of the Ettrick Shepherd. On the opposite side of the water is the site of a strength called Ettrick House, around which there was a village, which was inhumanly rooted out about the year 1700. In the church-yard of Ettrick, a handsome monument has been erected since the commencement of this century, over the grave of the Rev. Thomas Boston, well known for his piety and religious publications, who died pastor of this parish in the year 1732. Between Thirlstane and this place, a road leaves the public way, and crossing the water leads up the minor vale of Tima Burn, by

Over-Dalglish to Carlisle. Pursuing the course of the Ettrick, and near its source, rises Ettrick or Phawhope pen, in height 2220 feet, commanding a most extensive prospect to the west, east, and south. In a direction almost due north from Ettrick kirk, and on the northern verge of the parish, is the small lake, called the Loch of Lowes, the road to which, from the vale of Ettrick, leaves the main road near Tushielaw. The lake is connected at its north end with the larger sheet of water called St. Mary's Loch, (in the parish of Yarrow,) from whence the river Yarrow proceeds. West from these mountain lochs, rises the hill called the Merecleugh-head, the boundary betwixt the parish of Ettrick and Meggetdale. Straight over this passes a scarcely visible track, termed the king's road; supposed to have been that by which James V. invaded this wild district, in the justiciary excursion so well remembered in song and tradition for its unsparing severity. From the head of Ettrick a good road is forming by Meggetdale, round to the head of the vale of Yarrow, by which means tourists may make an agreeable circuit in visiting the two vales. A small inn for accommodating travellers is also building near the bridge which crosses the Ettrick below Rankle Burn. The district of Ettrick is known only as a pastoral region, (there not being a mill in the whole parish) and possesses some of the best sheep-walks in Scotland. Anciently, in common with part of the adjacent districts, it was covered with wood, and though that is now gone, the title of "*the Forest*" remains in popular language and song, as applicable to this part of the country. While in its woody state it was chiefly crown property, and was a favourite hunting ground of the Scottish kings. Queen Mary was the last sovereign who visited the district for the sake of the chase. The introduction of sheep seems to have been the principal cause of the destruction of the trees. With the exception of a few straggling thorns, and some solitary birches, no vestige of this primeval forest is now to be seen. Of late years various appropriate improvements have been made on this romantic district, and some plantations reared by Lord Napier, who is one of the chief proprietors. Each of the cottagers of this nobleman is provided with a convenient house, a large garden, and the keep of a cow, at a moderate rent; and as none of

them is ever out of employment, their situation is comparatively comfortable. The farms upon the Thirlstane estate are all occupied by individual and resident tenants, so that nothing like the sin of laying house to house, field to field, and farm to farm, which has lately proved so hurtful to all classes in the country, can be laid to the charge of this truly beneficent nobleman.—The population of the parish of Ettrick is trifling, being in 1821, only 485.

**EUCHAN WATER**, a rivulet in the upper part of Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire, rising in the heights which divide the county from Ayrshire, and flowing in a southerly course, it falls into the Nith near Sanquhar.

**EUCHAR**, a rivulet in Morven, Argyleshire, which rises in Loch Scammodale, and falls into the Sound of Mull, after a short perturbed course.

**EVELICKS**, a small river in the south-easterly part of Sutherlandshire, falling into the Firth of Dornoch. It is valuable for its salmon fishings.

**EVIE and RENDALL**, a united parish in the northern extremity of the mainland of Orkney, of large dimensions. The land is mountainous and pastoral.—Population in 1821, 1329.

**EW, EU, or EWE, (LOCH)** an inlet of the sea on the west coast of Ross-shire, in the middle of which lies an islet. Into its inner part pours the river Ew, which is scarcely two miles in length, and is the natural outlet from Loch Maree. The river Ew has a rapid turbulent course, and is noted for the abundance of its salmon.

**EWES, or EWESDALE**, a pastoral mountainous parish, occupying the north-east corner of Dumfries-shire, bounded on the south by Langholm. It extends eight miles in length, by nearly five and a half miles in breadth.—Population in 1821, 314.

**EWES**, a river flowing through the above parish in a southerly direction, and falling into the Esk at Langholm. Along its banks, the post road from Edinburgh to Carlisle proceeds.

**EYE, (LOCH)** a small fresh water lake in the parish of Fearn, lying between the Firths of Dornoch and Cromarty, which empties itself into the latter by a rivulet called the Eye.

**EYE**, a small river in the north-easterly part of Berwickshire, which rises among the

hills near Cockburnspath, and flows in a south-easterly direction till it arrives near Ayton, where it bends to the north, and empties itself into the sea at Eycemouth. It is joined on the left above Eycemouth by a small stream named the Ale. Its banks afford some fine scenery.

**EYEMOUTH**, a parish on the sea-coast of Berwickshire, not more than a square mile in extent, which is mostly enclosed. It was formerly a dependency of the neighbouring priory of Coldingham, and a small piece in its centre still belongs to the parish of that name.

**EYEMOUTH**, an ancient little sea-port village in the above parish, lying at the embouchure of the river Eye, and taking its name from that circumstance, which name it has communicated in turn to the parish. Eycemouth is seven miles from Berwick; it enjoys the distinction of being a burgh of barony. The early importance of the place seems to have been connected with a fort, which was first built upon a promontory near the harbour, by the Protector Somerset, in the course of that war which he carried on with Scotland for the purpose of forcing a marriage between Edward VI. and the infant Queen Mary. At the conclusion of this war in 1551, the fort was destroyed in terms of treaty; but three years after, it was rebuilt, probably on a much more extensive scale, by the Queen Regent, Mary of Guise, who at that time wished to precipitate Scotland into a war with England, in order to favour France in a war with Spain, the king of the latter country, Philip II. being then the husband of Mary of England. The Queen Regent calculated that the English would not permit a fort to be built so near Berwick. The war, however, did not take place, owing to the reluctance of the Scottish nobility; and the fort was afterwards destroyed. The immense grass-covered mounds which yet remain, testify the prodigious and complicated strength of the fortifications, which must have been in the best French style of the day, as they were erected by Monsieur D'Oysel, a French officer entrusted with the command of the Queen Regent's troops. Another source of importance to this little sea port was the circumstance that it was the first harbour in the Scottish territory reached by vessels sailing from England, or along the English coast; on which account, no doubt, it must have frequently become a place of refuge and shelter to vessels, whether from hostile

pursuit or from storms at sea. About the time of the accession of James VI. to the English throne, Logan, the Laird of Restalrig, had a house or castle here, called Guns-green; and one of his famous letters connected with Gowry's conspiracy is dated at that house. Eyemouth could not have then been otherwise than a place of some importance, as it was the residence of a *notary*—the famous Sprott—whose connexion with the dark tragedy alluded to is well known. He suffered in the year 1608. For a long time Eyemouth seems to have been a great haunt of smugglers. It is affirmed, that almost every house within the village has secret cellars and *souterrains* connected with it, wherein the people of old used to conceal the goods and liquors landed here from the luggers which frequented the harbour, or the neighbouring shores. It is sometimes said, by way of a joke, that there is as much of Eyemouth below as above ground. Some small fortunes were acquired in this evil way, and a fine modern villa which has been built on the site of old Restalrig's castle of Guns-green, is said to have been reared by a

successful smuggler, who fitted the house for the reception of contraband goods; a circumstance that excited so much attention at the time as to be alluded to in parliament. The energy of the preventive service, and the alteration of duties, have long destroyed this trade; and Eyemouth now leads as decent a life as any village of the size in the kingdom. Its harbour being well fitted for the reception of distressed vessels, it derives some advantages from that source; it also exports a great deal of country produce, particularly the wheat raised on the spacious fields of the Merse. Being fortunately situated as a fishing station, it dries a great quantity of red herrings, with which it supplies the country far and wide. The town also has a distillery.—Population of the parish in 1821, 1165.

EYLT, (LOCH) a small lake in Moidart, Inverness-shire, whose waters flow into the head of Loch Aylort on the west coast.

EYNORT, (LOCH) an irregular arm of the sea fully three miles in length, indenting the east coast of the island of South Uist, one of the larger Hebrides.

FADD, (LOCH) a long and narrow, but small lake, in the island of Bute, stretching in a direction from Rothesay to Scalpsie Bay on the opposite side.

FAIR ISLE, an island belonging to Shetland, lying between that group of islands and the Orkneys, extending fully three miles in length by about two in breadth, of an oblong form. It is quite mountainous, with a dangerous precipitous coast, only accessible by the south-east side. It is inhabited, and is chiefly employed in pasture.

FAIRLEY, a small village in Ayrshire, on the coast of the Firth of Clyde, in the parish of Largs, two miles south of that town, opposite the larger Cumbray, and in the vicinity of which there are some very elegant villas. Fairley castle, an ancient square tower, formerly a seat of a family of that name, stands also in the neighbourhood.

FALA and SOUTRA, a united parish, the first of which is within the eastern border of the county of Edinburgh, and the other in Haddingtonshire. The former is composed

of a fertile undulating tract of cultivated land. The latter lies chiefly on the north-western shoulder of the Lammermuir Hills, or Soutra Hill, and is a pastoral district. The villages of Fala and Fala-Dam lie on the road from Edinburgh to Lauder. The kirk of Fala stands on an agreeable eminence, at the former, overhanging the east side of the road. The mutability of human affairs is exemplified in the condition of the ancient village and church of Soutra. They occupied a commanding position on the summit of the hill of Soutra, or Soltra, a name derived from the Cambro-British, and signifying "the hamlet with a prospect." In former days this was a scene of the most active charity. Here was the hospital of a religious institution founded by Malcolm IV. in the year 1164, at which wayfarers from the north to Melrose were sheltered and fed, and sick people carefully tended. It was on the line of the *girth-gait* or road to and from that potent sanctuary, the outline of which is still visible among the sinuosities of the mountainous region. The church or chapel belonged to the master and



brothers of this charitable foundation. When Mary of Gueldres founded the collegiate church of the Holy Trinity, 1462, at Edinburgh, she perverted the endowments of this institution, by conferring the establishment on her favourite church, after which Soutra chapel was served by a vicar. At the grand spoliation of 1560-1, the Regent Murray gave the Trinity Church and its pertinents to the magistrates of Edinburgh, by which means the city corporation acquired the patronage of Soutra, and from the period of its annexation to Fala the magistrates have alternately presented a minister with the other patron. On the seizure of the revenue of the hospital, and finally on the removal of the ecclesiastical establishment, the hamlet of Soutra went to decay, and lastly to utter ruin. The chapel and hospital gradually crumbled away, and in the course of years, the whole, with a small exception, sunk beneath the heathly sward. In the present day the scene is as wild as can be conceived. Some hardly distinguishable tumuli, overgrown with herbage, feebly point out the site of the little town. The dimensions of a burying ground can likewise be faintly traced, but all appearance of graves or tomb-stones is gone. In the centre of the once sacred area stands a single aisle of the chapel, the sole memorial of its former condition: Even it must have long since suffered the fate of the other portions of the structure, but for its being the burial-place of a neighbouring wealthy family.—Population in 1821, 1074.

FALKIRK, a parish in the eastern part of Stirlingshire, on the south side of the Firth of Forth, extending seven miles in length by four in breadth. It is bounded by the river Carron on the north, Polmont on the east, and Denny on the west. Adjacent to the Firth and the Carron, the land is flat, rich, and in the highest state of cultivation. From the south side of this flat land or carse, the ground rises into a range of hills. Within the parish, at the mouth of the Carron, stands the thriving sea-port of Grangemouth. The villages of Lawriston, Camelon, Bainsford, and Grahamston, are also in the parish. Near the latter, on the low ground, was fought a battle between the forces of Edward I. 1298, and the Scots, under Wallace and Sir John Graham, in which the latter were defeated. The battle of Falkirk-muir, between the royal forces and the insurgents under Charles Edward, in which

the latter gained a complete victory, was fought on the high ground, lying to the south-west of the town of Falkirk. The district termed the Carse of Falkirk, is a splendid plain which stretches to the northward, full of fertile fields and glorious plantations, and thickly studded with gentlemen's seats and thriving villages. Upon the road between Stirling and Falkirk, and about five miles from each, but in the parish of Larbert, the traveller passes the remains of the Torwood, so celebrated in the popular histories of Wallace. There existed till lately, in this decayed forest, the remains of a tree which was said to have afforded shelter to the Scottish hero, when he was pursued by an irresistible band of his enemies. Its destruction was chiefly owing to the rapacity of the enthusiasts who visited it, few of whom were content without taking away a portion, to be transformed into some trinket for a memorial of the hero.

FALKIRK, an ancient town in the above parish, and the capital of the eastern district of Stirlingshire, is delightfully situated on the face of an eminence overlooking the wide extent of country called the Carse of Falkirk, and stands at the distance of twenty-four miles from Edinburgh, twenty-two from Glasgow, eleven from Stirling, and three from Grangemouth. Behind, or to the south of the town, rises a ridge of hills, partly covered with wood, the view from the summit of which is scarcely excelled in Scotland. The town consists of one broad, but not very straight street, lying in the direction of east and west, with a number of narrow streets and lanes branching off, and lying parallel to it. The houses are in general lofty and well built, and the High Street is ornamented by a spire and clock, of modern erection. The streets and shops are now lighted with gas. At all times, the bustle of business is observable in the thoroughfares, and that to an extent much beyond what is seen in the ordinary provincial towns of this country. A number of fine villas have recently been built towards the north of the town, which form a handsome terrace about half a mile in length, uniting to the town the villages of Grahamston and Bainsford, and forming a continuous double line of houses of upwards of a mile in extent. No goods are manufactured in Falkirk, except leather, and the town is chiefly supported by its extensive inland trade, supplying the very populous neighbourhood with nearly all the ne-

cessaries and many of the luxuries of life. It has a considerable number of general merchants, who are importers as well as wholesale and retail dealers. The Carron Iron Works are situated about two miles north of the town, and the persons employed at that place and its vicinity make this town their general market. There are also some extensive coal works, distilleries, malt works, and flour-mills, in the immediate neighbourhood, and brewing is carried on to some extent. Falkirk is thus calculated to be a commercial *depôt* for a population not much short of thirty thousand. The town is chiefly noted for its three great cattle markets or *trysts*, held annually in August, September, and October, to which a vast number of black cattle are brought from the Highlands and Islands. Horses, sheep, and all other kinds of live stock are also brought hither. These markets are said to be the largest in Britain, and they have risen into repute, partly on the decline of others farther north, and less accessible. The small Highland cattle are mostly bought for the purpose of being driven to England, or to preparatory grazing grounds near the borders, on the rich pastures of which they are fattened, and fitted for the Smithfield markets. The field in which the markets are held is of great extent, and lies about two and a half miles north of the town. The traffic carried on in Falkirk is assisted by branches of the Bank of Scotland and Commercial Banking Company. The town is a stage on the road betwixt Edinburgh and Stirling, and has a large and handsome modern inn, besides smaller ones. It is mentioned, with justice, by a contemporary, that the inhabitants of this thriving and populous town "have been long celebrated for a manly independence, both political and religious, also a liberality of sentiment and sociality of intercourse rarely to be met with in other towns; little or no distinction is made here as to persons of rank or wealth; all associate as in one common friendly cause; and although there is neither magistrate nor place of confinement in the town, yet, in regard to morality, and the paucity of crime, it can stand a comparison with any town in the kingdom of the same population and extent." The inhabitants are, however, not more remarkable for their urbanity and frankness, than the "Bairns o' Fa'kirk" have, in all ages, been famed for their love of mischief, or rude sports, as is signified by one of our recorded Scottish

proverbs, "Ye're like the Bairns o' Fa'kirk; ye'll end ere ye mend," though whether the youth of the place still maintain this distinction we do not pretend to determine. The town, large and wealthy as it is, has no native newspaper, but it has two letter-press printers and some booksellers, and it has oftener than once made a respectable attempt to establish a periodical work. A class of small pamphlets has occasionally emanated from one of its presses. Besides the parish church, there are, as in every free trading town, a number of meeting-houses of dissenters. There are two congregations of the United Associate Synod, one of the Original Burgher Synod, one of the Relief body, and one of Independents. The summer fast-day of the church is the Wednesday before the third Sunday of June. The winter fast-day is not fixed. Falkirk was once a burgh of barony under the Earls of Linlithgow, who resided at Callander House in the neighbourhood; since the fall of that family, and the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions, it has possessed no form of municipal government. Its ordinary affairs are administered by a body of stentmasters chosen by the different trades. A justice of peace court is held on the first Monday of every month. It is perhaps to its freedom from the scheming polity and vexatious taxations of a burgh magistracy, that much of the prosperity of the town is attributable. Falkirk appears to have been a town of some note in the early part of the eleventh century. Its original name was *Æglisbreck*, signifying "the speckled church," in allusion, it is supposed, to the colour of the stones, and translated by Buchanan Varium Sacellum. A kirk, which was established here, was doted, in 1166, to the abby of Holyrood. When the old church was demolished in 1810, a piece of grey granite was discovered with an inscription which indicated that the church was erected 1057, the year Malcolm Canmore acquired the sovereignty. Another carved stone was discovered at the same time, relative to the erection of the wall of Antoninus, (see ANTONINUS' WALL,) which, though from the use of Arabic numerals, it must have been of comparatively modern execution, traditionally certifies the date of that Roman boundary, which crossed the county at a short distance. The new church, which was built on the site of the old in front of the town, in a commanding situation, is a very plain edifice, capable of accommodating 1600 people; it has an ancient spire at-

tached to it. In the church-yard the graves of two celebrated Scottish heroes are pointed out, those namely of Sir John Graham, the friend of Wallace, or, as that champion affectionately termed him, his "*Right Hand*;" and of Sir John Stewart, one of the chiefs who commanded a division of the Scottish army at the battle of Falkirk. Both these persons fell in the battle. Over the former a monument was erected, with an inscription which has been from time to time renewed by his countrymen. It at present stands thus:

Mente manaque potens et Vallae fidus Achates,  
Conditur hic Gramus, bello interfectus ab Anglis.

## TRANSLATION.

Heir lyes Sir John the Grame, baith wight and wise,  
Ane of the chiefs who reskewit Scotland thrice.  
Ane better knight not to the world was lent,  
Nor was gude Grame of truth and hardiment.

At a time when the Latin alone appeared upon the monument, one of Cromwell's soldiers, of whom a detachment was stationed at Falkirk, desired the schoolmaster of the parish to furnish a translation; which he did in a strain at once indicative of his contempt of the prick-eared curs of the civil war, and of the English in general:

Of mind and courage stout,  
Wallace's true Achates.  
Here lies Sir John the Grahame,  
Felled by the English *bawties*—

the last word of this elegant version being a familiar Scottish phrase for dog. In the church-yard is also to be seen the monument of two brave officers, Sir Robert Munro of Foulis and his brother Dr. Munro, who were killed in the second battle of Falkirk, January 17, 1746. The chieftain of Glengarry was accidentally killed in the High Street of Falkirk a day or two after the battle: The house from which the shot was fired, as also the house in which Prince Charles and the Duke of Cumberland successively established their head quarters, are still pointed out.—The population of the town itself in 1821, was about 4000, while the population of the town and parish amounted to 11,536.

FALKLAND, a central parish in the county of Fife, containing about 10,000 acres; bounded on the north by Strathmiglo, Auchtermuchty, and Collessie, on the east by Collessie and Kettle, on the south by Markinch and Leslie, and on the west by Portmoak. Its northern side includes the greater part of the Lomond hills, from the north base of which

the land stretches northward into the Howe of the county. The original properties of the soil of Falkland parish have undergone a total revolution. Heathy swampy wastes have been recently improved in the highest degree by draining and other processes of agriculture, at the instance and expense of the proprietor, O. Tyndal Bruce, Esq., who has let his farms on improving leases, and turned a wilderness into a garden. The flat land is now finely cultivated, planted and enclosed. On the north face of the Lomond hills, the greatest and most wonderful improvements have likewise been made. Once a large wild common, it is now divided into sections as private property, and laid out to a considerable height in arable fields. In bringing about this alteration, paring and burning the sod has been tried with advantage, and so complete have been the measures introduced to meliorate the land, that the first year it was sown, it yielded fifteen bolls in the acre, while the low old cultivated fields in the neighbourhood did not produce above three. This fact is told in Fife as a remarkable instance of what can be done with waste lands, and has incited a spirited desire for reclaiming them. The East Lomond hill, though above 1200 feet in height, is fertile to the summit, and in all likelihood will soon be altogether arable. "Falkland wood," the royal park formerly attached to the palace of Falkland, has been long since extirpated.

FALKLAND, an ancient village or small town in Fife, the capital of the above parish, standing at the distance of ten miles south-west from Cupar, three south-east from Auchtermuchty, fifteen from Kinghorn, twenty-five from Edinburgh and fifteen from Perth. It is situated some miles west from the thoroughfare through the shire, in rather a secluded part of the district, and exactly at the northern base of the east Lomond hill, which so far overshadows it, that it hides the sun from the inhabitants during the winter solstice. Behind it, the arable fields spread up the above eminence, and in its front lies exposed a prospect of the woody bottom of the central vale of the shire. The town consists of a single street, broad and spacious at the east end, and mean and tortuous at the west, with some cross lanes; the houses being in many cases thatched, and of an antique primitive character. In the present day it is a place of no traffic, and the chief occupation here, as elsewhere in Fife, is weaving. It is



provided with two or three good houses for the accommodation of travellers, and being a place rich in delightful historical associations, it is worthy of being constituted an object of pilgrimage to tourists through Scotland. Many of the houses have stones in front exhibiting the dates of their erection, armorial bearings, and initials of the builder, and even in some instances, an emblem indicative of the profession of the first proprietor. Upon one there is the remote date of 1570, and on another there is carved in strong relief a boot, which from the wide overhanging top, the height of the heel, and the squareness of the toes, seems to be at least as old as the time of Cromwell's troopers. Almost every person in Falkland possesses his own house, and passes it down to his posterity. The chief, if not the only object of attraction in Falkland, is the royal palace, which stands at the east end of the town on its north side, lining with its enclosing wall part of the street, and being much higher than the other houses in the place, its top can be seen at a great distance. This interesting edifice was originally a stronghold belonging to Macduff, Earl of Fife. On the forfeiture, of Murdoc Duke of Albany, in 1424, it, along with other possessions of his potent family, was attached to the crown, and became a hunting seat of the Scottish monarchs. The present building, which is but one out of three sides which formerly existed, was erected by James V., who died in it. It was the favourite palace of James VI., probably on account of that monarch's attachment to hunting, for which the adjacent forest afforded excellent opportunities. The last royal personage who occupied it was Charles II., who, during his captivity among the presbyterians, resided here for ten days. Till the erection of the present manse about forty years ago, it was possessed by the minister. Being then left tenantless, it fell into utter decay; the roof was demolished, the floors destroyed, and almost every thing but the walls gave way. This was owing to the neglect of the keeper, who held his office in connexion with the neighbouring estate. At length, the late Mr. Bruce of the State Paper Office, one of his majesty's printers for Scotland, having purchased that estate, resolved to rescue the palace from the fate which seemed to threaten it. He commenced, in the year 1823, a course of operations which ought rather to be called

a restoration than a repair. He renewed the roof and the floors, caused the windows which had been built up to be opened, and the crevices in the wall to be plastered up with coloured cement, fitted up the interior as an elegant modern mansion, and finally decorated the environs with the appropriate charms of a flower garden. Before the whole of these elaborate and expensive operations had been completed, he was removed by death; but the work has been perfected, according to his appointment, by his niece and heiress. It is now, therefore, possible to contemplate this remarkable monument of the taste and magnificence of one of our most beloved monarchs, with a feeling the reverse of the mortification which formerly accompanied the sight. The front of Falkland palace externally has a marked resemblance to that of Holyrood as existing before the conflagration of 1651; a double tower, namely at one end, with a lower and castellated range of building running off towards the other. Underneath the double tower a wide arched way gives admission to the court-yard. At the top of the same edifice there is a stone, having engraved upon it the following unquestionable apothegm: "Deus dat cui vult,"—God bestows his gifts upon whomsoever he pleases. Along the lower range of the building are three or four pilasters, or rather buttresses, each having a niche formerly adorned with a statue. A similar style of architecture obtains behind, with this remarkable addition, that the walls are relieved by large medallion-like stones, on which the remains of heads *en profile* are still discernible. The splendid ceiling of the large hall or audience chamber, carved and painted in the most gorgeously beautiful style, is still happily entire. Besides this great northern quarter of the palace, there still also remain the interior wall of the east side, and a vast square building about two hundred yards off, supposed to have been a tennis-court, or place for the exercises of chivalry, the marks of the galleries being visible on the walls. While the front is spoiled by its obstruction on the town, it fortunately happens that the back is very differently circumstanced. In this quarter is a fine large enclosed garden kept in the best condition. At present the house is inhabited by the factor of the proprietor of the estate. Falkland, having been principally used as a hunting seat, ranks perhaps lowest in the splendid list which includes

the palaces of Holyrood, Stirling, and Linlithgow. Its appearance, however, and the tradition of its original extent, are calculated to support the theory that the Scottish monarchs were as well lodged as any cotemporary princes. Besides the death of King James V., it has been the scene of only two historical incidents of note. Robert, Duke of Rothesay, brother to James I., was starved to death by his uncle Albany, in a dungeon of the original castle, which is supposed to have constituted the north side of the court yard. This unhappy prince was obnoxious to the ambitious views of his cruel kinsman; and it is reputed by tradition in Falkland, that during his miserable confinement, he was long supported by two women, the wives of tradesmen in the town, one of whom conveyed bread to him through a chink in the wall of his dungeon, while the other conveyed the milk of her breast to his mouth by means of an oaten reed. Being at length discovered, his supplies were cut off, and he perished of hunger. The other incident of an historical nature connected with Falkland occurred at a later period. In the year 1715, after the battle of Sheriffmuir, the famous Rob Roy garrisoned the palace with a party of the Macgregors, and proceeded to lay the country under contributions for miles round. They continued their violent practices for a considerable time, quite unmolested, and at last retired with a great booty. On the south side of the street, opposite the palace, is a substantial edifice, which was long ago the residence of the king's huntsman; and some other houses in the neighbourhood are said to have been occupied by others of the royal household. The last and former generation of the Falklanders were remarkable over the country-side for their good breeding. *Falkland manners* is to this day a proverbial expression; as also, "ye're queer folk no' to be Falkland folk," which is generally applied by the people of the surrounding country, in allusion to the singularity of the said manners. Besides the influence of the court, this is partly attributed to the circumstance of Falkland having been, previous to the jurisdiction act of 1748, the seat of a court which had a civil power over nearly the whole of Fife, and which caused the constant residence of eight or ten men of business, not to speak of the money which was thus caused to flow into the town. Allan Ramsay must have heard of the good manners of the

people of Falkland, from his allusion in Christ's Kirk on the Green:

"Folk said that he was Falkland bred,  
And dancit by the buke."

It is worthy of commemoration, that the old people recently dead, besides this polish of manners, which is, indeed, not yet altogether gone, had in their common speech a great number of phrases indicating the intercourse of their ancestors with kings and courtiers. Most of these sayings were in the shape of quotations from the language of one of the Jameses, probably the sixth. They would say, for instance, to a friend going a journey, "I'll bid ye God speed, as King James bade his hawk." On unexpectedly meeting a person whom they had any reason not to wish to see, they would exclaim, "ye're *there!* as King James said when he cam on the wild boar in the wudd." And so forth—in nine cases out of ten quoting King James. Falkland was erected a burgh by James II., in 1458, and in 1595, James VI. renewed and confirmed its charter, "to obviate the damage and inconvenience sustained for want of inkeepers and victuallers, by the many prelates, peers, barons, nobles, and others of their subjects, who came to their country seat." The civic government of the town is ludicrously inconsistent with the size of the place, consisting of three bailies, a treasurer, town-clerk, and fourteen councillors, who are chosen in the usual manner, while a single justice of peace and a constable might keep not only the town but the territory for many miles round in perfect subjection and good order. Six annual fairs are held in Falkland; the principal market for cattle takes place on the first Thursday after the 12th of August. There is a town hall, erected in 1801, in which balls and other public assemblages take place.—Population of the town in 1821, 1050, and including the parish, 2459.

FALLOCH, a small Highland river in the south-western corner of Perthshire, running through the vale of Glenfalloch, and falling into the northern extremity of Loch Lomond.

FANNICH or FAUNISH, (LOCH) a lake at the centre of Ross-shire, of nine miles in length, by from one to one and a half in breadth. It receives some small rivulets, and is emptied by a rivulet named the Gradie, which falls into Loch Luichart, the waters of which are discharged into the Firth of Cromarty at Dingwall, by the river Conan.

**FAR**, or **FARR**, a wild mountainous parish in Sutherlandshire, extending inland from the north coast, a distance of thirty miles, by a breadth of from nine to twelve. It has Tongue and Edderachylis on the west, Lairg on the south, and Kildonan and Reay on the east. At the head of an inlet of the sea called Farr Bay stands the kirk of Farr, and from thence there is a continuous vale into the very head of the parish or the centre of the county. Through this vale is poured the river Naver, which is among the largest in the shire, and gives the name of Strathnaver to the district. At one part it forms a long lake called Loch Naver. This is the country of the Mackays, and it is the legend of the people, that if any one bathe in the Naver, he becomes an affiliated member of the clan. There are some fertile lands on the banks of the Naver. Farther to the east a smaller vale penetrates into the country, through which flows the Water of Strathy, a stream falling into the sea at Strathy head. Along the coast, which is very bold, there are several bays and headlands. About half way betwixt the Strathy and the Naver is Strath Armadale, with Armadale water, and a fishing village.—Population in 1821, 1994.

**FARA**, a small island of the Orkneys, separated from Eda island by Ferness Bay.

**FARA**, a small island of the Orkneys, lying on the east side of Hoy in Scalpa Flow.

**FARE**, (**HILL OF**) a huge mountain in the southern part of Aberdeenshire, parish of Midmarr, not far distant from the left bank of the Dec. The base of this conspicuous mountain is about seventeen miles in circumference; and its height 1793 feet above the level of the sea.

**FARG**, a rivulet of a few miles in length in the south-east corner of Perthshire, which rises in the Ochil hills, and running through Glenfarg in a deep channel, falls into the Earn at Culfargie. In dry weather this stream almost disappears, but in wet weather it sometimes swells to a great breadth, and injures the adjacent district.

**FAR-OUT-HEAD**, a promontory on the north coast of Sutherlandshire, on the east side of Durness Bay, about eight miles distant from Cape Wrath.

**FARRAR**, a rivulet in Ross-shire, a tributary of the river Beaully.

**FEACHAN**, (**LOCH**) a small inlet of the sea on the west coast of Argyshire.

**FEACHORY**, a small river in the district of Athole, Perthshire, between the Garry and the Tummel, and falling into the former at Strowan.

**FEARN**, a low fertile parish of about two miles in length and breadth, on the north shore of the Moray Firth, in that part of Ross-shire which is rendered peninsular by the Dornoch Firth on the north, and the Cromarty Firth on the south. The parish of Nigg lies to the south of Fearn in this tract of land. Tain is on the north, and Logie Easter on the west. The village of Fearn lies nearly two miles inland. Here at one time stood an extensive abbey, founded by the Earl of Ross in the reign of Alexander II. It answered as the parish church till 1742, when the roof fell, most unfortunately on a Sunday, during divine service, and killed forty-four persons. The small lake of Eye is in the parish. At about a mile to the north-east stands the ancient castle of Lochlin, on a most commanding position. The fishing villages of Balintore and Hilltown stand on a low part of the coast.—Population in 1821, 915.

**FENWICK**, a parish of nine miles in length by six in breadth, in the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire, bounded by Loudon on the east, Kilmarnock on the south, Stewarton on the west, and Eaglesham in Renfrewshire on the north. At one time the district was quite a fen or moss, and hence its name; but it has been greatly improved, and by a late inspection contained 1500 acres in tillage, 6400 of cultivated grass and meadow, 2624 of natural pasture, 3872 of moss land, &c., and 64 of woods and gardens—total 14500. The live stock are 153 horses, 2020 milk cows and young cattle, 2360 sheep, and 336 swine. The operative tradesmen, including about 100 weavers, are presumed to be 260 in number. The kirktown of Fenwick is situated on the public road from Glasgow to Kilmarnock, about three miles north by east of the latter. There is another village, sometimes called Rose-Fenwick on the same road, about a quarter of a mile south from the kirktown. Fenwick is noted in ecclesiastical history for having been under the ministerial superintendence of the celebrated preacher Guthrie, a noted champion of the Covenant before and after the Restoration. He was a person of eccentric manners, and is remembered by the title of "the Fool of Fenwick," an appellation



which is even printed on the title-pages of his published sermons. Besides the established church, there is a meeting-house belonging to the United Associate Synod.—Population in 1821, 1852.

**FERGUS, (ST.)** a parish situated in the district of Buchan, Aberdeenshire, but belonging politically to the county of Banff; it is bounded by the German Ocean on the east, Peterhead on the south, Longside and Lonmay on the west, and Crimond on the north. It is separated from the parish of Peterhead by the river Ugie, which yields some tolerably good salmon fishing. The surface of the country is a mixture of rising grounds and valleys, and is generally fertile. The old castle of Inverugie stands in a bend of the river. There is a brewery at the village of Inverugie. The kirk and village of St. Fergus are situated inland near the middle of the parish.—Population in 1821, 1358.

**FERINTOSH**, an estate and village in the peninsula of the Black Isle, near Dingwall, long celebrated for the excellence of the whisky produced in the district, which politically belongs to the county of Nairn. The origin of its well-known character as a place producing the best Highland whisky, was this. The proprietor of the estate, Forbes of Culoden, who lived at the time of the Revolution, having suffered severely in goods and estate by the turbulent Highlanders, was at once rewarded for his fidelity, and compensated for his losses, in the cause of government, by an act of parliament, granting him permission to distil whisky on his property of Ferintosh, without payment of duty. The consequence was, that more whisky was soon distilled here than perhaps in all the rest of the Highlands together, insomuch that that liquor became generally known by the name of Ferintosh. In 1785, when a change was about to be made in the duties, government bought up the privilege for twenty-one thousand pounds.

**FERN**, a parish in Forfarshire, of seven miles in length by about four in breadth, lying at the foot of some of the Grampian hills, bounded by Tannadice on the south and west, Lethnot on the north, and chiefly Menmuir on the east. It is intersected by the Cruick water, and bounded on the south by the Noran water. The country consists of rich pastoral hills and low grounds finely cultivated and en-

closed. It has also been ornamented and improved by some excellent woods and plantations. Near the Noran stands Vain Castle in ruins.—Population in 1821, 411.

**FERNELL**, or **FARNELL**, a parish in Forfarshire, extending upwards of four miles from west to east, by a breadth of above three miles. Its shape is, however, irregular. It is separated on the north from Brechin by the river South Esk; is bounded on the east by Maryton, and on the south by Kinnell. The low grounds are now under an excellent system of cultivation, and the country has a great quantity of wood. Nearly the whole parish is the property of the Carnegies of South Esk, whose residence is at Kinnaird Castle, which is situated in the northern part of the district. In a south-western limb of the parish is the extensive waste called Monroman Moor, and here are the sources of the Pow water, a stream which intersects the parish, and is tributary to the South Esk. On the left bank of this rivulet stands the new kirk of Fernell.—Population in 1821, 599.

**FERNESSE**, or **FIERCENESS**, a headland on the west coast of Eda island, one of the Orkneys. From hence northward, between Eda and Fara, is Ferness Bay.

**FERRY, (LITTLE and MEIKLE)** two small villages in Ross-shire.

**FERRY-DEN**, a village in the parish of Craig, on the right bank of the river South Esk, between the Basin of Montrose and the sea. It has a small and tolerably good harbour.

**FERRY-PORT-ON-CRAIG**, a parish in Fifeshire, of five miles in length by from a mile to half a mile in breadth, stretching along the sea, at the mouth of the Tay, where the land rises into a hilly range extending westwards; it is here undergoing various improvements. At the base of the hill stands the village of Ferry-Port-on-Craig, or as it is more commonly named, the South Ferry. It is opposite the modern village of Broughty, with which there are regular communications by small ferry-boats. A great part of the village consists of new houses, some of which are adapted for bathing quarters. A useful road westward to Newport has just been cut along the face of the banks. Besides the parish church there is a meeting-house of the United Associate Synod.—Population in 1821, 1461.

**FERRY TOWN**, a small village in the Black Isle, Ross-shire, on the shore of the Cromarty Firth.

**FESHIE**, a rivulet in Badenoch, Inverness-shire, which rises in the heights bounding with Aberdeenshire, and falls into the Spey, nearly opposite Alvie.

**FETLAR**, an island of Shetland, lying on the east of Yell, of four miles in length by three and a half in breadth, and abounding in iron ore. It was formerly a distinct parish, and is now joined to North Yell.

**FETTERANGUS**, a small village in the parish of Old Deer, Buchan, Banffshire, inhabited chiefly by linen-weavers.

**FETTERCAIRN**, a parish in Kincardineshire, extending from the slopes of the north-east Grampians, into the Howe of the Mearns; separated from Edzell in Forfarshire on the west by the North Esk, and separated on the east from Fordoun by a small tributary of that river. The village of Fettercairn and Fettercairn House are situated on this streamlet, at the distance of ninety-eight miles from Edinburgh, and fifteen from Montrose. The name of these places is derived from a stupendous cairn of stones in the neighbourhood—a mountain monument to the heroes who died in some unrecorded battle. The district is now well enclosed and planted, and the land has undergone considerable improvements. One of the chief improvers, by making plantations, was the late Lord Adam Gordon. The road from Edzell to Fettercairn crosses the North Esk by the bridge of Ganachy, which springs off a precipitous rock at both extremities, and is elevated to a great height above the water. The parish of Fettercairn is connected with a remarkable historical event worthy of notice. Kenneth III. who ascended the throne in the year 970, and lived occasionally at a castle about a mile east of the village in the parish of Fourdoun, was assassinated at a castle among the hills, on the present estate of Balbegno. The common story of his death, given by such writers as Fordun and Boethius, is this:—Having excited the implacable hatred of a powerful lady, named Fenella, by killing her son in a rebellion, she put on a courteous face, and invited him to her castle, where she had prepared a singular engine, for the purpose of putting him to death. Under pretence of

amusing him with the architectural elegance of her mansion, she conducted him to the upper apartment of a tall tower, where, in the midst of splendid drapery and curious sculptures, she had planted a statue of brass, holding a golden apple in one hand. This apple, she told him, was designed as a present for his majesty, and she courteously invited him to take it from the hand of the image. No sooner had the king done this, than some machinery was set in motion, which, acting upon an ambuscade of cross-bows behind the arras, caused a number of arrows to traverse the apartment, by one of which the king was killed. When she saw her project successful, Fenella descended the stair, left the castle, and soon secured herself from the vengeance of the king's attendants, who, as Bellenden says, "having brak the dure, fund him bullerand in his blude." The popular reminiscences regarding this event, though it happened above eight hundred years ago, have all the distinctness generally observable in the traditions of Angus and Mearns. It is said, that after the king's death, the murderess escaped to another castle, which she had at a wild place on the coast, called Den Fenella. Being immediately pursued by the king's retinue, she concealed herself among the branches of the trees, which then covered the whole space between the two castles, and which were so thick, that she was able to swing herself along from one to another, and thus pass over the very heads of her bewildered pursuers.—Population in 1821, 1572.

**FETTERESSO**, a parish in Kincardineshire, extending six miles along the sea-shore to the north of Stonehaven, and being altogether about ten miles in length, by from five to seven in breadth. Banchory-Davenick and Maryculter are on the north, and Durris and Glenbervie on the west. The parish comprehends 24,914 acres, upwards of 8000 of which are arable. The coast is bold and rocky. The small river Cowie waters the district in its southern part, and falls into the sea a short way north of Stonehaven. On this rivulet and the Carron, there are some seats and plantations. Near the former is the house of Urie, and on the latter that of Fetteresso, once the residence of the Marischal family. Mr. Barclay has recently fenced some ground near Stonehaven, on which a regular village has

been reared, consisting of two parallel and cross streets, with a square of two acres in the centre. In a northerly part of the parish near the shore is the village of Seatoun.—Population in 1821, 4483.

FEUGH, a river in the north-western part of Kincardineshire, which, after rising in the forest of Boise in Aberdeenshire, and in its course eastward receiving the Avon rivulet, falls into the Dye Water, one of the principal tributaries of the Dee.

FIARRA, a small island of the Hebrides, lying off the north point of Barra.

FIDDICH, a small river in the heart of Banffshire, flowing through the beautiful fertile vale of Glen Fiddich, and falling into the Spey at Boat of Fiddich, parish of Boharm.

FIDDRIE, or FIDRA, a small rocky island in the mouth of the Firth of Forth, lying off Dirleton Common. On it are still seen the ruins of a small chapel, or religious house.

FIFE, or FIFESHIRE, an extensive county on the eastern side of Scotland, lying on the northern shore of the Firth of Forth opposite the Lothians. In form it is a peninsula, having the waters of the Forth on the south, the German Ocean on the east, and on the north the Tay, which separates it from Forfarshire. On the west it is bounded in a very irregular manner by Kinross-shire, Clackmannanshire, and parts of Perthshire. Its medium length from west to east is about thirty-six miles, and its medium breadth fourteen miles; its whole contents measuring 467 square miles, or 298,880 English acres. In some places its extreme length is fifty miles, and its extreme breadth upwards of twenty miles. It has politically and ecclesiastically attached to it the islands of Inchcolm, Inchkeith, and May, in the Firth of Forth. The county lies between 56° 3' and 56° 25' north latitude. At an early period, the district of Fife including Kinross-shire, Clackmannanshire, parts of Perthshire, and perhaps part of Stirlingshire, was designated Ross, a term signifying a peninsula, and seems to have then been under but one general jurisdiction. Different events conspired to break up this ample territory into at least three distinct counties. The small shire of Clackmannan was first separated, and next, about the year 1423, a considerable portion was segregated and entitled Kinross, a name importing "the head of the peninsula." Such political changes have had no effect in retard-

ing the prosperity of the shire, and it could only have been wished that a somewhat more regular partition had been made. From its compact nature and partial independence of support from without, the common people used to designate it the "Kingdom of Fife," a popular phrase still retained. The origin of the name of Fife is among the most puzzling circumstances connected with its history, and in the absence of all respectable authority on this head, we follow the monkish chroniclers, in mentioning that it was called so from one Fiffus Duffus, a hero of whom nothing appears to be known further than that he was a chieftain who did the country "eminent service in war." Sir Robert Sibbald, a personage who flourished at the end of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth century, and who is distinguished in the annals of the reign of James VII. for his time-serving to that weak monarch, (having no less than turned Roman Catholic to please him,) has bequeathed a pedantic and confused account of the shire, in which, with the most ludicrous straining of sounds, he derives Fife from *Veach*, signifying painted, or *Pict*, it having been long inhabited by that people. The ancient history of Fife is wrapt in a nearly similar obscurity, and its elucidation would only lead to a dissertation on the Celts or Caledonians, its original inhabitants; their struggles with the Roman armies, who penetrated into its woody recesses; its possession by the Picts; its final submission to the king of the Scots, towards the close of the ninth century; and its sufferings from Danish invasions. Above all, it would be necessary to mention, that by its almost insular situation between the northern and southern divisions of the kingdom, it has had the incalculable advantage of being alike removed without the general scope of Highland and Border warfare, thereby escaping many of the troubles which long vexed other portions of the country, and at a much earlier period than was usually the case in Scotland, being left to settle down in the cultivation of the arts of peace. Such would form the materials of the early history of Fife, which in the hands of a skilful writer might form a not uninteresting *brochure* of local annals. It is known by tradition fully as much as from written record, that prior to the eleventh century the country was in a great measure either the property or under the potent jurisdiction of a line of



thanes of the title of Macduff. At length one of these personages named Duncan Macduff, was created Earl of Fife by Malcolm III. (Canmore) in his first parliament (about 1057), and from this period till the family honours were merged, by the marriage of female heirs, or extinction, in other families, and finally lost by forfeiture in 1424, the Earls of Fife were among the most influential of the Scottish peerage. Of the privileges which the Macduffs possessed something has been said in different places of this work. By the favour of the above sovereign, the first Earl had three requests granted; namely, that his posterity should place the king who was to be crowned in the chair of state; that they should lead the van of the king's armies; and that if any of his clan were guilty of murder or manslaughter, they should not be punished, on condition of paying a fine proportionate to the rank of the victim. The family had further a complete power of regality within the earldom, by which the courts of the Earl were final in civil as well as criminal matters. The most curious of these immunities was connected with the erection of a pillar of stone or cross called *Macduff's cross*, which was situated in a commanding station at the brow of an eminence looking down upon the cause of Gowrie, and the lower part of Strathearn, near the north-western verge of the present county. (See NEWBURGH.) The district being constituted a girth or sanctuary for the subjects of the Earl, in case of their committing aggression on the territory without, all who could claim kindred with the chief were sacred from molestation on fleeing to this cross or its inviolable precincts. The chief residences of the family who held the earldom were at Cupar and Falkland, which were confiscated and attached to the crown on the execution and forfeiture (1424) of Murdoc, Duke of Albany. After a lapse of more than three hundred years, the ancient title of Earl of Fife was revived, as an Irish peerage, in 1759, in the person of William Duff, Lord Braco of Kilbryde, who, according to the genealogists, derived his descent from the original Earls, though the precise line cannot now be traced. The lineal descendant of this person now enjoys the title; the estates of the family being situated chiefly in Aberdeenshire and Banffshire. From various concurring evidences in history, it is learned that the peninsula of Fife was originally almost an entire fo-

rest full of swamps, as indeed was nearly all the rest of Scotland. In the course of time, the primeval trees were removed, and traces of the large timber which grew in the district are now exceedingly few. While in the condition of a Caledonian forest, it was the haunt of wild beasts, and especially swine of a monstrous size. Boece, whose history was published in 1526, tells us that there remained in his time in the cathedral church of St. Andrews, attached by chains to the high altar, the two tusks of an immensely large boar, which had been killed in the neighbourhood, each of which tusks measured sixteen inches in length and four inches in thickness. It is understood that such creatures, as well as all the larger animals of the chase, were not extirpated in the reign of James V., who, like his forefathers often made Fife the scene of his hunting expeditions, particularly when at the royal residence of Falkland. The patience and perseverance of the inhabitants of the district have long since freed Fife from all such characteristics of a rude country. The peninsula of Fife exhibits in its surface a series of vales stretching from west to east, parallel with the sea on each side, and of greater and less dimensions. These vales, which, from the undulating nature of the land are in some places not so distinct as in others, are the basins of different small streams, which are either poured into the Firth of Forth or St. Andrews Bay. In viewing the coast of Fife from the south side of the Forth, the country has a bleak hilly appearance with little to interest the spectator or betoken the character of the soil, its most prominent objects being the elevated summits of the two Lomond hills at its centre. No sooner, however, is the summit of the first rising ground gained, in penetrating into the interior, than the scene is agreeably changed, and the tourist is successively delighted with the view of those consecutive vales, consisting of finely cultivated braes waving downwards to the brooks in their lower part, and diminishing in acclivity as they approach their eastern termination. The vales of the Orr and the Leven and their tributaries being passed, the traveller is ushered into the wide and extensive central vale or *Howe of Fife*, through which glides, with noiseless current, the river Eden. In the western part, this district of the county is connected with the vale of Kinross-shire, and separated on its south side by the Lomond hills, from the vale of the

Leven. By a general calculation, the Howe of Fife may be esteemed ten miles in length by from two to three in breadth, the broadest part being at the middle, but, as on the south side the land is of an exceedingly gentle descent, the width of the flattish part may be reckoned upwards of four miles. In the centre, contiguous to the Eden, the ground, for several miles in length and breadth, is almost a dead level; in other portions of the hollow the land undulates, showing a variety of pleasing exposures. This strath becomes more narrow and tortuous at the east end, and is finally lost in the flat district a little north from St. Andrews. On the north side of the vale, the fields ascend a continuous range of hills, either bare on the summit, or dotted with plantations, and of those in the latter condition, none is so conspicuous as a woody eminence called the Mount Hill, on which stands the monumental pillar of the late Earl of Hope-toun. In penetrating still further north, the land is found hilly, and more of a pastoral nature, till it declines with rather a quick descent to the Firth of Tay. Nevertheless, on this side the country is now under a system of cultivation which renders it equally agreeable to the view. In the county of Fife are found four kinds of soil, differing considerably in quality, and generally occupying distinct tracts of country. Along the braes facing the Firth of Forth, the soil is for the most part of an excellent quality; being deep rich loam, good clay, and gravel mixed with loamy earth, lying chiefly on whin rock. North from the waving line which bounds this territory to the base of the hills on the south side of the vale of Fife, and from St. Andrews on the east, to the western parts of the county, the soil is, in general, greatly inferior, a great proportion being cold, poor, and very wet clay; and the strata under it being freestone and close till. In this district is also much mossy and stony land. Next is the tract of the Howe of Fife, which consists of loam, partly deep and moist, and partly light and dry, with also a good proportion of moor and moss. At the lower end of the strath, the land is found better. In the hilly ground from the vale to the Tay, the soil is in general excellent, having much rich loam, clay, and gravel. It need scarcely be mentioned, that by the constant operation of improvements, these somewhat primitive properties of the soil are, in all cases, modified, improved, or altered in some mea-

sure. The very extensive improvements in modes of cultivation, in the application of manures, in the rearing of plantations, and in draining, put in force within the last forty years, and more particularly within the byepast fifteen or twenty years, have wrought almost miracles on the surface of the county, and turned what was once but a middling good territory into a universal garden and shrubbery, indicating the most exuberant rural wealth, as well as a high degree of intelligence and laborious industry among its inhabitants generally. Like China, Fife is a district in which there appears to be nothing lost for which a use can be found. No land is suffered to lie idle, or in an evil condition, if human skill can remedy the defect; and to the same extent there is found no loitering population of any description. On making a minute personal investigation of this thriving portion of Scotland, the lower parts of Kinross-shire included, and after instituting inquiries in proper quarters, we find that draining has been the grand engine employed in clearing and improving the land. In few places throughout Scotland does that practice seem to have been instituted on so effective and so universal a scale. It has been seen that much of the district was once little else than a morass or jungle, suited only to give shelter to swarms of wild beasts, or animals of chase, within the compass of which swampy grounds there were a multitude of lakes of different dimensions. To reclaim profitable land from this dismal condition, some cutting had been in early times tried, but it was left for the wealth and energies of the present and past generation to reduce the country to a healthful and thoroughly productive character. The principal theatre of operations in this way has been the middle of the county. This strath, though possessing much flat land; more generally abounds in small undulations, or mere mounds, which, by their connexion with each other, retain water in the hollows between them. In several instances there are still pools, which it will be difficult to draw off, but with these exceptions the lands are efficiently drained. The chief loch was that of Rossie, in the parish of Collessie, of considerable extent, and lying in the very bottom of the Howe, and abounding, as Sibbald tells us, in "pykes and perches." The first attempts made to render the loch dry, were in 1740, a very "dear year," when labour was

cheap. The improver was Mr. Affleck, who drained the water off, leaving the place a species of morass in summer, and still a loch in winter. In this uncomfortable condition it remained till 1805-6, when Captain Cheape, the present proprietor, whose excellent practical agriculture requires no eulogy, deepened and extended the drains, leading off the water to the Eden, at an expense of from L.2000 to L.3000, by which the land was brought to a dry state. About two hundred and fifty acres yielding excellent crops of corn have thus been reclaimed. In the process of consolidating the land, and adapting it for the plough, Captain Cheape has very advantageously covered it occasionally with sheep, who, in pasturing, give a firmness to the ground by their weight, without puddling it with their feet, as would be the case with black cattle. The fine arable fields of Rossie, and the deep drains which intersect them, are esteemed the chief local wonder in this part of the county. The estate of Kinloch, and other adjacent districts on the east, have likewise undergone great improvements from draining; but, next to those of Rossie loch, the principal improvement in the reclaiming of bad waste land in Fife has been made from two to three miles further to the south-west, on the estate of Falkland, belonging to O. Tyndale Bruce, Esq. Here ingenuity and wealth have been successfully put in operation on a wide scale. The low grounds, originally swampy, have been reclaimed and rendered productive to an astonishing degree, by the cutting of deep drains and other processes; and what is more worthy of admiration, the north side of the East Lomond Hill has been enclosed, and subjected to a mode of cultivation which renders the land as valuable as in the vale beneath. In all likelihood this conspicuous mountain, though rising to the height of more than twelve hundred feet, will be under artificial cropping to the summit in a few years. In recent times very considerable improvements, also by draining, have been made in the vale of the Leven from the loch downwards to the sea, though chiefly in the upper part. Under the head of LEVEN the exact nature and extent of these changes are detailed; it need only here be stated, that in the carse stretching eastward from Loch Leven, belonging as much to Kinross-shire as to Fife, much valuable land has been procured, partly belonging to large estates, and partly for the behoof of

smaller feuars. Ugly peat bags and brown wastes have been transmuted into extensive arable fields, over which beautiful crops of grain wave in abundance in the harvest months; and such have been the general alterations on the district within the date of the present century, that the original features of the scenery are considerably changed. In the vale of the Orr, south from that of the Leven, there have been similar improvements on fully as extensive a plan; among other things done in this quarter, Loch Orr has been thoroughly drained, and there are now fine farm lands on the spot formerly covered by water. In the eastern part of Fife there has been less occasion for the present generation interfering to alter the condition of the country; yet, even here, the same spirit has been at work; in an especial manner, the wastes in and about Denino and Carubee parishes have been greatly modified, and partly reclaimed. On the north side of Fife, next the Tay, the country has also been in recent years finely drained, cultivated and enclosed, while a considerable acquisition of land has been obtained from the Tay, as has been already stated in the article on CARSE lands. The draining and cultivating of lands in all parts of the county has had a surprising and beneficial effect on the climate of the district. The fogs which were continually exhaling from the lochs and marshes injured the crops of the better lands, and afflicted the people with agues and other diseases. Persons still alive well remember when every morning the low parts of the county were enveloped in a dense cloud of vapour, an event which now only happens during or after wet weather, and that to a small extent. Within a period of from thirty to forty years, there has been a great deal of planting, and nowhere to such an extent as in the low district east from Rossie, partly in the proprietary of the Earl of Leven. There is here now a forest of Scots firs stretching for many miles in length, and within the boundaries of which are found the mansions and pleasure-grounds of Crawford Priory and Melville. In the territory adjacent to the Forth, near Kirkealdy, there is much of the higher grounds planted, chiefly on the estate of Mr. Ferguson of Raith. In the western district there has been also considerable planting. There does not appear to be much old or hard wood in Fife; the principal and largest collection of trees dignified



by age and magnitude being in the grounds around the charming seat of Leslie house, in the vale of the Leven. We are told that L.30,000 worth of hard wood might have been disposed of during the last war. As in every thing else there has been a great improvement in Fife within the last quarter of a century in the condition of the farmers and peasantry. Everywhere are seen the most substantial farm-steadings and cottages, all of which, from the highest to the lowest, are provided with good gardens. Within these few years there has been going on a process of clearing the lands of squalid little hamlets, (whether advantageously or not we do not inquire,) and reducing the population to nothing beyond a body of individuals actually employed in furthering agricultural operations, or in manufactures of some kind. The adjacent large towns have, of course, received the weeded-out population. In Fife, many of the farmers are now found to be men of enterprise or capital from East Lothian, or other old improved districts, and under the direction of some of these the greatest improvements have taken place. In this body few have been so conspicuous for their successful exertions as Mr. Dudgeon of Falkland Wood. This gentleman's farm-steading is a model of perfection in its way; among other excellencies, having a most powerful thrashing machine driven by steam at a small expense. As far as we can learn, there is as yet only one other steam thrashing mill in the county, and it is on an adjacent farm. The common thrashing mill, moved by horses or water, and all the best kinds of implements of husbandry, are found in all places in the shire, to the exclusion of the old clumsy instruments. Through the aid of these, the attention paid by landlords, and the convenience of markets, farm lands are let at higher prices in Fife than is generally the case in any other part of the kingdom. Yet, under the imposition of high rents, such has been the frugality and skill of the tenantry, that they are found in better circumstances than farmers in some places where the land is much better, and lower in rental, and as near markets. Fife is fortunate in possessing inexhaustible mines of coal, whinstone, sandstone, limestone, and some ironstone. Coal and lime are found and wrought only in the southern division of the county between the two extremities, and some miles inland. Within this district there are

as extensive lime and coal-works as can be seen in Scotland, and which are specified under the head of the parishes in which they are situated. From the south side of the Howe to the Tay neither coal nor lime is found, or at least not wrought. The sandstone found also in the southern division is of the very best quality, and from its beauty it is exported (especially from Cullelo, in the parish of Aberdour) to Edinburgh, where some of the finest edifices have been built with it. There is great plenty of whinstone, principally in the northern division. Marl is abundant in some places, and so likewise is fine clay for making bricks, tiles, and pottery. By the possession of the above fossils, and by the abundant produce of corn and cattle, it is a common saying among the people of Fife, that their county could support itself better without the aid of imported goods than any other district in Scotland. Besides supplying home consumption, it possesses a very large export trade in corn, potatoes, pigs, black cattle, lime, coal, and sandstone, not to mention its manufactured goods. Every year this profitable traffic is increasing. Its coal and lime are chiefly exported, after a land-carriage across the country, to the Carse of Gowrie and Forfarshire, by way of Newburgh. To accommodate this great trade, there is now an excellent road penetrating through the hills to the west of Collessie. The other public roads are everywhere kept in the best order. Of late there has been a great trade carried on with London in the export of pigs, corn, and potatoes. Nearly every cottager, whether peasant or tradesman, has a pig; and partly for the sake of manure these animals are reared in numbers in farm-yards, and, being killed, are shipped in a fresh state for the London market, where they are readily disposed of. A fully more extensive export of potatoes takes place. Much of the corn shipped is carried to Edinburgh and Glasgow, and the port for such a traffic is Kirkcaldy, which is esteemed now one of the best grain markets in Scotland, (see KIRKCALDY,) a circumstance in a great measure attributable to the establishment of regular sailing steam-boats to and from the Edinburgh side of the Forth, whereby Leith merchants and others can attend the markets with perfect convenience and economy. The small vessels carrying the grain to Glasgow proceed by the Forth and Clyde canal, which has likewise been of much benefit to Fife. The industry of the agricul-

tural inhabitants of this county has not been more manifestly displayed than that of the trading and fishing population. All who are not engaged in purposes of mining and husbandry are busy at work in these profitable employments. The staple manufacture of Fife is linen goods, which began to attract particular attention about sixty years since, when the London trade was opened up. In the course of the intervening period of time, the county has been overspread with spinning mills, bleach-fields, weaving looms and other essentials for carrying on a great trade. From time to time considerable changes have occurred, according as the demand for particular articles varied, and in the present day the weaving of fine diapers and shirtings is the chief employ. Some of the most meritorious improvements in the art of bleaching and weaving have been the discovery of natives of Fife. In 1778 the *fly-shuttle* was introduced by Mr. John Wilson of Dunfermline, which, in the weaving of broad webs, was among the greatest of all inventions connected with the trade; and the art of bleaching yarn before weaving, so as to *weave in* the woolly fibres and thereby give the cloth a smooth gloss, was the discovery of that very ingenious scientific bleacher, Mr. Gavin Inglis of Strathendry, whose suggestions in the preparation of yarn and weaving have been of the greatest service to this branch of manufactures over the whole of Britain. At one time it was customary for individual weavers in the country places to weave webs of linen on speculation, selling them when finished to merchants or others; but this practice has now entirely disappeared. There are few or no preparing manufactories in the villages and hamlets, these being confined to the large towns, from whence the stuff is disseminated to be made into cloth on payment of wages. In this trade Dunfermline is the chief, while the yarns composed of foreign flax are mostly spun and bleached on the river Leven and places adjacent. The Kirkland spinning mills near the town of Leven are the most extensive in the county, and are described in their proper place. In the weaving of linens, whole towns, villages, and hamlets are busily employed without intermission. The cloth produced is for the greater part exported to London, as the Scotch themselves wear almost none of their own goods, being contented with the cheaper linens of Ireland, al-

though at the same time the more coarse homely fabrics are retained for wearing in the country. Blankets and plaids are also manufactured in Fife, but to a much less extent. The operative weavers of Fife form an independent respectable class of artizans, thoroughly national in their habits and sentiments; and being in almost every instance provided with gardens and potato-grounds, if not pigs and cows, near their cottages, they live in a state of peace and comfort, we venture to assert, nowhere equalled, at least not surpassed, among the working classes in any portion of Great Britain and Ireland. The present writers have, moreover, been in no part of the united kingdom where are seen fewer beggars, where the people appear better clad, or where there are fewer public-houses, —solid testimonials of the sobriety, the industry, and the intelligence of the natives. It is very gratifying, in contemplating this pleasing spectacle, to find occasion to extend our encomiums on the condition and qualifications of the folk of Fife to the upper classes of society, who exhibit peculiarities of character equally meritorious. It is the distinguishing characteristic of the proprietors of the county, that the land is divided and distributed among a greater proportion of individual owners than is the case with any other part of Scotland. "Here," says Dr. Thomson, (father of the late Dr. Andrew Thomson,) the reverend author of the *Agricultural View of Fife*, "we find no overgrown estates, such as are to be frequently met with in other parts of the kingdom, the proprietors of which, exalted so far above the rest by their princely fortunes, and perhaps by the splendours also of hereditary honours, think themselves entitled to take the lead in all public business, and, by the influence usually attendant on rank and opulence, seldom fail to secure to themselves the full power of directing all the political affairs of their respective counties. A large proportion of the estates run between L.400 and L.3000 a-year. From L.3000 to L.6000 there are only a few; and only one, I believe, amounts to L.8000. From L.400 downwards to L.30 or L.40, there are a great number of proprietors, who pay cess and other public burdens, and consequently rank as heritors; and although of inferior fortunes, are generally men of the most respectable characters. This extensive distribution of property is attended

with the happiest effects. The nobility, in point of fortune, are equalled, and in some instances exceeded, by many of the commoners. But influence, derived from superiority of rank, unsupported by a corresponding superiority of fortune, can never be dangerous. Accordingly, in their interference in the public and political business of the county, their good sense never allows them to overstep the bounds of their order, and in no instance do they discover any inclination to arrogate to themselves powers which are the common right of the proprietors at large. On the other hand, the gentry, feeling their own consequence, as men of opulence and respectability, act, upon all occasions, with a becoming spirit of independence. Hence it happens that the noblemen and gentlemen of Fife live in the most friendly and intimate terms; and all county business is conducted with the greatest harmony and ease, alike undisturbed by the insolence of family pride, or the mean jealousy of inferior rank, the violence of party spirit, or the disgraceful artifices of political intrigue." These judicious remarks were written upwards of thirty years since, and consequently, by the improvements in land and in rents, the real valuations of estates are considerably enhanced; they are, however, otherwise quite applicable to the present day. While other parts of Scotland, England, and Ireland have been more or less cursed with the immeasurable crime of absenteeism, here such is comparatively unknown, the *lairds* continuing for the greater part to live upon, or near their estates, and in very many cases acting as their own farmers. Another advantage has been derived by Fife, from the circumstance of the lands being to a less extent under the fetters of entails than those of most other districts, in this as in other things the sagacity of the people being placed in a prominent point of view.—The county forms a sheriffdom under one sheriff-depute, but being divided into a western and eastern district, each is placed under the jurisdiction of a sheriff-substitute, whose courts are respectively held at Dunfermline and Cupar. The latter is the head county town. For matters relative to the management of public roads, &c., the shire is divided into the four districts of St. Andrews, Cupar, Dunfermline, and Kirkcaldy. The chief towns in Fife are St. Andrews, Cupar, Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, Burntisland, and Kirkcaldy. The small towns and

villages are, Falkland, Auchtermuchty, Leslie, Kinghorn, Dysart, East and West Wemyss, Buckhaven, Leven, Earlsferry, Elie, St. Monance, Pittenweem, East and West Anstruther, Kilrenny, Crail, Ferry-port-on-Craig, Newburgh, Strathmiglo, Collessie, Letham, Ceres, Kettle, Fruchie, Lochgellie, Kinglassie, Limekilns, Aberdour, Pathhead, Galatown, Markinch, Largo, Colinsburgh, Queensferry, (North) Cellardykes, Springfield, and some others of less size; thirteen are royal burghs with parliamentary representation, and several are royal burghs without that privilege. The greater part of the towns and villages are in a thriving condition, the dullest and most backward being those on the coast, east from Dysart. A great number of the towns are sea-ports with tolerably good harbours in times of high water. The county has now no native banking-house, which is fortunate for its interests. Fife comprises sixty-three parishes, with as many churches, about forty meeting-houses of presbyterian dissenters, and four chapels of Episcopalians. It has not a single Roman Catholic priest. Since the time of Andrew Melville and the Covenants, Fife has been remarkable for its staunch adherence to the presbyterian form of church government and worship; and it has the honour of having been the place in which the reformation of religion in Scotland commenced. The county has now a synod and four presbyteries of the established church. Fife possesses various large associations for the promotion of improvements in agriculture, farm stock, and other purposes, among which is the Fife Hunt, which is composed of the chief noblemen and gentlemen of the county. The shire owns a single newspaper, which is published at Cupar, and is particularly adapted for the dissemination of local intelligence. Ninety-seven fairs are held annually throughout the counties of Fife and Kinross. The thoroughfares from Edinburgh northwards to Forfarshire and Perthshire pass through Fife the one road being by Kinghorn and Cupar, and the other by Queensferry and Kinross. The thoroughfare from the interior of the county westwards is very limited.—The population of Fifeshire in 1755 was 81,570. In 1821 it amounted to 53,540 males, and 61,021 females, total 114,556, being at the rate of 245 for every square mile. Its old valued rent is L.363,192 Scots, while the actual rent of lands



and houses may be computed at L.400,000 Sterling.

The chief seats in Fife are *Palace of Falkland, Leslie House, Melville House, Crawford Priory, Donibristle, Broomhall, Balcarras, Dunnikeir House, Craigsanquhar, Raith, Wemyss Castle, Balcashin, Dysart House, Balbirnie, Bethune, Elie House, Airdrie, Pitmilny, Dunbog, Rankellor, Lathrisk, Nether Rankellor, Pitfirran, Pittencrief, Inchdairny, Strathendry, Mugdrum, Rossie, Newton-Collessie, Bellevue, Torry, Largo House, Durie, Innergelly, Mount Melville, Blebo, Cunnockie, Tarvet, Scotsraig, St. Fort, Nuthall, Lochore, Fordel, Birkhill, Kembach, Balyarvie, Hilton, Mountwhanny, Naughton, Gilston, Coats, Kelly House, Cavig, Charlton, Hillside, Kilmaron, Cumbo, Fernie, Kilconquhar, Gask, Wemyss House, Pitliver, &c.*

TABLE OF HEIGHTS IN FIFESHIRE.

	Feet above the sea.
Kelly Law . . . . .	800
Largo Law, by Ainslie's Map . . . . .	1020
East Lomond Hill . . . . .	1260
West Lomond Hill . . . . .	1280

**FIFE-NESS**, a promontory at the most easterly extremity of the county of Fife, or "East Neuk o' Fife," as it is more commonly termed.

**FIGACH (LOCH)**, a small lake in Sutherlandshire, lying between Strath Bagusty and Glencul.

**FILLAN**, or water of Dochart, a small river in the south-west corner of Perthshire, parish of Killin, which rises in the heights adjacent to Argyleshire, and flows in an irregular easterly course for about eight miles, till it falls into the head of Loch Dochart, from whence the main branch of the Tay flows through Loch Tay. The Fillan is a beautiful Highland stream, and the vale through which it flows is entitled Strathfillan. St. Fillan was a pious abbot or prior who, according to Keith, flourished in Scotland at the beginning of the eighth century, and was some time a superior of a religious house at Pittenweem in Fife. It is told by the chroniclers that the miraculous powers of this person were of no ordinary kind. When at the priory of Pittenweem he engaged himself in transcribing the scriptures, and while

doing so, his left hand was observed to send forth such a splendour as to afford him sufficient light to write with the other; a miracle which saved many candles in the priory, as the holy man used to spend whole nights in that exercise. He afterwards, for the sake of more perfect seclusion, retired from Fife to the wild vale in Perthshire now under notice. Here the saintly monk performed innumerable miracles through the excess of his devotion. Adjacent to the river in the low ground, is shown a pool, called the Holy Pool, which, through the saint's power, had the virtue of curing madness in persons bathing in it, provided a certain ceremonial was used. The intelligent writer of the Statistical Account of the parish of Killin, (the Rev. Patrick Stuart,) mentions circumstances connected with the pool that give us to understand that the Highlanders continued to dip lunatics in the sainted spring till a very late period. "There is a bell belonging to the chapel of St. Fillan," says he, "that was in high reputation among the votaries of that saint in old times. It seems to be mixed metal; is about a foot and a half high, and of an oblong shape. It usually lay in the churchyard. When mad people were brought to be dipped in the Saint's Pool, it was necessary to perform certain ceremonies, in which there was a mixture of Druidism and Popery. After remaining all night in the chapel, bound with ropes, the bell was set upon their head with great solemnity. It was the popular opinion, that if stolen, it would extricate itself out of the thief's hands, and return home, ringing all the way. For some years past this bell has been locked up, to prevent its being applied to superstitious purposes. The origin of the bell is to be referred to the most remote ages of the Celtic churches." Six hundred years after the epoch of St. Fillan, his memory and powers of intercession were vividly retained in the country. In the heat of the battle of Bannockburn, Robert Bruce invoked his aid, which, as he imagined, was granted, to the discomfiture of the English; and out of gratitude for such assistance, the patriotic king founded a priory near the ancient residence of the saint, which was dedicated to his service. At the dissolution of the religious houses, this priory, with all its revenues and superiorities, was given by the king to Campbell of Glenorchy, ancestor to the Marquis of Breadalbane. In the vicinity of the pool, there is now a modern

chapel, with a missionary chaplain supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, and who has a manse and glebe from the Marquis.

FILLANS (St.), a village of modern date in the western part of the parish of Comrie, Perthshire, situated at the foot of Loch Earn, where the river Earn issues from the lake. On the top of a conical hill, named Dun-Fillan, a little way east from the village, is shown a rock, called St. Fillan's Chair, from which he used to bestow his blessings on the country; and near it are two small cavities in the rock, said to have been worn by his knees in his almost incessant praying. St. Fillans was formerly a wretched hamlet, denominated Portmore, but it is now one of the sweetest spots in Scotland. The village has been reared and encouraged by the attention of Lord and Lady Willoughby d'Eresby (lately Gwydir), and here the traveller is delighted to find the people altogether losing their native taste for dung-hills, and thatch, and peat-reek, and fast adopting a better one for slate, cleanliness, and honeysuckle. The houses have all gardens attached to them, and are even in many cases surrounded more immediately by sweet shrubs and flowers. There are also a few villas built, for families who may be inclined to settle in this delicious spot. It is annually, in autumn, rendered a scene of high festival, by a meeting of the St. Fillans Society, which was instituted in 1819, for the purpose of giving prizes to successful competitors in certain national sports, and as a benefit society for imparting aid to indigent and distressed members, widows, and orphans. Their festivities are usually attended by hundreds of persons of condition, male and female, from all parts of the Highlands.

FINAN, or FINNIN, a small river in the western part of Inverness-shire, a tributary of Loch Shiel, which gives the name of Glenfinan to the vale through which it passes.

FINDHORN, a river which rises chiefly from the north side of the range of hills of Badenoch, Inverness-shire, and flows in a north-easterly course, with little variation, through Inverness-shire, and part of Nairn and Moray-shires. It finally pours its waters into a loch or arm of the sea, called the Harbour of Findhorn, on the south shore of the Moray Frith, at a distance of fifty miles from its source. The Findhorn is a very rapid dangerous stream, of considerable magnitude, but unfit for navi-

gation farther than the flow of tide. It pursues its course mostly through a wild mountainous region, and is crossed by only three bridges, namely, one at Forres, another at Dulzie, and a third carrying over the military road from Aviemore to Inverness. This river figured greatly in the memorable inundations of 1829. It abounds in fine salmon and trout.

FINDHORN, a small sea-port town in Morayshire, parish of Kinloss, lying at the point of land which is rendered peninsular by the Bay of Brough-Head on the east, and the harbour of Findhorn on the west. It possesses a share of coasting trade in the exportation of salmon, corn, &c. and the importation of coals and different kinds of goods.

FINDOCHTIE, a small fishing village, west of Cullen, Banffshire.

FINDON, or FINNAN, a fishing village on the coast of Kincardineshire, about six miles south of Aberdeen, celebrated for its preparation of smoked haddocks. Those finely flavoured fish are in great request at Aberdeen and other places in this quarter. So delicate is the fish, that they can rarely be procured in a fresh undepreciated condition at the distance of Edinburgh.

FINGLAN BURN, a tributary of the Black Esk, Dumfries-shire.

FINGLEN BURN, a tributary of the Glasset, Stirlingshire.

FINLAGAN, one of the small lakes in the island of Islay, which discharges itself by a rivulet, falling into the sea at Laggan. It has a small islet, on which are the ruins of a castle, said to have been a place of residence of the ancient Lords of the Isles, with the traces of a pier and chapel. Here, says Martin, was a large stone, seven feet square, to receive the feet of Macdonald, when he was crowned King of the Isles; the elevated chieftain standing on it, while the sword and the white rod of power were placed in his hands.

FINNIS BAY, a small inlet of the sea, forming a safe harbour, on the east coast of Harris, one of the Hebrides.

FINTRAY, a parish in Aberdeenshire, of five miles in length by from three to four in breadth, on the lower part of the river Don, on its left bank, opposite Dyce and Kintore. The surface is generally hilly, and mostly pastoral, except on the banks of the Don, where the land is fertile, and susceptible of productive cultivation. The grounds are becoming



more and more valuable from the plantations which have been reared.—Population in 1821, 996.

**FINTRY**, a parish five miles in length by four in breadth, at the centre of Stirlingshire, and consisting mostly of low verdant hills, lying north of the Campsie fells. The parish of Gargunnock lies on the north, and St. Ninians on the east. The places chiefly inhabited are a small valley on the banks of the Endrick, and another on the banks of the Carron, both of which rivers have their sources in this parish, and flow in opposite directions. The celebrated *Loup of Fintry*, a cataract of ninety-one feet in height, formed by the Endrick, is in this parish. Within the last forty years, the cotton manufacture has been introduced into the district, and considerably altered the character of the parish. The village of Fintry is well situated for manufactures, and lies thirteen miles from Stirling, and forty-one from Edinburgh.—Population in 1821, 1102.

**FIOLAY**, one of the smallest isles of the Hebrides, lying off the west coast of Argyleshire.

**FIRDON**, a rivulet in the south-west part of Ross-shire, running into the sea near Applecross.

**FIRTH**; a term signifying in Scotland an arm of the sea, or the open estuary of a river. In only one instance it is applied to a strait. In these senses it is used, as in Firth of Forth, Firth of Tay, Moray Firth, Pentland Firth, and Solway Firth, which are described under their respective heads. The etymon of the word is usually supposed to be the Latin *fre-tum*; and hence it is often spelt by geographers and travellers *Frith*; but, as it is more probably from *Fiord*, which is in use in the north of Europe, we have preferred in this work an orthography more akin to the pronunciation.

**FIRTH and STENNIS**, a united parish on the mainland of Orkney, of nine miles in length, with a varying breadth, lying west of Kirkwall. In its centre is the lake of Stennis or Stenhouse, which is nearly divided in two by a narrow shallow, which can be passed over by a sort of causeway of large stones. On the western side are the famous stones of Stennis, which are only paralleled by those of Stonehenge. Some of these are single, standing erect in the earth. Others describe particular figures; but the greatest number form a

large circle, surrounded by a ditch. A great number have fallen. The largest stand between the old kirk of Stennis and the causeway. One of these rises eighteen feet out of the ground. About this quarter there are the remains of various tumuli, all of which are significant of the place having been one of great importance in druidical times. The kirk of Firth stands at the head of an arm of Kirkwall Bay. The parish is generally wild and pastoral.—Population in 1821, of Firth 545, of Stennis 596.

**FISHERROW**, a town in the county of Edinburgh, and parish of Inveresk, lying at the distance of five miles from the metropolis, on the coast of the Firth of Forth, on the left bank of the river Esk, which divides it from Musselburgh. It consists of one large main street, a back street nearer the sea, and a variety of lanes and single houses. The main street is laid out for shopkeepers, or the higher class of the inhabitants, and the back streets and lanes are inhabited almost entirely by fishermen and their families. In the outskirts, there are handsome villas, the residence of a superior class of persons. Like most places inhabited by fishers, Fisherrow is a very dirty ill kept town, at almost all times showing groups of females and children in a disgusting state of indolence and filthiness. The fishing population, however, are generally industrious. The men go to sea to catch cod, haddocks, or other fish, which are sold by their wives in Edinburgh. Fisherrow has a share in the government of Musselburgh, to the extent of contributing eight out of the eighteen town-councillors of that burgh. The town has a small harbour, which has been lately improved by a good stone pier. It is under the government of the magistrates of Musselburgh, and, we are assured, many vessels unload their cargoes here in preference to Leith, in consequence of the very heavy fees exacted at that port. It has generally several vessels landing timber and other goods. Small vessels are occasionally built at the port. Of late, some good freestone houses have been built on the road from the main street to the new bridge over the Esk. Some substantial new houses have been also erected in the back street. The shore here is very flat and sandy, and the surrounding country is rich and exuberant.—See **MUSSELBURGH**.



**FISH HOLME**, a small island of Shetland, lying on the south of Samphray, between Yell and the mainland.

**FLADDA**, a small island lying six miles distant from Skye, belonging to Inverness-shire.

**FLADDA**, an isle of the Treishnish group, lying off the north-west headland of Mull.

**FLANNAN ISLANDS**, a group of small islands lying twelve miles north-west of Skye. They are seven in number, and are called by the islesmen "the Seven Hunters," though Mucculloch alleges he could count no more than six. They have a wild rocky appearance, and only support some sheep, and give a resting and breeding-place to immense flocks of gannets and other sea-fowl. Towards sunset, apparently interminable streams of these animals are seen pursuing their direct flight to these desolate isles, and it is asserted by sailors, that they seek their daily food as far distant as the south of England. In the present day, the Flannan isles are uninhabited by human beings; but such was not always the case. They exhibit the ruins of religious houses, dedicated to their patron, St. Flann, who flourished in the ninth century; a circumstance illustrative of that wonderful pertinacity of devotion exercised by the Culdean and Romish clergy, prior to the Reformation, which made them leave every earthly comfort to spend their lives on such rocky dismal islets far from the mass of human society.

**FLATTA**, two small isles of the Hebrides, separated from the east side of Barra by the Sound of Ba Hiravah.

**FLEET**, (**LOCH**) an inlet of the sea on the south-east coast of Sutherlandshire, across the narrow neck of which there is a ferry, on the thoroughfare along the coast northwards from Dornoch.

**FLEET**, (**LOCHS**) two small lakes in the parish of Girthon, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, from whence flow two small streamlets, which uniting, form the little water of Fleet. After a course of a few miles, this stream is joined by a similar small river called the Great Water of Fleet, whereby the river Fleet is formed.

**FLEET**, the river above noticed, flows in a southerly course through the lower part of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, at an equal distance between the Dee and the Cree, and falls into the beautiful estuary called Fleet

Bay, at the large modern village of Gatehouse. The banks of the Fleet are in many places beautiful and picturesque. It abounds with salmon, and may be navigated to Gatehouse, where it is crossed by a bridge.

**FLISK**, a parish in the north side of the county of Fife, lying on the Tay, and extending three miles in length by about one in breadth, bounded by Balmerino on the east, Criech, part of Abdie, and Dumbog on the south, and Dumbog and Abdie on the west. The land rises in finely cultivated fields from the shore of the Tay to the summit of the hilly range which bounds this side of Fife. Within these few years the district has undergone extensive "improvements" in the way of tillage, enclosing, draining, &c. The kirk and manse of Flisk are situated on an agreeable eminence overlooking the waters of the Tay, and the richly wooded and cultivated Carse of Gowrie on the opposite coast. The district anciently composed the barony of Bambriech, in the proprietary of the Earls of Rothes, whose old castle of Bambriech, now in ruins, stands in a low situation on the Tay, in a western part of the parish, half way betwixt Flisk and Newburgh. The barony came into the noble family of Leslie or Rothes, by a marriage with a daughter of the Lord of Abernethy, its former proprietor, in the reign of Robert Bruce.—Population in 1821, 301.

**FLODDAY**, an islet lying between Skye and Raasay.

**FLOTA**, an island of Orkney, of between three and six miles in breadth, lying in Scalpa Flow. It is indented by the bay of Pan Hope, and has a high rocky shore, but in the interior yields good pasture.

**FOCHABERS**, a small town in the parish of Bellie, Morayshire, lying nine miles east from Elgin, twelve south-west of Cullen, and fifty-two east by north of Inverness. It occupies a rural situation in a deep valley, through which the Spey passes it at a little distance on the west. The houses are neatly built, lining the sides of the great north road from Edinburgh to Inverness, and have arisen as an appendage of Gordon Castle, the seat of the Duke of Gordon, which is situated near the Spey amidst an extensive plantation of fine woods and pleasure-grounds. Fochabers is a burgh of barony under this family, and governed by a baillie of his Grace's appointment. It is understood to be thriving

rapidly. An elegant stone bridge, which crossed the Spey near the town, was partly carried away by the great floods of 1829. Besides the established church of the parish, which is situated here, there is a Roman Catholic chapel. The town has several good inns for the accommodation of travellers. Gordon Castle, which is approached by a gateway situated at the north end of the village, is allowed to be one of the most magnificent structures, and perhaps the finest house north of the Firth of Forth. The edifice was originally a gloomy tower, in the centre of a morass called the Bog of Gight, and accessible only by a narrow causeway and a drawbridge. It is now a vast quadrangular structure; the front stretching to the goodly length of 568 feet, surrounded by a beautiful park and equally beautiful country. The change has been naturally commensurate with that of the fortunes of the whole race, who, for centuries past, have owned it; and we believe the most ancient title of the Duke of Gordon, and that by which the old Highlanders still know him, is the humble one of "the Gudeman o' the Bog." Within the gateway alluded to, the approach is by a broad solid turnpike, sweeping between wide-spreading borders of verdant sward, fringed with sweetly-scented shrubs. Many tall waving and wide-spreading trees rise beyond. The road runs at last in a sweep across the green lawn, at a little distance before the front, and returning by the great door, completes an oval under the west end of the castle. The front, which is uniformly regular, commands a view of the whole plain, with all its wood, and a variety of sheets of the river Spey. The body of the edifice rises to the height of four lofty storeys; and on each end there is a pavilion of two storeys, connected each by a gallery of two lower storeys. If the impression of august magnificence be in any measure weakened by the modern uniformity of the northern front, it is more deeply stamped by the bulky, Gothic, irregular grandeur of the other, in which the tower of the eleventh century, rising to the height of nearly ninety feet, overlooks the whole structure. The vestibule of the castle is embellished by copies of the Apollo Belvidere and the Venus de Medici, in statuary marble by Harwood. There is also a bust, a peculiarly striking likeness, of Mr. Pitt. There are busts also of Homer, Aurelius and Faustina, in their unfading laurels, a Vestal Virgin in her plain attire, Cæsar and Caracalla, each

raised on a handsome pedestal of Sienna marble. At the bottom of the great stair are busts of Seneca and Cicero, and of a grand Duke of Tuscany, a relative of the family of Gordon. On the first landing place of the grand stair attention is for a little arrested by a gigantic wooden head of some ancient divinity of the sea, which formed a part of the decoration of the prow of the French ship *Ca Ira*, captured in the Gulph of Genoa, and afterwards accidentally burnt on the coast of Corsica. At the next turn of the stair, a plank, cut out from a fir-tree of his Grace's forest of Glenmore, nearly six feet in breadth, is preserved as an evidence of the vast size to which these trees grow in particular situations. The great dining room is of the most just proportions, and strikingly magnificent. A handsome side-board stands in a recess within lofty Corinthian columns of scagliola, in imitation of verd antique marble. Among the pictures are, Abraham turning off Hagar and her son, Joseph resisting the solicitation of his master's wife, Venus and Adonis, Dido and St. Cecilia. In the breakfast room is the celebrated St. Peter and St. Paul, a copy by Miss Rauffman, from the masterpiece of G. Rheim, for which, it is said, ten thousand sequins had been offered, and which was esteemed the most valuable of the paintings in the Lampieri palace at Bologna. In this room are also Ulysses and Calypso, Bacchus and Ariadne, with several portraits, including one of the late Duke. There are many other pictures; but we shall content ourselves with only mentioning one other—a portrait of the second Countess of Huntly, daughter to James I., and the lady through whom Lord Byron boasted of having a share of the royal blood of Scotland in his veins. In the third storey are, a small theatre, the music-room, and a library containing many thousand volumes, as well as some ancient manuscripts, with geographical and astronomical instruments.—Population of Fochabers in 1821. about 1040.

FODDERTY, a parish lying partly in Ross, and partly in Cromartyshire, chiefly in the beautiful and arable vale of Strathpeffer, west from Dingwall. It is bounded by high hills.—Population in 1821, 1952.

FOGGO, a fertile arable parish in the centre of the Merse, Berwickshire, lying east of Greenlaw, and south of Edrom. In length it is six miles, by a breadth of between three



and four. It is intersected and watered by the Blackadder, on the right bank of which stands the village of Foggo. About a mile further up the stream is the ancient little hamlet of Chesters, on the site of a Roman encampment.—Population in 1821, 469.

FOOTDEE or FOOTIE, a large village at the foot of the Dee, below Aberdeen, chiefly inhabited by persons connected with the commerce or shipping of the port. It has a handsome chapel of ease.

FORBES and TULLYNESSLE, a united parish in Aberdeenshire, bounded by the united parish of Kearn and Auchindoir on the west, Clatt on the north, Tough and Keig on the east, and Alford on the south, on which side it is watered by the river Dcn. The grounds are poor and mostly pastoral. Some of the hills rise to a considerable height.—Population of the united parish in 1821, 643.

FORD, a small village in the southern part of the county of Edinburgh, lying in a hollow, on the old road from Edinburgh to Lauder. It has a post-office and a dissenters' meeting-house.

FORDICE, or FORDYCE, a parish in Banffshire, lying on the Moray Firth, betwixt Rathven (in which is the town of Cullen,) on the west, Boyndie on the east, and having Grange and Ordiquhill on the south. It is nearly of a triangular figure, each side of which is about six miles in length. It has a great deal of fine flat, well cultivated land. In a vale, through which flows a small stream, about the middle of the parish, are the kirk and manse. Farther to the east is the vale through which runs the water of Durn, a river falling into the sea at the town of Portsoy. The Burn of Boyne waters the eastern boundary. The kirktown of Fordice is a burgh of barony. Portsoy is a small sea-port town, at the distance of eight miles from Banff.—See PORTSOY. Betwixt it and Cullen is situated the fishing village of Sandend. The coast is bold and rocky, and has several conspicuous headlands.—Population in 1821, 3245, of whom 1700 belonged to Portsoy.

FORDOUN, a parish in Kincardineshire, lying partly among the north-eastern Grampians, and partly in the Howe of the Mearns, extending nearly ten miles in length by about seven in breadth, having Strachan on the north, Glenbervy and Arbuthnot on the east, Lawrencekirk or Conveth on the south, and Fet-

tercairn on the west. The district is chiefly remarkable for its remains of antiquity. In the western part of the parish, about a mile north-east from Fettercairn, is a small congregation of tenements, like the outhouses of an old farm, the miserable remains of the former county town. This hamlet, which is still called Kincardine, and boasts of having given its name to the county, contains only about sixty or seventy inhabitants. It ceased to be the chief town in the reign of James VI. when Stonehaven, as a more convenient situation for the county courts, was honoured with that distinction. In the vicinity, the remains of the castle of the same name, formerly a royal residence, may be traced on the ground, by the foundation of the walls. This seems to have been a vast quadrangular edifice fronting the east. It was the principal palace of Kenneth III. and that from which he was inveigled to be murdered in the manner mentioned under the head of Fettercairn. John Baliol was residing here when he made his shameful rendition of the kingdom to Edward. The situation of Kincardine, though not highly elevated, is yet commanding; for, from its low mound-like ruins, a view can be obtained of nearly the whole district of the Mearns, as well as a considerable part of Angus. About four miles to the north-east is the small village called the Kirkton of Fordoun, supposed to be the birth place of the early Scottish historian of the same name. It is the seat of a presbytery, and is situated upon a lofty terrace, overlooking the romantic ravine formed by the Luther water, the church-yard occupying the extremity or most advanced point. On the other side of the rivulet there is a larger village called Auchinblae. The whole is surrounded by fine hanging woods, and all the other characteristics of sequestered river scenery. Fordoun is situated four and a half miles from Lawrencekirk, and fifteen from Montrose. It is governed by a bailie; a weekly market for black cattle and horses is held here weekly, from Michaelmas to Christmas, and there are two annual fairs. According to tradition, derived from Monkish authority, Fordoun was the place where Palladius, on being sent to Scotland, in the fifth century, to oppose the Pelagian heresy, established his head quarters. It is now the general opinion of the more rigorous antiquaries, that Palladius never was in Scotland, and that the



claims of Fordoun to have been his resting place arose at first from misapprehension, either wilful or through ignorance, on the part of the monks. Palladius, according to the only proper authority, was sent "in Scotiam," that is to Ireland; for such was the designation of the sister isle at that period: but the monks, supposing this to mean the Scotland of their later day, and being anxious to establish as many sanctified spots in that country as possible, planted a shrine of Palladius at Fordoun, and invested it with all the pomp and circumstance appropriate to what they supposed the former residence of a saint, and the earliest settlement of Christian worship in the kingdom. Nevertheless, the people of Fordoun are still as thoroughly convinced of the sanctity of the place as ever they could have been under the influence of the Romish superstition. They point out, with pride, the very chapel in which Palladius officiated, the hermitage in which he lived, the well from which he obtained water, and they tell that they have a fair called from him *Pallie Fair*, as if these circumstances were irrefragable proofs of the saint's having flourished at Fordoun. Though great doubt be thus thrown on the original sanctity of Fordoun, the place is yet worthy of being held in some estimation by the curious traveller, on account of even those relics of superstition. The present parish church is a modern edifice, but substituted for one of great antiquity which occupied the same admirable site. The celebrated Marquis of Montrose lay encamped at Fordoun for some weeks previous to his last and most brilliant victory at Kilsyth, July and August 1645. Lord Monboddo, the eccentric author of some writings on metaphysics and the origin and progress of languages, was a native of the parish; and Beattie was at one time its schoolmaster.— Population in 1821, 2375.

FORFARSHIRE, or ANGUS, a county on the east coast of Scotland, lying betwixt the shires of Fife and Kincardine, between latitude  $56^{\circ} 27'$ , and  $56^{\circ} 57'$  north. On the east it presents a side to the German Ocean, and on the south is bounded by the Firth of Tay and part of Perthshire; on the west it is also bounded by Perthshire, and on the north by Aberdeenshire and Kincardineshire. Its boundary line with the latter for a distance of eight miles is the river North Esk, from its mouth upwards. The extreme length of the county

from east to west is thirty-eight and a half miles, and its greatest breadth from north to south thirty-seven and a half miles. It is said to contain eight hundred and thirty-one and a half square miles, or about 532,160 imperial acres. The origin of the term ANGUS is mentioned under that head. The great level valley of Strathmore runs through the centre of Forfarshire from east to west, and the lines of hills which flank this extensive and beautiful tract of country, with the Grampians on the north, and some minor ranges on the south, may be said to form the county into a series of continuous ridges, generally pursuing a direction from west to east, interrupted here and there by the different rivers and streams seeking their way to the sea, and which, notwithstanding the courses of the hills, in most instances follow a south-easterly direction. The portion of the Grampian mountains in this shire contains many fine valleys, and from the summit of these elevations to the ocean on the east and the Tay on the south, the surface of the land may be considered an inclined plane facing the meridian sun, with the exception of the territory on the northern side of the Sidlaw hills. In viewing the county from the Fife side of the Tay, the Sidlaw range appears to rise at no great distance from the estuary, and extending from the east towards Perth, shuts out a prospect of the interior. The highest of these Sidlaws is not much more than 1700 feet above the level of the sea. From the summit of the highest Grampian hill, a fine prospect can be obtained not only of almost the whole country adjoining the Tay and of the ocean, but of the eastern part of the peninsula of Fife, the coast of East Lothian, and the heights of Lammermoor. The principal lakes are Lochlee in the parish of Lochlee, Loch Brandy in the parish of Clova, and (curiously situated half way up a hill), the loch of Lentrathen in the parish of that name; the loch of Forfar, near the town of Forfar, the lochs of Rescobie in the centre of that parish, and of Balgavies in the parish of Aberlemno, and the loch of Lundie in the parish of Lundie, and others. None of them is much more than a mile in extent. The principal rivers are the North and South Esk, which rise near each other, on the northern confines of the county; the former, originating from Lochlee, which is filled by the water of Lee after being joined by the Unich, which last forms several beaut-

ful cascades. It then runs through the deep valley of Glensesk, with its banks in many places skirted with birches, till it reaches the county of Kincardine, and enters the sea three miles north from Montrose. Its tributaries are the Luther, the Cruick, the West Water, the Tarf, and the Mark. The South Esk, after passing through the centre of the county, enters the sea at Montrose. It receives the tributary waters of the Noran, the Lemno, the Carity, and the Prosen. The third river in point of size is the Isla, which is near the western outskirts of the county. It rises near the sources of the Esks, and after being joined near Meigle by the Dean, a stream which brings the water from the loch of Forfar, and receiving the Carbet a little above Glamis and the romantic burn of Glamis near the castle, it turns westward into Perthshire, and joins the Tay at Kinclaven. There are also two lesser rivers, the Dighty and the Lunan. The former proceeds from some small lakes in the parish of Lundie, and falls into the mouth of the Tay, east from Broughty Ferry; the latter carries the waters of the lakes of Rescobie and Balgives to the sea at Lunan Bay. It is famous for its eels; the other rivers abound with various kinds of trout and salmon. The salmon fisheries of the North and South Esk and the coast of the county are now very valuable, and to the late Mr. Dempster of Dunning, within the county, is owing the praise of contriving the mode of packing salmon in boxes of ice for the London market, a practice which has been of immense benefit to the Scottish salmon fishings. In the enumeration of rivers belonging and yielding wealth to the county of Angus, the Tay ought to be mentioned as by far the most valuable, from its adaptation to the purposes of commerce, as is particularly noticed under the head of DUNDEE. From the mouth of the Tay to near the Westhaven the coast is sandy, from that eastward having low and frequent sunk rocks. Within a mile to the eastward of Arbroath, the coast becomes bold and rocky, presenting dreadful precipices to the sea, perforated with caverns by the incessant dashing of the waves. The Redhead, a promontory, upwards of 200 feet in perpendicular height, is the most striking feature in this rocky front. It forms the south point of Lunan Bay, and exposes a beautiful shore to the ocean for nearly three miles. Forfarshire is not distinguished

for its mineral products. Of limestone, which is found in various parts, there are immense tracts in the Grampians, but from the expense of conveying coal to burn it, this mineral is not wrought to any extent, except at Hedderwick near Montrose, and Boddin, a point running into the sea on the north side of Lunan Bay. There is also some burnt near Brechin. The greater part of the lime used is therefore imported, chiefly from Lord Elgin's works on the Firth of Forth and from Sunderland. Freestone is plentiful in almost every parish; the colour is various, but mostly either red or grey, and in no case is it so white and beautiful as the stone of Fife or Mid Lothian. In the parishes of Forfar, Rescobie, Aberlemno, Carmylie, &c., there are large quarries, which afford excellent steps for stairs, as well as excellent pillars and paving stones, and grey slates, which last are exported to different parts of Scotland. The Arbroath paving stone is well known, and has a ready sale in London and Edinburgh. Lead has been found in several places, and was at one time wrought to some little extent in the parish of Lochlee, not far from the castle of Invermark. The most unfortunate characteristic of Forfarshire, as in the case of other districts north of the Tay, is its want of coal. No vestige of this invaluable fossil has been discovered; and hence, with the exception of the Grampian district, where there is plenty of peat, (in the low country it may be said to be exhausted) the whole of the county is dependent on the Fife and Newcastle collieries for this essential article of fuel. The capabilities of Forfarshire in agriculture continued long in that dormant state which characterised most other parts of Scotland, but it may now be said that the district is completely emancipated from that awkward and sluggish system of husbandry and general farming, which even in the recollection of many still living, prevailed over nearly the whole kingdom. In adopting the numerous improvements which the last half century has added to this most useful of all sciences, the Angus-shire farmers have kept pace with those of the most improved districts of the country, as they have also done in practical skill and general intelligence. The mode of cropping in the lower parts of the county is similar to that of the more southern shires, but in the higher parts the cultivation of wheat is not so general, nor are Swedish turnips or

mangel wurzel grown to any extent. Since the conclusion of the war, the quantity of flax seed sown has been annually diminishing, and the mills for dressing the article, once so common, are converted into spinning-mills. Some of the farmers have been trying the newly-introduced permanent pasture grasses, (rye grass and clover having been long in use) which are recommended by their suitability to all kinds of soil, and their speedy arrival at a pitch of as great exuberance as the finest old meadows. All the grasses sown in the country have been rendered much more productive by the introduction of the grass seed sowing machine, which no farmer should be without. The most important improvement that has recently taken place in the agriculture of Forfarshire is the introduction of bone dust as a manure. Never did any new improvement come more rapidly into general practice, for already almost every farmer consumes more or less annually. The first person who used bone manure to any extent in the eastern district of the county was the Hon. W. Maule, a keen agriculturist, and in the western district Mr. Watson of Keilor, who has in the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, detailed the merits of this manure as compared with putrescent and mineral manures. It is most generally applied to turnips, and if the crop be not consumed on the ground by sheep, there is frequently about one-half or one-third the usual quantity of dung allowed to the succeeding crop at sowing out. There are large establishments at Dundee and Arbroath for the preparation of this very powerful and portable manure. Several of the lochs in the county, especially that of Rescobie, have been drained for the purpose of affording shell-marl, which has been long in high repute with the agriculturists in their respective neighbourhoods. The general draining of the land has also been proceeded in to a great and beneficial extent. The improvement of stock has of course been coeval with the superior system of cultivation, and has been much facilitated by the zealous co-operation of the various agricultural societies, of which the Eastern Forfarshire Farming Association is now the principal. The first association of this kind was the Lunan and Vinny Water Society, which was warmly patronized by the late patriotic George Dempster of Dunnichen. There is scarcely a farm of any extent which does not now possess a thrashing machine. The use of

iron ploughs has become very general; iron harrows have also come into use. Broad-rimmed wheels are not nearly so common as in the southern shires. The Rev. Mr. Headrick, in his Survey of Forfarshire, published in 1813, has estimated the extent of arable land at 340,643 imperial acres, and the number and value of farms as under:

Number of farms whose rent is	
under L.20 per annum	1,574
Number from L.20 to L.50	565
Number from L.50 to L.100	682
Number from L.100 to L.300	315
Number above L.300	86
	<hr/>
Total number of farms	3,222

The same scientific agriculturist has calculated the woods and plantations at about 20,764 acres; but as Forfarshire has been progressing rapidly in this branch of rural improvement, the extent may now be safely estimated at more than double the above. The planting of waste lands in this county seems to have made very little progress till about the middle of last century, and when at last this sure source of future profit suggested itself, Scotch firs were the only sort of trees planted in such situations. More recent planters introduced the larch as a more valuable species of timber, and adapted, as they thought, to every variety of soil and situation, but experience has now exploded this latter notion. By a slight preparation of draining, &c. the moors and waste lands are now found to produce excellent oaks and beeches, of which a number of gentlemen have lately been planting extensively. The Earl of Airlie has been the most extensive planter in the western part of the county, as Sir James Carnegie of South Esk has been in the eastern. The former has planted upwards of 3,000 acres on his different estates since 1811, as appears by his lordship's report to the Highland Society. The largest forest is that of Monroman Moor, lying partly in the parishes of Brechin, Farnel, Aberlemno, Guthrie, Kirkden, and Kiannel. In traversing the lower parts of the shire, beautiful plantations and enclosures meet the eye in every parish, and by the laying down of excellent roads in all directions, the county now offers every inducement for travelling through it. The wealth of Forfarshire has not been more stea-



dily increasing within the last fifty years from its agricultural than its trading and manufacturing sources of opulence. Inasmuch as Fife has been successful in the product of fine or light linen fabrics, Angus, in a corresponding degree, has been fortunate in establishing an extensive manufacture of coarse hempen goods, wrought up from foreign materials. When it is said that the county owns the thriving and industrious towns of Dundee and Arbroath, which, with Montrose, are its chief ports, we need hardly say any thing further of its trading character. Besides these towns, it possesses the burghs of Brechin and Forfar,—and a variety of large and small villages, in all of which there appear symptoms of prosperity, and an exceedingly gratifying air of industry and comfort. The spinning of yarn in large mills, and other branches of manufacture, are carried on in the greater towns to a prodigious extent. In all the little towns and villages the chief trade seems to be the weaving of the already prepared materials into cloth, and the purification of them by bleaching. Forfarshire compriscs nearly fifty-three complete parishes, in which are the above five royal burghs of Dundee, Arbroath, Montrose, Brechin and Forfar, and the towns of Glamis and Kirriemuir. It is worth while to remark, as a moral statistic of the inhabitants of Angus and the adjacent county of Kincardine, that a large proportion, especially of the wealthier class, are attached to the Episcopal church, and their adherence to the principles of this communion is particularly noticeable in the number of episcopal chapels all over the district. There are a number of old ruinous castles in Forfarshire, most of which have gone into decay, in consequence of the baronies on which they stand having passed into the hands of proprietors of other estates.

The chief seats of the nobility and gentry are *Glamis Castle*, Earl of Strathmore; *Cortachy and Airlie Castles*, Earl of Airlie; *Camperdown House*, (formerly *Lundie*), Lord Viscount Duncan; *Lindirtis*, Laing Meason; *Isla Bank*, Ogilvy; *Gray*, Lord Gray; *Careston*, Earl of Fife; *Balnacoon*, Carnegie; *Brechin Castle* and *Pannure House*, Honourable William Ramsay Maule; *Kinnaird*, Sir James Carnegie, Bart.; *Dun*, Earl of Cassilis; *Rossie*, Ross; *Ethie*, Earl of North Esk; *Guthrie*, Guthrie; *Dunnichen*, Hawkins; *Isla*, Ogilvie; *Craigo*, Carnegie; *Langley Park*, Cruickshanks; &c. &c.

TABLE OF HEIGHTS IN FORFARSHIRE.

	Feet above the sea.
Hill of Dundee . . .	525
Dunnichen Hill . . .	720
Sidlaw . . .	1,406
Craigowl . . .	1,600
Oathlaw, one of the Grampians . . .	2,264
Mount Battock . . .	3,465

Population in 1821, males 52,071, females 61,359; total 113,430.

FORFAR, a parish in the above county, situated near the centre of the shire, extending four miles and a half from east to west, and about the same from north to south, bounded by Rescobie on the north, Dunnichen on the east, Inverarity on the south, and Kinnettles and a small part of Kirriemuir on the west. The land is rather level, with the exception of some hilly ground south from the town, and the whole has undergone great improvements from draining and new modes of cultivation. In the north-easteru part there are some fine plantations.

FORFAR, a royal burgh, the capital of the above parish and county, and the seat of a presbytery, lies fourteen miles north from Dundee, fourteen south-west of Brechin, five east by north of Glamis, six south-east of Kirriemuir, and fifty-six from Edinburgh. It is a town of pleasant appearance, situated in the lowest part of a country declining towards it on all sides; and though the streets are irregular, many of the houses are neat and well built. This, however, has only been the case within these few years. At the beginning of the present century, its streets were chiefly composed of old thatched houses, its church was old and ruinous, and at least one street was kept in a state of constant and indescribable filthiness. The latter circumstance was the occasion, about a century ago, of a remarkable murder. A party of gentlemen, including the Earl of Strathmore of that time, were returning from attendance upon a *dredgie* or funeral entertainment, when one of them, Mr. Carnegie of Finhaven, being tossed by another into a puddle which then pervaded *Spout Street*, rose, black and blind with mire, drew his sword, and making for the offender, ran the Earl of Strathmore through the body; for which he was tried, and with difficulty escaped the

gallows. The town has been, within the last few years, ornamented with a handsome suite of county buildings, situated in Castle Street. A new church and steeple have likewise been built, as also a new episcopal chapel, in High Street, finished in 1823. Being the seat of the county courts of the sheriff, the town has a number of public offices and legal practitioners. The town has now an excellent subscription newsroom and library. Besides the established church and episcopal chapel, there is a meeting house of the united secession body and methodists. The fast days of the church are generally the Thursday before the third Sunday of June, and the Thursday nearest full moon in December. The town is provided with a parish school and an academy for teaching languages, mathematics, and geography. The market-day is Saturday, and there are several annual fairs. Forfar is a royal burgh of unknown antiquity, whose privileges were confirmed in 1669, in virtue of which it is governed by a provost, two bailies and nineteen councillors, annually elected. The revenue of the burgh may be averaged at about L.1000. It joins with Perth, Dundee, St. Andrews, and Cupar-Fife, in sending a member to parliament. In point of trade and manufactures Forfar can bear no comparison with Dundee or Arbroath. Its chief trade is the weaving of Osnaburgh and coarse linens, though from time immemorial the manufacture of *brogues* has engaged the employment of a number of hands, insomuch that the term "Sutors of Forfar," is held, in common parlance, just as expressive of the whole population, as that of "the Sutors of Selkirk," in the famous capital of the Forest. At Kirriemuir, a thriving minor town in the neighbourhood, another phrase obtains—"the weavers of Kirriemuir;" and the people of the two towns have had a feud of several centuries continuance. This, in former times, displayed itself in the substantial shape of blows; but its expression is now confined to proverbial phrases of reciprocal vituperation. In illustration of their animosity, as it used to be exhibited two centuries ago, it is related by Drummond of Hawthornden, that having, in the summer of 1648, arrived at Forfar, where he intended to pass the night, the houses were all shut against him, the inhabitants having learned that he was not only a poet, but also a royalist, two offences, above all things, repugnant to the popular feelings of

that age. Being under the necessity of proceeding onward to Kirriemuir, he was there exceedingly well received; not that the people of this village were less abhorrent of poetry and "malignancy," but that they were glad to act differently from the inhabitants of Forfar. Next morning, on taking leave of them, he gratified their prejudices by leaving a poetical distich in allusion to a recent dispute between the rival towns:

The Kirriemurians met the Forfarians at the Muir-moss;  
 The Kirriemurians beat the Forfarians back to the cross;  
 Sutors ye are, and sutors will be—  
 Fye upon Forfar!—Kirriemuir bears the gree.

On the west side of Forfar is a fine loch, which, though diminished by draining, is still about a mile in length by half a mile in breadth, and is a beautiful sheet of water, abounding in fish. Forfar is, perhaps, a singular instance in Scotland of a town of any note built at a distance from running water; but the vicinity of the lake, with its numerous springs, and the protection of a castle, a place, in former times, of considerable strength, must have first invited the inhabitants of the country to settle and form a village, which, afterwards becoming the occasional residence of majesty, was distinguished by a variety of royal favours. The origin of the castle of Forfar, which was situated on a mount to the north of the town, is not certified, but it is said to have been the place of meeting of the first parliament of Malcolm III. (Canmore), after the recovery of his kingdom from Macbeth, in which assembly, according to such historians as Boethius and Buchanan, he first conferred titles and surnames upon the Scottish nobility. The magistrates, some years since, removed the market cross from the street, to the site of the old castle, to mark the place of the royal residence. The illustrious Queen Margaret had a separate establishment from her husband Malcolm, in the shape of a nunnery, upon a small artificial island near the north side of the loch, which is called the Inch, though said, by tradition, to have been connected with the land by means of a passage capable of giving access only to one person. From this isle to the other side of the loch, a causeway runs under the water similar to that in the castle loch of Lochmaben. At the draining of the loch for the sake of its

marle, about sixty years since, some weapons and instruments were found at the bottom, supposed, with great plausibility, to have belonged to the murderers of King Malcolm II. (at Glamis,) who, it has always been reported, in attempting to cross over the loch upon the ice, went down and were drowned. We gather from the sketches in the "Picture of Scotland," that "nearly all the traditionary anecdotes of Forfar which can be discovered, have the remarkable peculiarity of relating to drinking or to public houses. Of these the most ludicrous is one detailed at great length in 'Frank's Northern Memoirs,' to this effect:—A brewster-wife, or home-brewer and retailer of beer, of whom there seems to have been a vast number in Forfar, previous to the Restoration, having one day 'brewed a peck o' maut,' which she expected a large company of toppers that night to consume, set the same out to cool at the door. A neighbour's cow soon after coming past, scented the savoury caldron, and turning to, began to solace herself with a draught. The liquor was balmy and good; and the animal, loath to lose so sweet an opportunity, was in no haste to 'take her loving lips away.' No one observing her proceedings, she continued to swill without intermission; in the words of the wife of Auchtermuchty—'aye she winkit and aye she drank,' till she at length completely finished the browst. Just as she had made an end, out came the unhappy proprietrix of the liquor, and, to her horror and dismay, saw an empty caldron where she had left a full one, over which Lucky ——'s cow was hanging with an air of pensive satisfaction, that too plainly betrayed the facts of the case. Had sticks or stones been of any use, or could cries of vexation and rage have recalled the liquor that was gone, the caldron would have soon been replenished; but, alas, they were of no such avail. The only recourse left for the injured ale-wife, was to try what the law could do for her. She accordingly laid the case in regular style before the magistrates; they decided; but an appeal was preferred to the sheriff; he in his turn decided; and it then became a full-blown plea before 'the Fyftteen.' While in the progress of discussion in that ultimate court, a happy joke on the part of the advocate for the proprietrix of the cow, turned the day against the complainant. He allowed that the cow had drunk

the liquor, and thereby satisfied her natural appetite. But he observed, as by the immemorial custom of the land, nothing is ever charged for a standing drink, otherwise called a *deoch-an-dorras*, or stirrup-dram, the defendant ought, beyond a question, to be absolved from the charge in dependence, seeing that she swallowed the browst in place and manner according. This ingenious defence not only amused but puzzled the court, and there being found great difficulty in the case, precedents were searched for in the records, but none appearing, the judges, with great prudence, declined to give an opinion on a subject whereon the laws were silent, and remitted the decision to the provost of the burgh. This functionary thereupon called a meeting of the inhabitants to listen to the final settlement of the brewster-wife's claims. After imposing the utmost silence on his auditory, he threw the whole of his legal energies into a single point, and, calling up the prosecutrix, demanded to know, in one word, how the cow took the liquor; whether she took it sitting or standing? To which the woman replied that she took it standing. Then, quoth the provost, your own words condemn you, for no one can seek satisfaction for a standing drink; as it would annihilate the good old custom of *deoch-an-dorras*; therefore the court dismisses the action."—In the steeple of Forfar is preserved a curiosity well worthy the attention of tourists, called "the Witches' Bridle," an object of a simple form, consisting of a small circle of iron, sufficient to enclose the head, divided into four sections, connected by hinges. A short chain hangs from behind. In the front, but pointing inwards, is a prong, like the rowel of an old-fashioned spur, which entered the mouth, and, by depressing the tongue, acted as a gag. The use of the thing was exactly what its name portends. By it, as with a bridle, the unfortunate old women formerly burnt at Forfar, for the imaginary crime of witchcraft, were led out of the town to the place of execution, and its further and more important purposes were, to bind the culprit to the stake, and prevent her cries during the dreadful process of death. When all was over, the bridle used to be found among the ashes of the victim. It is impossible to view this memorial of the ignorance and cruelty of a former age without feelings of horror. The place where the witches used to be burnt is a little to the northward



of the town; a small hollow, called "the Witches' Howe," surrounded by a number of little eminences, on which the people stood to see the dreadful process. The last person that suffered for this imaginary crime, was the beadle of the parish, about the year 1682. The facts of this case, as preserved in the process-verbal, are so shocking as to be unfit for commemoration.— A tradition is preserved connected with the large fine bell in the steeple of the church of Forfar, of an amusing description: This bell was presented to the town, about the middle of the sixteenth century, by a man of the name of Strang, who, having left Forfar in his youth, settled at Stockholm, and acquired a handsome fortune. He tendered this gift, with the condition, that all persons of the name of Strang, dying in the town, should be honoured with a funeral knell, similar to that which announces the descent of royalty to the grave. There is a tradition connected with its arrival in Scotland, which displays in a striking manner the opinion of the neighbouring town in regard to the additional importance which Forfar might derive from the possession of it, or perhaps which rather only indicates the long standing of the feeling at present in force between the county town and some of the more prosperous burghs of the coast. On the bell landing at Dundee, the magistrates of that city claimed it as their own, alleging that it must have been intended for their use, and not for that of so miserable a town as Forfar, which in reality could not boast so much as a place where it could be disposed. The people of Forfar resisted their specious reasoning with all their might, and proceed to assert their right by laying hold of the bell. A scuffle ensued, in which the *tongue*, said to have been of silver, was wrenched out by the offending party, and tossed beyond redemption into the sea. Even after the Forfarians had succeeded in proving the bell their lawful property, the magistrates of Dundee made another desperate effort to withhold it. They said they would not permit its owners to transport it out of the town, till they would purchase the ground over which it would require to be carried. The magistrates of Forfar were obliged to comply with this hard condition, by paying, from the funds of their town, an enormous sum for a road between the shore, where the bell lay, and the extremity of the liberties of Dundee;

and this road still passes by the name of the Forfar Loan. Such was the joy of the inhabitants on at length obtaining possession of their townsman's highly esteemed gift, that they went out in a body in their holiday clothes, headed by the magistrates, to meet it, as it approached the town. The people of Dundee had, however, the satisfaction of seeing it lie useless for more than a century, on account of the deficiency with which they had taunted the poor Forfarians. It is now hung to great advantage, and has a very fine sound; though the modern tongue is supposed to be quite unfit, from its small size, to bring out its full tones. The author of the Statistical Account of the Parish of Forfar, (Rev. Mr. John Bruce) presents us with a number of particulars illustrative of the rise of the town in its tastes and appearance. He tells us that about the middle of last century there were not above seven tea-kettles, seven pairs of bellows, and as many watches in Forfar; now, says he, in 1793, every house in the town has a tea-kettle and bellows, and almost every menial servant must have his watch. At the same not distant period, an ox, valued at forty shillings, supplied the flesh market of Forfar for a fortnight, and had a poor man bought a shilling's worth of beef or an ounce of tea, he would have concealed it from his neighbours, as if he had been guilty of a serious crime. The steady advancement of population, trade and agricultural improvement, not only before but since 1793, when this gentleman wrote, have here, as everywhere else, revolutionized the prices and consumption of articles, and now Forfar is one of the most comfortable little towns in the country.—Population of the town in 1821, about 4000; including the parish, 5897.

FORGAN, a parish in the county of Fife, lying near the mouth of the Tay, having Ferry-port-on-Craig on the east, Leuchars and Kilmeny on the south, and Balmerino on the west; it extends four miles in length by two in breadth. The land generally declines to the Tay from a hilly range, and is now well cultivated, enclosed and beautifully wooded. On the shore is Newport, the ferry station opposite Dundee, and there are other small havens to the west. Recently some handsome villas have been built on the slopes to the river, and a great improvement has been made by cutting a road to Ferry-port-on-Craig. A straight continuous road is still wanted from

Newport to Newburgh in the west, the present one being, in some places, very tortuous. The kirk of Forgan is situated inland.—Population in 1821, 937.

**FORGANDENNY**, a parish in the district of Strathearn, Perthshire, extending from the hilly boundary of Kinross-shire (to which a small part of it belongs) to the south bank of the Earn, a length of at least six miles, by a breadth of more than two; bounded by part of Arngask, Dron and Dumbarney on the east, and part of Forteviot and Dunning on the west. The lower part is of that charming fertile character so general in the lower vale of the Earn, and abounds in beautiful plantations, gentlemen's seats, and small villages, among which are Forgan, Ardargie, and Newton.—Population in 1821, 913.

**FORGLEN**, a beautiful fertile parish of three and a half miles in length, by two and a half in breadth, in the county of Banff, occupying the corner of land formed by the Deveron river on the east, opposite Turriff in Aberdeenshire.—Population in 1821, 750.

**FORGUE**, a parish in Aberdeenshire, north-east of Huntly, extending about nine miles in length by six in breadth at the widest part. It is partly an upland heathy district, but in the lower parts has been much improved and planted.—Population in 1821, 2000.

**FORMARTIN**, a district of Aberdeenshire, bounded by Buchan on the north-east.

**FORRES**, a parish in Morayshire of four miles in length, by two and a half in breadth; bounded on the north by Kinloss, on the east and south by Rafford, and on the west by Dyke.

It possesses much fine arable land, and on its west side flows the river Findhorn, which yields excellent salmon fishing.

**FORRES**, a royal burgh in Morayshire, the capital of the above parish, and the seat of a presbytery, stands twenty-one miles west of Fochabers, twelve west by south of Elgin, eleven east by north of Nairn, twenty east of Fort George, twenty-seven north-east of Inverness, seventy-five north-west of Aberdeen, and 157 from Edinburgh. It is a neat clean town, built on a rising ground, at the distance of three miles from the mouth of the Findhorn, which is its sea-port village, and consists of one long straight street, with a town-house and steeple in the middle. The town has a fine stone building called Anderson's Institution,

founded in 1824, for educating the youth of Forres, Rafford, and Kinloss; funds being left for that purpose by Jonathan Anderson, Esq of Glasgow, a native of Kinloss. In this Academy, Latin, Greek, mathematics, French, Italian, geography, drawing, natural philosophy, English, writing, and book-keeping are taught. There is a free class. Besides this institution, there are private schools, two ladies' boarding schools, and a female school. The trade carried on here is not of an extensive nature; among other articles straw plait for ladies' bonnets is manufactured. An annual meeting is held in the place, named the Trafalgar Club, of which the Duke of Gordon is president and patron. A justice of peace court sits on the first Monday of every month. The town has a news-room, a subscription library, various friendly societies, and some mason lodges. Forres boasts of an antiquity of at least five or six hundred years, and as a royal burgh is governed by a provost, three bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and twelve councillors. There are some practitioners before the baillie court. The burgh joins with Nairn, Fortrose, and Inverness in sending a member to parliament. Weekly markets are held on Tuesday and Friday, and there are several annual fairs. Besides the parish church, there is a meeting-house of the United Secession Church, and of the Independents. The fast-day of the church is the fourth Tuesday of April. A branch of the British Linen Company's Bank is settled. Forres is noted for the possession of one of the most remarkable stone obelisks of ancient date in Britain. This interesting object stands at the east end of the town, and is supposed to commemorate a pacification here concluded between Malcolm II. and Sweno, a Danish invader, about the beginning of the eleventh century. It is an enormous slab of grey stone, upwards of twenty feet in height, supported by a socket which hides at least three feet more, and it is believed to reach fourteen feet into the ground. The shape resembles that of a very long wedge, or, as some more fancifully suppose, of a Highland broad-sword, though the alteration produced by the weather upon the upper end may have been the cause of this peculiarity of form. The figures upon the obelisk, which are supposed to represent the circumstances of a battle and subsequent treaty, are wonderfully distinct, considering that they must have stood the brunt of every wind that

has blown during the last eight centuries. At the western extremity of Forres, and what seems to have been the nucleus and cause of the town, is the castle, or rather the eminence on which such an edifice once stood. This is an object of some curiosity, for here Duffus, one of the early kings of Scotland, was killed by Donwald, governor of the castle, under circumstances which Shakspeare has certainly made use of in his dramatic version of the murder of King Duncan by Macbeth. In consequence of this atrocious act, Forres Castle, which had long been a royal fortress, was demolished; but at a period much later, that of the civil war, another was founded on the same site; of which second erection the vaulted or lower storey still exists. From the esplanade surrounding the ruin a fine view of the neighbouring country is obtained. The river Findhorn runs immediately behind the eminence; at this place a very handsome bridge was swept away by the great flood of August 1829. On the height to the west of Forres, there is erected a Pharos, in honour of Nelson, to which an excellent winding road conducts the traveller from the town. As the situation is high, and is surrounded by a level country—known as the plain of Forres—a very fine view may here be obtained; and the object itself has a good effect when seen from below or from a distance. It is worth mentioning, as a fine instance of patriotic feeling, that every individual, man and woman, in Forres, contributed, by labour or money, to the erection of this interesting public work. The genius of Shakspeare has immortalized the town of Forres. It is the scene of a great part of the tragedy of Macbeth; and it was in a waste in the neighbourhood that that hero, along with Banquo, according to all the old historians, (whom Shakspeare copied,) met the weird sisters who gave him so many fatal promises. The exact spot where that event is asserted by the country people to have taken place, is marked by a small clump of trees, about two hundred yards north from the post-road between Forres and Nairn, near a toll-bar, five miles from the former of these places, and nearly on the confines of the two counties of Moray and Nairn. The extensive heath still surrounding this place is visibly worthy of the epithet “blasted,” being one of the most desolate and hopeless tracts of waste land anywhere to be seen. It is called the Hard Moor, and

great part of it belongs to the ancient race of Brodie of that Ilk.—Population in 1821, of the town about 2600, and, including the parish, 3540.

FORSA, an islet near Easdale, on the west coast of Argyleshire, mouth of Loch Linnhe, abounding in slate.

FORSE, or FORSS, a river in Caithness, rising in the parish of Halkirk, and running in a northerly course to the Northern Ocean, into which it falls at a creek north of Forss House.

FORTEVIOT, a parish in the district of Strathearn, Perthshire, composed of three widely detached portions, the chief of which lies in the vale of the Earn, (that river passing through it,) betwixt Forgandenny on the east, and Dunning on the west. Another and small portion is in the hilly district, adjacent to Kinross-shire; and the third part is situated on the north side of the Earn, north of Dumbarny, adjacent to the hill of Moncrieff. The middle portion, in the vale of the Earn, is beautifully wooded and enclosed. It is intersected by the river May, which joins the Earn nearly opposite Dupplin Castle. The village of Forteviot on the right bank of this stream, about two miles from its mouth, is an ancient capital of the Pictish kingdom; but nothing now remains to mark a royal seat. In the vale of the May is the seat of Invermay, whose beauties and birches engaged the poetic effusions of Mallet, upwards of a century ago.—Population in 1821, 797.

FORTH, a distinguished Scottish river, on the east side of Scotland, having its chief sources in two upper branches, one of which rises like a rill from the north side of Benlomond, and flows through the north-western part of Stirlingshire in an easterly direction, under the appellation of the Water of Duchray, till it joins the other branch above Aberfoil. This second arises in Loch Chon, further to the north, and after falling over a precipice, forms first Loch Ard, and then several smaller expansions. Being joined, the united stream receives the name of the *Avondow* or *Black River*, which it retains for five miles till it reaches Gartmore, when the title of the Forth is conferred on it. Besides receiving accessions from various small tributaries, it receives some large streams, before reaching Stirling, as the Goodie, the Teith, and the Allan. In many places it serves as the boundary



between Perthshire and Stirlingshire, but it chiefly belongs to the latter county. As it approaches Stirling it becomes a solemn dull river, of a blackish colour, very much resembling some of the sluggish waters in England. It flows through a rich flat district of country, mostly of an alluvial soil, and winds in the most capricious manner amidst corn fields and verdant meadows. Above and below Stirling these windings or *links* are extremely beautiful, the water describing a long series of sweeps, which are all but formed into perfect circles. In sailing along its serpentine course to or from Stirling, the stranger is puzzled and amused to the last degree by the variety of positions into which he is thrown in regard to the surrounding objects—Stirling for instance being at one moment full in his eye, and the next at his back—while all observation of the cardinal points is fairly out of the question. At Stirling the Forth is crossed by a stone bridge, celebrated as a very important pass. Small vessels ascend this length, and steam-boats ply at the height of the tides. The river continues in this condition for about twenty miles, or six by a direct course, to Alloa, which is the head of the regular navigation. It then expands into a bay twenty miles in length, and from two to eight miles in breadth. At the bottom of the bay the land projects on each side, and forms the Queensferry. It continues contracted to about three or four miles in breadth for a distance of four miles, when it gradually again expands into a sea or *firth*. This arm of the sea, which, opposite Edinburgh, is about six miles in breadth, is finally lost in the German Ocean, at Dunbar on the south, and Crail on the north coast, draining, as it has been calculated, a superficies of 574 square miles. From Alloa to its junction with the ocean, the distance may be about fifty miles. It would be easy to render it navigable in a regular manner to Stirling, either by a deep straight new cut, or by side locks. The burgh of Stirling some time ago engaged an engineer to make a plan for deepening the channel; which being done, the expense was estimated at about £10,000. In the meanwhile there is no prospect of this undertaking going on. The want of capital, or of spirit, the jealousies of land proprietors, the privileges of salmon fishers, and, above all, the narrow system of burgh legislation, offer insurmountable obstacles to this measure being adopted. Perhaps, also, a cry

would be raised by the inhabitants of Stirling about the destruction of the *links*, of which they are very proud. The Firth of Forth is of great importance to the country as regards navigation and commerce. In ancient times it was considered dangerous for sailing vessels, but such is no longer the case. It has shoals at different places; however, they are all correctly laid down in charts, and for this and other reasons a wreck here is nearly unknown. The only sea-port of any consequence on its shores is Leith, the port of Edinburgh, half way up on its south side. On the opposite coast of Fife, the harbours are all better than on the Edinburgh side, but they are less frequented. The trade carried on by means of the Firth of Forth has been considerably augmented of late years by the institution of the Forth and Clyde Canal, which opens into it at Grangemouth, and gives a passage to and from Leith by water with the west of Scotland. Within the last twenty years it has been made very useful in steam navigation. At all times of the day, it presents to the eye different steam vessels engaged in ferrying across, or in carrying passengers up and down the channel. In the mouth of the firth lies the flat Isle of May, and between Leith and Kirkcaldy lies Inchkeith, an island of several miles in circumference. Both have light-houses. Farther up there are a few islets in different places. The whole have a bare, and generally a rocky appearance. In some, there are the remains of religious edifices. At different places on either side are fishing villages, from whence boats are sent out to sea to catch white fish, for the daily markets at Edinburgh and elsewhere. In certain seasons vast quantities of herrings are caught, most of which are sold in a fresh state. A considerable quantity of oysters are also taken in the firth, but as regards quality and size they are generally inferior to those in many places in the united kingdom. The Firth of Forth comes repeatedly under notice in the history of Scotland, as having been the sea which bore to the metropolis navies engaged in warring against the kingdom, or in bringing home royal personages. The word *Forth* not being of Celtic derivation, is understood to be simply a various pronunciation of *Firth*, and introduced by the Danes. See FIRTH.

FORTH and CLYDE CANAL.—See CANALS.

**FORTINGAL**, a parish in Breadalbane, Perthshire, lying west of the parish of Dull. Including the abolished parish of Kilchonan, it extends thirty-seven miles in length by seventeen in breadth, occupying a large tract of Highland territory in the north-west corner of the country. The river Lyon intersects the district. Glen Lyon, Rannoch, Loch Rannoch, Loch Errack, Loch Lyon, and Brae Lyon, are in the parish, which abounds in beautiful woody vales. The greater part of the district is only useful for sheep pasture. The kirktown of Fortingal is on the left bank of the river Lyon, about three miles from its junction with the Tay.—Population in 1821, 3189.

**FORTROSE**, a small town in the Black Isle, Ross-shire, on the north side of the inner part of the Moray Firth, nearly opposite Fort George, from which it is distant about two and a half miles. It is situated ten and a half miles north-east of Inverness. Fortrose, before the abolition of episcopal establishments in Scotland, was the cathedral town of the bishopric of Ross, and the chief seat of learning in this quarter of the kingdom. Another name, by which it is chiefly known in history, was the Channonry of Ross. In 1444 James II. united the town in burgh jurisdiction with the neighbouring village of Rosemarkie, under the common title of Fort-ross, which signifies the "fort of the peninsula." The name has since been softened down into Fortrose. It is long since this place lost its character as a seat of learning. In the present day it is only provided with such educational establishments as are common in other towns of the same order. A very small part of the ancient cathedral yet remains entire. One division of it has been transformed into a prison and court-house, and another into a burial place. Rosemarkie is comparatively a meaner place than Fortrose, though, in point of antiquity it takes precedence as being the parish town. A very neat episcopal chapel has recently been erected here, in which the services are performed alternately in Gaelic and English. The trade of shoemaking is the chief profession in Fortrose: in Rosemarkie weaving is predominant. The burgh joins several others in nominating a member of parliament. Between Fortrose and Fort George there is a regular ferry, and the port has an excellent harbour, erected by parliamentary com-

missioners, which is frequented by the London, Leith, Aberdeen, and Dundee traders. Four small vessels belong to Fortrose, and about twelve fishing boats. The town is governed by a provost, three bailies, a dean of guild, and nine councillors.—Population in 1821, about 900.

**FOSSAWAY** and **TULLIEBOLE**, a united parish in the western part of the vale of Kinross-shire. Fossoway belongs to Perthshire, Tulliebole is connected with Kinross. The parish of Cleish is on the south. The eastern part of the parish, which lies low, is partly arable, though the appearance is not prepossessing. In the western part the district is hilly and generally pastoral. Plantations are now rising and improving this part of the country. There are two villages in the parishes—the Crook of Devon and Blairingone, both of which are burghs of barony.—Population in 1821, 1344.

**FOULDEN**, a parish in the eastern part of the Merse, Berwickshire, two and a half miles in length by two in breadth; bounded by Ayton on the north and Hutton on the south. The Whitadder intersects the district on its south side. On its left side is the village of Foulden, which is a burgh of barony.—Population in 1821, 396.

**FOULIS EASTER**. See **LUNDIE** AND **FOULIS**.

**FOULIS WESTER**, a parish in the district of Strathearn, Perthshire, eight miles long by six miles broad, lying east from Crieff, and directly west from Perth. By improvements, this district is now partly under fine cultivation and well enclosed. A large portion is pastoral. Abercainey house is in the parish. The river Almond here flows eastward to the Tay.—Population in 1821, 1816

**FOVERAN**, a parish in Aberdeenshire, four miles in length by two in breadth, occupying a corner of land on the south-west side of the Ythan and the margin of the sea, bounded by Logie-Buchan on the north. At the mouth of the river near the shore is the small village of Newburgh.—Population in 1821, 1534.

**FOWLA**, an island of three miles in length by one and a half in breadth, lying nearly twenty miles to the west of the Shetland islands, to which it politically belongs. This solitary isle is pastoral and maintains a few families. Its shores are inaccessible except on the east side. It is a very general belief that

this is the *Ultima Thule* of the ancients, though such conjecture rests chiefly, and we think insecurely, on the passage in Tacitus. "Insulas, quas Orcadas vocant, invenit domuitque; dispecta est et Thule," &c. Though Fowla, which is high ground, is easily seen in a clear day from the northern part of the Orkneys, it is as probable that some other land,—for instance the Zetland isles, may be meant by the Roman historian.

FOYERS, more commonly FYERS, a small river in Inverness-shire, remarkable only for a well known series of falls, which occurs at a particular part of its course. The river Foyers rises in a mountainous region in Badenoch, and flows in a northerly course for about ten miles, through a vale abounding in beautiful scenery, to Loch Ness. At a short distance from its embouchure, it arrives at two precipices, down which its waters are necessarily poured. The upper fall is the smaller, and nearly half a mile above the lower. The former fall makes three leaps down a fearful gulf into a pool beneath. A stone bridge, unfortunately in a poor and unsuitable taste, has been thrown across the ravine in front. The height of the three leaps united is 200 feet. The lower fall is that which chiefly attracts attention. The water, after flowing through a narrow rocky channel, suddenly makes a sheer unbroken descent of 212 feet. From the top of the adjoining rocks to the surface of the water below, the height is 470 feet. The appearance of this fall is truly grand, and is allowed by many travellers, Clarke included, to surpass that of any other cataract in Europe, Terni, in Italy, excepted. The view of the Great Fall from above is confined, and the tourist must proceed down the declivities of the banks to procure a proper and satisfactory prospect. After heavy rains the scene is beyond measure impressive and terrific. In times of comparative drought, the water finds a wide enough channel through an orifice, nearly arched over by the worn rocks, and then quietly spreads itself, like a long white web, over the face of the precipice. At the bottom of the fall is a smooth green plain, descending upon Loch Ness, ornamented by the house and shrubberies of Fyers, on which people land from the steam-boats to have a view of the cataract. A dense mist is constantly seen rising from the broken water, and the noise made may usually be heard at a considerable distance.

FRASERBURGH, a parish in Aberdeen-shire, occupying the north-eastern angle of land in this corner of the county, and extending about three and a half miles each way. The parish of Rathen intersects and divides it into two nearly equal parts. At one time, the name of the parish was Philorth. In the middle of the sixteenth century, a town was erected upon the estate of Sir Alexander Fraser of Philorth, which, from the name of the superior, was called Fraserburgh. The surface of the country is here rather flat, but by no means of a fertile appearance. Some beautiful plantations have been raised about the property of Philorth, now the possession of Lord Saltoun.

FRASERBURGH, a town in the above parish, and a burgh of regality, is situated seventeen miles and three quarters north of Peterhead, twenty-two east of Banff, forty-two north of Aberdeen, and 151 from Edinburgh. It is built on the south side of Kinnaird Head, which is a bold promontory with a light-house. The town is considerable, and on the whole neatly and regularly built. The streets are generally spacious, and cross each other at right angles. The cross of Fraserburgh is an elegant structure of modern erection. During the last war, a large harbour was constructed here, to serve as a place of retreat for British ships of war, which might suffer from stress of weather in the North Sea, this being the first point of land which could be reached. In consequence, Fraserburgh has risen from comparative obscurity to a port of considerable importance. Its shore dues in 1808 were only L.35; in 1822 they exceeded L.1200. The works, which are of a most substantial character, cost about L.50,000, part of which was disbursed by government, while the rest was defrayed by Lord Saltoun and by private subscriptions. In Fraserburgh, the herring fishing is carried on to a great extent, and also the manufacture and export of linen yarn. The situation, however, of the town, with the sea stretching in three directions, and a land neighbourhood occupying only the remaining quadrant of the circle, perhaps precludes the prospect of Fraserburgh ever becoming a great port. Opposite the harbour is a good spacious road-way for vessels, formed by the bay of Fraserburgh. Lord Saltoun is hereditary provost; and he, along with two bailies, a dean of guild, and seven councillors, regulates the affairs of the burgh. It may



well be imagined that such a system of government is about the worst that could be devised for the improvement of the town and port. A branch of the Aberdeen bank is situated in the town. In 1590, Lord Saltoun procured a charter from the crown, empowering him to institute a college at Fraserburgh, and a building for this end was partly reared and still exists, but the plan was ultimately abandoned. There is a large episcopal chapel in Fraserburgh, the present incumbent of which is the Right Reverend Dr. Jolly, the bishop of the diocese of Moray. The fast-days of the kirk are generally the first Thursdays of May and November.—Population of town and parish in 1821, 2831.

**FRESWICK (WATER OF)**, a small river in the north-eastern part of Caithness, running into the German Ocean at Freswick Bay. On the south side of the bay is Freswick House, and still farther south is the promontory called the Point of Freswick.

**FREUCHIE, (LOCH)** a small lake in the parish of Dull, in the mid part of Perthshire, from which flows the small river Brän, a tributary of the Tay.

**FRODA**, an islet on the west coast of Skye.

**FRUCHIE**, a small village in the parish of Falkland, lying on the south side of the Howe of Fife, above a mile east from the parish town. Its inhabitants are nearly all weavers. It has a meeting house of the United Secession Church.

**FUDIA**, or **FUDAY**, a small fertile island of the Hébrides, lying betwixt Barry and South Uist.

**FURA**, an islet lying off the west coast of Ross-shire, four and a half miles west of Udrigill Head, on the east side of Loch Broom.

**FYNE, (LOCH)** an arm of the sea in Argyleshire, commencing at the north end of Arran, and projected into the country in a north-easterly course for thirty-two miles, bounding the district of Cowal on the west, and terminating at a point not far distant from the ridge of hills which divides Dumbartonshire from Argyleshire. At first, for about fourteen miles, its breadth is nearly three miles. It then, as it inclines towards the east, becomes generally only half that breadth, and occasionally only a mile. It receives many small tribu-

tary streams. Half way up, on the west side, it sends out a creek called Loch Gilp, from which, to the Sound of Jura, across the peninsula of Kintyre, is cut the Crinan Canal. There is a public road along, or not far from both its shores, from the head to the foot. Its banks are more commonly flat than hilly, and are embellished with many fine plantations, pleasure-grounds, seats, and villages. Within five miles of its head, on the west side, occupying a beautiful situation on the edge of a bay, stands the town of Inverary. The Loch forms many romantic interesting peninsulæ, and a few islets. Loch Fyne enjoys the reputation of furnishing the best herrings of any found on the coasts of Scotland, and this is a character by no means of modern acquisition. It is known to have been, for many ages, frequented by innumerable shoals of herrings, at a particular season of the year, when the waters exhibit a very lively spectacle from the number of boats engaged in catching them. Their chief peculiarity is the smallness of their gut or internal matter. From twenty to thirty thousand barrels are drawn every year, but it is highly probable that double that quantity, the produce of other and less famous seas, are palmed on the public as "genuine Loch Fyne Herrings."

**FYVIE**, an inland parish in Aberdeenshire, of about thirteen miles in length, by eight in breadth, intersected by the river Ythan, bounded on the north by Montquhitter, on the east by Methlick, on the south by Old Meldrum, Daviot, and Rayne, and on the west by Auchterless. The surface is irregular, and in the low grounds the land is fertile, and in many places beautifully planted. Amidst some fine pleasure-grounds on the left bank of the Ythan, stands Fyvie Castle, an edifice in the Gothic taste. A short way down the stream, near the parish church, are the ruins of a monastery of the Tyronenses, which had a pleasant view of the neighbouring woods. It was founded along with the parish church in honour of the Virgin Mary, by Fergus, Earl of Buchan, in the year 1179, and was given to the abbey of Arbroath. The road from Aberdeen to Banff passes through the parish, along the right bank of the Ythan. There are two episcopal chapels, one at the village of Woodhead, and another at Meiklefolia.—Population in 1821, 3002.

**GADIE**, a rivulet in the parish of Leslie, Aberdeenshire, which falls into the right bank of the Urie, near the chapel of Garioch.

**GAIRIE**, a rivulet in Forfarshire, which flows past Kirriemuir, and falls into the small river Dean, (which proceeds from Forfar Loch,) on its right bank, above Glamis.

**GAIR-LOCH**, an arm of the Firth of Clyde, projected into Dumbartonshire, opposite Greenock, in a north westerly direction, to the length of twelve miles. It does not exceed a mile in breadth, and forms the east side of the peninsula of Rosenearth.

**GAIR-LOCH**, an arm of the sea on the west coast of Ross-shire, extending inland about three miles, and enclosing a small island of the same name near its head. This loch gives its designation to the adjoining parish.

**GAIRLOCH**, a parish in Ross-shire, just alluded to, is thirty-two miles in length by eighteen in breadth, and abounds in mountains, lochs, heaths, and all other attributes of a wild country. Some portions are arable. Loch Maree is the largest lake in the district. The kirktown of Gairloch lies at the head of the loch of that name.—Population in 1821, 4518.

**GAIRNEY**, a small stream in Kinross-shire, rising from the small mountain lochs, on the top of the King's-seat Hills, in the parish of Cleish, and flowing through the vale of Kinross, falls into Loch Leven, about two miles south of the town of Kinross.

**GAIRSAY**, an island of Orkney, lying about a mile north of the mainland, two miles south of Weir. It is two miles long, and one broad, consisting chiefly of a hill that is steep on the west side, but gradually declines, forming a tolerably fertile district on the east. It has a harbour called Millburn on this last side.

**GALA WATER**, a small river in the south-eastern part of the county of Edinburgh, and flowing through a portion of Roxburghshire. It has its rise in the parish of Heriot, and pursues a southerly course, receiving various accessions, the principal of which is by the Water of Heriot, which falls into it on the right bank, above the village of Stow. Finally it is lost in the Tweed about a mile below Galashiels. This is a favourite trouting stream. The vale of Gala is generally bleak, pastoral, and from its barrenness destitute of romantic beauty; but it is arable in the lower part. The road from Edinburgh to Selkirk

passes in a tortuous fashion along the braes on the east side of the vale; and this is almost the only opening from Mid-Lothian into the vale of Tweed in this quarter. The district, or vale, in the language of the people, receives likewise the name of Gala Water,—an appellation rendered classic by Scottish song.

**GALASHIELS**, a parish lying partly in Selkirkshire and partly in Roxburghshire, cut in two parts by the river Tweed, and describing a triangular figure of five and a half miles each way, bounded by Melrose on the east. The surface is very hilly and uneven, and to a considerable extent is only suited for sheep pasture. Of late, great improvements have been made, and there is now both a large proportion of arable grounds and plantations. In the environs of the town of Galashiels the scenery is beautiful. Prior to the year 1622 the kirk was situated at a place called Lindean, which was then the name of the parish.

**GALASHIELS**, a town in the above parish, occupying a pleasant situation on a low piece of land on the right bank of the Gala, about a mile above its embouchure into the Tweed, and surrounded by high woody eminences. It is situated about thirty-one miles from Edinburgh, eighteen from Peebles, five from Selkirk, and about five from Melrose. The old village of Galashiels, which was merely an appendage of the baronial seat of Gala, in the vicinity, is now abandoned and destroyed. The present town is of comparatively modern erection, having been begun not more than fifty years since, on the people manifesting a tendency to remove nearer the river, in order to engage in manufactures. It consists of one long street, with some bye-lanes, and scattered clusters of houses, all built of blue whinstone, and slated. The inhabitants are remarkable for their persevering industry and enterprise in the woollen manufacture. Galashiels ranks, indeed, as the first town in Scotland for the manufacture of woollen cloth, and the spinning of woollen yarn. Situated in the midst of an extensive pastoral country, which yields an abundance of wool, it has adopted almost the only species of manufacture and traffic it had a chance of prosecuting with success, and although labouring under the serious disadvantages of having expensive inland carriage, and being at a considerable distance from coal, it

has overcome such obstacles, and, by the activity of its inhabitants, is now one of the most thriving little towns in the country. It had recently ten woollen mills or factories for the manufacture of broad and narrow cloths, hosiery, flannels, plaidings, &c., which contained sixteen sets of engines, that worked eleven hours per day, spinning and weaving, upon an average, 576 stones of wool (24 lb. to the stone) per week, or 29,952 per annum. The value of this in 1830, (when wool, however, was rather higher in price than usual,) was calculated at L.22,464. The cloth hitherto manufactured has been chiefly known as being of a coarse strong kind for country wear, but the quality has been lately much improved; the trade is always increasing, and at present every person is fully employed. The greater part of the goods are for home consumption, although, of late, some have been exported to North America, and, from their durable texture, must be very preferable to the ordinary English cloths. Flannels and blankets are also manufactured from foreign wool, not inferior to either English or Welsh goods, and owing to the encouragement given by the Board of Trustees, the rising character of the articles is gradually becoming better known. The trade of the town is assisted by branches of the Leith and the National Bank. The tanning of leather and dressing of skins are carried on to a considerable extent, and there is a brewer in the town. It is remarkable that in Galashiels there are few shops of any consequence. Commerce does not appear to have advanced with steps equal to those of manufacture; or the town has been so recently a mere village, that it has not yet had leisure to change the attributes of a small for those of a considerable town. Till recently, for instance, there was no bookseller in the place; but all the *merchants*, as the shopkeepers are called, sold schoolbooks and articles of stationery. The inhabitants support an extensive subscription library and a reading room. There have been for many years an excellent grammar and boarding school in the place, as well as various other schools. Besides the parish church, there is a meeting-house of the United Secession Church, one of Baptists, and one of Glassites. The fast-day of the church is the Thursday before the second Sunday of May. Galashiels is a burgh of barony under Mr. Scott of Gala, whose ances-

tors were friendly patrons of the town. The river Gala is here crossed by a stone bridge, communicating with the suburb of Buckholm-side, whence a road winds along the bank to the east, towards Gattonside and Melrose. Galashiels lies on the road to Jedburgh, between which town and Edinburgh a coach runs daily. It is not generally known that this was the first place in the old world where any specimen of the American invention called the wire bridge was erected. Mr. Richard Lees, manufacturer, assisted by a blacksmith, constructed one over the Gala, so far back as the year 1813; being only guided in their operations by an odd number of an American journal, in which the mechanism was described. Notwithstanding the extinction of old Galashiels, and the consequent dissipation that might be expected of all the old feelings and associations connected therewith, the traditions of the place are wonderfully distinct and long descended. The armorial bearings of Galashiels are a fox and plumb-tree; their derivation is thus accounted for. During an invasion of Edward III. a party of English, who had been repulsed in an attempt to raise the siege of Edinburgh castle, came and took up their quarters in Galashiels. It was in autumn, and the soldiers soon began to straggle about in search of the plumbs which then grew wild in the neighbourhood. Meanwhile a party of the Scots having come up and learned what their enemies were about, resolved to attack them, saying that they would prove sourer plumbs to the English than any they had yet gathered. The result was such as fully to justify the expression. They took the unhappy southerners by surprise, and cut them off almost to a man. In commemoration of the exploit, the people have ever since called themselves "the Sour Plumbs o' Galashiels;" and they are celebrated under that title in an old Scottish song, the air of which is well known to Scottish antiquaries for its great age. The arms, though originating in the same cause, seem to have been vitiated by the common fable of the fox and the grapes. All the old people agree in the tradition, that Galashiels was once a hunting station of the king, where, with his nobles, he took "his pastime in the forest." The lodge or tower in which he resided was pulled down only twelve years ago, in order to make room for some additions to the parish school. It was called "the Peel," and was



a rudely built square tower, two storeys high, with small windows, rybuts of free stone, stone stair, and finer in appearance than any other house in the whole barony, that of Gala alone excepted. It was built of very large stones, some of them about six feet long, and extending through the whole thickness of the wall.—Population of the town and parish in 1821, 1545.

GALLATOWN, a village in the parish of Dysart, lying on the road inland from Kirkcaldy to Cupar. It has a large pottery, at which there is a considerable manufacture of coarse earthen ware.

GALLIN HEAD, a foreland on the west coast of Lewis, south of Loch Barnera.

GALLOWAY, a district of country in the south-western corner of Scotland. Anciently a portion of Ayrshire was comprehended in the district, but for many ages Galloway has consisted solely of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright and the adjoining county of Wigton on the west. The appellation is now unconnected with political jurisdiction, and exists only by popular sufferance. At the period when the greater part of the aboriginal inhabitants of the Lowlands of Scotland were driven northward into the Highlands, by the Romans, the natives of this wild territory were in a great measure allowed to remain in their original fortresses, as much from the dauntless bravery of the people as the difficulty of reaching them in their fastnesses. The Roman legions had stations in, and regular military roads through the district, yet it does not appear that they were able to reduce the barbarians to obedience. For this reason and the proximity to the Isle of Man and Ireland, from whence settlers occasionally emigrated, the district called Galloway, or "the country of the Gael," remained for a long period a species of separate kingdom from the rest of Scotland, and was late in being civilized. The Gaelic dress, manners, and language continued in greater or less use long after they were forgotten in other districts of the Lowlands, and it has only been with the last century that they have altogether disappeared. So long as such distinctions remained the inhabitants of Galloway were famed for their ferocity and wildness. They were under the government of a chief, who held his subordinate sovereignty sometimes from the adjacent kings of Northumbria, but more com-

monly from the kings of Scotland. Yet, it was a very slender tie which bound an allegiance of so doubtful a nature. It does not appear that the Scottish kings could exercise any authority over their Gallowegian vassals, who frequently subjected their neighbours to merciless incursions. In the 12th century Alan, Lord of Galloway died, leaving three daughters, and the dreadful contests which ensued thereupon among different competitors, at length threw the territory into the hands of the Scottish king Alexander II. From that period the country became more obnoxious to the regular national government. By a marriage betwixt Devorgilla, one of the daughters of Allan, with John Baliol of Yorkshire, the domain of Galloway became a patrimonial barony of that family. In the sanguinary contests which followed the competition of Bruce and Baliol, (the son of Devorgilla), the chieftains of Galloway long remained attached to the party of Baliol, and consequently of England. The kingdom of Galloway was for some time the scene of conflict of contending factions, and suffered accordingly. It was alternately ravaged by the English forces and by the Bruces. At length Edward Bruce overthrew the enemies of his brother, assailed the various fortresses, expelled the garrisons, and finally subdued the whole country. The men of Galloway, however, long remained attached to the family of Baliol, whom they sheltered in a corner of his nominal kingdom. From him the lordship passed into the family of Douglas, by intermarriage with the heiress of Comyn. On the attainder of Douglas 1455, it became extinct, and now only gives the title of Earl to the family of Stewart and Garlies. The Maxwells of Nithsdale received a portion of the estates. Galloway has been long pre-eminent as being an excellent pastoral district, and for the superiority of its wool. It is equally celebrated for its breed of horses, and polled black cattle. The former, distinguished by the appellation of Galloways, are of a Spanish, or rather Moorish race; and, when the breed is pure, of a dun colour, with a black line along the back. These animals are small, but active, sinewy, and spirited. The beef of Galloway is considered to be among the best in Scotland. The rearing of swine is now also much attended to. In ordinary language, the district is divided into Upper and Lower

Galloway, which designates the northern or high, and the southern or low parts of the stewardry and shire.

**GALLOWAY, (MULL OF)** a promontory in Wigtonshire, being the southern point of the western limb or peninsula of that country. It is an exceedingly bold rocky headland, excavated by the sea into caverns of the most frightful aspect. The Mull (or bare head) is the most southerly land in Scotland. Lat. 54° 38' long. 5° 9' west.

**GALLOWAY, (NEW)** a small town at the centre of the Stewardry of Kirkeudbright, in the parish of Kells. It is pleasantly situated on the west banks of the Ken, at the distance of eighty-four miles from Edinburgh, eight from Parton, fourteen from Castle Douglas, eighteen from Newton Stewart, and twenty-five from Dumfries. Across the river, below the town, an elegant stone bridge was erected in 1822. The houses of the town stretch along the public road, and form a single tolerably well-built street; the population are supported chiefly by inland retail trade. On the north side of the town, within the distance of half a mile, is the parish church, a neat stone edifice, with a tower in the centre, built in 1822. Insignificant as the town is, it happens to be a royal burgh, and as such has hitherto united with Wigton, Stranraer, and Whithorn, in nominating a member of parliament. Its burgh charter was conferred by Charles I., and its civic functionaries are a provost, two bailies, and fourteen councillors. New Galloway is said to have been the only burgh in Scotland which did not, in 1819, petition parliament for burgh reform. It petitioned against it. The cause of this singularity of political sentiment is further stated to have been, that the burgh was the property of Mr. Gordon, now Viscount Kenmure, whose butler was its provost, and whose gardener and footman were its bailies. A justice of peace court is held here on the first Monday of every month; and there is attached to the court-house a criminal and debtors' jail, with a steeple and town clock. There are several fairs held annually. Kenmure Castle is situated in the neighbourhood.—Population in 1821, 450.

**GALSTON,** a parish in the district of Kyle-Stewart, Ayrshire, lying in the upper part of the county contiguous to Lanarkshire, and separated by the river Irvine from the pa-

rish of Loudon on the north; Sorn bounds it on the south. The parish extends about thirteen miles in length by from four to five in breadth. The surface is diversified with hills, but the land is generally arable, and there is a considerable quantity of wood. The district is watered by some small tributaries of the Irvine, and the river Avon of Lanarkshire rises in the upper part of the parish. The ancient castles of Cessnock and Bar are objects of interest in the district, and are surrounded with some fine woods and plantations. The village of Galston is situated on the left bank of the Irvine at the distance of twenty-two miles from Glasgow, sixteen from Ayr, fourteen from Cumnock, five from Kilmarnock, and stands on the road from Edinburgh to Ayr and from Glasgow to Dumfries. It occupies a hollow situation sheltered on all sides by rising grounds, and is a town of considerable size and of very pleasant appearance; deriving great ornament from the wooded "banks and braes" of Loudon, which overhang it on the north side. Loudon castle is a large and magnificent structure, in the modern castellated style, about a mile from the village. The Irvine is crossed at Galston by a fine stone bridge of three arches. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is weaving. Besides the parish church, there is a meeting house of the United Associate Synod. Three miles farther up the Irvine, is the village of Newmills. See **NEWMILLS**.—Population of the parish and villages in 1821, 3442.

**GAMRIE,** a parish in the county of Banff on the sea-coast, along which it extends ten miles by a general breadth of about three, and reaches from the Deveron river on the west to beyond Troup Head on the east, bounded on the west by Banff, (a piece of which is on the right side of the Deveron,) on the east by Aberdeen, and on the south by King Edward. The surface is uneven, and though partly arable, is of a bleak appearance. Plantations are rising, and other improvements are making in the land. The coast is bold and precipitous, and indented with caverns. The most conspicuous promontory is Troup Head, near which is the seat of Troup House. Gardenston and some other small fishing villages are on the shores, and near the Deveron, opposite Banff, is the modern town of Macduff, built on the property of the Earl of Fife. The house and pleasure-grounds of that nobleman are exceedingly beautiful, and have been alluded to under

the head of BANFF.—Population in 1821, including that of Macduff, 3716.

**GARAN**, an islet lying three and a half miles north-east of Cape Wrath, county of Sutherland.

**GARANHILL**, a small village in the parish of Muirkirk, in the upper parts of Kyle, Ayrshire.

**GARDENSTON**, a small sea-port village in the parish of Gamrie, district of Buchan, county of Banff, lying fourteen miles west of Fraserburgh, and eight east of Banff.

**GARELOCH** see **GAIRLOCH**.

**GARGUNNOCK**, a parish in Stirlingshire, extending six miles in length by three and a half in breadth, bounded on the east and south by St. Ninians, and on the other sides by Kippen, Balfron, and Fintry. It consists of two districts, one of which, on the south, is hilly and pastoral, and the other belongs to that flat carse land which spreads from the town of Stirling in a south-westerly direction towards Dunbartonshire. Till lately, there was a great proportion of moor, but the improvements instituted in this quarter are rapidly beautifying and fertilizing the country. The village of Gargunnoch is considerable, and lies about six miles west of Stirling, on the side of a hill on the south edge of the Carse, on the road to Kippen. It is inhabited chiefly by weavers.—Population in 1821, 862.

**GARIOCH**, an inland district of Aberdeenshire, composed chiefly of a rich fertile vale, bounded on every side by a range of hills of moderate height, beginning near Old Meldrum, and extending westward about twenty miles.

**GARLETON HILLS**, a ridge of hills of moderate height in Haddingtonshire, rising about a mile to the north of Haddington. They shut out the view of the rich vale of East Lothian in looking from Edinburgh, and are rendered more conspicuous by a monument which has been erected on one of their principal heights, to the memory of John, Earl of Hopetoun.

**GARLIESTON**, a sea-port village in the parish of Sorie, Wigtonshire, lying at the head of Garlieston Bay, a small bay on the west side of Wigton Bay, opposite Fleet Bay. It is built in the form of a semicircle facing the sea, with a commodious and safe harbour. The small streams called the Broughton and Poutenburn, are here emptied into the bay,

and are crossed by several bridges. Galloway House, the splendid seat of the Earl of Galloway, is adjacent on the south, surrounded by beautiful plantations and pleasure grounds. There is a meeting-house of Independents in the village. The church of Sorbie is inland.—Population of the village in 1821, 600.

**GARMOUTH**, a village in Morayshire, at the mouth of the Spey on its left bank, about four miles north of Fochabers, and a burgh of barony under the Duke of Gordon. It is chiefly of modern growth, and its houses are neatly disposed in streets. Garmouth has become a place of trade in the exporting of timber, which is floated thither down the Spey, and of salmon, which is here caught in great quantities, and sent principally to the London market. The port has a good harbour formed by the mouth of the Spey, and here a number of vessels have been built entirely of native wood. The population in 1821 amounted to about 600.

**GARNOCK**, a small river in the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire, which rises from the foot of a very high hill in the muir called the Misty Law, on the northern boundary of the county, parish of Largs, and runs shallow, clear, and beautiful down the hill towards the south. It holds on its course through the parishes of Dairy and Kilwinning, enlarged, as it flows, by the addition of the Caaf and the Rye, till it falls into the sea at the harbour of Irvine. It forms a beautiful cataract in its course, above Kilbirny. Near its summit level, it is said that it could be easily directed into the Black Cart, and so be poured down the vales of Renfrewshire.

**GARROCH BURN**, a streamlet in the upper part of Dumfries-shire, a tributary of the Ae.

**GARROCH HEAD**, a headland on the south point of Bute.

**GARRY**, (LOCH) a lake in Athole, in the north-western part of Perthshire, of about two miles in length. It is fed by rivulets from Ben-Vollich, and its waters are emitted at the opposite extremity by the river Garry. This Highland stream pursues a south-easterly course, receiving accessions on either side by the Edendon above Dalnacardoch, the Ender at Dalmean, the Feachory at Struan, the Bruar at Pittagowan, the Tilt near the Castle of Blair Athole, and other small brooks. It finally joins the Tummel near the pass of Killicran-



kie, in the midst of beautiful and picturesque scenery.

**GARRY**, a small lake about the centre of Inverness-shire, from which flows a small stream of the same name, a tributary of Loch Ness. The vale through which the water runs is designated Glengarry.

**GARTLY**, a parish of an oval figure, partly in Banffshire and partly in Aberdeenshire, lying on both sides of the river Bogie, and extending twelve miles in length by six in breadth about the middle. Huntly is on the north. Besides the vale of the Bogie or Strathbogie, the parish has different little fertile valleys, watered by small tributaries of that river. Improvements in agriculture and by plantations are in a state of great forwardness. The Duke of Gordon is sole proprietor.—Population in 1821, 979.

**GARULINGAY**, or **LINGAY**, a small island of the Hebrides, lying between Barray and South Uist.

**GARVALD** and **BARO**, a united parish in Haddingtonshire, extending from near the centre of the county southward among the Lammermoor hills to the borders of Berwickshire. It is bounded by Morham and Whittingham on the north and east, and on the west by Gifford. It extends nine miles in length by five in breadth, but is of an irregular figure. Within the parish are both fine fertile arable lands and sheep walks. In the district are a number of remains of antiquities; among these, are the ruins of Nunraw, a nunnery once of great importance within the parish. So liable were the inmates of this religious house to oppression and spoliation, that they were empowered to secure their lives and property by a fortalice. The village of Garvald is pleasantly situated on the Hope Burn, at the distance of twenty-two miles from Edinburgh, eight and a half from Dunbar, and five and a half from Haddington.—Population in 1821, 797.

**GARVAMORE INN**, a stage on the great Highland road to Fort Augustus, situated in Badenoch, Inverness-shire, thirteen miles north-west of Dalwhinnie, and 112 miles from Edinburgh. It is situated near the foot of Corryarrick; and here the insurgents were encamped in 1745, in their progress southwards after the capture of Fort-Augustus, when Sir John Cope, who had advanced in apparent ignorance of their approach as far as Blairgie-

beg, a hamlet about five miles distant, deemed it prudent to retreat, leaving the Highlanders to pursue their march to the south without molestation. Garvamore is situated about six miles from the source of the Spey, here already a rapid stream with a rugged channel,—a characteristic indicated by the name Garva, which in the Celtic tongue implies the *rough ford*.

**GARVIE**, a small Highland river in Ross-shire, which rises not far from the head of Loch Broom, and pursues a straggling course to the south-east till it falls into the river Conan, below Contin.

**GARVOCK**, a parish in Kincardineshire, extending rather more than six miles in length by about two and a half in breadth, separated from the sea by St. Cyrus, Benholm, and Berwie, bounded by Arbuthnot on the north-east, and Conveth or Laurencekirk on the west. The range of the Garvock hills intersects the parish, which comprises altogether about 8006 acres, of which not more than 2600 are arable.—Population in 1821, 443.

**GASK**, a parish in Perthshire, in the beautiful vale of the Earn, extending about four miles in length by three in breadth, and being almost of a square form; bounded on the east by Tibbermuir and Forteviot, on the south by Dunning, on the west by Trinity-Gask and Madderty, and on the north by Methven. The Earn separates it from Dunning. The rich agricultural quality and other characteristics of this verdant district are applicable to the parish of Gask. The remains of a Roman way are pointed out pursuing a direct course through the district, westward to the camp at Ardoch, and eastward to the place where the Romans are said to have crossed the Tay into Strathmore.—Population in 1821, 522.

**GASKIER**, an islet off the coast of Harris.

**GATEHOUSE-OF-FLEET**, a modern village or small town in the stewartry of Kirkcubright, lying chiefly on the east bank of the river Fleet, and its embouchure into Fleet bay, at the distance of 105 miles from Edinburgh, thirty-three from Dumfries, fifty east of Portpatrick, and seven west of Kirkcubright. It derives its name from an old tenement near the principal inn, which standing at the entry of the avenue to Cally House, was named from that circumstance, and subsequently extended its title to all the houses planted around it. Gatehouse arose under the patronage of Mr. Murray, the lord of the ma-

nor, who had the houses built on a regular plan. The town now consists of three streets, having a singularly neat and clean appearance. The larger part of the town is in the parish of Girthon, and the other on the right bank of the river, is in the parish of Anwoth. The two are connected by a handsome stone bridge. The situation is well suited for the extension of commerce and the healthful residence of a large population. "It is placed in a romantic fertile vale embosomed in hills and mountains, which form a spacious and delightful amphitheatre. Some of the hills are crowned and covered with woods, interspersed with rich pasturage; while the higher and more distant mountains point their naked heads to the sky, and exhibit all the wild grandeur of uncultivated nature. This amphitheatre expands with a wide opening toward the south, and exposes full to the view a fine bay of the sea, which runs so far into the land as to appear from Gatehouse like a large lake. At the foot of the town falls the Fleet river, which here meets the tide, and becomes navigable for vessels of sixty tons burden; the navigation has been considerably improved by the proprietor, Mr. Murray, who, at a cost of L.3000, cut a canal in a straight line, from which vessels trading to the port have already derived incalculable advantage. The exports of Gatehouse are chiefly grain, and its imports lime and coals; but the chief business and manufacture is cotton spinning." The weaving of muslin also engages a number of hands. There is a brewery, two tan-yards, and other works. A new parish kirk was built in an appropriate site, in 1817. There is also a meeting house of Independents. The fast day of the kirk is the Thursday before the third Sunday of June. The town is now provided with a good subscription library and news-room. Gatehouse-of-Fleet was erected a burgh of barony in 1795, through the interest of Mr. Murray, and is under the government of a provost, two bailies, and four councillors. A burgh court for the recovery of debts not exceeding five pounds, is held every fortnight, and a justice of peace court sits every fortnight for the parishes of Girthon and Anwoth. The market-day of the town is Saturday; a fair is held on the first Monday of June, old style; and a cattle market every Friday for eight weeks, beginning on the first Friday in November.—The population of Gatehouse in 1821, was about 1500.

**GATESIDE**, a small straggling village in the county of Fife, lying at the north base of the West Lomond, about one mile and a half west of Strathmiglo.

**GATTONSIDE**, an ancient village in the parish of Melrose, Roxburghshire, lying on the southern slope of a hill on the north bank of the Tweed, opposite the village of Melrose, with which it has been lately connected by a wire bridge. The houses are generally thatched and situated amidst orchards and gardens. A greater quantity of fruit is grown here than in any other part in the vale of Tweed.

**GAUIN**, a small river in the western part of Perthshire, being the water which runs from Loch Lydoch into Loch Rannoch.

**GAVIN**, an islet off the west coast of Argyllshire.

**GAVINTON**, a neat regularly built village of modern erection in the parish of Langton, Berwickshire, situated in the midst of a beautiful country about one mile and a half west of Dunse.

**GEORGE, (FORT)** a royal fortress in Inverness-shire, situated at the outer extremity of a low sandy peninsula, which juts into the Moray Firth on its west side. It is a regular built strong fortification. The whole covers an area of ten Scotch acres, and the barracks are calculated to contain a great body of troops. Fort George was erected immediately after 1746, at the expense of L.160,000, in order to keep the Highlands in check. A small pier projects from the fort into the sea for the use of the ferry boats, which here communicate with the opposite coast of Ross-shire. As a work of offence or defence Fort George is now happily of no use whatever, but it may serve as a barrack, if required. At present it is occupied by a governor, lieutenant-governor, several inferior officers, and one or two companies of soldiers.

**GEORGE'S TOWN**, a small village, in which are military barracks, situated at the west end of Loch Rannoch in Perthshire.

**GIFFORD**, a village in the parish of Yester, Haddingtonshire, and which occasionally, in popular colloquy, gives its name to the parochial district, from the church being situated in it. It derives its appellation from Hugh de Gifford, the son of an English gentleman who settled in East Lothian under David I., and who received from William the Lion the manor of Yester. The descendants of this

personage, who have by the marriage of a female portioner with Sir William Hay of Locherwart (Borthwick), assumed the surname of Hay, still enjoy the lands of Yester. The village of Gifford has risen since the reign of Charles I. and is pleasantly situated on a rivulet, tributary to the Tyne, at the distance of four miles south from Haddington. The houses are generally well built, and are disposed so as to form a spacious square. There is a saw-mill in the vicinity, and a woollen manufacture and bleachfield. The village has two annual fairs, on the third Tuesday in June, and the first Tuesday in October; a tryst is also held on the last Tuesday of March, and another on the 14th of July. The scenery around is exceedingly beautiful, and is embellished by the fine old trees and the pleasure-ground of Yester House, which stands farther up the vale. This village has been erroneously supposed to have given birth to the celebrated John Knox. The parish of Gifford is described under its legal title of YESTER.

GIGAY, a small island of the Hebrides, lying between Barra and South Uist.

GIGHA, an island of the Hebrides belonging to Argyleshire, lying between Islay and Cantire. It is so slightly separated from the islet of Cara on the south as almost to form with it one island, about seven miles long, rocky and bare of trees. Fishing, the cultivation of some fields, the rearing of cattle, and the burning of kelp, support the inhabitants. Gigha and Cara form a parochial district.—Population in 1821, 573.

GILLISAY, an islet lying off the coast of Harris.

GILMERTON, a large village in the parish of Liberton, county of Edinburgh, lying on the brow of an eminence, about four miles from Edinburgh, on the road to Newbole. It is inhabited by colliers, quarriers in the adjacent limestone mines, and carters who drive coals to the metropolis.

GILP, (LOCH) a creek or short arm of the sea in Argyleshire, jutting from the west side of Loch Fyne, into the neck of the peninsula of Cantyre, in a north-west direction. The Crinan Canal now connects it with the sound of Jura, or the Atlantic, at the bay of Crinan.

GIRDLENESS, a pointed headland at the north-eastern corner of Kincardineshire, immediately to the south of the embouchure of the river Dee into the ocean.

GIRTHON, a parish in the Stewartry of

Kirkcudbright, of twenty miles in length, by from three to five in breadth, stretching along the east side of the bay and river of Fleet, and bounded by Borgue on the east. In the northern part the land is bleak and hilly. On the banks of the Fleet the ground is fertile and under cultivation. The modern town of Gatehouse-of-Fleet stands chiefly within the parish. In the neighbourhood are the pleasure-grounds and plantations of Cally.—Population in 1821, 1895.

GIRVAN, a river in Ayrshire, district of Carrick, having its rise in different rivulets and small lakes, the chief of which is Loch Breelen, in the upper or eastern part of the county, near the sources of the Doon. It pursues a north-westerly course till it arrives at Kirkmichael, when it turns to a south-westerly direction, and is finally poured into the sea at the town of Girvan. The banks abound in fine woody scenery and gentlemen's seats. Burns testifies his admiration of the different natural beauties of the river by speaking of Girvan's "fairy haunted stream." Its waters are rough and generally rapid, and hence its name; the word *Girvan* being originally the British term *Garev-avan* or *Garv-avan*, signifying the *rough river*.

GIRVAN, a parish in Ayrshire, district of Carrick, lying on the south or left side of the above river at its embouchure, and extending about nine miles along the sea-coast by a breadth in land of from two to six. The parish of Colmonell bounds it on the south. The district is hilly and pastoral in its upper parts; in the low grounds it is fertile and now under good cultivation.

GIRVAN, a large village in the above parish, originally called Inver-Garvan, from its situation near the influx of the Garvan or Girvan into the sea. It is situated on the left bank of the river facing the sea, at a point exactly opposite the islet called Ailsa Craig, and stands twenty-one miles south by west of Ayr, twelve south south-west of Maybole, thirteen north by east of Ballantrae, forty-one north north-east of Portpatrick, fifty-four from Glasgow, and ninety-three from Edinburgh. The village is chiefly of modern growth, and consists almost entirely of cottages of one storey, with two apartments, one for domestic accommodation and the other for a workshop. The inhabitants are for the greater part weavers; and such are the gregarious habits of the population, two-thirds of whom are of Irish extraction, that it is by no means uncommon to find two, three,



and even four families, living in one of these little apartments, while as many looms are at work for their subsistence in the other end of the house. The cotton manufactured is for the Glasgow and Paisley markets. The harbour of Girvan is commodious for shipping, and has been greatly improved by the principal proprietor Sir H. D. Hamilton. A considerable trade is carried on in the produce of extensive coal pits and lime quarries in the vicinity. A market is held on Mondays. The port is regularly touched by steam vessels passing betwixt Glasgow and Stranraer, and there are small trading vessels with the Clyde. Girvan was created a burgh of barony by Charles II., in 1668, but its privileges as such were not fully exercised till 1785, when the increase of population rendered it necessary to appoint two bailies and ten councillors for the government of the burgh. Civic functionaries to that number continue to be elected annually. Prior to the Reformation the church of Girvan was a vicarage belonging to the Abbey of Crossraguell and was dedicated to St. Cuthbert. The crown subsequently became patron. The parish church is a neat structure, and was thoroughly repaired some years since. The inhabitants have also a meeting-house of the United Associate Synod. By the munificent endowment of L.1000 by the late Mrs. Crawford of Ardmillan, the interest of that sum, subject to an annual donation of two guineas for prizes, is left to educate ten boys and ten girls in the parish school. The same lady left another sum of L.1000, the interest of which, under an annual deduction of L.12 to the precentor, to teach sacred music to ten pupils, was to be divided among poor householders who were not entitled to parochial relief. The town has likewise a charity school supported by contributions.—Population of the town and parish in 1821, 4490; and in 1824, by a special census, 5716.

GLADSMUIR, a beautiful arable parish in Haddingtonshire, lying between Tranent and Haddington, and rising in a gentle acclivity from the south shore of the Firth of Forth. It comprises about 6000 acres, a great part of which have been of late years brought under cultivation. The hamlet of Gladsmuir, with its ancient kirk, lies on the brow of the ridge of land along which the road from Edinburgh to Haddington passes. George Heriot, the founder of the hospital at Edinburgh, is said by some to have been a native of the parish, and Dr. Robertson was its clergyman. while

engaged in writing his History of Scotland. From the proximity of the village to the scene of the battle of Prestonpans, that conflict was called by all who were of the Jacobite party "the battle of Gladsmuir."—Population in 1821, 1623.

GLAMMIS, a rich fertile parish in Forfarshire, lying in the bottom of the vale of Strathmore, south-west of Forfar, and extending twelve miles in length, by from one to five in breadth. The only object of interest in the district is Glammis Castle, which stands in a park near the village of Glammis, consisting of 160 acres. This is an edifice of a princely and antique appearance, consisting of an irregular congregation of tall towers, some of which are of remoter date than others. The walls in some places are fifteen feet thick. It is of great antiquity, and was anciently used as a royal residence. It was the scene of the death of Malcolm II., and became the property of Macbeth, after whose death it fell to the crown. Robert II. gave it to John Lyon, his favourite, who, on marrying the king's second daughter by Elizabeth More, became the founder of the present noble family of Strathmore. On the conviction and execution of the young and beautiful lady Glammis for witchcraft, 1537, the castle once more became royal property, and was a residence of James V., but it was afterwards restored to the family. It contains an extensive and valuable museum of curiosities, old armour, and a collection of pictures. Near the castle stands the greatest curiosity of all, namely, a congeries of dials of extensive celebrity. On a pedestal stand the figures of four lions rampant, about twice as large as life, and each holding in his fore-paws a dial, facing the four cardinal points. From their heads rises a huge mass of stone, something like a pine-apple in shape, with every protuberance upon it also formed into a dial, making the number of these ancient time-pieces probably not less than a hundred. The castle and environs were much spoiled about forty years ago by an attempt at giving the whole a modern air; still, however, the whole forms undoubtedly the chief object of attraction to tourists in the county of Forfar, and is well worthy of a minute inspection. The village of Glammis lies five and a half miles south-west of Forfar. Its inhabitants are chiefly weavers of linen fabrics. Recently many additions and improvements have taken place.—Population in 1821, 2009.

## G L A S G O W;

## SITUATION.

GLASGOW is the largest and by far the most populous city in Scotland, and is situated in the Lower Ward of the county of Lanark, near the north-western extremity of that extensive shire, in  $55^{\circ} 52' 10''$  north latitude, and  $4^{\circ} 15' 51''$  west longitude, at the distance of forty-three miles west from Edinburgh, by the nearest road, twenty-two east from Greenock, thirty-four north from Ayr, twenty-seven south-west from Stirling, ninety-four and one-fourth from Carlisle, and four hundred and six from London. It occupies an exceedingly advantageous and agreeable site on the banks of the Clyde, just where it begins to be susceptible of navigation.

## HISTORY.\*

While the Romans maintained possession of North Britain, they had a station on the spot on which Glasgow is now built, and being within the wall of Antoninus, which crossed the island from the Forth to the Clyde a few miles to the north, it was included in the province of Valentia, and was retained by this warlike people till their final departure from Britain. The name of Glasgow has to be derived from the tongue of the original British, but with much uncertainty in the etymological signification. By some the word is said to import a *grey smith*, which is, indeed, the most literal etymon, while others understand it to mean a *dark glen*, in allusion to the ravine near which the earliest settlement was made. Which is the most correct explanation no one can now satisfactorily declare.

The congregating of houses in this part of the country, begun by the Romans, was in a century and a half after their abdication hastened by the establishment of a cell by a certain religious recluse, entitled Kentigern or Mungo, who, according to the usages of the age, was elevated to the character and appellation of a saint. St. Mungo, whose apostolic labours co-ordinate with those of the sainted Columba of

Iona, christianized the western part of Scotland, and who flourished in the latter part of the sixth century, is reported, by an obscure tradition, to have been originally an orphan, in the most destitute circumstances. While an infant, he was exposed by his parents on the north shore of the Firth of Forth, at the place now called Culross, where he was nurtured and instructed by the pious Servanus, or St. Serf, a religionist, whose footsteps he followed, and whose pious actions he emulated.—After various peregrinations, he settled in Glasgow, where he had a cell, and here seems to have acted at once as the bishop of an extensive diocese, and the instructor of the inferior clergy, or others whom he despatched as missionaries into different parts of the country. Among those whom he thus deputed, was the famed St. Baldred, an intrepid priest, who accomplished the christianization of the eastern part of Lothian. St. Mungo is said to have founded a regular church in Glasgow, 580, and having lived twenty-one years thereafter, died 601, bequeathing the infant Christian community his blessing, in the simple phrase, “Let Glasgow flourish,”—a sentiment commemorated as the motto of the episcopal and afterwards of the city arms, and which modern times has certainly seen fulfilled to a most unlooked-for extent. If the origin of Glasgow be attributed to the period of its rise under St. Mungo, it will appear that the town became known at the end of the sixth century, an epoch almost coeval with that of the commencement of the city of Edinburgh.

For many ages, Glasgow continued to be little else than the seat of a religious establishment, with the necessary secular hamlet to aid in its subsistence, and its advance was doubtless retarded by the disasters of the Cumbrian kingdom of Strathclyde. At an early period, the town was constituted an authoritative episcopal see, with a very extensive diocese, which comprehended the whole of Dumfries-shire, the eastern part of Galloway, lying between the Nith and Urr, all Roxburghshire, except a small part on the north of the Tweed, the whole of the shires of Selkirk, Peebles, Lanark, Ayr, Renfrew, Dumbarton, and more than half of Stirlingshire. It was divided into two archdeaconries, namely, that of Glas-

\* In the composition of the article GLASGOW, the authorities consulted have been Keith, George Chalmers, M'Ure, the Statistical Accounts, and some others, but chiefly that indefatigable and intelligent statistical writer, Dr. James Cleland, to whose “Annals of Glasgow,” and lesser tracts, we have to acknowledge many obligations.





Engraven Steel by T. Clerk

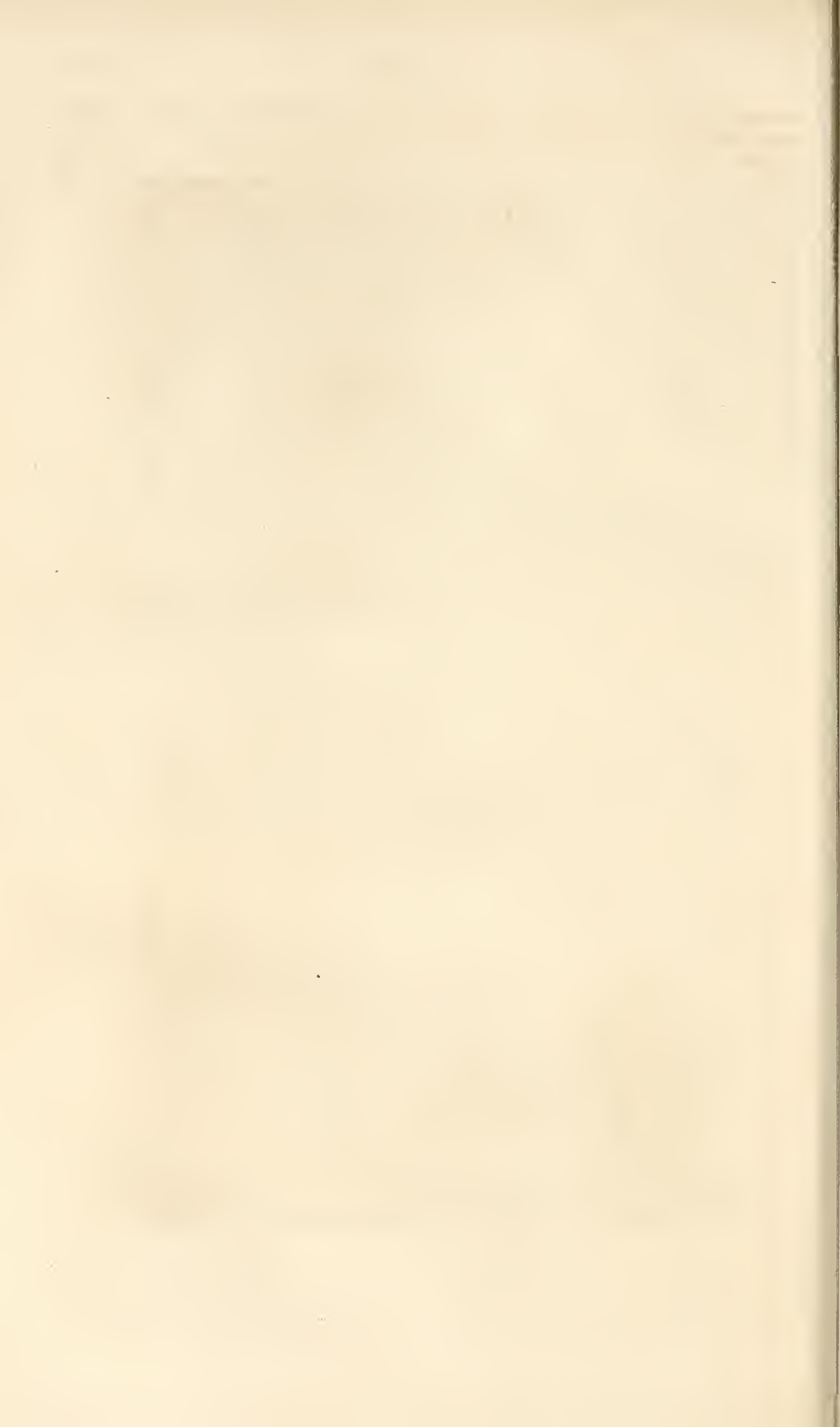
Drawn by D.O. Hill

**CATHEDRAL and Part of the CITY of GLASGOW**

From the Craig Park

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gow and Tiviotdale. In addition to the deanery of the cathedral church and chapter, the bishopric was divided into ten deaneries, containing 255 parishes.

The cathedral was dedicated to St. Mungo, who, it may well be conjectured, was constituted the patron saint of the town. From the death of this personage till the year 1115, a period of five hundred years, embracing the whole existence of the Culdean system of worship, the history of the episcopate of Glasgow is a total blank. It would appear, that some time prior to 1115, there was no bishop in the diocese, and that the church was in a lamentable condition. From this state it was happily rescued by David, Earl of Cumberland, the brother of Alexander I. This prince restored the see of Glasgow, and appointed his own chaplain, a learned and travelled man, to the vacant episcopal chair. David, who was subsequently king, under the title of David I., was a beneficent patron to the see, and did much to restore and extend its privileges. William, his grandson, surnamed the Lion, was likewise a benefactor to the place.

Bishop Joceline, about the year 1172, gave Glasgow certain burghal privileges, in order to encourage its inhabitants to commerce and trade; and from this time, according to that garrulous historian of the city, John M'Ure, "the town had always something like the face of business." The privileges of Glasgow as a burgh of barony were subsequently extended by different monarchs. Alexander III. in 1277, gave a charter to the bishop, who was the superior of the town, empowering his burgesses and men of Glasgow to trade to Argyle and Lennox, and throughout Scotland, as freely as the burgesses of Dumbarton, or of any other burgh. The corporation of the town then consisted of a provost and bailies, with twelve councillors. Two circumstances next concurred in extending the town of Glasgow. The first of these was the building of a stone bridge over the Clyde by bishop William Rae, about 1350, which, by causing a confluence of travellers to this point, must have been of great service in inducing an increase of population; the second was an enactment of bishop John Cameron, about the year 1428, compelling the constant residence of his prebends in houses of their own erection. The next measure which tended to increase the consequence of Glasgow was the erection of a college by

bishop William Turnbull, in 1452-3. James II. granted a charter to this learned prelate and his successors, in favour of the town and barony of Glasgow, and the lands called Bishop's Forest, constituting them into a free regality; a jurisdiction of a more potent nature than that hitherto in force. While under this species of government, its magistrates were ordinarily powerful nobles in the west of Scotland, who were at once rigorous in the preservation of peace, and tyrannical in the exercise of their functions. The history of the rise and progress of Glasgow is little connected with the memorable transactions of the kingdom.

In 1300, the town was the scene of a bloody conflict between the troops of Edward I. who were intruded on the town, and a band of Scottish patriots headed by Sir William Wallace. The meeting took place at night on the High Street, and being conducted with much skill on the part of the Scots, they were completely victorious. Wallace had the satisfaction of slaying the Earl Percy with his own hand, and also of seizing the Bishop's Castle, which was a place of some strength. In 1348, a parliament of the nation sat at Glasgow, which is the only instance of a meeting of the kind taking place here. In 1488, an act of parliament was passed, erecting Glasgow into a metropolitan see, such as the archbishoprick of York, a distinction it preserved till the final overthrow of episcopacy.

Glasgow shared considerably in the troubles as well as in the triumphs of the Reformation, in an especial manner suffering by the contests of the Regent Hamilton, Earl of Arran, and the protestant lords. Glencairn and his forces having posted themselves in the town, to prevent an attack from the Regent, and opposing him on his approach, they were put to flight, when, upon the successful Roman Catholic army entering the city, and being exasperated against the inhabitants, they subjected it to a complete process of plundering, and even in their rage pulled down the doors and windows of the houses.

In these trying times, the archiepiscopal see of Glasgow was filled by James Beaton, abbot of Aberbrothock, and nephew of Beaton, archbishop of St. Andrews. He succeeded, in 1551, just about the period when the country began to be agitated with matters of religion, and when the Romish hierarchy began to quake for its existence. Under the fear

of a commotion, Archbishop James Beaton acted with much more prudence than courage. Seeing that there was little safety in this country, he collected all the valuable articles of the cathedral, including all the writings and documents pertaining to the see, and, in 1560, retired to France. He was afterwards constituted ambassador in that country from Scotland, by Queen Mary and King James VI. who, in 1588, restored him to the temporalities of the see. He, however, remained in France, where he died in 1603, after bequeathing every thing he took from Glasgow, to the Scots College at Paris, and to the monastery of the Carthusians, to be returned to Glasgow so soon as its inhabitants returned to the mother church,—a circumstance which never has, and never will take place.

In 1567, Glasgow was visited by Queen Mary, on the occasion of her husband, Darnley, being infected by the small pox, which he caught at this town, where it was epidemic at the time. Two years after, when on her flight to Dumbarton from confinement in the castle of Lochleven, she was intercepted, and her forces defeated by the Regent Murray, who, at the time, happened to be holding courts of justice in Glasgow, and marched with 4000 troops from the town, to meet her at Langside, a village two or three miles south of the city.

After the principles of the Reformation had been fully established in the town, the houses of the prebends were either sold or gifted to court favourites. The manse of the prebend of Cambuslang, situated on the south side of Drygate, was given to the Earl of Glencairn, who, in 1635, sold it to the city of Glasgow, and the magistrates afterwards converted it into a house of correction. The religious houses in the town were in a similar manner saved and put to proper uses. Some of the manses of the prebends still exist.

Though only once dignified by the sitting of a parliament, Glasgow was honoured by being frequently the seat of the ecclesiastical synods, which, from the character of the age, were fully of more moment than the visits of royalty. One was held, April 1581, another in June 1609; and a third, and by far the most remarkable, on the 21st day of November, and subsequent days, 1638, when by an act of singular boldness the whole episcopal system introduced by Charles I., and fortified by his utmost power,

was declared null and void, and the presbyterian polity restored in its place. Influential as this important event has subsequently proved, it was some years before Glasgow obtained any quiet, being visited and fined by Montrose, and in 1645 made the place of execution of three of the royalist gentlemen taken prisoners at Philiphaugh.

We are now called on to remark the difference betwixt the behaviour of the magistrates of Edinburgh and Glasgow in the matter of the famous "Engagement," one of the strangest transactions in which the Scottish nation had acted a part at this unhappy period. Three times the Scotch had sent out an army against King Charles for the protection of their religion, until at length he was brought near to the close of his career; and now dreading the ascendancy of the Independents, the nation became suddenly divided as to the propriety of taking up arms in his behalf. The clergy strongly opposed such a measure, and influenced a number of the burghs in the same opinion, but the parliament thought otherwise, and ordered levies to be made throughout the kingdom. Distinguished for several years as zealous presbyterians, and fearing the re-elevation of Charles to the throne, unless their peculiar system of church polity were firmly guaranteed, the citizens, and especially the magistrates and council of Glasgow, stood foremost in resisting the contribution ordered by the estates. While the Edinburgh magistracy paid their contribution of L.40,000 Scots, by borrowed money, and afterwards attempted to resist payment to the lenders because the same was contracted for "an uncovenanted purpose," the guardians of the community of Glasgow at once resisted making the slightest contribution, and for their contumacy were imprisoned for several days, as well as being more severely punished by the quartering upon them of four regiments of horse and foot, who were ordered to live in bodies of ten, twenty, and thirty men, on individual members of the magistracy, council and session. Events showed that the levies of the Engagement were of no avail, the army under the Marquis of Hamilton being defeated, the number of 10,000 of his soldiers being sold to the plantations at two shillings a-head, and the king being beheaded shortly afterwards, January 30, 1649. In the year 1650 Glasgow was visited by Cromwell.



While these dismal events occurred, Glasgow was subjected to the domestic and complicated ravages of plague, famine, and fire. A dreadful conflagration, the greatest that ever occurred in the city, happened in July 1652. It broke out in a narrow lane in the High Street, part of which it destroyed, with both sides of the Saltmarket, and other parts adjacent. Nearly a third of the town was destroyed; the citizens had to betake themselves to huts in the fields, not less than a thousand families being deprived of their habitations. The loss was estimated at L.100,000 sterling. The houses of the town having hitherto been formed of wood, as would seem to have then been common over all Scotland, this calamity induced the fabrication of stone edifices, and in that open regular manner still characteristic of the town.

On the restoration of episcopacy, under Charles II., several persons were hanged in Glasgow for nonconformity, which, with other circumstances, gave the town an earnest desire for the establishment of a more liberal government. In September 1662, the city was visited by the commissioner of parliament, the Earl of Middleton, and a quorum of the privy council, to support the introduction of episcopacy by their presence. The bishop appointed to fill the new charge was Andrew Fairfowl, who complained to the council of the nonconformity of his clergy, whereupon orders were given for them to come forward to receive collation and admission from him under certain penalties. From Glasgow the ambulatory council proceeded into other parts of the country in the west.

In 1677 the city suffered a second severe conflagration, whereby a hundred and thirty houses and shops were burned, and it had not well recovered this misfortune, when it was involved in the insurrection which ended so fatally at Bothwell Bridge. While this latter affair was in progress, the royal troops fitted the city by means of barricades to endure a siege; and, on its being attacked by the nonconformists, there ensued a conflict somewhat like those which took place at Paris and Brussels in 1830, and which, in a similar manner, ended in the repulse of the assailants. The city subsequently suffered for its adherence to the insurgent party; but this only made the people long the more intensely for a revolution, and consequently on the landing of

William, Prince of Orange, they were among the first to congratulate him on his auspicious assumption of the sovereign authority. Since this time Glasgow has ever taken a lead in the advancement of liberal opinions. At the beginning of the eighteenth century, it suffered very severely by the failure of the Darien scheme, in which a number of its wealthy citizens had embarked their capital.

On the occasion of the Union in 1707, the citizens showed great discontent, and committed the extravagance of rioting for the purpose of nullifying the articles of confederation between the two nations. The people were little aware of the immense advantages which their city was to derive from the Union. In consequence of the participation in the English colonial trade to which Scotland was then admitted the merchants of Glasgow were enabled to open a lucrative trade with North America, particularly with the provinces of Maryland and Virginia, to which they exported the woollen and linen manufactured by the Scottish peasantry, (which, from their plain and cheap character, were perhaps more suitable to the wants of the colonists than any English stuffs,) bringing home cargoes of tobacco in return. As the city had hitherto carried on scarcely any other trade than an export of fish to France, bringing home brandy and wine in return, and as the Clyde had never been rendered navigable for vessels of any considerable size, the merchants opened this trade under the disadvantage of chartering English vessels, and shipping their goods at Port Glasgow, a small harbour belonging to them, near Greenock. Yet, in spite of all such impediments, the trade flourished exceedingly; and at length the merchants began to provide their own vessels. About 1725, the prosperity and population of the city received a material increase from the establishment of the linen manufacture, which, for many years, was carried on with distinguished success, and only at last yielded to cotton, which became a staple article at Glasgow within the memory of the present generation. Henceforth the history of the city is little else than a history of successful industry. In 1725, a remarkable riot took place in the city on occasion of the malt tax being first put into operation. The movement commenced on the 23d of June, the day on which the tax was to take effect, and was directed to the demolition

of the house of Daniel Campbell, of Shawfield, Esq., the member of parliament for the city, who had voted for the extension of the odious tax to Scotland. The military, consisting of two companies of Delorain's regiment, under command of Captain Bushel, came to town for the preservation of order; but by the grossest indecision and pusillanimity of the magistrates, the rioters not only accomplished their design, but the soldiers were discomfited, though not till nine persons were shot and seventeen wounded. The government was exceedingly exasperated at the criminal remissness of the provost and bailies; and Duncan Forbes, Lord Advocate, ordered the whole body of magistrates to be carried prisoners to Edinburgh, by a military guard. The case terminated in the restoration of these personages to the city, the payment of £.6400 to Mr. Campbell for the damage done to the property, and the whipping and banishment of several of the rioters. Captain Bushel was tried and condemned for firing on the people without leave, but he was pardoned and afterwards promoted in the service. Smollett relates this transaction, and gives it a colouring it by no means merits.

When the rebellion of 1745 broke out, the citizens were afforded an opportunity of showing their attachment to the principles of the revolution, by raising two battalions of 600 men each, for the service of government, one of which fought at Falkirk. In an earlier stage of this insurrection, when the Highland army was advancing upon Edinburgh, Prince Charles made a demand upon the city for £.15,000 sterling in money, all the arms in the city, and any arrears of taxes due to the government; and being shortly visited by a Mr. John Hay, W. S. in Edinburgh, with a party of horse, accompanied by Glengyle, the chief of the M'Gregors, the magistrates saw the necessity of treating, and compromised for £.5000 in money and £.500 in goods. Charles, upon the return of his forces from England, took Glasgow in his route, and exacted 12,000 linen shirts, 6000 cloth coats, 6000 pairs of shoes, 6000 pairs of hose, and 6000 bonnets. These outlays, and the expense of the two battalions, amounted to £.15,000, two-thirds of which the city recovered from parliament.

A little before this era, Glasgow is found to have increased in population from the twelve thousand it possessed at the Union, to upwards of seventeen thousand; and it had now about

two hundred shops. In 1752, the first theatre was erected in Castle Street. In the same year, the first four-wheeled carriage was started in the town. In 1754, the large markets in King Street were built.

The revolt of the American colonies in 1775, was to Glasgow a matter of most serious import, as it interrupted and threatened altogether to destroy the trade upon which the city had till now chiefly subsisted. It was probably for this reason that the citizens were induced to raise, at an expense of £.10,000, a regiment of 1000 men for the service of government, no other part of the United Kingdom, except Edinburgh and the Highlands, contributing in such a way to the support of a contest the most unjust and disgraceful that ever stained the annals of Britain. Previously to the war, Glasgow had nearly monopolized the import of tobacco, not only for Britain but for France, and the breaking up of such a trade produced, as may easily be imagined, a wide-spread scene of ruin, though happily one which the enterprising spirit of the people was able to repair by application to other objects.

In 1779-80, the lower classes of inhabitants of Glasgow, in common with those of Edinburgh and other places, were dreadfully excited by the repeal of certain penal statutes against the Roman catholics, and did considerable mischief to the property of individuals of that communion. In this town no fewer than eighty-five societies, consisting of at least 12,000 persons were formed to oppose the bill, and communicate with Lord George Gordon. It is gratifying to state that the inhabitants in the present day have looked upon the exclusion of Roman catholics from the common rights of British subjects in a very different light. The repeal of certain duties on French cambrics about the same period gave rise to another mob, but one of a less mischievous nature. Another riot for advance of wages took place in 1787, and on similar grounds of discontent there have been occasional disturbances till the present time.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE TOWN.

As already noticed, Glasgow occupies an advantageous situation on the banks of the Clyde. The ground here consists of a flat tract of land of several miles in length by a breadth of seldom more than half a mile, and in general of about only half that space. On its

northern boundary the surface rises into uplands, and at the place where the town is situated it swells into a ridgy eminence. The ancient cathedral occupies a commanding site on the brow of this rising ground, and has been the site from whence the streets and houses have extended southwards to the river. The houses in this quarter are generally of a more ancient appearance than in any other part of the town, having a darker hue and the aspect of a respectable old age.

The street leading down to the base of the eminence is called the High Street, a character which it has lost by the erection of a street proceeding westward from its foot called the Trongate. This latter spacious thoroughfare is lined with houses of considerable altitude, and of so very handsome and picturesque an appearance, that, as a whole, the street is generally affirmed to have no equal, either in the British Isles or upon the Continent. Eastward from the foot of the High Street is a continuation of the Trongate, called the Gallowgate, or by modern pleonasm, Gallowgate Street, which is also a bustling thoroughfare, but meaner in appearance, and somewhat tortuous. It is the chief access from the east into the city. Across the south end of the Trongate, opposite the foot of the High Street, of which it is a continuation, is an ancient street called the Saltmarket, which has of late undergone an almost total renovation, it extends south towards the Clyde. From its west side a very mean old thoroughfare called the Brig-gate, (*Anglice* Bridge Street) leads westward, being so low in situation as to be very frequently laid under water by the overflow of the river. The Saltmarket is broken off at some distance from the Clyde, so as to allow of an open space; at this part therefore, a view is obtained of the beautiful park or common, called *Glasgow Green*, which perhaps forms one of the finest features in the general aspect of the city, not to speak of its great utility to the inhabitants. It is adorned by an obelisk to the memory of Nelson, and contains a drive or walk of about three miles in extent. From the head of the Saltmarket on its east side, bordering on the Gallowgate, a new street is opened, and in progress of being built, called London Street, and which is intended to introduce the London road. In stretching towards the west the Trongate has a variety of tributary streets, leading off on both sides, generally diverging

at regular distances, and proceeding on the south to bridges across the river. In this manner on the south there lead off successively King Street, Stockwell Street, Dunlop Street, and Jamaica Street, with others further west; and on the north side Candleriggs Street, Hutchison Street, Glassford Street, Virginia Street, Millar Street, Queen Street, Buchanan Street, Mitchell Street, and others further to the west, of a more modern and less important character. These latter cross-streets generally terminate at their north end in Ingram Street, a spacious but dull street, parallel with the Trongate. Beyond it to the north is a congeries of handsome modern streets, terminating far to the west in Blythswood Grounds, a district of palaces, devoted exclusively as yet to the residence of the very wealthiest inhabitants.

The most densely populated part of the city is the district betwixt the Saltmarket and Stockwell Street. By the most creditable exercise of taste, the streets and lanes on this side do not go so near the river as to prevent a thoroughfare along its banks, the want of which is the only serious error in the construction of London. As in the case of Dublin, Glasgow possesses very commodious quays or terraces on each side of the river, with rows of handsome houses fronting the water. On the outskirts of the burgh are different suburbs, now considered part of the town, as Calton at the eastern part of the outskirts; Bridgeton, lying south-east from thence at the head of the Green, and now consisting of several new as well as old streets; Anderston, lying at the western extremity of the city, a suburb begun in 1725, by a proprietor of the name of Anderson; Hutchesontown, situated on the south bank of the river opposite the foot of Saltmarket; Gorbals, connected with the latter on the west; Laurieston, a further continuation of the same congregation of houses; and Tradeston, a still further extension towards the west. A part of those last named are fully as well built and as regularly laid out in streets as the other parts of the city; but they are chiefly inhabited by a secondary grade of inhabitants. Besides these suburbs, there are other more minute portions of the town, which receive peculiar appellations, generally from their first founders, and in mostly all cases, are as humble as those above mentioned.



The length of the town from the extremities of Bridgeton and Anderston is about three miles. As the river has a bend in this place, the town in general inclines to a semicircular shape with the hollow presented to the water. Glasgow is entirely built of freestone, and the houses are slated. From its local situation, as well as the bustle which ordinarily prevails, it bears a miniature resemblance to London, and such a similitude will yearly become more striking, in consequence of its rapid extension. That part of the town used as the quay for shipping and embarkation is on the south-western boundary, from the lowest bridge for half a mile down the right bank of the river. This place receives the name of the *Broomielaw*, an appellation significant of the original nature of the district.

About the period of the Reformation, Glasgow consisted of the High Street, the Drygate, Bridgegate Street, and several thoroughfares of lesser importance, and the number of its inhabitants is computed to have been about 4500. The change of religion, which redounded so much to the general advantage, was a severe injury to Glasgow, accompanied as it was by a dissipation of the temporalities of the church. For a century after the Reformation, the town languished in a state exactly commensurate with the religious system which was the original cause of its existence and the ground of its early prosperity. Accordingly, as will afterwards be shown, the increase of its population was not rapid. At the period of the Union, the city was bounded by the original ports, namely, on the east by the Gallowgate port, which stood near to St. Mungo's Lane; on the west, by the West Port, near the present Black Bull Inn; on the south, by the Water Port, near the Old Bridge; on the north, by the Stable Green Port, at the Bishop's Palace; and on the north-west, by the Rottenrow Port: the adjoining ground without the ports, and that upon which Bell Street, Candlerig Street, King Street, Princes' Street, &c. are formed, being then corn fields; and even, as we learn from Cleland, a number of the streets formed within the ports contained but few houses, and these chiefly covered with thatch.

The increase of Glasgow in point of population and magnitude since that period has been very steady, and particularly within

the last forty years. By the exertion of a judicious taste, the town also has been prevented from suffering in appearance by the accession of a vast body of inhabitants in the lower classes of society. Though destitute of that romantic and magnificent appearance which Edinburgh possesses so largely, at such an expense and inconvenience to its citizens, Glasgow, taken as a whole, is a dignified and impressive city. Its streets are spacious, straight, substantial in material, and handsome, often elegant, in form. Its public buildings are handsome, and invariably well placed. Its pavement and police are excellent; and it derives advantages, such as fall to the lot of few large cities, from its noble sweeping river, and its beautiful and salubrious "Green."

#### PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND INSTITUTIONS.

*Bridges.*—The first bridge erected over the Clyde was made of wood, and stood somewhere about the bottom of the Green. This having gone to decay, as formerly noticed, the first stone bridge was built by Bishop Rae, about the year 1345 or 50, at the foot of what is now called the Stockwell Street, and consisted of eight arches. For three hundred years this useful fabric required little renovation, but in 1671, one of the arches fell at the south end, and was immediately rebuilt. Till 1777, the bridge received frequent repairs, and in that year an addition of ten feet was made to its east side. A few years ago, another addition was made to the breadth of its passage-way, by the projection of ledges of side pavement. As it now stands, the length is 415 feet. In 1767, a new stone bridge was begun at the foot of Jamaica Street. It has seven arches, and is five hundred feet long by thirty feet broad. Though elegant, and in good condition, this structure is about to be pulled down, on account of its inadequacy to accommodate the throng of carriages and passengers which occurs at this point of intercourse. Its place will be supplied by a building from a design of Mr. Telford, which will be one of the finest bridges in the country, being nearly as level, and five feet wider than the Waterloo at London. In 1794, a third bridge was built at the foot of the Saltmarket; but, when almost finished, it was unfortunately swept away by a flood which inundated the lower part of the city. In 1803, a wooden bridge for foot passengers was erected in its stead, at an expense of L.1200. A\*

present a new stone structure, under the title of *Hutcheson's Bridge*, is in progress, and is expected to be completed in about a year.

*Jail*.—At the north end of the last mentioned bridge, towards the foot of the Saltmarket, and fronting up the Green, stands a large modern edifice built in the Grecian style, containing apartments for different courts of justice and the city jail. The structure is of a square form, with a small open court in the interior, intended as an airing ground for prisoners. The centre façade and portico are an exact copy of the Parthenon at Athens, and allowed to be a matchless specimen of architecture. The expense of supporting the jail in 1829, was, in all, L.2029, 18s. 10d. of which L.999, 2s. 9d. was repaid by incarceration fees, and other sources of revenue. The old jail of Glasgow was at the foot of the High Street, where its very ancient spire still remains, and projects upon the street.

*Bridewell*.—A building under this title was erected in 1799, in Duke Street, near the north-eastern limit of the town, and for design as a building, extent of accommodation, and internal management, is allowed to be a fit model for all such structures. It contains, altogether, one hundred and twenty-six cells.

*Miscellaneous Buildings*.—In this class, the precedence is due to the ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, situated in Queen Street. This is a splendid edifice, erected in 1829, after a design by Mr. David Hamilton, architect, and consisting, as yet, chiefly of one magnificent hall, supported by two ranges of pillars. This hall is fitted up as a reading room, and is designed to be a general place of rendezvous for the merchants of the city. It can accommodate 500 persons at dinner. A magnificent portico and cupola are erected in front. Besides this Exchange, there is an establishment of the same kind, called the TONTINE BUILDINGS, which were erected by 107 shares, at L.50 each, in 1781, and have ever since been used as a reading-room and place of assemblage for merchants, besides containing apartments that serve the purposes of a hotel. The reading-room occupies the lower flat, behind an open piazza, and is seventy-four feet long. It is open to strangers for a certain time, without introduction. To the east of the Tontine are the TOWN HALL BUILDINGS, erected in 1740, in place of an older edifice then taken down. The centre of the street is here known

as THE CROSS, though no edifice of that kind is now standing. Glasgow has an excellent INFIRMARY, situated near the Cathedral, partly on the site of the archbishop's palace. The building is of an oblong form, with bold projections at each end, having a pediment in the centre, supported by pillars of the Corinthian order. The whole is four storeys in height, with a dome above the Operation Hall. The interior arrangements are allowed to be excellent, and accommodation can now be given to upwards of two hundred patients. Adjoining to the Infirmary, a Fever Hospital has lately been erected. The expense of both is defrayed by subscriptions and donations.

*Trades' Hall Buildings*.—This is one of the principal edifices in Glasgow, and was erected in 1796-7, containing a hall seventy feet long by thirty-five feet wide, and twenty-four feet high, exclusive of a dome, for the meetings of the incorporated trades, with a variety of committee rooms, &c. Public meetings are often held in this house, which is commodiously situated on the west side of Glasford Street. The exterior appearance is elegant.

*Theatres*.—Since the beginning of the present century, a very large Theatre was erected in Glasgow, on the west side of Queen Street, at an expense of about L.19,000, raised on the principle of transferable shares of L.25 each. It was constructed on too great a scale for the city, and after continuing in a languishing condition, it was burnt down by an accidental fire in 1829, since which time theatrical representations have been conducted in a smaller theatre in Dunlop Street; being an old house restored.

#### CHURCHES, &c.

Glasgow is the seat of the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr, in which are included the presbyteries of Glasgow, Lanark, Hamilton, Ayr, Irvine, Dumbarton, and Paisley; the Presbytery of Glasgow comprehending twenty-two parishes. From the Reformation till the year 1588, the town had only one minister who preached in the cathedral. From that period the number of clergy has gradually been increased, and the city and its environs are now divided into twelve distinct parishes, each of which has only one minister; the town having avoided the expensive and useless system of collegiate charges. Those parishes within the royalty are—the Inner High Church; the Outer High Church; the College; the Tron; St. David's; St. George's. St. Andrew's; St.

Enoch's; St. John's; and St. James', which was only constituted in 1826; being ten in number, and those without are, the Barony and the Gorbals. The Barony parish was erected in 1595, by detaching from the old parish of Glasgow, the country or landward part. It is now a very populous parish, from its containing a great part of the suburbs of the city, extending around the east, north and west sides; but it is proposed to divide it into several distinct parochial districts.

The Gorbals parish, which includes the suburb on the south side of the river, was originally a part of the parish of Govan, and in 1771 was erected into a separate parochial division in consideration of its population. At one period the lands of Gorbals, lying on the south side of the Clyde, were under the superiority of the archbishop of Glasgow, who, in 1571, granted them to George Elphinston, a merchant, from whom they descended to his son Sir George Elphinston of Blythswood, who obtained the privileges of a burgh of barony for his property. In 1647 the magistrates of Glasgow purchased the lands and barony, partly for Hutchison's Hospital, and partly for the Trades' House. The village of Brig-end at this time stood on the lands of Gorbals, at the end of the bridge of Glasgow. Latterly, however, the name of Brig-end was dropped, and the title of "the Gorbals" was given to the suburb, which gradually grew in size and extended over a large territory. In 1732 was reared a chapel of ease, which, in 1771, was constituted the church of the new parish, then erected. The strange word *Gorbals* is of very difficult etymology; and the most obvious interpretation is by the British word *Gorbel*, signifying *very far* or *distant*, which may have been applied to something at this place during the domination of the British in Strath Clyde.

The churches of the establishment are as follows:

*The High Church.*—Decidedly the first building deserving of particular notice is the High Church, or, as it would have been called under an episcopal establishment, the *Cathedral* of Glasgow. This was the institution from which Glasgow derived its existence at first, and afterwards all the importance that it possessed as a town, previous to the commencement of its commercial system. It is supposed, as already mentioned, that a religious house or cell was first planted on this spot in the

sixth century by St. Mungo, who was the superintendent of a provincial body of clergy. Between this early period and the time when the church of Rome began to assert its sway over Scotland, the history of the place is obscure and uninteresting. As has been seen, David I., who is noted for his piety, founded the see as a catholic bishopric; and in 1123, the present cathedral was commenced, by John Achaus, the bishop. This building, which was not altogether brought to its present form till the Reformation, and even then was left incomplete, is a huge oblong structure, in the Gothic style of architecture, about eleven hundred feet in circumference, and ornamented by a beautiful tower and spire springing from the centre. As it rises from that steep bank, whose dark woody recesses are supposed to have given the city its name, it is considerably taller at the east extremity than at the west, a peculiarity which we have never observed in any similar structure. An idea of the magnitude of the building may be formed from the fact that it contains 147 pillars, and is lighted by 157 windows. The parts left unfinished are the transepts or side projections. One of these has been raised a few feet from the ground, and is now used as a burial-place: it is called by the picturesque and appropriate title of the *Dripping Aisle*. At the south-west corner of the edifice rises a plain tower, apparently an after-thought, as it is in a style quite unsuitable to the appearance of the body of the church, and being capped by a grotesque spire of lead, is altogether a most unfortunate point in the general outline of the building. This should certainly be removed, as it can only spoil the aspect of one of the handsomest and most interesting ecclesiastical structures in Scotland. Around the church is an extensive cemetery, covered with flat tombstones, and in the bottom of the ravine, on whose brink the edifice is reared, runs the Mole-dinar Burn, a rivulet so styled from its having driven the mill belonging to the religious of former times. A castle, for the residence of the bishop, was attached to the church from a very early age, and was several times taken and retaken in the course of the wars for the crown at the beginning of the fourteenth century. The bishop of that day, Robert Wishart by name, was a regent of the kingdom while the crown awaited the arbitration of Edward I., and afterwards distinguished himself by his



exertions in the patriotic cause. He was for a long time kept prisoner by Edward in England, upon an allowance of sixpence a-day, threepence for his upper servant, one penny for his boy, and three halfpence for his chaplain. In 1300, Sir William Wallace seized the castle under the circumstances already mentioned. In 1381, Bishop Wardlaw was honoured with a cardinal's hat, which was here delivered to him by the Pope's legate. His arms are placed on the ceiling of the south aisle of the choir, under which is written in gilded Saxon letters, "Walterus Cardinalis." The grand incident in the history of the cathedral was the elevation of the see from the episcopal to the archiepiscopal character, which took place under Bishop Blackadder in 1488. A splendid procession and ceremony, in which the Pope's Nuncio assisted, took place on this occasion. In the latter times of the archiepiscopate under the catholic system, scores of dignified ecclesiastics lived in the immediate neighbourhood of the cathedral, and must have rendered Glasgow one of the most magnificent places in Scotland at the time. At the Reformation the cathedral was disfurnished, but fortunately not otherwise injured; and thus, having been ever since preserved with some care, it happens to be the only cathedral, besides that of Kirkwall, in Orkney, and almost the only Gothic church of a considerable size, in the kingdom, which has survived to the present times. For some time after the Reformation, the choir or eastern division of the building was used as a place of protestant worship for the town. It is recorded by Spottiswood, who was the first protestant archbishop, (succeeding Beaton in 1603,) that in 1579 the people were very nearly on the point of destroying the whole edifice, but that the crafts, or incorporated tradesmen, had the courage and good sense to oppose the movement, and consequently saved the structure. The great General Assembly of 1638, which deposed the whole episcopal system erected by James I. and Charles I., and gave the first impulse to the civil war, sat in Glasgow cathedral; an historical event sufficient to give interest to the building, though it had none from any other source. The great increase of religious culture which took place at this time, seems to have induced the necessity of fitting up the western part of the structure as an additional church. It was called the *Outer High*

Church, to distinguish it from the *Inner*; and these titles yet remain. Previously to this period, in 1595, a separate parish, embracing a range of the neighbouring country, had been erected in Glasgow, and styled the Barony Parish; and a place of worship was fitted up for it in a crypt underneath the Inner Church, where the declining ground leaves a lower part of the building exposed to the open air. Perhaps this is the most remarkable feature in the whole cathedral. It consists of a dense colonnade of short thick pillars supporting low arches; and as the place, since 1798, has been used exclusively as a cemetery, the floor is composed of ordinary earth. In a recess to the east lies a recumbent bishop in stone, supposed to be an effigy of St. Mungo, who, it is believed, was buried here. The stranger who seeks his way through this forest of columns can scarcely conceive how it could be pervaded by the voice of a preacher, especially as the pillars, which are only eighteen feet high, were farther encumbered by heavy wooden galleries. Pennant says the place could only, in his apprehension, be fit for the singing of the "*De Profundis Clamavi*." The arches are beautifully and ingeniously groined; and the whole is a great architectural curiosity. The only thing which we have seen resembling it, is the crypt under St. Peter's-in-the-East at Oxford, supposed to be of the eleventh century; an era nearly corresponding with that of the cathedral. The Inner High Church is fitted up in a very handsome style, and may be considered as one of the finest specimens of a Gothic church applied to Presbyterian worship in Scotland. The eastern window is filled with stained glass. It is now under contemplation to renovate a central part of the structure, which has long been disused, government contributing the funds necessary for the repair of the walls. The castle or episcopal palace was removed in 1791, to make way for the Royal Infirmary, which now occupies the spot.

*College, or Blackfriars Church.*—This edifice which is situated on the east side of the High Street, a little below the College, was erected in 1699, on the site of an old Gothic pile, termed the Church of Blackfriars, and is a plain building partaking of the Gothic. Being attached to the university at the Reformation, at a subsequent period it was made over to the community by the professors, under certain reservations.

The *Tron*, or *Laigh Church*, situated on the south side of the Trongate, a little east of King Street, was founded and endowed by the community in 1484, and dedicated to the Virgin. After the Reformation, its altars being removed, it was adapted as a place for reformed worship in 1592. In 1792, it was destroyed by fire, and in 1794 was rebuilt as a plain edifice. An old steeple remains projecting into the street, in which it presents a striking feature.

The *North West*, or *Ramshorn Church*, now more elegantly styled *St. David's*, situated in Canon Street, was originally erected in 1720, and remodelled in 1824, in an elegant style, after a design by Messrs. Rickman and Hutchin of Birmingham. Underneath this edifice is a range of burial vaults, which were sold for L.4000, and defrayed a considerable part of the expense of the building.

*St. Andrew's Church*, situated in the centre of St. Andrew's Square, finished in 1756, and nearly a copy of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Westminster, is allowed to be as complete a specimen of the composite order of architecture as is to be found in Scotland. On the west front is a grand portico, with a lofty spire, the form and properties of which are not in unison with the church.

*St. Enoch's Church*, situated on the south side of a small square, called St. Enoch's Square, fronting Buchanan Street, built in 1780-1, and rebuilt, except the spire, in 1829, from designs by Mr. Hamilton. It is esteemed exceedingly beautiful.

The *Wynd Church* was originally erected by a party of Presbyterians during the time of Episcopacy in 1687, but being in latter times found inadequate in point of accommodation, the congregation, in 1807, was translated to *St. George's Church*, erected on the west side of Buchanan Street, fronting George Street. This is considered one of the finest churches in Glasgow. Great attention has been paid to the rearing of the spire, which in the variety, as well as the proportion of its parts, is uncommonly beautiful.

*St. John's Church*, situated in the eastern district of the city, an elegant building, with a Gothic front and a spire. The other places of worship may be noticed as follows:—

The *New Barony Church*, built in 1798, to accommodate the congregation which till then sat in the crypt of the cathedral, is situated

near that ancient place of worship. The architecture is a clumsy mixture of the Grecian and Gothic styles.

The *Gorbals Church*, situated in Carlton Place, on the south side of the river. The centre of this structure projects with insulated columns, and terminates in a well-proportioned spire, 174 feet in height. The effect from the Clyde is pleasing.

*Chapels of Ease*.—In Glasgow and its suburbs, within the bounds of the twelve parishes, there are nine chapels of Ease, four of which are in the Barony parish, and in three of which the service is one half of the day in Gaelic.

In the whole twenty-one places of public worship thus connected with the establishment, there are 24,890 sittings, which is accommodation for only about an eighth part of the inhabitants, the remainder being either infants or dissenters, or else such persons as are not in the habit of frequenting places of worship. The total amount of stipend for the clergy of these churches and chapels is L.6270. The stipend of each of the nine city clergy is L.425. The stipends of the ministers of the Inner High Church and Barony arise from the teinds, the former having twenty-five, the latter twenty-three chalders, which, with the produce of glebe feus, averages L.500 a-year. The town council has the curatory of the churches and chapels with the letting of the seats, and it is understood that the sums they thus levy liquidate the amount of stipends, &c. There are no extra assessments for the church. In comparison with the vile system pursued in Edinburgh of assessing the inhabitants in six per cent. on their rental for the clergy, yet charging seat-rents at the same time, Glasgow appears to be every way better managed. The average rent of each seat in the foregoing places of worship necessary to pay the ministers' stipends is 6s. 7d. and a fraction, while in Edinburgh it is 16s. 2d. and a fraction, independent of the assessment, to the extent of, in most cases, about L.2 on householders in the middling ranks. The citizens of Glasgow have thus much reason for gratulation on the lightness of their ecclesiastical burdens. The number of dissenting places of worship is very considerable in Glasgow, being as follow:

*Episcopal Chapels*.—There are three places of public worship of this nature, all now belonging to the Scottish episcopal communion.

one is situated to the north of the Green, and immediately behind St. Andrew Square, erected in 1751, by subscription, the interior of which is fitted up with great taste. Of the other two, one is devoted to the performance of the services in Gaelic, and is partly sustained by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

*Roman Catholic Chapel.*—By the influx of Irish into Glasgow, there are now many more persons belonging to the Romish persuasion in the city than there were before the Reformation, when all were Roman Catholics together. A large and commodious chapel for this body was built in 1816, on the line of street fronting the Clyde, it is of elegant florid architecture, with one end exposed to the thoroughfare. It was reared principally by weekly contributions from persons of the Roman Catholic communion, at an expense of L.13,000, and can accommodate 2200 persons. The design of the building is by Mr. James Gillespie. The altar is at the north end opposite the door; above the entrance is a fine large organ.

*Secession Churches, &c.*—To this large and respectable body of the United Secession Church, there belong eight meeting houses; to the Associate Synod three meeting houses; and to the sect of Cameronians one meeting house. To the Synod of Relief there pertain eight meeting-houses, three to the Congregational Union, in one of which the service is conducted in Gaelic, three to Methodists, and one to Unitarians. Besides these different classes of Christians, there are a variety of minute sects whose devotions are conducted by avowed laymen, or who have no clergymen of any kind;—of these there is one congregation of old Independents; one of Glassites; two of Bereans; two of Universalists, one of Old Light Antiburghers; one of Particular Independents, and one of Unitarian Baptists. Including churches, chapels, and meeting houses of every description, the whole contain, as nearly as we can ascertain, 60,000 sittings, which demonstrates that the established church has only two-fifths of the professing Christians in the town and vicinity. By referring to the list of places of worship in Edinburgh, it will be remarked that there is much difference in the quality of the dissent from the establishment, and it will easily be supposed from such an examination that the religious feelings of the citizens of the metropolis of the west are of a

more fervid and national character than in Edinburgh.

The fast days of the kirk are the Thursdays before the second Tuesday of April and the first Sunday of November.

#### EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

*The University.*—At the middle of the High Street, on its east side, is situated the suit of buildings adapted to the use of the university, and which are entered by an arched gateway under the chief edifice. This passage leads into a small quadrangular court, from whence there is an entrance to a large piece of ground behind, called the College Gardens, though now only kept in grass, and used by the students as a place of recreation. More immediately behind the College, stands a remarkably beautiful building, planned by the late Mr. Stark, after the model of a Grecian temple, containing the Hunterian Museum.

As already noticed, the College of Glasgow was founded by Bishop Turnbull, 1452-3.—At the request of James II. this learned prelate received from Pope Nicholas V. a bull, constituting it a university, or “*studium generale, tam in theologiâ, et in jure canonum et civili, quam in artibus et in quacunque licita facultate.*” Its pious founder and patron did not leave it to languish from lack of support. He endowed it out of his own revenues, establishing a chancellor, rector, dean of faculty, a principal who taught theology, and three professors of philosophy. At the Reformation, the institution was almost annihilated. Its functionaries died out, or fled to foreign countries, and its revenues, as a matter of course, were seized by an avaricious and hypocritical nobility. The first who had compassion on the impoverished university was Queen Mary. For the sustenance of five scholars she gave to the College the manse and kirk of the Preaching Friars, with thirteen acres of ground adjacent. The town-council of Glasgow, becoming fearful that the institution, which hitherto had distinguished their city, would soon be extinct, also granted an endowment. They gave it a part of the property of the Dominican Friars in the town, which had fallen into their hands as a part of the spoil of the Reformation. The value of this gift was, however, of small amount, and when reduced to Sterling money, would not reach beyond the sum of L.25 annually. A more effectual benefaction was made to the



college in the year 1577, by James VI. in the endowment of the rectory and vicarage of the parish of Govan. With this gift, James also gave to the college a new charter, which, in its most essential articles, has continued in force to this day. It is needless to recite the system he instituted. The necessities of after-times have increased the number of professors, and partly altered the character and modes of tuition.

In the present day, the college of Glasgow is one of the most perfect and best regulated in Scotland, being hardly inferior to that of Edinburgh as a medical school; it is also highly distinguished as a philosophical and Greek seminary. Agreeably to an ancient continental usage, the students are divided into *nations*, of which there are four—Clydesdale, Tiviotdale, Albany, and Rothesay. Each nation chooses a procurator and assistant, and the latter officials united choose the rector annually. The functions of this officer are, nevertheless, only honorary. The affairs of the college are administered by a council of the principal and professors. The university is exempt from the jurisdiction of the town magistrates. The present average number of students is 1200 annually. They are distinguished by red gowns, and of late, the Oxford fashion of wearing square-topped caps has been partially introduced. They reside in lodgings at their own discretion throughout the town. Besides the chancellor (who is usually a nobleman) a rector, dean of faculty, and principal, there are professors of divinity, logic, anatomy, mathematics, theory and practice of physic, moral philosophy, natural philosophy, civil law, practical astronomy, church history, natural history, humanity (Latin,) surgery, chemistry, midwifery, botany, materia medica, Oriental languages, and Greek. The crown and the college divide the presentations. Each officer should, by law, subscribe the Confession of Faith on entrance; but the moderation of recent times has, in some instances, consented to overlook this regulation.

Forty years since, the university received an endowment, consisting of a landed estate, from a Mr. Snell, in Warwickshire, for the purpose of supporting at Baliol College, Oxford, ten students, who should have previously studied for some years at the university of Glasgow, and undergone certain trials as a test of merit. This benefaction has been the means of bring-

ing forward some of the most learned and able men of whom Scotland can at present boast. Recent large benefactions have also been made.

The college possesses the following bursaries, under the management of the magistrates and town-council:—*Boyd's*—two in number—for students of divinity, sons of burghesses of Glasgow, the name of Boyd preferred—annual payment to each L.5, 11s. 1½d, which may continue for two or four years, at the option of the patrons; *Wilson's*—two in number—candidates must be students of divinity, masters of arts, and sons of burghesses, who are unable to sustain them—annual payment L.6., 13s. 4d. for four years; *Struthers'*—for a student of divinity—annual payment L.6, 13s. 4d. for four years; *Leighton's*—for students of philosophy—annual payment L.9 for four years; *Gilhagie's*—for students of divinity—names of Gilhagie and Somerville preferred—annual payment L.9. for four years.

The university of Glasgow possesses a good collection of books, enriched by various bequests, and the addition of a copy of every book printed in Great Britain. The late Dr. William Hunter, bequeathed to it his valuable museum of curiosities, anatomical preparations, and books, which are well arranged in the building already noticed, where they are open to public inspection for a small fee.

*Anderson's University.*—In addition to the chartered College of Glasgow, the city boasts a somewhat similar establishment, of a modern character and great respectability, under the above title. This institution occupies a handsome building on the north side of George's Street, containing a theatre or great hall, capable of accommodating 400 persons, a museum, a library, laboratory, and apparatus apartments. It was established in 1796, pursuant to the will of the deceased Mr. John Anderson, professor of natural philosophy, and placed under the curatory of the magistrates and eighty-one trustees, composed of nine different classes of persons, in equal proportions, who elect a president, secretary, treasurer, and other functionaries. Since its institution, the routine of education has been altered, and is now on a judicious footing. There are thirteen professors, who deliver lectures on natural philosophy, chemistry, anatomy, surgery, veterinary-surgery, materia medica, midwifery, pharmacy, mathematics, geography, experimental philosophy,

natural history, logic, ethics, and modern languages. The establishment has met with the most complete success, and has been of incalculable advantage in disseminating useful knowledge among classes of persons who would otherwise have remained ignorant of the subjects treated of. The fees of attendance are moderate. The institution is now provided with a museum of natural history, which is very extensive and valuable, and is placed in a suit of apartments, the principal of which is a rotunda fifty-two feet in diameter, and thirty feet high. The public have access to it on the same terms as to the Hunterian museum. Soirées, for literary and scientific conversation, are held regularly at the university during winter. The Andersonian Institution has been fortunate in possessing a number of professors of distinguished eminence, and among others, Dr. Thomas Garnet, Dr. George Birkbeck, and Dr. Andrew Ure.

*Classes for Mechanics.*—The Andersonian Institution has a class for the education of mechanics or others in the humbler walks of life, which is well attended; there is a similar class in another establishment entitled the Glasgow Mechanics' Institution. The latter was opened in November 1823, and its origin was as peculiar as its success has been distinguished. Long prior to its commencement, there existed a Mechanics' Class in connexion with the Andersonian Institution,—the first class of the kind known, not merely in Britain, but in the world. Dissatisfaction having arisen among its members with respect to its particular management, resolutions were proposed and carried, at several public meetings, that a secession should take place, and a new institution, upon more popular principles, be established. The time chosen for carrying such resolutions into effect was most propitious. The trade and commerce of the country were highly prosperous, and a sort of mania had seized the public mind upon the subjects of mechanics and chemistry, as if a knowledge of these constituted the chief, if not the sole, basis of man's happiness, and of a nation's prosperity. The establishment of mechanics' institutions, and of periodicals devoted exclusively to science, became the order of the day. Under such a concurrence of circumstances, this new institution excited an interest, perhaps unprecedented in the history of such establishments. It depended for its foundation

entirely upon the donations of private individuals, in money, books, or apparatus, and in this way a stock of property was speedily accumulated to the amount of upwards of L.1000. Dr. Birkbeck was solicited, and gave his consent, to become honorary patron of this infant establishment, and before the month of November, 1823, premises had been procured, lecturers appointed, and all things put in readiness for a regular and important system of popular scientific instruction. The system of instruction at first contemplated was pretty extensive, and accordingly lecturers were appointed for natural and chemical philosophy, popular anatomy, mathematics and geography, natural history and architectural drawing. No class on the last of these subjects, we believe, was ever formed; the mathematical class continued for two sessions only; and that for natural history for one. The only permanent classes have been those of natural philosophy and chemistry, and popular anatomy. One course of lectures was delivered on political economy, and two upon geography, but the want of liberal encouragement caused them subsequently to be given up. During the first year of its existence, the institution had upon its rolls more than a thousand students. Such success, however, was not calculated to be permanent, and the numbers, partly in consequence of a general reaction in the public taste, partly owing to the excessive fluctuations in trade, and not a little, it is said, owing to the unpopularity of some of the lecturers in the department of natural philosophy and chemistry, who were, in consequence, frequently changed,—gradually fell off, till, for the last three or four years, they have not averaged above two hundred and fifty, or three hundred. The management of the institution is vested in a committee of sixteen, chosen from and by the class, the one half retiring annually. Too great success at first was the cause of much subsequent embarrassment, and the institution has been for some years in very great pecuniary difficulties, in consequence of debts contracted at its formation, and which it was thought a few years would be sufficient to liquidate, but which the causes already mentioned rendered it impossible to effect. Its prospects have, however, at length begun to brighten. An appeal to the liberal public of Glasgow has been made in its behalf, and a sum has been collected sufficient to discharge existing encumbrances,

and establish it upon a more permanent basis. The lectureships on natural philosophy and chemistry have been detached with much benefit to the establishment, some new lectureships have been instituted for the purpose of extending the system of instruction, and such other alterations made in the general management, as were thought calculated to add to its permanency and usefulness as a public seminary. The stock of apparatus belonging to this institution is not very extensive, though much of it is highly valuable, being admirably adapted for the illustration of scientific subjects. The library, to which the members of all the classes have access, though only those of the mechanical and chemical classes have any share in the general management, consists of nearly 2500 volumes of the most important works in the English language on science, art, and literature.

*Grammar School.*—This excellent institution, which resembles the High School of Edinburgh in its system, is known to be of a greater antiquity than the university of the town, being probably coeval with the formation of the church of Glasgow, when placed on a regular footing. From the Reformation till the Revolution the seminary was of a respectable order, and since the latter period it has uniformly maintained a pre-eminent reputation. In the progress of years the course of education and other matters connected with it have undergone various alterations suitable to modern sentiments. One alteration, referring to a curious old custom, was carried through by the magistracy in 1782, when certain ceremonies attendant on that of giving gratuities to the teachers, called “Candlemas offerings,” were abolished. On these occasions, according to Cleland, the scholars used to be convened in the common hall, when the masters being seated in their pulpits, the boys in all the classes were expected to walk up one by one to the rector, and give him an offering; having done so to go to their own master and give him also an offering. The most curious part of the procedure, was a graduated set of exclamations used by the master in reference to the extent of the oblation. When the sum given to either master was under five shillings, no notice was taken, but when it amounted to that sum, the rector said “*vivat*,” (let him live,) on which the whole scholars gave a ruff with their feet. For ten shillings,

“*floreat*,” (let him flourish,) when two ruffs were given. For fifteen shillings, “*floreat bis*,” (let him twice flourish,) when three ruffs were given. For twenty shillings, “*floreat ter*,” (let him thrice flourish,) when four ruffs were given. For a guinea and upwards, “*gloriat*,” (let him be glorious,) when six ruffs were given. When the business was over, the rector stood up, and in an audible voice declared the *victor*, by mentioning the name of the boy who had given the largest sum. On this being done the victor was hailed by the whole scholars with thunders of applause.\* The giving of gratuities was continued, but the crying and ruffing was ordered to be given up. Being remodelled in its arrangements at the above and a later period, the school was constituted with a rector and four masters, each of the latter bringing forward a class for four years preparatory to its coming under the rector, who teaches it one year. The institution is now one of the best conducted in the country, the utmost attention being paid to instruction and examinations. The boys draw tickets for places three times, and are examined eight times in the year, by a committee of the town council, clergy and professors. Their places are carefully marked on all these occasions, and their *average rank* in the class is calculated from these examinations; besides, as there are no particular days fixed for these examinations, the masters and scholars require always to be prepared. The office of Rector is now abolished, and each of the four masters has a salary of L.50 a-year, besides 10s. 6d. per quarter from each of his pupils. The scholars pay 1s. towards the support of a library, 1s. to the janitor, 1s. to the hall-cleaner, and 2s. 6d. for coal, annually. There is a writing master, whose fees are 10s. 6d. a-quarter. With the exception of those of the writing-

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\* Usages of this kind were common over nearly the whole of Scotland till about the end of last century, and, in many cases, they yet survive. They seem to have originated in the offering of candles, &c. to “Our Lady” at Candlemas, as the gifts were always made at that time, and were followed up by the boys making a bonfire, which was called the *Candlemas bleeze*. Instead of the phrase *Victor*, employed at Glasgow to designate the chief offerer, we have known the term *King* employed in a country school; and this fictitious monarch was always carried through the streets, after the scholars had been liberated from school, on what is called the *King’s Chair*;—that is, a seat formed by the hands of two boys, crossed and interwoven.



master, the fees are thus about a third less (even although Candlemas gratuities are given) than those charged at the High School of Edinburgh, while the routine of education is very similar. The number of boys in attendance is usually about 600.

The Grammar School of Glasgow was once situated in a confined alley called Greyfriar's Wynd, from whence, about fifty years since, it was removed to commodious premises on the north side of George Street. These having ultimately been found too small, a new handsome edifice was raised, 1820-1, on a larger scale, on elevated ground adjoining North Montrose Street, near the former school. Adjoining to it is an excellent play-ground.

*Private and Free Schools.*—There are no parish schools in Glasgow, but the town and suburbs are well provided with numerous schools, kept by private individuals, or sustained by endowments from public bodies or others. No returns have been made up as to the number of schools since 1816, when there were 166 within the royalty, exclusive of Sunday schools, having 13,846 scholars, of whom 3563 received their education gratis; but this gives a most unsatisfactory account of scholastic education in Glasgow, for the suburbs, which are not reckoned, are as populous as the town, and are provided with a considerable number of schools. Since 1816, the number of schools must likewise have greatly increased. Assuming that there are now altogether three hundred schools in Glasgow, how different an idea have we thence of the population and intelligence of the place, from that offered by the fact, that in the year 1604, the presbytery complained to the magistrates of the plurality of schools, expressing their opinion that the grammar school and another were sufficient for the town!

#### LITERARY AND OTHER ASSOCIATIONS.

*Philosophical Society.*—This is an association of gentlemen, which was formed in 1802, having for its object the general diffusion of knowledge, by the frequent discussion of philosophical subjects, as well as the exhibition of models for the improvement of machinery. The society is provided with a library; and each member, on entrance, pays three guineas, and half a guinea yearly.

*Maitland Club.*—The objects of this respectable association of gentlemen are the same as

those of the Bannatyne Club of Edinburgh, or the Roxburghe Club of London, namely, the re-printing for *private use*, valuable and scarce old books, or the printing for the first time, in the same manner, curious and rare manuscripts, illustrative of the history, the literature, or the antiquities of Scotland. The number of members is seventy-five. The club takes its name from Sir Richard Maitland of Lethington, an officer of state during the minority of James VI. and a person who, like Bannatyne, did much service to Scottish literature, by compiling nearly all the poetry of the nation then in existence.

The *Literary Society* of Glasgow consists chiefly of the professors, and the clergymen of the city and neighbourhood. It was begun about the middle of last century, and some of its most distinguished members have been Doctors Adam Smith, Trail, and Reid, and Mr. John Miller, Professor of Law. The society now seldom meets.

*Literary and Commercial Society.*—This association was formed about the beginning of the present century, and is composed of a number of gentlemen, who meet weekly for objects similar to the foregoing, the only difference being, that commercial topics are often the subject of disquisition. This association has long been considered by the general body of the middle and upper classes of the city, as one of the most respectable societies which it contains, for whatever purpose; and admission to it has been held to be a desirable distinction, independently of the information or improvement an attendance on its meetings was calculated to procure. Since its institution it has numbered among its members many individuals of note in the world of letters, and we are told in the "Sketch" of the association by its talented historian Mr. Atkinson, that during the twenty-four years in which records have been preserved, two hundred essays have been read in the society; some of them by men at the summit of literary or scientific eminence. The society has its meetings in the Black Bull Inn.

There are other associations of a refined and useful nature in the town, as the *Dilettanti Society*; the branch of the Society for Diffusing Useful Knowledge, &c.

*Public Libraries.*—The first circulating library in the west of Scotland was established in Glasgow in the year 1753, when Mr. John

Smith, senior, returning from England, began to lend out books on a small scale, at the rate of a halfpenny a volume. There are now many other circulating libraries on an extensive scale in Glasgow, the charges for reading being much lower than in Edinburgh. The taste for reading is much more diffused in Glasgow than in Edinburgh, notwithstanding the pretensions of the latter to a superior literary character. In Glasgow there are various public libraries, constituted by endowments or sustained by societies. The first instituted was

*Stirling's Library.*—This establishment owes its existence to the late Mr. Walter Stirling, merchant, who, in 1791, bequeathed his valuable library, his mansion in Miller Street, his share in the Tontine Buildings, and one thousand pounds Sterling, for the purpose of establishing a public library in Glasgow, for the use of the citizens; placing the management in the hands of the provost, and some members of public bodies. It was the intention of the donor to afford the reading of works gratis, to all who chose to peruse them in the place where they were kept; but this being found of little benefit, or inexpedient, the managers altered the system, by taking subscriptions from readers. The life subscriptions are now L.10, 10s. each, and there is a body of nearly 500 subscribers. The books, of which there is a large collection, are mostly of a rare, curious, and valuable kind.

*Glasgow Public Library.*—This institution was established in 1804, by a society of gentlemen, on the usual principles of mutual payment, members paying fifteen shillings of entry-money, and ten shillings and sixpence yearly. All kinds of works are lent out. The library is kept in a room in Miller's Charity.

The *Robertsonian Library* is a large collection of books chiefly relative to theology, which was begun in 1814, by an association of members, with 200 shares at L.5 each, and commenced by the purchase of the extensive and valuable library of the late Rev. James Robertson, minister of the Associate Congregation in Kilmarnock. The library is now the exclusive property of the Secession body, for the use of its students.

Besides these there are a number of *Book Societies*, established by the working classes, by which there is an extensive dissemination of books and periodical publications.

Though by no means noted as a place of

publication, Glasgow has sent forth a vast quantity of useful books over the whole kingdom, principally in the shape of *numbers*. Two thirds of the books thus emitted are on religious subjects, and it was calculated in 1816, that there had been then issued 200,000 family Bibles from Glasgow alone, and several millions of other books. Glasgow sustains a well-merited reputation for beautiful and correct printing, which is probably to be traced to the Messrs. Foulis, who began to flourish in this city about the middle of the last century, and who were the first to produce elegantly printed books in Scotland. Their classics—and especially their edition of Horace, which is said to be immaculate—are well known to collectors. Various attempts have been made to establish magazines and other periodical publications of a literary nature in Glasgow, but they have invariably failed, apparently less from want of merit, than from the difficulty of finding a sufficient circulation in a community so generally and so exclusively devoted to commercial pursuits. This difficulty, however, is decreasing; and we should not be surprised to find the time soon arrive, when the native talent of the city shall establish a local organ for giving publicity to its effusions. With all its non-encouragement of native genius, Glasgow is noted for its taste in reading the periodicals of London and Edinburgh. There was recently published in the town a periodical entitled “the Glasgow Mechanics' Magazine,” which extended to several volumes, and is one of the best popular works of the kind; also a literary periodical, called “The Ant,” wholly from the pen of Mr. Atkinson, which reached two volumes.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper printed in the west of Scotland was the *Glasgow Courant*, which appeared in 1715. It was published three times a-week; consisted of twelve pages in small quarto; and was sold for three halfpence, or “one penny to regular customers.” This print appeared during the heat of the Rebellion, and the second number contained a letter from Provost Aird, colonel of the Glasgow volunteers, detailing certain views regarding the Duke of Argyle's successes at Sheriffmuir. The name of the paper was changed after a few publications to the *West Country Intelligence*. It only existed a few years. From 1715 till

the present time, there have been sixteen attempts made to establish newspapers in Glasgow, and out of these only seven survive. The names of these papers, and the dates of their commencement, are here given: The Glasgow Courant, 1715; the Journal, 1729; the Chronicle, 1775; the Mercury, 1779; the Advertiser, afterwards termed the Advertiser and Herald, and latterly the Herald, 1783; the Courier, 1791; the Clyde Commercial Advertiser, 1805; Caledonia, 1807; the Sentinel, 1809; the Chronicle, 1811; the Scotchman, 1812; the Western Star, 1813; the Packet, 1813; the Free Press, 1821; and since that time, the Scots Times and the Evening Post. The seven surviving prints are, the Journal on Fridays; the Herald on Mondays and Fridays; the Chronicle and the Courier on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; the Glasgow Free Press on Wednesdays and Saturdays; the Scots Times on Tuesdays and Saturdays; and the Evening Post on Saturdays. The Herald has a circulation of about 1700, and the others average from 1000 to 1300. All of them are conducted by men of taste and ability. The Edinburgh, Leith, Glasgow, and North British Advertiser, published in Edinburgh on Saturdays, which is disseminated *gratis*, is extensively circulated in this city, and commands a share of its advertisements.

## PUBLIC MONUMENTS.

*Monument of William III.*—The most conspicuous monument erected to commemorate a particular individual in Glasgow, is that of William III. It is equestrian, and formed of metal, and is placed on a pedestal in an excellent situation in front of the Tontine Buildings at the Cross. Underneath is a panegyric Latin inscription. This handsome statue, which dignifies the thoroughfare, was presented to the town in 1735, by James Macrae, a citizen of Glasgow, and late governor of the presidency of Bombay.

*Nelson's Monument.*—The citizens of Glasgow were the first in the country to erect a monument to the memory of Lord Nelson. Immediately after his fall at Trafalgar, a subscription was entered into, which soon amounted to L.2075, and with this sum an obelisk of freestone of good proportions was erected at the west end of the Green, August 1, 1806. On the 5th of August 1810, the upper part of

the structure was completely shattered, and the greater part of the shaft rent, during a violent storm of thunder and lightning. The damage has been repaired.

*Sir John Moore's Monument.*—Glasgow has the honour of having produced, among other men of distinction, Sir John Moore, who was born here in a house called Donald's Land, north side of the Trongate, a little east from Candrierigg Street. Being justly proud of this brave but unfortunate soldier, on his fall in 1809, a subscription was entered into, which realizing L.4000, a handsome statue by Flaxman was forthwith erected in a good situation in George's Square.

*John Knox's Monument.*—On the high bank east from the cathedral, a colossal statue in stone, to the memory of John Knox, was erected by subscription in 1825, after a design by Mr. Thomas Hamilton of Edinburgh; the statue being the production of Mr. R. Forrest, a Lanarkshire artist. The Rev. Dr. Macgill, Professor of Theology in the College of Glasgow, was the prime mover of this worthy tribute to one of the greatest men Scotland ever produced.

Besides the above, there are some statues in Glasgow commemorative of particular individuals; among the rest, one of Pitt, a full length statue in marble, by Flaxman, in the Town Hall. It was erected in 1812.

## CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Among the numerous charitable institutions in Glasgow, the chief is Hutcheson's Hospital, which now possesses a handsome fabric in Ingram Street. This establishment was set on foot about the year 1640, by George and Thomas Hutcheson, of Lanibhill, who mortified certain lands and sums of money for founding an hospital. The patrons are chiefly the magistrates, council, and ministers. The barony of Gorbals having been bought with part of the funds, the houses which were afterwards built on a portion of the ground, were called Hutcheson-town. Since its institution, the establishment has received new benefactions from different persons. The charity is resolved into a distribution in the shape of life pensions, for the maintenance of decayed men above fifty years of age, and generally those who are burgesses of three years standing. Pensions are also given to widows and daughters of burgesses, fifty years of age, or forty, if they have two children. A por-



tion of the funds is set apart for maintaining, clothing, and educating a specified number of boys. The school consists of eighty boys, the sons of burghesses, and in some cases of indigent persons. The amount of funds dispensed in the charity is altogether upwards of L.2500.—The next hospital is that of St. Nicholas, which was endowed by Bishop Muirhead in the reign of James III. for the maintenance of twelve old laymen and a priest. Of late there have only been ten pensioners on the foundation at three pounds each per annum.—In 1729 William Mitchell, a merchant in London, and a native of the city, mortified two thousand pounds; the interest of which is divided among decayed burghesses or their families.—*Tennent's Mortification*, made in 1741, is applied to the furnishing and mending of about 100 pairs of shoes and stockings to poor children annually, and pensions of a few pounds each to poor widows.—*Wilson's Charity* dispenses about L.215 annually, in the way of giving education and suits of clothes to forty-eight boys, each of whom receives instruction for four years. The endowment was made in 1778, and the school received an addition by the funds mortified in 1653 by Sir John Scot of Scotstarvet in Fife, for paying apprentice fees "for Scotch Bairns within the burgh of Glasgow in preference to any in Edinburgh;" being incorporated with Wilson's charity, on account of the inutility of purpose for which it was originally designed—*Coulter's Mortification* was made in 1788 by James Coulter, merchant in the city, and dispenses L.60 per annum in pensions of from L.4 to L.10, to deserving persons in indigent circumstances. It also gives a medal or small sum annually to the inventor of any machine calculated to benefit trade.—*Millar's Charity* was founded in 1790 by Andrew Millar, a merchant in the city, by the endowment of an estate worth L.7000, for the purpose of clothing and educating a certain number of indigent girls. At present there are sixty girls in the school, who receive clothing and instruction during three years. The annual expenditure amounts to about L.270.—*Buchanan's Society* was instituted in 1725 for the relief of persons of the name of Buchanan, or those sprung from or connected with the clan. Entrants pay L.5. The society, since 1815, has given L.25 annually as a bursary to a student of philosophy in the university of Glasgow for

four years. The students to belong to the sept. The funds of this association are in a flourishing condition.—The *Highland Society of Glasgow* was instituted in 1727 by a few gentlemen, natives of the Highlands, for the purpose of clothing, educating, and putting to trades a certain number of boys, whose parents belong to the Highlands of Scotland, and are in indigent circumstances. At present there are sixty boys on the funds, who are apprenticed to any suitable trade they make choice of; they receive clothing, a free indenture, and instruction in reading, writing and church music, after working hours, during three years. Members pay two guineas on entrance.—*Graham's Society* was instituted for the relief of indigent persons, whose own name or that of his wife is Graham. Members pay five guineas on entrance. Nearly L.200 are dispensed annually.—The *Humane Society* was instituted in 1790 for restoring animation, suspended by drowning. Funds have been raised chiefly by subscription. The society has a house in the High Green, containing a complete set of apparatus, steam bath, boats, drags, &c., and articles of a similar nature are deposited at certain houses along the Clyde.—The *Town's Hospital, or Poor-House*, is an institution which was begun in 1733, and is supported by fixed contributions from the magistrates, the trades' houses and general session, but chiefly from an assessment on those inhabitants who have property or business to the extent of L.300 annually. The amount of assessment is about L.10,000, and the total fund for supporting the hospital is about L.12,000. The Royal Infirmary of Glasgow has been already noticed. Besides it, there is an institution of a truly philanthropic character, called the LOCK HOSPITAL, which was established in 1805, and is supported by voluntary contribution. It is for the care of unfortunate females; and it frequently occurs that patients are conveyed from it, by their own request, to the Magdalene Asylum. The annual expense of this institution is about L.500. There is also an Infirmary for diseases of the eye. *M'Alpin's Mortification* was made in 1811 by the widow of a Duncan M'Alpin, for the purpose of giving small pensions to old women and men in indigent circumstances; the women to receive pensions of L.5, and the men L.10. Nearly L.100 is now dispensed annually in this way. The men must have been burghesses

of Glasgow for ten years, and resident three years, and the women must have resided in Glasgow twenty years. In this, as well as in most other mortifications, some names are preferred, which at best is a miserable mode of selecting applicants, though one which the endowers are quite at liberty to originate. Besides these very useful institutions, there are others for the relief of indigent old men and women—the sick and the stranger—and all other classes of persons needing the aid of the benevolent. In this respect Glasgow goes far beyond Edinburgh, where such institutions are not numerous. We have only room to notice the names of the remainder. The *Old Men's Friend Society*; the *Aged Women's Society*; the *Sick and Destitute Stranger's Friend Society*; *Society for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb*; the *Benevolent Society*; the *Ruth Society*; the *Stirlingshire Society*; the *Benevolent Society for clothing the Poor*; the *Charity Sewing School*; *Society for relieving the widows and children of Teachers*: the *Dumfries-shire Society*; the *Grocers' Society for the relief of decayed Brethren*; the *Fleshers' Free School*; *Society for relieving persons of the name of Brown*; a similar institution called *Watson's Society*; the *Statesmen's Society*; the *Thistle and Rose Society for the support of decayed Members*; the *Glasgow Galloway Brotherly Society*; the *Sons of Freemen Bakers' Society*, &c. &c. Some years ago it was calculated by Cleland, that there was no less a sum than L.104,360 dispensed annually in public and private charities in this city, exclusive of what was given away in the suburbs. Such a striking fact, which has all the appearance of being based on close observation, says more for the kindness of heart of the inhabitants of this great city than a thousand panegyrics.

In the foregoing enumeration nothing is said of societies of a religious nature, for the propagation of Christianity and the dissemination of the blessings of education in the Highlands and other places, and of which we can only state there is a considerable number.

Of private associations, some of which are partly on principles of benefit societies, there are likewise a great number, as the *Societies of the Tobacco-Spinners, Old and Young, Shepherds, Bon-Accord, Sawyers, Caledonian, Cowfeeders, Inkle Weavers, St. Crispin, St. Mungo, Grand Antiquity, Chapman's Club, Red Society, Glasgow Freeborn, Unfeigned Friendship,*

*North-Quarter Charity, Washing House Society, Gutter Blood; Journeymen Tradesmen's Boxes* of various descriptions; *District Friendly Societies*; *Mason Lodges*, &c. &c. It is a gratifying peculiarity in the charitable institutions of Glasgow, that they depend more on their intrinsic excellence for popularity than the outward splendour of the edifices connected with them.

The last institutions to be noticed under this head are the *Lunatic and Magdalene Asylums*, which occupy an airy situation on the rising ground north of the town. The Lunatic Asylum is a handsome edifice; and, with the airing grounds, it occupies a space of three acres and a half. The house has 136 apartments for patients, besides other rooms, and the very best classification is preserved. No inmates are received but those who pay fees. This is a very splendid institution. The *Magdalene Asylum* was erected in 1812, and is situated a little to the east of the above building. It is supported by private contribution, and accommodates thirty-six penitents. On the 26th of April, annually, the interesting pageant of a procession of all the charity children in Glasgow takes place, a circumstance which thus originated: Mr. George Wilson, a native of the city, and merchant in London, having in 1778 bequeathed a sum of money for clothing and educating a number of boys, desiring, among other things, that the boys on his foundation, should specially attend divine service one day in the year; in respect for his memory, the magistrates resolved that the procession of the charity children in the city should take place on 26th April, yearly, the anniversary of Mr. Wilson's death. When that day falls on a Saturday or Sunday, the procession takes place on the following Monday.

The procession usually moves off from Hutcheson's Hospital to St. Andrew's Church, at half past ten o'clock. The magistrates appear in full dress, preceded by their officers, the ministers in their gowns and bands, preceded by their beadles; the governors of the various charities in black; the teachers in their gowns, and the boys and girls, about 600 in number, in their new dresses, decked out with evergreens and spring posies. After divine service, the charities move off to their respective halls, where a dinner of roast beef and plum pudding is provided for the children, with a cordial glass to drink to the memory of the beneficent

founders. This very imposing spectacle excites great interest; the streets are crowded by persons of every rank, to witness a sight, than which there is none more calculated to inspire the mind with gratitude to God for putting it into the hearts of the affluent to provide the means of instruction and relief to their necessitous brethren. The number of charity children in this city will soon be augmented by those belonging to MacLachlan's Free School.

#### BURGAL SYSTEM, &c.

Glasgow, though endowed at an early period with the privileges of a burgh of regality, was not promoted to the rank of a royal burgh till the recent era of 1611. From this period till the reign of William and Mary, its privileges were at different times confirmed and extended, and the two latter joint sovereigns established the burgal system in a particular form, which has ever since continued in force, with the exception of a slight modification in 1801, at the instance of the convention of royal burghs. The set of the burgh, as now constituted, comprises a provost, three bailies of the merchants' rank, and two of the trades' rank; a master of works, who must be of the merchants' rank; and a treasurer of the merchants' and trades' rank alternately. These two officers are councillors *ex officio*. There is a bailie of the Gorbals, and a bailie and depute-bailie for the river, but they do not add to the number of councillors, and, like the treasurer, are chosen from each of the ranks alternately. The dean of guild and convener of the trades' house are councillors *ex officio* during the first year they are in office, after which they must be elected ordinary councillors. Of councillors there are altogether twelve merchants and eleven tradesmen; and the number of incorporated trades is fourteen. The process of general election is annual, and is conducted in much the same close manner as in other royal burghs. The provost is styled *lord* and *honourable*, though, we believe only by courtesy, no other chief magistrate but that of Edinburgh having a chartered right to such titles.\*

\* Fountainhall, in his *Diary*, p. 159, alludes to this distinction in these words: "Sir Alexander Ramsay got a letter from the king, (Charles II.) in 1667, that he, as provost of Edinburgh, should have the same precedence that the Lord Mayor of London had, and that no other provost should be called Lord Provost but he."—BOOK OF SCOTLAND, p. 69.

There are various functionaries connected with the government of the burgh, as a chamberlain, town clerk, procurator fiscal, assessor, &c. Glasgow having been a town of limited importance at the time of the Union of the kingdoms, was admitted only to a fourth share of a member to the British parliament, joining in the election of a representative with the small neighbouring towns of Dumbarton, Rutherglen, and Renfrew.

The Merchants' House of Glasgow, from whence the merchant councillors are draughted, is a corporation of itself, consisting of all the merchant burghesses who have matriculated or paid a fee (of ten guineas on entrance.) The affairs of the corporation are managed by a council of thirty-six members. The Trades' House is of a similar kind, and is composed of deacons and members of crafts. The funds of both are dedicated to the purposes of a benefit society.

Although the burgal arrangements of Glasgow be far from free of those defects which characterise every royal burgh in the country; and although the members of the common council have been from time to time accused of being implicated in jobbing on the town's interests, it is nevertheless to be remarked, that the burgal government is of a much more efficient character than that of Edinburgh; the magistracy and council being generally composed of respectable merchants, whose habits of business, and disposition to take the sense of the people in all cases along with them, fit them in a peculiar manner for the execution of their duties. Though entrusted with the management of not a third part of the revenue, they lay it out to much greater advantage, and seldom permit the expenditure to exceed the income of the town. In 1829, the town possessed heritable property, in land, houses, shops, feu-duties, burial-grounds, fishings, &c., to the value of L.167,057, 9s. besides moveable property in sundry trusts, to the amount of L.77,842, 17s. 6d. Against this accumulated sum of L.244,900, 6s. 6d. stood L.127,696, 15s. 8d. of debt. In the same year, the revenue, arising from the above and other sources, was L.15,995, 16s. 3d. and the expenditure, including interest on debts, L.15,381, 15s. 5d. To those who may wonder at this happy state of things, as compared with the financial arrangements of the Edinburgh municipality, may be pointed out, as its causes, the econo-



nical and business-like way in which every piece of public business is set about, the lowness of the official salaries, and above all things the comparative moderation of the price of churches and other public buildings. The salary of the Lord Provost, which at Edinburgh is L.800, is only L.40 at Glasgow. To build a good church, which at Edinburgh is done at an expense of upwards of L.20,000, costs at Glasgow (we instance St. David's, which is really handsome) L.7000, of which, moreover, L.4000 was defrayed by the sale of sepulchral spaces of ground underneath. The conduct of the Glasgow magistracy, when brought into comparison with that of most burghal administrations, is indeed worthy of all praise. So exemplary and disinterested has it been, that it has frequently called forth marks of approbation in parliament from reforming members, especially from Lord Archibald Hamilton, in his speech for reforming the burghs; and the Lord Advocate Jeffrey has recently given a similar testimonial in its favour.

#### POLICE ESTABLISHMENT.

Prior to 1800 the city was watched by men appointed by the magistracy and paid out of funds of the burgh; but in that year, the increasing population of the town and other considerations, made it very desirable that a separate establishment of police should take place. The magistrates, the corporations, and a considerable part of the community having joined in furthering the measure, a bill was brought into and carried through parliament, for establishing a police, vesting the management in the magistracy and commissioners chosen by the inhabitants. Since 1800, the bill has been twice renewed, and at present the system is considered more efficient and better regulated than any in Scotland, that of Edinburgh not excepted. The annual expense of the establishment is something above L.10,000, or about the one half of that of Edinburgh. The cause of this economy of funds may be attributed, like the other details of management above alluded to, to that strong common sense which regulates almost all the public affairs of Glasgow, while the opposite effect is produced in the metropolis by the introduction of a class of persons into the police board who are often above interfering in what they con-

ceive to be the meaner details of office. The town and suburbs are divided into twenty-four wards, commissioners for which are elected annually. The police office of Glasgow is situated in South Albion Street, and is the only edifice in Scotland built for the purpose.

#### CIVIL AND CRIMINAL COURTS.

*Court of Justiciary.*—Glasgow is the seat of a circuit Court of Justiciary, which is held here in the months of April and September, and during the Christmas holidays, when there is a short recess in the Court of Session at Edinburgh. The jurisdiction of this supreme criminal court extends over the counties of Lanark, Renfrew, and Dumbarton. This court, as usual, also gives judgment in civil cases, in appeals, when the sum at issue does not exceed L.25. An elegant spacious hall for its sittings has been fitted up in the same large edifice with which the jail is connected.

*Inferior Courts.*—Glasgow being the seat of a sheriff-substitute for the Lower Ward of Lanarkshire, a court of this functionary is held here in the ordinary terms. A justice of peace small debt court is held on the first Monday of every month, or oftener as may be necessary. The magistrates of the burgh hold courts of record, also a court every Monday for the settlement of claims of from five to forty shillings, and another on Tuesday and Thursdays for claims not above ten shillings. They also hold a criminal court every day at the police office and at the public offices. A maritime court held by the bailie of the river, with a legal assessor, is held every lawful day, as business occurs, in the burgh court hall. The jurisdiction of this court is extended over all matters of a maritime nature or admiralty, occurring from the Bridge of Glasgow to the Cloch Stone, near the Cloch Light-House, at the mouth of the Clyde. The bailies of Gorbals hold also civil and criminal courts within the bounds of their jurisdiction.

#### BARRACKS.

Near the east end of the Gallowgate on the north side, and at the entrance to the town, stands an excellent suit of barracks for soldiers, erected in 1795 by government. They consist of three spacious edifices enclosing a square court with a wall in front.

## FAIRS AND MARKETS.

Glasgow has several annual fairs, the chief being that held for a whole week, commencing on the second Monday of July, the principal days being Wednesday and Friday; Wednesday for the sale of horses, and Friday for cattle. This extensive and still well-attended fair was first established in 1180 by Bishop Joceline. The principal market-day of Glasgow is Wednesday, when there is a considerable show of cattle, sheep, and corn. A very commodious suit of flesh, fish, and vegetable markets is situated in King Street, constructed as paved courts, surrounded with stalls; they are considered as among the best in Britain. The butter, cheese, and poultry markets are placed in Montrose Street. Each stall in the fish market has a water pipe in it, and a bench covered with lead. An elegant minor market for the sale of flesh, fish, poultry, and vegetables, has lately been fitted up in Buchanan Street, and all over the town shops are opened for the sale of such articles. The town slaughter-house is situated between the Bridge-gate and the Clyde, and is one of the largest and most commodious in the country. The Tron, or Weigh-House, is a large building situated on the north side, and at the east end of Ingram Street. In the year 1815, which may be taken as an average, there were 100,000 animals slaughtered for the Glasgow market, of which there were 10,859 bullocks, 7128 calves, 38,136 sheep, 39,683 lambs, and 4194 swine, the whole valued at L.270,060, 2s. 6d. Since that period the amount has increased very considerably. The beef ordinarily sold in Glasgow is superior to that sold in Edinburgh, or at least is of a heavier kind; and so great is the consumpt of particular pieces, that these have to be purchased from the flesh markets in Edinburgh and sent to Glasgow.\* The pieces thus imported, are *rounds*, which are all cured previous to their

sale. In every art connected with the curing or preparation of beef and other animal food, the tradesmen of Glasgow are superior to those of Edinburgh. Besides a celebrity for the excellence of their *rounds*, they are particularly noted for the nicety of their preparation of *tripe*, as well as *cow-heel*, in both of which dishes they are nowhere excelled.

## PUBLIC WELLS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Glasgow has thirty public wells, all possessing a continual supply of excellent water. So well was the city supplied with this necessary article by pumps and other means, that, till the year 1806, the utility of having a regular supply, on a more commodious plan by pipes, was not considered of very great moment. In that year a party of gentlemen, deeply interested in the prosperity and comfort of the city, entered into subscriptions for supplying the city with filtered water, from the river Clyde. The scheme being well supported, they were incorporated by parliament under the name of the Glasgow Water Works Company. The water is now brought from a place on the Clyde, between two and three miles above the bridges, where there are filtering beds of natural sand and gravel, and machinery for forcing the water. The sand being better on the south side of the stream, the water is brought from thence through a flexible and curiously constructed pipe, laid under the bed of the river. There is another Water Company, which was associated in 1808 by an act of parliament, under the title of the Cranstonhill Water Works Company. The company bought land at Cranstonhill and on the banks of the Clyde, about a mile below the bridge, and erected steam

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a beast till all the different parts were bespoke, butcher meat being then a very unmarketable article." In Glasgow, a late deacon of feshers, who commenced business in 1771, used to say that the slaughter of bullocks was then unknown; a few milch cows were only killed throughout the year. The price of beef for roasting was then threepence a pound, and of lamb-quarters from twopence-halfpenny to ninepence. The quantity of butcher meat now consumed in Glasgow, and that of prime quality, gives a striking idea of the increase of population and improvement in the style of living. From May 1, 1827, to May 1, 1828, the total number of black cattle sold in the live cattle market was 17,840, of sheep and lambs 144,900. The great multitude of shops in the streets for the sale of provisions, though a deformity in point of taste, is apt to impress strangers with a strong notion of the comfort in which the citizens generally live.

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\* Previous to the influx of wealth into Scotland, the people lived in a style of Spartan simplicity, using chiefly meal, milk, cheese, &c., and seldom eating butcher meat. Even the *kail* of former days was seldom made of this article, but generally of a little butter made up into a ball with meal. It would appear that this abstemiousness was not only practised in the country, but also, to a great extent, in large towns. The Scots Magazine of 1791 records the death of a *flesh-cady*, or market porter, named John Strachan, at the age of 105, who remembered "when no fletcher in Edinburgh would venture to kill

engines, filtering beds, reservoirs, &c. the same as the Glasgow company, and for some years sent filtered river water in a pure state through a number of the streets and lanes of the city and suburbs. They have now abandoned these works, and erected others on an extensive scale near those of the original company. The rates charged by both companies are very moderate.

#### SUPPLY OF MILK.

The city of Glasgow and suburbs consumed, in 1822, the milk of 1230 cows, or 269,514 Scots pints, the value of which might be estimated at L.6,737. The cows are kept by persons to the extent of from one to eight or twelve each; some have as many as forty, and in one establishment, not now existing, there were about two hundred. This last was the dairy of the well known William Harley, who, in 1810, began to direct his attention to the formation of an establishment of this kind, on a large scale. He was at first to all appearance successful, and for some years his dairy was visited as one of the chief objects of curiosity in the city. Finally, the affair was dropped, and the premises are now used as works for singeing muslin by gas.

#### TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.

The origin, progress, and present state of the commerce and manufactures, on which nearly all the foregoing institutions, and the greater part of this large city depend, now require our notice. Originally, and for many ages, an episcopal city, inhabited and patronized by churchmen and religious recluses, as has been already alluded to, by the Reformation, and the force of particular circumstances, Glasgow, in the course of time, arose from small beginnings, to be the second or third manufacturing town in Great Britain, or the world. While yet under Roman Catholic domination, and so early as 1420, we find that a number of the inhabitants were engaged in the curing and export of salmon caught in the Clyde; and that upwards of a century later, in 1546, they had vessels capable of capturing English shipping. Towards the middle of the seventeenth century, the citizens appear to have commenced a species of foreign trade upon a limited scale. They exported herrings and salmon to France, and brought back brandy, wine, and salt in return. We find them, in

1658, endeavouring to make arrangements with the magistrates of Dumbarton, for permission to construct a harbour for their commerce; but these dignitaries being unacquainted with the principles of political economy, opposed the scheme, on the ground that the great influx of mariners and others would raise the price of provisions to the inhabitants. In 1630, letter-press printing was first introduced into Glasgow. In 1667, a copartnery was entered into, to carry on the trade of whale-fishing, and along with it a manufactory of soap, and this latter establishment, the first of the kind, continued in existence till 1777. The fishing branch of the concern turned out a complete failure. It would appear, however, that a spirit of trade began now to be felt, and we have a proof of the desire for traffic by the Clyde at the period of the Revolution, when in 1688 the quay of the Broomielaw was formed as a harbour to the city, at an expense of upwards of L.1700 sterling. The town had now several sugar-baking establishments, two ropeworks, and the manufacture of plaids, coarse cloths, and coarse linens was established. Until the year 1707, when the highly advantageous measure of the Union took place, the traffic carried on by export was confined to transactions with the continent of Europe, and chiefly with Holland and France, but even at the best on a very small scale. It was not till the Union took effect, that any thing like a real and advantageous system of commerce was instituted. At this auspicious epoch, Glasgow rose on the ruins of many small towns on the east coast of Scotland. As Bailie Nicol Jarvie was pleased to express himself:—"nane were keener against the Union than the Glasgow folk, wi' their rabblings, and their risings, and their mobs," and none have profited to such an extent by this judicious measure. The treaty proved highly advantageous to the western coast, while it depressed the eastern in a corresponding degree. It opened up the trade of the American and West India Colonies. As already hinted, Glasgow chiefly traded with Maryland and Virginia—sending out the linen manufactures of Scotland, and bringing back cargoes of tobacco. At the commencement of this trade, the Glasgow merchants had no vessels of their own, but used to charter those of Bristol, Whitehaven, and other English ports. The first vessel belonging to Glasgow that crossed the Atlantic, sailed from Glasgow



in the year 1718. At first, Dumbarton was the sea-port; but on some disagreement with the magistrates of that place, Greenock, on the opposite side of the Clyde, became the resort of such shipping as were too large to sail up to the city. At a subsequent period, on a similar disagreement with the magistrates of Greenock, the trade was transferred to Port-Glasgow, a harbour erected for the purpose, about two miles to the east.

The institution of banking companies, while these measures were in progress, gave an impetus to the manufacturing spirit of Glasgow. Nothing can more decidedly mark the want of energy among the people at the end of the seventeenth century, than the fact, that the branch of the Bank of Scotland, planted at Glasgow in the year 1696, was withdrawn in 1697, for want of business, as were those established at Dundee, Montrose, and Aberdeen; from which the money that had been sent for circulation was returned to Edinburgh on horses' backs. In 1731, another and as unsuccessful attempt was made to establish a similar branch of the Bank of Scotland, it being withdrawn in two years; but before the middle of the century, the value of a paper currency was so fully appreciated, that native banks were successfully instituted in the town, a circumstance sufficiently proving that industry had now developed her resources. The diffusion of paper money, on just regulations, promoted commerce and manufactures; and these, when once firmly based, operated in establishing a real instead of a fictitious capital. Some danger ensued at first, from a mania which arose in favour of paper notes. It appears that before the end of fifteen years from the establishment of a native bank, notes were issued by merchants in Glasgow for so low a value as *one penny*; but on arriving at this pitch, an act of parliament arrested the evil, and placed banking operations on that very secure footing on which they yet fortunately rest.

The manufacture of lawns, cambrics, and other articles of similar fabric was introduced into Glasgow about the year 1725, and continued as the staple manufacture, till superseded by the introduction of muslins. In 1732, the manufacture of inkle wares was introduced by Mr. Alexander Harvey, who brought away from Haarlem two inkle looms and a workman at the risk of his life. About the same time

the manufacture of delf was introduced, but it ultimately languished. The first printfield belonging to the city was fitted up at Pollockshaws, about the year 1742, by Messrs. Ingram and Company. While thus the manufacture of goods was gradually established, and rising into consequence, the trade of Glasgow with America became of the highest importance. It would appear, that shortly after the first native vessel sailed from the port, in 1718, for America, the trade in the article of tobacco was so great, that it excited the malevolent envy of the merchants of London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Whitehaven, who accused the Glasgow merchants of infringing on the revenue laws, and of dealing unfairly, because of their selling at lower prices than themselves. On an examination by the Lords of the Treasury, it was ascertained that the complaints and charges were groundless, and proceeded from a "spirit of envy," yet, such was the influence of the English traders, that they procured various restrictions to be imposed on the trade of Glasgow, which it did not get the better of till 1735. After this, the traffic in tobacco from Virginia and Maryland to the Clyde, rose to greater eminence than ever, Glasgow being the mart for that article, and the chief medium through which the farmers general of France received their supplies. Between 1760 and 1770, a new system of trade with America was instituted, which proved highly advantageous. In that decade, a great number of young men from every part of Scotland sailed for the colonies; and instead of their former method of barter, most of the merchants of the city had warehouses established in the New World, under the management of a son, a brother, or a patron. Such a plan extended the operations of the tobacco merchants of Glasgow in no inconsiderable degree; and before the unfortunate war which ended in a separation of the American Colonies from the mother country, the colonial trade of Glasgow had attained its greatest height. Some idea may be formed of its extent, when it is mentioned, that out of every 90,000 hogsheads of tobacco imported into Britain at this time, Glasgow engrossed 57,000. The annual exports were from 35,000 to 45,000 hogsheads; and in the year immediately preceding the disruption of the colonies, the amount was 57,143 hogsheads; only from 1200 to 1300 hogsheads of the annual

imports being sold for home consumption. This trade, while it continued, engrossed almost the whole capital and commercial enterprise of Glasgow. Very little other foreign trade was attempted; and any manufactures that were carried on, were chiefly of articles adapted to the demands of the Virginia market. Indeed, supplying that state with European goods, and taking off the produce of its soil in return, became, in a great degree, a monopoly in the hands of the Glasgow merchants. Under these circumstances, the war with the Americans was attended with the most disastrous effects. Long credits had usually been given to the colonists, and when hostilities commenced, many of these debts remained unpaid; the ruin of many of the merchants followed, and a general consternation prevailed.

Although the commerce of Glasgow was thus checked, luckily the spirit which had raised and carried it on was not extinguished; the merchants began to look for new objects whereon to exercise their industry, and in a short time found means to extend their commerce to the West Indies. "The interruption which the intercourse with America met with in 1775," says Cleland, "forced the trades of Glasgow to turn to other objects the enterprise and capital which the commerce with that country had till then nearly wholly engrossed; they now began more generally to direct their attention to manufactures; and the discovery then made by Mr. Arkwright, of the improved process for spinning cotton-wool, led, in a few years after this period, to attempts, by the different manufacturing towns of the kingdom, to bring the manufacture of muslins into this country. The cambric and linen manufacturers of Glasgow embarked in the undertaking, and, aided by the facility which a similarity of the fabrics afforded, were successful beyond their most sanguine expectations—the late Mr. James Monteith of Anderston being the first manufacturer who warped a muslin web in Scotland. The progress of the cotton manufacture at Glasgow after this was rapid; a number of spinning works were established, and most of the different fabrics of cotton cloth were executed. Dying and printing of linen and cotton cloths, a branch of manufacture which had been going on for some time on a limited scale, was more widely extended, and furnished employment to a large amount

of capital. A number of other manufactures of linen, woollen, iron, and of other articles subsidiary to more important branches, were prosecuted on a smaller or greater scale, and continued to extend as the general commerce of the city advanced. The manufacturers of Glasgow, who, till this period, had principally looked for a vent for their goods to the demands of their own export merchants, now began to open a more extensive sale to London and other parts of England; and going over to the continent, formed connexions with almost every country in Europe." By the exertions of the trustees for encouraging the manufacture of linen in Scotland, this branch of trade, which they introduced into Lanarkshire, and particularly into Glasgow, about the year 1725, continued in a thriving condition till near the end of the century, when it declined very rapidly in favour of the cotton trade, and has eventually been settled in Fife and Forfarshire.

The increase of commerce and manufactures gave rise, in 1783, to a society, entitled, "The Chamber of Commerce," the intentions of which were to unite the interests of the merchants and manufacturers, and by establishing a public fund, to give strength and efficacy to those measures which might tend to the public good. The result is, that nowhere are opportunities of advancing the interests of the community more promptly seized than at Glasgow.

To enumerate minutely the various steps by which the city of Glasgow became a great manufacturing and trading capital, would be impossible within the limits of an article like the present; among other circumstances conducive to this end not already mentioned, may be stated the introduction of steam power into mechanical processes, which is unquestionably one of the most splendid events connected with the manufactures of the city. The first person who invented a machine, applicable to any useful purpose, wherein steam was the agent of movement, was a Captain Savory, who obtained a patent about the year 1696, for an engine to lift water from mines. There were subsequent improvements on the machines of Savory, by Mr. Newcomen of Dartmouth, and by Mr. Beighton, the latter, in 1717, bringing the lifting engine into a form in which it has continued without any material change till the present day. The great improvement on the steam engine, was, however, reserved



for James Watt, who was born at Greenock, on the 19th of January, 1736. Having received the rudiments of his education in that town, Mr. Watt came to Glasgow in 1752, where he remained for two years, and then went to London, in pursuit of his business, as a philosophical instrument maker. In 1757 he returned to Glasgow, and commencing business on his own account, was constituted philosophical instrument maker to the university, a circumstance which laid the foundation of after intimacy with the celebrated professors Robert Simpson, Adam Smith, Dr. Black, Dr. Dick, Mr. John Robison, and other distinguished persons. The attention of the young artist was first directed to the consideration of the properties of steam, by the accidental circumstance of Mr. John Anderson, professor of natural philosophy, sending a small model of Newcomen's steam engine to his workshop to be repaired; the cylinder of this toy being not more than one inch and a half diameter, and the boiler little more than the size of a tea-kettle. In contemplating the principles of this machine, Mr. Watt thought it capable of improvement, and immediately setting his mind to work on it, he commenced a series of experiments in an apartment in the delf-work near the harbour of the Broomielaw, but without any particular success. His friend Dr. Black having introduced him to Dr. Roebuck, who had recently founded the Carron iron works, a connexion was formed in 1769, on which Mr. Watt departed from Glasgow for Kinneil House, near the Carron works, where he made a small engine in one of the apartments in the offices of that mansion. The cylinder was of block tin, eighteen inches in diameter, and it is remarkable, that at the very first experiment, at a coal mine, the engine exceeded his utmost expectation; whereupon he procured a patent "For saving steam and fuel in Fire Engines." Soon after this Dr. Roebuck's affairs becoming embarrassed, the connexion was abandoned, and in 1775, he formed a beneficial connexion with Mr. Boulton of Soho, a gentleman of high character and enterprising spirit, after which they commenced the business of making steam-engines. Mr. Watt made three great improvements on the steam-engine; the first being the condensation in a separate vessel, which increased the original powers of the engine, giving to the atmospheric pressure and to the counter-

weight their full energy, while, at the same time, the waste of steam was greatly diminished; second, the employment of steam pressure instead of that of the atmosphere, by which a still farther diminution of the waste was accomplished, this was fertile in advantages, as it rendered the machine more manageable, particularly by enabling the operator at all times, and without trouble, to suit the power of the engine to its load of work, however variable and increasing; and the third improvement was the double impulse, which may be considered the finishing touch to the engine, by which its action is rendered equally uniform with the water wheel. Mr. Watt's last visit to his friends in Glasgow was in the fall of 1817, and on the 25th of August, 1819, the life of this happy and useful man came to a peaceful close, at his seat at Heathfield, Staffordshire, leaving a son and several grandchildren. The first steam-engine erected in Glasgow for spinning cotton, was put up in January 1792, in Messrs. William Scott and Co.'s (afterwards Tod and Stevenson's) cotton mill, Springfield, nearly opposite what is now the steam boat quay; and this was seven years after Messrs. Boulton and Watt put up their first steam engine for spinning cotton, in Messrs. Robinson's mill, at Papplewick.

Such was the manner in which the use of steam power in manufactures commenced in Glasgow, and since the comparatively recent date of 1792, such has been the increase of machines of this kind, that by a computation in 1825, there were then 176 engines employed within two miles of the cross, having the power of 2970 horses, and in the proprietary of 149 manufacturers. The horse-power was thus distributed:

Engines employed in	Horse-power.
Spinning cotton	893
Weaving	665
Raising water	262
Bleaching, dyeing, printing and discharging	206
Calendering	154
Founding	124
Distilling	119
Engine making	37
Snuff making	22
Fire-brick making	19
Sugar Refining	18
Lamp-black making	18
Twisting yarn	18



Engines employed in	Horse-power.	material ; gauzes, both of thread and silk ; handkerchiefs of linen, cotton, and silk ; printed linens and calicoes ; threads, tapes, and ribbons ; ropes ; combs of horn and ivory ; inks, to a vast amount ; ironmongery ; steam-engines and other machinery ; leather ; gloves ; small wares ; hats ; jewellery ; saddlery ; shoes ; soap ; tobacco and snuff ; refined sugar ; types for printing ; pins ; ship anchors and similar articles ; brass work ; brushes ; glass ; British spirits, ale and beer.
Smith work	18	
Grinding drugs	18	
Coach making	12	
Glass grinding	12	
Grinding malt and pumping worts	20	
Grinding colours	14	
Veneer sawing	10	
Tambouring	10	
Cutting and turning wood	18	
Wool carding	8	
Pottery	7	
Singeing muslins	6	
Gas	4	
Coppersmith	4	
Tanning	4	
Total	2970	

The above exhibits the horse-power employed in spinning and weaving in Glasgow and its suburbs, but gives no idea of the power employed in the cotton trade by Glasgow manufacturers at a greater distance than two miles from the cross. Reckoning the above 176 engines, along with 18 employed in adjacent collieries, having 2970 horse-power, seven in stone quarries with 39 horse-power, 68 in steam-boats with 1926 horse-power, and one in Clyde Iron Works with 60 horse-power, there will be found a total of 310 engines having 6406 horse-power; the average power of engines being  $20\frac{6}{7}\frac{6}{5}$ . Since the period at which the above computation was made, there has been a very great increase in the number of engines, and in their varieties of application.

Before the use of steam came into notice, spinning works were established at a distance from the town for the convenience of water for machinery ; as the Ballindalloch and Deanston mills in Stirling and Perthshire ; the Catrine mills in Ayrshire ; the Lanark mills ; and the Rotheray mills in Bute ; all the property of houses in Glasgow. No positive estimate of the cotton manufacture has been given, but we learn that there were some years since eighteen works for weaving by steam-power, which contained 2800 looms, producing about 8400 pieces of cloth weekly. There are now about thirty. The number of hand-loom employed by the manufacturers of Glasgow at the same time appears to have been 32,000.

The following goods are now manufactured in and exported from Glasgow. Cambrics ; clear lawns ; checks of every kind, and of every

material ; gauzes, both of thread and silk ; handkerchiefs of linen, cotton, and silk ; printed linens and calicoes ; threads, tapes, and ribbons ; ropes ; combs of horn and ivory ; inks, to a vast amount ; ironmongery ; steam-engines and other machinery ; leather ; gloves ; small wares ; hats ; jewellery ; saddlery ; shoes ; soap ; tobacco and snuff ; refined sugar ; types for printing ; pins ; ship anchors and similar articles ; brass work ; brushes ; glass ; British spirits, ale and beer.

Foreign spirits, especially West India rum, are imported and exported to different places in Britain to a great extent ; and Highland whisky being transferred thither for convenience by the distillers, is in the same way sent by agents to all parts of the united kingdom. The more closely that the amount of trade and manufactures of Glasgow is examined, the more obvious does it seem that the town is the best adapted in Scotland for an extensive commerce. It is situated in the immediate vicinity of one of the richest coal and mineral fields in the island ; is surrounded by an extensive well-cultivated district of country, abundantly productive in grain, cattle, and other means of support for a very dense population. On the one side it communicates by canals with coal and mineral districts, and with the Firth of Forth and Edinburgh ; as well as by commodious roads for land carriage : on the other, it has a river navigable upwards from the sea, a distance of fifty miles, by which it has an opportunity of sending out and receiving vessels engaged in traffic with all parts of the world. Aided by these advantages of local situation, and a course of prosperous industry, Glasgow has in the space of seventy years raised itself to a distinguished pre-eminence in Scotland, and been constituted the second manufacturing town in Britain, being surpassed only by Manchester. Though in many respects analogous to the latter city, it will be seen that the sources of its wealth are not precisely the same. The manufactures of Glasgow are now much the same as those produced at Manchester and its neighbourhood, but it differs considerably in the matter of foreign trade. While Manchester adheres chiefly to the manufacture and sale of cotton goods, and leaves foreign trade in a great measure to Liverpool. Glasgow, in a certain degree, combines the character of these places. The Clyde, at Glasgow, is a river of no great mag-

nitude, although certainly larger than the Irwell a short way below Manchester; it is also better adapted for navigation. At an enormous expense, first and last, the Clyde has been deepened below Glasgow, both by scooping the mud from its bottom, and by narrowing and straightening its course.\* Though for seven or eight miles below the city it is only capable of allowing two vessels of moderate size to pass each other, it can safely bring up and carry down vessels of about 300 tons burden. When ships are of a greater magnitude their cargoes are rapidly floated down or up by lighters or steam-boats, to and from Port Glasgow or Greenock; and the way in which the quays of these latter ports are built on the deep waters of the Clyde, permits the lighters to deliver or take on board goods without any delay. Like London, therefore, Glasgow possesses the advantage of being its own seaport, and the entrepot of commerce to a wide district of country around.

#### BANKING-HOUSES.

The early institution of banks in Glasgow, and their effects, have been already stated, and a specification may now be made of the different establishments. The first native bank opened in Glasgow was established in 1749, under the firm of the Ship Banking Company, which is still in existence, having notes with the figure of a ship upon them, issued in the name of Carrick, Brown, and Company. The Glasgow Arms Bank was instituted in 1753, and has since been withdrawn. The Thistle Bank was established in 1761, and some time afterwards the Glasgow Merchant Bank, and Messrs. Andrew, George, and Andrew Thomson's Bank were formed. The two latter have also since been withdrawn. In 1809 the Glasgow Banking Company was formed, and in 1830 the Glasgow Union Bank was established on a very broad basis of copartnership, and with every probability of success. In 1783 a branch of an Edinburgh company, the Royal Bank of Scotland, was established in Glasgow, being the only branch of that institution.

\* The disbursements of the River Trust, as the Commission for managing its affairs is termed, were, in 1829, L.20,851, 12s. 11d.: the receipts, L.20,194 10s. 4d. The propriety of narrowing the channel has been controverted by some engineers, and the ultimate benefit of the river by such means, we believe, only doubtful.

It has been exceedingly successful in business; indeed it is said to turn over more money than the mother establishment. There are now also branches in Glasgow of the Bank of Scotland, British Linen Company, Commercial Banking Company, and of the Dundee, Greenock, Leith, Paisley, Perth, Renfrew, Ayr, &c. Banks. A Savings or Provident Bank was established in 1815, and has been of much benefit to the working classes.

*Insurance Companies.*—The citizens of Glasgow have not been fortunate in the establishment of Insurance Companies against damage by fire, &c. After the withdrawal of various native institutions of this kind, the West of Scotland Fire and Life Insurance Company was at length established with success. There are many branches of companies belonging to London, Edinburgh, and other places.

#### CONVEYANCES.

Glasgow is greatly pre-eminent over the capital in the multitude and variety of its public conveyances, partly on account of the greater intercourse prevailing in a commercial than in an aristocratic town, and partly in consequence of the increasing facility which steam-boats, and the neighbourhood of so many inland seas, have here occasioned in one great department of travelling. Locomotion may almost be considered as one of the staple objects of Glasgow industry; and it is actually no uncommon thing for people to come hither from different parts of the Lowlands of Scotland, Edinburgh included, in order, as it were, to commence their journey by some one of the innumerable vehicles fitted for land and sea, which here start every hour for different parts of the empire. Now, that there are such improvements in modes of travelling, it is worth while to look back to notice the dilatory processes of our ancestors.

*Stage Coaches.*—We learn from Dr. Cleland that stage-coaches were first established between Edinburgh and Glasgow in 1678. "On the 6th of August in that year, Provost Campbell, and the other magistrates of Glasgow, entered into an agreement with William Hume, a merchant in Edinburgh, to the effect that he should run a coach between Edinburgh and Glasgow. The indenture was as follows:—"At Glasgow, the sixth day of August, 1678: the foresaid parties finally agree that the said William Hume, a merchant in Edin-

burgh, with all diligence, have in readiness and sufficient strong coach to run betwixt Edinbro and Glasgow, to be drawn by six able horses, to leave Edinbro ilk Monday morning, and return again (God willing) ilk Saturday night, the passengers to have the liberty of taking a cloak bag for receiving their clothes, linens, and sic like, *the burgesses of Glasgow* always to have a preference to the coach; the fare from the first of March till the first of September, which is considered simmer weather, is to be L.4, 16s. Scots (8s. sterling); during the other months, considered winter months, the fare is to be L.5, 8s. Scots (9s. sterling). As the undertaking is arduous, and cannot be accomplished without assistance, the said magistrates agree to give the said William Hume two hundred merks a-year for five years, the latter agreeing to run the coach for that period, whether passengers apply or not, in consideration of his having actually received *two years' premium in advance* (L.22, 4s. 5d. sterling)." It does not appear how long Hume's coach kept the road. It is found from Creech's Fugitive Pieces, that in 1713, with the exception of two coaches which ran between Edinburgh and Leith, there was only one stage-coach in Scotland, which set out once a-month from Edinburgh for London, and was from twelve to sixteen days on the road." For many years after stage-coaches began to ply betwixt Edinburgh and Glasgow, the journey was performed in a most tedious manner. In good "simmer" weather, the vehicles, which were of the clumsiest construction, were pulled by four horses, and in bad weather, when the roads were "heavy," by six, the passengers invariably dismounting at all the ascents; and being generally from eleven to twelve hours on the road, they thus progressed at the rate of about three and three-fourth miles in the hour, including stoppages. These stoppages were the most amusing part of the ceremonial of travelling betwixt the two cities. The coaches made two principal, besides innumerable lesser halts, during which, the passengers dined, and took tea; and we are informed by a sexagenarian who frequently made the journey in this way, that at these meals it was customary for the gentlemen passengers to treat all the ladies who happened to be with them. For a period of nearly thirty years, one of these diligences continued to travel daily in this manner, when it was superseded about the

year 1790, by chaises drawn by two horses, which performed the journey in seven hours and a half. In 1799 the time on the road was diminished to six hours, by the establishment of coaches drawn by four horses. The first of this kind which started was the Royal Telegraph, on the 10th of January 1799, in the proprietary of Mr. John Gardner, of the Star Inn, Glasgow, and partners. This spirited undertaking was soon followed by others, and since that time the number of coaches running betwixt Glasgow and Edinburgh has increased to twelve, (if not more,) each carrying from ten to fourteen passengers, and performing the journey on an average in five hours. The experiment of running with two horses, and changing six instead of four times, has been found successful in some cases, when the journey is executed occasionally in three hours and forty minutes. The greatest modern improvement yet made in running stage-coaches between Glasgow and Edinburgh, has been the establishment of morning coaches, starting at six o'clock, A.M., by which passengers have an opportunity of proceeding back and forward in one day. In 1830, a railway was projected to be laid between the two cities, and the intermediate districts having been surveyed, the measure is now in preparation. In all probability this plan will be speedily carried into effect, when, as a matter of course, it will almost altogether supersede the ordinary coaches, and bring the two cities into the closest and most beneficial connexion. Under the head of EDINBURGH it has been said that, reckoning passengers by coaches as well as by track-boats, about 400 individuals pass and repass daily between Glasgow and Edinburgh.

By a statistical table drawn up in 1828, which is the latest we can procure, it appears that the following was the number of coaches and their destinations proceeding to and from Glasgow—the greater part being daily; some, especially those to Paisley, twice a-day; others twice and thrice a week; London, 1, (a mail); Carlisle, 1; Edinburgh, 12, (now 2 daily mails); Perth, 2; Stirling, 2; Alloa, 1; Kirkcaldy 1; Balfron, 1; Airdrie, 2; Campsie, 1; Kippen, 1; Kilsyth, 1; Drymen, 1; Newmains, 1; Peebles, Kelso, and Berwick, 1; Lanark, 3; Strathaven, 1; Hamilton, 5; Ayr, 2; Kilmarnock, 3; Saltcoats, 2; Barrhead, 1; Pollockshaws, 2; Renfrew, 1; Greenock, 1; and



Paisley 13; making a total of 61, and drawn by 671 horses. Since this list was made up, the number of coaches has considerably increased, especially those to Edinburgh.

*Carriers.*—The carriers for the transmission of goods by land are as numerous as those of Edinburgh, and in communication with all parts of Great Britain.

*Steam-Boats.*—It was upon the Clyde at Glasgow that this species of vessel was first used in Great Britain as a mode of conveyance for passengers. Several persons in different parts of the world, during the last century, attempted the propelling of boats and ships by the power of steam, but the first who put the invention in a fair train for success, was Mr. Patrick Miller, of Dalswinton, Dumfriesshire, in 1785. He made some experiments on small vessels of the double keel description, here and on the Forth and Clyde Canal, and some of them were found to be very successful. The next best attempted was made in 1801-2, by Mr. Symington, of Falkirk, under the orders of Lord Dundas, then governor of the Forth and Clyde navigation, and the boat he got put up answered the purpose of tugging vessels along the Canal, but from the opposition of some narrow-minded proprietors, it was abandoned. The various steam-propellers having thus left the field, without being able to effect the object of their ambition, the ground was occupied by Mr. Henry Bell, who had been a house-carpenter in Glasgow for a number of years, and had retired to the Baths at Helensburgh, about the year 1808. Having turned his attention to the propelling of boats by steam, he made several experiments on the Clyde, and having at length overcome indescribable difficulties, he had a boat constructed of forty feet keel, and ten feet six inches beam, with a paddle-wheel on each side. He called this vessel the *Comet*, and began to ply it on the Clyde, between Glasgow and Greenock, in January 1812. The engine employed in the *Comet* was only of three-horse power, and it could not urge the vessel beyond the rate of seven miles an hour; however, the principles upon which the whole mechanism acted, as has been certified by engineers, have undergone little or no alteration till the present time. There being no patent for the invention, it was speedily copied by others, and spread over the whole of Britain. Although Bell had thus

the honour of introducing the use of steam-boats into this country, such vessels were common in America about four or five years before the launching of the *Comet*. It seems that, in 1802, when Mr. Symington of Falkirk was engaged in making experiments with steam-boats on the canal, he was called upon by Mr. Robert Fulton of New York, who, by his permission, took notes respecting the invention, and examined the boat which had been constructed, while it was put in motion for the amusement of himself and some other gentlemen. Being satisfied of the utility of steam navigation, Mr. Fulton returned to America, where, after making various experiments, he completely succeeded in perfecting a steam-boat, which he launched at New York in October 1807, and which soon after plied between that city and Albany, a distance of 160 miles, with great effect. The exact proportion of merit due to these ingenious promoters of steam navigation, it is not our duty to establish.

Since 1812, the number of steam-vessels plying to and from Glasgow has increased to about sixty-five, which may be thus specified:

Destination.	Number of Vessels.	Average Number of Hours on each Voyage.
Liverpool . . .	7	32
Dublin . . .	2	24
Belfast . . .	4	15
Londonderry . . .	3	20
Inverness . . .	2	48
Staffa . . .	1	24
Stornoway . . .	1	3½ days
Campbelton . . .	2	12
Stranraer . . .	2	13½
Inverary . . .	4	12
East Tarbet . . .	1	7
Rothsay . . .	6	4
Arrochar . . .	2	5
Lochgouthead . . .	1	4½
Kilmun . . .	3	4½
Gourock . . .	1	3½
Ayr . . .	1	9
Irvine . . .	1	8
Millport . . .	1	5½
Largs . . .	1	5½
Helensburgh . . .	6	3½
Greenock* . . .	10	3 to 5
Dumbarton . . .	3	2
Dunoon . . .	3	4

\* Three of these are towing vessels.

These vessels depart from and arrive at the quay of the Broomielaw, for the greater part, twice a-day, from early in the morning till the evening, the long-destination boats departing and arriving less frequently. Boards, showing the hours of sailing of nearly the whole, may be seen near the head of the quay. In general, each vessel carries off, on an average, twenty passengers; and on Saturdays, fairs, or other holidays, it is not unusual for at least eighteen or twenty boats to carry off from one hundred and fifty to two hundred passengers each. The quantity of coal consumed annually in the furnaces of these steam-boats belonging to Glasgow, is computed at about 25,000 tons. The number of passengers altogether departing from Glasgow daily, by coaches, track-boats, and steam-vessels, has been calculated at about 2000, the same returning.

*Hackney Carriages, &c.*—Hackney coaches were first established at Edinburgh in 1673, but they did not make their appearance “in Glasgow till a much later period, and even now their number is but few, when compared with the wealth and population of the city. Coaches, called noddies, drawn by one horse, [a great improvement in street coaching, unknown in Edinburgh], were first introduced into Glasgow in 1818. Sedan chairs, which were in great use formerly, have for some time past been on the decline. In 1800, there were twenty-seven for hire in Glasgow; in 1817, only eighteen; and in 1828 the number was reduced to ten. The number of hackney carriages in Glasgow, in August 1828, were as follows:

Hearses . . . . .	17
Coaches drawn by two horses	12
Noddies, or coaches drawn by one horse . . . . .	54
Chaises . . . . .	25
Phaetons . . . . .	22
	—
	130

There are seven persons who let hearses for hire, nine who let coaches with two horses, twenty-six who let coaches with one horse, and seven who let phaetons. The hearses are very gorgeously fitted up; some of them cost two hundred and fifty guineas. Although there are but few hackney carriages here, when compared with other great cities, it redounds much to the

credit of proprietors [and taste of the people] that they are of a superior quality to those of London and Edinburgh. In these cities it is usual to purchase gentlemen's old carriages, which in Glasgow is never done. It is not uncommon here for postmasters to give two hundred guineas for a hackney coach, and one hundred and fifty guineas for a chaise.\* In Glasgow there are not a few private carriages; and it is recorded by tradition, that the first person who kept one for his own use was Allan Dreg-horn, timber-merchant and builder, who had it made by one of his own house carpenters in 1752.

#### GLASGOW SOCIETY, &c.

Though this great emporium of the commerce and manufactures of Scotland possesses not either the sublimity or the elegance of the legal and aristocratic capital, it is, nevertheless, as has been already mentioned, an impressive and fine city. The number of its spires, and the judicious arrangement of its public buildings—the more general prevalence of a moderate degree of elegance in the private structures, and the grace given to the whole by the Clyde, are points in which it surpasses the more ambitious city of the east. It possesses various other advantages in point of outward appearance. Its cathedral gives a solemn dignity to the more ancient district. The college buildings, the finest in Scotland before the erection of those of Edinburgh, and still possessing the superior merit of more nearly resembling the splendid models of Oxford, have also a highly dignifying effect. The Tron-gate, which, with its continuations, intersects the whole city from east to west, is a noble piece of street scenery, indeed one of the noblest things of the kind in Europe. Few of the streets are irregular or mean, while many of them may be called fine; and what must add greatly to the pleasure experienced by a stranger contemplating them, is, that all

\* To the above remarks of Dr. Cleland the present writers give a cordial assent. The hackney coaches of Edinburgh and London are the worst in Britain, and are drawn by the most wretched of animals. In Edinburgh they are so dreadfully bad, as frequently to break down on the streets, and the poor starved cattle are often unable to move. As far as they can judge, the most sufficient and the most elegant vehicles of this kind are to be found in Manchester, where they are built for the purpose.

are filled during the whole day by crowds of prosperous and happy-looking people, who walk at a lively pace, and in whose eyes some animating piece of business or of pleasure may constantly be read. The men of Glasgow—for by this appellation are they distinguished, in popular phraseology, from the *folk* of Greenock and the *bodies* of Paisley—shine peculiarly in the walk of social hospitality. There is an openness of heart about them, that at once wins the affection and admiration of strangers. They are prosperous, and prosperity disposes them to take the world well, and view aliens with a kindly aspect. They often hold wealth by an uncertain tenure, and therefore lay the less stress upon its possession. There is also an ease in the fitness of all the individual parts of Glasgow society, which enables a stranger to join its ranks without in aught disarranging them. There is plenty of wealth for all, and no one need be jealous lest another pull the morsel from his mouth. And as there is little distinction of ranks in the commercial republic, no occasion exists for jealousy on the score of pretension. All this has a beauty in it which we look for in vain among such towns as Edinburgh, Perth, Inverness, Dumfries, and Kelso, where society consists of two distinct classes, both of which are kept in a state of continual irritation and fret, by the reserve on the one hand of the upper ranks, and on the other by the forward ambition of the lower. While in Edinburgh there prevails a perpetual straining to appear members of the higher ranks of society, often at a ruinous expense, and where the glare of outward show frequently covers much secret poverty and want of substantial comfort, in Glasgow, there is comparatively none of these peculiarities. There the internal abundance and comfort of the domicile ordinarily supersedes the reliance on outward architectural splendour, and the satisfaction of being in good circumstances, leaves little to be desired as to the vanities of an ideal superiority of rank. The social interchange of friendly communication which is produced by the simplicity of character in the people of Glasgow, has been highly advantageous to the general interests of the citizens. The remarkable hanteur of manner which is so observable among the mass of the population of Edinburgh, and which amounts to a species of horror of coming in contact with fellow-

citizens supposed to be in the slightest degree inferior as to worldly circumstances or family descent, has been unfortunately the cause of leading the town into the most ridiculous projects, and the most grievous debts, as by the total want of concert, in almost all cases, the inhabitants have been imposed upon by small factions of designing individuals. The opposite freedom of intercourse which, as we say, is pursued in Glasgow, gives at all times room for a very thorough investigation of all public matters, which generally stand or fall by the prevalent opinion. The voice of all, moreover, is concentrated by a species of representation in the two large reading rooms or Exchanges,—a mode of collecting general sentiment unknown in Edinburgh, where institutions of this kind have never succeeded, principally from the existing dread of a collision of ranks. Although such are the characteristics of society in Glasgow in comparison with that of Edinburgh, it has to be stated, that before this mercantile capital arrived at its present pitch of prosperity, and ere wealth had been so universally diffused throughout all parts of its community, there seems to have existed in it as marked a division of ranks, as may be observed in all less commercial cities at the present day. Many of the earlier merchants of Glasgow were younger sons of the neighbouring gentry, and traded at a time when ideas of birth were still fondly clung to by even lowlanders. When the Virginia and other foreign trades, therefore, prospered in their hands, and enabled them to hold up their heads perhaps a little higher than even the cousins, or brothers, or nephews, who represented their own families, they did not fail to comport themselves as became men who had not only a little blood, but moreover, a good deal of money. Assuming the complete air proper to Scottish gentlemen of what is now called the old school, they wore, it is said, fine scarlet cloaks deeply trimmed with gold or silver lace, cocked hats, and canes, not forgetting under clothes of costly velvet, and silver buckles at knee and instep. In the pride of their wealth and birth, they could be compared, we believe, to no race of men but to the merchant-princes and nobles of Venice. In fact, they formed among themselves a class distinct from all their fellow-townsmen; a sort of mercantile aristocracy. Such were the



Walkinshaws, the Crosses, the Stirlings, and the Glassfords; of whom it is recorded by the tradition of Glasgow, that they usually walked upon a particular side of the Trongate, and took it ill if any inferior persons presumed to approach or jostle them. They considered it a vast condescension to a shopkeeper or retailer if they acknowledged him in passing upon the street; and if they were graciously pleased to walk a little way with him along the pavement, they thought they had put him in a fair way of making his fortune. Though this superciliousness of manner is long since gone, and though there prevails throughout the present community of Glasgow that system of equality already noticed, society is not altogether deficient now, any more than formerly, in what may be considered an aristocracy. Among the active manufacturers of Glasgow are to be found men of prodigious wealth, and at the same time highly elevated and enlightened minds, who form a sort of nobility. These men, though in general raised from a very humble rank in life, display a munificence of disposition, and a proud feeling of honour in their dealings, which might add lustre to coronets and garters. It is perhaps their noblest characteristic, that whatever may be their superiority over the rest of the citizens in point of capital, they exhibit no disposition to withdraw themselves from, or, to use other language, lord it over their less eminent brethren. They, on the contrary, disdain not to attend daily to the minutest details of their business, and, on the agitation of any public measure, are usually the first to take any interest in it, and the most active in carrying it into effect. Altogether their public spirit and their talent, their well-won and well-used wealth, their greatness and their humility, entitle them to the admiration of even those who may be least disposed to applaud greatness in the first generation.

GLASGOW PEERAGE.

Glasgow gives the title of Earl to the family of Boyle of Kelburne, one of the most ancient in Ayrshire. John Boyle of Kelburne was killed, on the side of King James III., at the battle near Stirling, which terminated that monarch's existence; and David Boyle, the seventh in descent from him, who lived at the end of the seventeenth century, a steady supporter of

the Protestant succession, and a privy councillor, was created Earl of Glasgow, Viscount of Kelburne, in 1699.

POPULATION.

The following clear statement regarding the population of Glasgow has been published under the auspices of Dr. Cleland:

<i>Population.</i>		
	Year.	Souls.
" At the reformation of religion . . . .	1560	4,500
At resumption of Episcopacy	1610	7,644
At the restoration of Charles II. . . . .	1660	14,678
At the union of Scotland with England . . . .	1707	12,766
At the desire of the convention of royal burghs	1712	13,832
At the desire of the magistrates of Glasgow .	1740	17,034
At the desire of the Rev. Dr. Webster . . . .	1755	23,546
At the desire of the magistrates of Glasgow (suburbs included) .	1780	42,832
At the end of American war	1785	45,889
At the desire of Sir John Sinclair, Bart. . . .	1791	66,578
By the first government census . . . . .	1801	83,769
By the second government census . . . . .	1811	110,460
By the desire of the public bodies (Cleland's classified enumeration) .	1819	147,197
By the third government census . . . . .	1821	147,043
By the fourth census . . . . .	1831	202,426

" During the ten years from 1811 to 1821 inclusive, the population increased nearly 40 per cent., or  $32\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in seven years. The total number of baptisms in Glasgow, registered in 1830, was 3,225, while the real number, as ascertained by returns from the clergy and lay-pastors, was 6,397. Of this last number, 3,123, or nearly a half, were baptized by clergymen of the Established church, 664 by the Secession, 671 by the Relief, 288 by Independents and minute denominations, 736 by Episcopalians, and 915 by the Roman Catholics. The number of still-born children during the same year

was 471. The births being thus in all 6,868, while the marriages were ascertained to be 1,919, and the funerals 5,185, being as  $3\frac{5}{100}$  to a marriage, and as  $1\frac{3}{100}$  to a death. In addition to this excess of births over funerals of the great population of Glasgow, (nearly one-third,) we are further assured by the fact, that, in 1821, when the last census was taken, the total of births was only 5,278."

GLASS, an upland parish chiefly pastoral, lying partly in Aberdeenshire and partly in the county of Banff, intersected by the Deveron river, and situated to the west of Huntly. It extends five miles in length by four in breadth.—Population in 1821, 888.

GLASS, (LOCH) a lake in Ross-shire, parish of Kiltearn, lying about three miles north of Ben Wyvis, about five miles in length, and one in breadth. It is discharged by the river Grad into the upper part of the Firth of Cromarty.

GLASSARY, or KILMICHAEL, as it is now more ordinarily termed, a parish in Argyleshire, in that part of the county lying betwixt the Sound of Jura and Lochfyne, extending 22 miles in length by a general breadth of 12, bounded by Inverary and Lochfyne on the east, by Dalavich and Lochawe on the north, by Kilmartin and North Knapdale on the west, and by South Knapdale and Lochfyne on the south. It forms an extensive moorland territory, adapted for pasturage; in the lower parts there have been improvements made suitable to the district. Adjacent to Lochfyne the country is now partially planted and pleasing in its aspect.—Population in 1821, 4583.

GLASSERT, a rivulet in Stirlingshire, rising in the Campsie Fells, it is a tributary of the Kelvin, which it joins above Kirkintilloch. The printfields of Lennoxmill are on its banks.

GLASSERTON, a parish in the county of Wigton, lying on the east coast of Luce Bay, bounded by Whithorn on the east, Kirkinner on the north, and Mochrum on the west, extending about seven and a-half miles in length, by a breadth of two and a-half, and at the northern part nearly double that space. It is generally hilly; in the lower parts there are a number of plantations and well cultivated grounds. Physgill, Castle-Stewart, and Glasserton, are the

The extreme difficulty—if not impossibility—of getting returns from official functionaries in Edinburgh, has prevented the present writers from presenting similar statistics regarding the metropolis; but, judging from the gross census of population, it appears, that, in the present day, Glasgow outnumbers Edinburgh (excluding Leith) by at least a third.

only houses of note. The latter, with the kirk, stands in the southern part of the parish, about two miles from the village of Whithorn. On the coast near the north-western confines of the parish is Lag Point, with a small bay on the north called Monreith Bay. A small village at its head is designated the Milltown of Monreith. The house of Monreith is in the vicinity in the parish of Mochrum.—Population in 1821, 1057.

GLASSFORD, or GLASFORD, a parish in the middle ward of Lanarkshire, extending eight miles in length, by an average breadth of two miles; bounded by Blantyre and Hamilton on the north, Stonehouse on the east, Strathaven on the south, and Kilbride on the south and west. A considerable portion of the land is cultivated. There is a small village in the parish on the road betwixt Kilbride and Strathaven.—Population in 1821, 1504.

GLENALMOND, a vale near the centre of Perthshire, district of Strathmore, through which flows the river Almond, a tributary of the Tay, which it joins on its right bank, a short way above Perth.

GLENALOT, a vale in the south-eastern part of Sutherlandshire, in the district between the Brora and Shin Waters.

GLENAPP, a picturesque vale at the south corner of Ayrshire, stretching from the shore of Loch Ryan, a good way into the interior, and abounding with fine natural scenery.

GLENARAY, a Highland vale in the parish of Inverary, between Loch Awe and Loch Fyne, Argyleshire.

GLENARCLET, a vale in the county of Stirling.

GLENARTNEY, a vale in the district of Menteith, Perthshire, near Callander.

"Lone Glenartney's Hazel Shade."

*Lady of the Lake.*

