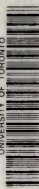
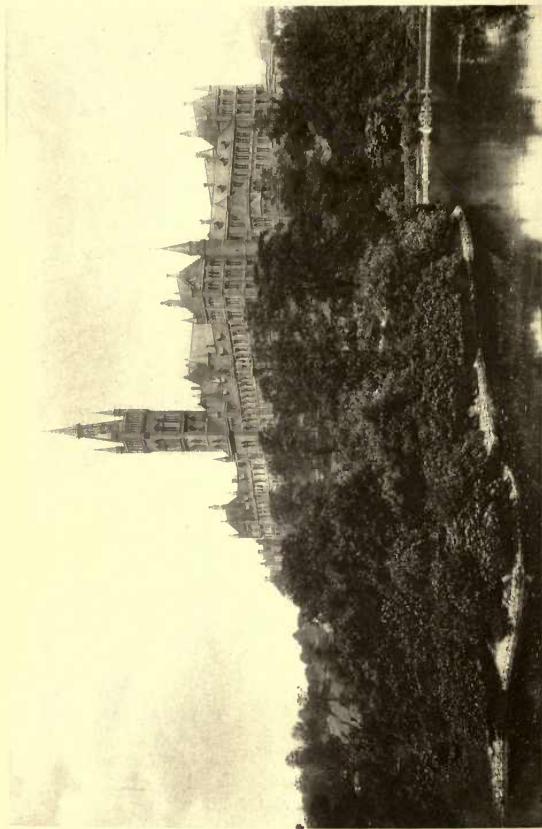


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ORDNANCE
GAZETTEER OF SCOTLAND:

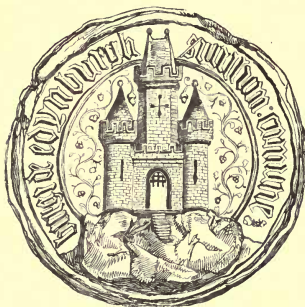
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NEW EDITION.

EDITED BY

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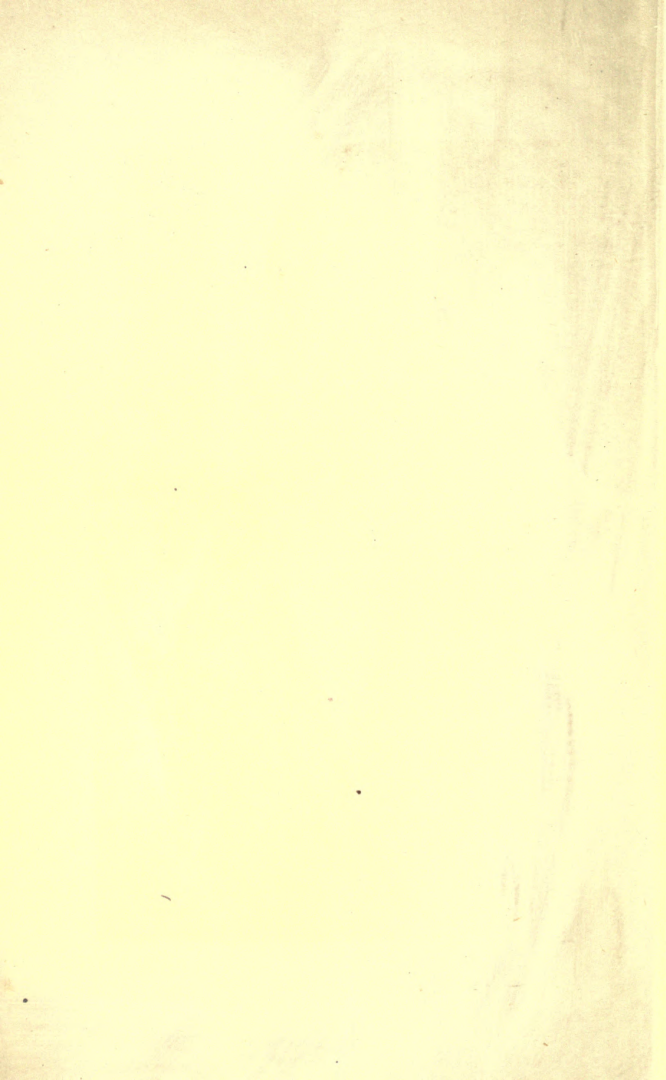
THE FARIGAIG & PASS OF INVERFARIGAIG.



GLENNALBURN

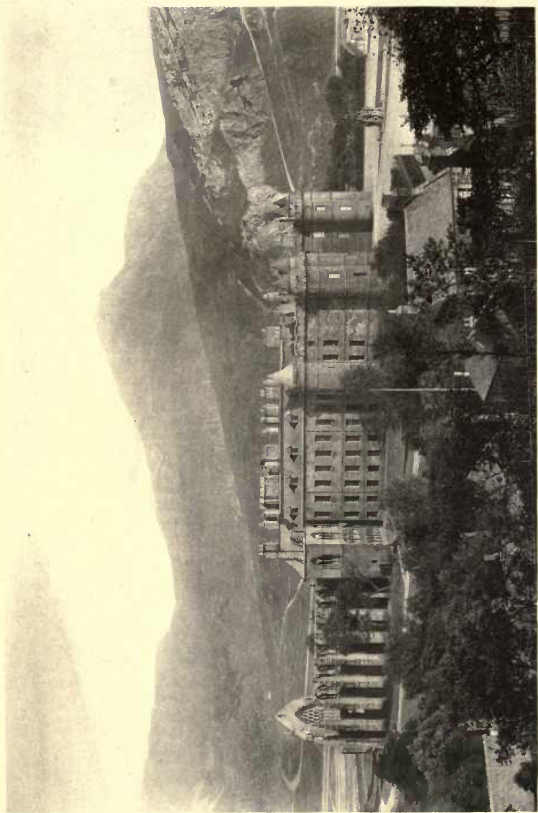


GEORGE AND LOCH THROGHATAN.

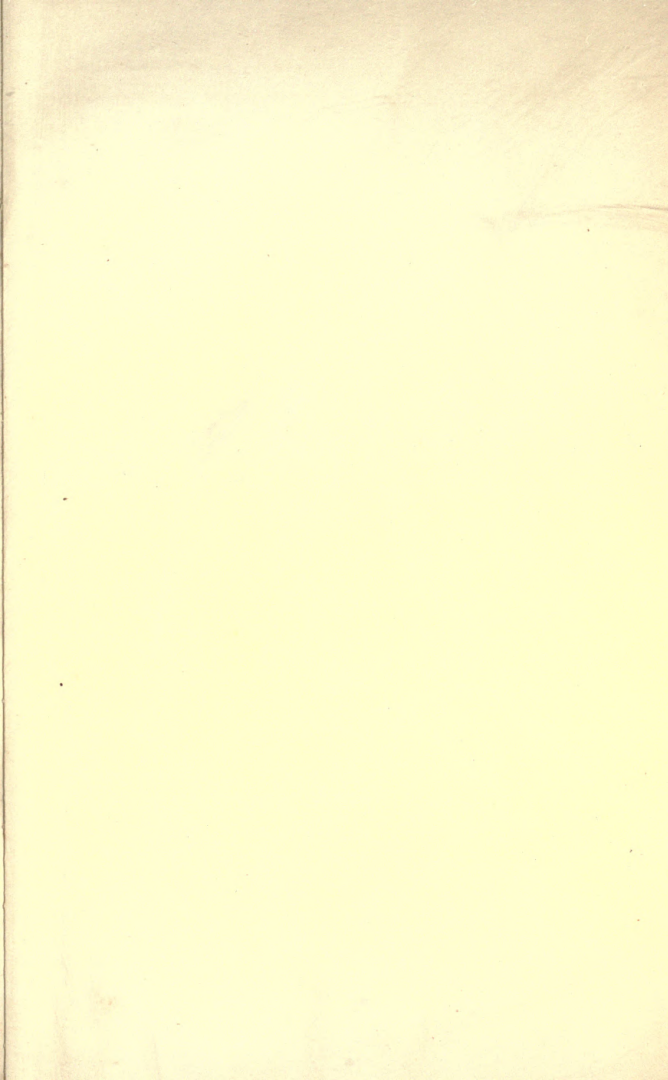




GLEN TILT.



GOVERNMENT PALACE AND ARTIST'S SEAT.



COUNTIES OF FIFE & KINROSS.

Scale of Miles.



Railways thus —



56'

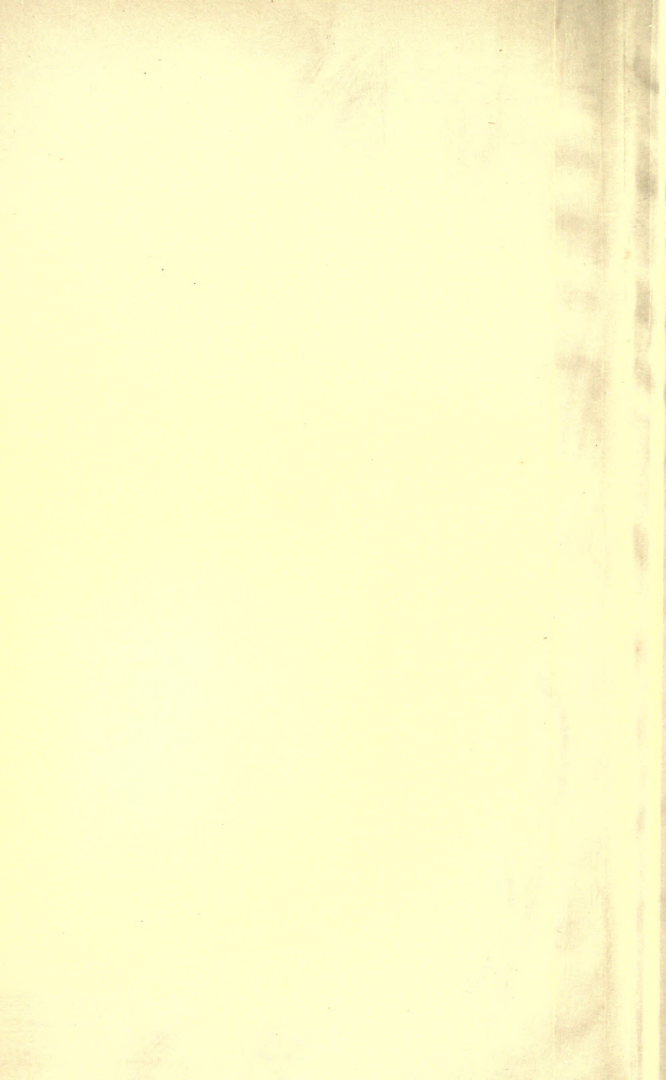
STIRLING

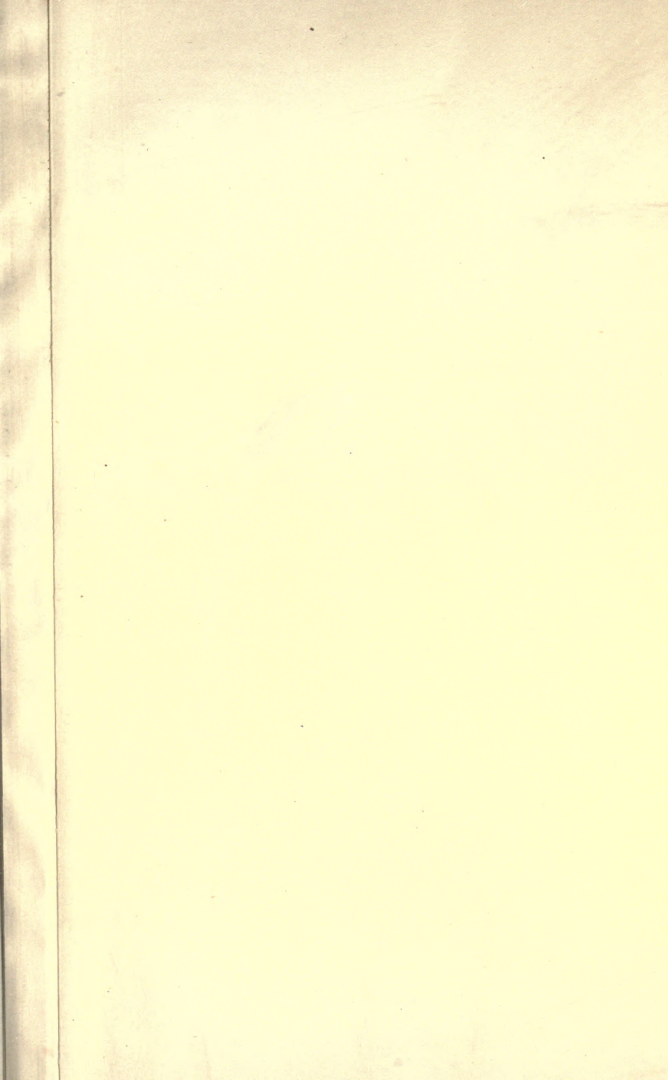
RIVER FORTH

Forth
Bridge



Longitude West 3° from Greenwich.







56° 30'

Longitude West 3° from Greenwich

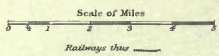




3° Longitude West from Greenwich



COUNTY OF HADDINGTON.

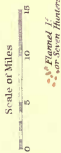


56°





THE HEBRIDES & SKYE.



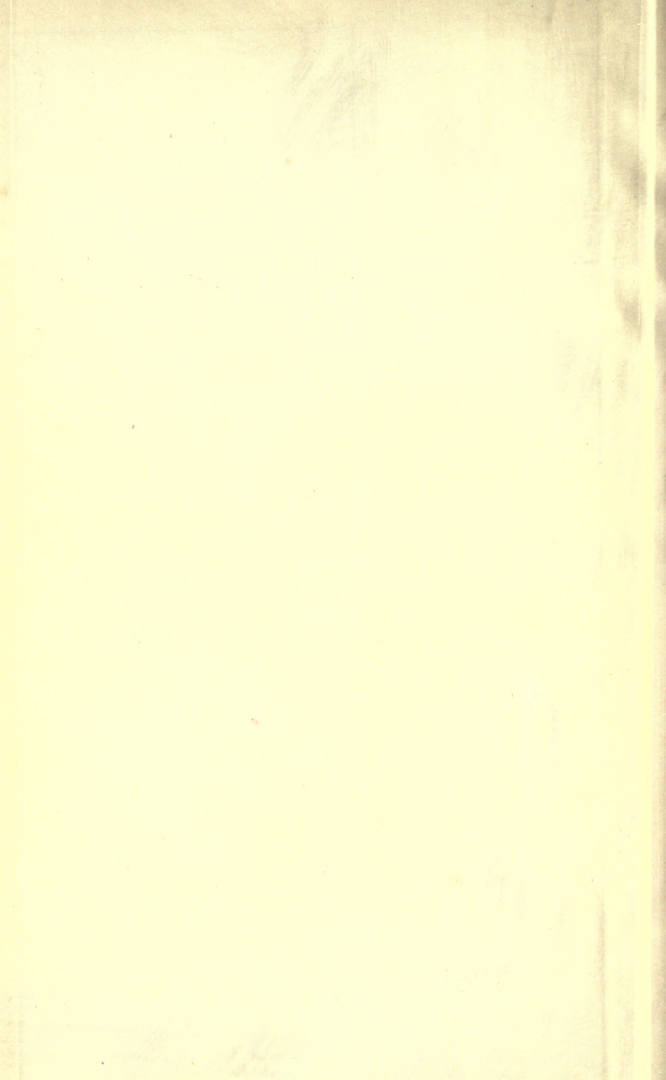


Longitude West from 7° Greenwich

57









Barony Foothouse

Milton

Milnbank

ALEXANDRA PARK

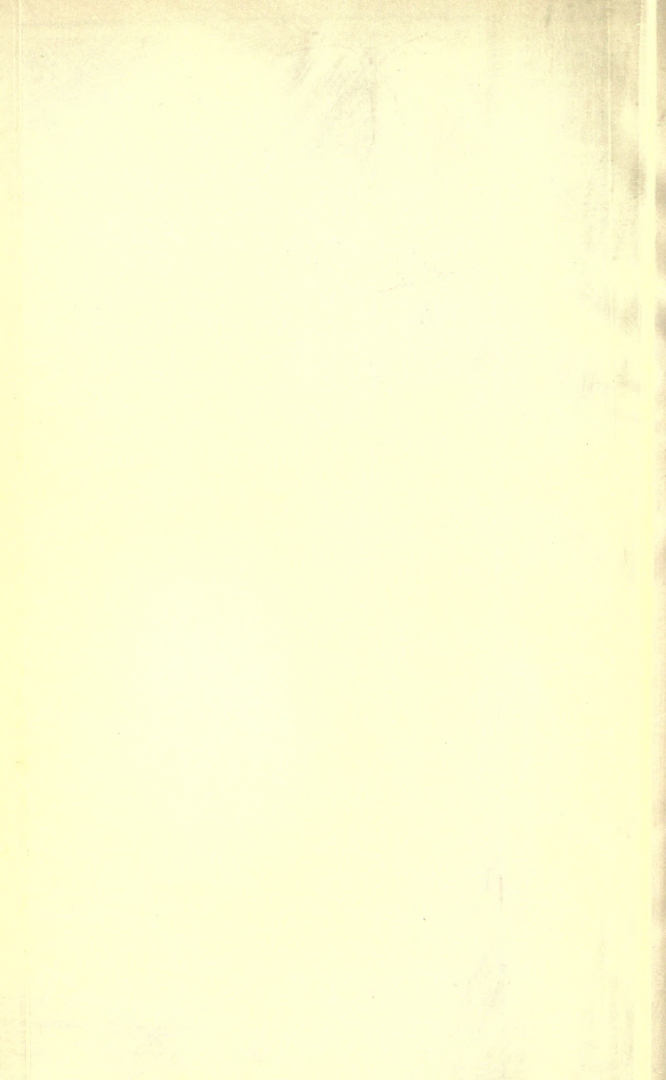
CANLACHIE

PARKHEAD

BELFORD HOSPITAL

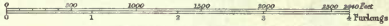
RIVER CLYDE

ROTHERGLEN



PLAN OF GREENOCK

SCALE OF HALF A MILE



Tramway Routes shown thus _____



ORDNANCE GAZETTEER

OF

SCOTLAND.

FAD (Gael. *fada*, 'long'), a narrow loch on the mutual border of Rothsay and Kingarth parishes, Isle of Bute. Lying 48 feet above sea-level, it extends $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward, varies in width between 1 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, and sends off a stream 7 furlongs north-by-eastward to Rothsay Bay at Rothsay town. It presents in its scenery a miniature of some of the most admired lakes in the Highlands; contains perch, pike, and trout; and has, on its western shore, 2 miles SSW of Rothsay, a neat two-story house, Wood-end or Kean's Cottage, built in 1827 by the tragedian Edmund Kean (1787-1833), and afterwards occupied by Sheridan Knowles (1784-1862).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Fad, a lake near the centre of Colonsay island, Jura parish, Argyllshire.

Fad, a lake in Portree parish, Isle of Skye, Invernessshire, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles NNE of Portree town. Measuring $\frac{3}{4}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, it teems with trout, and sends off a streamlet 5 furlongs north-north-eastward to Loch Leathan ($1 \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile), which streamlet, issuing from that loch, proceeds $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north-eastward to the cliffs, and there descends to the sea in a clear leap of 300 feet.

Fad. See INCH FAD.

Fada. See ELLAN-FADA.

Fada-Lochan, a lake of Gairloch parish, NW Ross-shire. Lying 1000 feet above sea-level, and 928 acres in area, it has an utmost length and width of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles and 5 furlongs. Two streams flow from it—one $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-westward to Loch Maree, near its head; the other $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-westward to Fionn Loch.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 92, 1881.

Faichfield, an estate, with an old mansion, in Longside parish, Aberdeenshire, 4 miles W of Peterhead, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ ESE of Longside station.

Faifley. See DUNTOCHER.

Fail, a rivulet and the site of a monastery in Tarbolton parish, Ayrshire. The Water of Fail, rising in Craigie parish, winds $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward, till below COLLSFIELD or Montgomerie it falls into the river Ayr at Failford, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Mauchline. The monastery, St Mary's, stood on the right bank of the rivulet, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Tarbolton town, and, founded in 1252 by Andrew Bruce for Red or Trinity friars, was cast down by the lords of council in 1561, when its lands fell to the Wallace family. One old satirical poem says of its friars, that 'they never wanted gear enough as long as their neighbours' lasted;' and another runs—

'The friars of Fail drank berry-brown ale,
The best that ever was tasted;
The monks of Melrose made gude kail,
On Fridays, when they fasted.'

Fallford. See FAIL.

Fairy. See PHARAY.

Fairburn Tower, a ruined stronghold of the Mac-

kenzies in Urray parish, Ross-shire, near the left bank of the Orrin, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles S by E of Contin.

Fairfolk, a tumulus near the summit of Carmyllie Hill, in Carmyllie parish, Forfarshire. Popular superstition long regarded it as a favourite haunt of fairies. Part of it was, many years ago, thrown down, and found to contain a small brass ring and some fragments of bones.

Fairholm, an estate, with a mansion, in the SE of Hamilton parish, Lanarkshire, on the left bank of Avon Water, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Larkhall.

Fairies' Dyke. See CUMBRAE, GREAT.

Fair Isle (Scand. *farr*, 'a sheep'), an island of Dunrossness parish, Shetland, 29 miles SSW of Sumburgh Head, and nearly midway between Shetland and Orkney. It measures 3 miles in length, and nearly 2 in breadth; is inaccessible except at one point on the SE; and rises into three lofty promontories. One of these, the Sheep Craig, is nearly insulated, has a conical shape, and rises to the height of 480 feet. The upper grounds are mostly covered with excellent sheep pasture, and the lower are fairly fertile, but the island does not raise grain enough for its inhabitants. These, who dwell chiefly in the middle vale, are engaged—the men in fishing, and the women in hosiery. The art of knitting woollen articles of various colours and curious patterns is said to have been taught the islanders by the 200 Spaniards who escaped from the wreck at Strom-celler Creek of the flagship of the Duke de Medina Sidonia, the admiral of the Spanish Armada, when retreating in 1588 before the English squadron. In 1868 a German emigrant ship went full sail into Sheltie Cave; but this time happily no lives were lost. Canada has from time to time received a good deal of the surplus population, and in 1874 there was serious talk of an emigration *en masse* to New Zealand. There are two lighthouses on the island—the one on the SW end, showing four white flashes in quick succession, with intervals of half a minute between the groups, visible 16 nautical miles; the other, on the Skroo, at the NE end, showing two flashes in quick succession every 30 seconds, visible 23 nautical miles. In 1893 a fog-signal was established at each station. There are an Established mission church, a post office under Lerwick, with money order and savings bank departments, and a public school. Pop. (1881) 214, (1891) 223.

Fairlaw, an estate, with a mansion, in Coldingham parish, Berwickshire, 2 miles WSW of Reston station.

Fairley or Farland Head. See KILBRIDE, WEST.

Fairlie, a coast village and a *quoad sacra* parish in the S of Largs parish, NW Ayrshire. Sheltered eastward by uplands that rise to a height of 1331 feet, the village is charmingly seated on the Firth of Clyde, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Great Cumbrae by water, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Largs by road, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ N of West Kilbride by an extension of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, opened on 1 June 1880, and traversing at the back of the

village one of the longest tunnels in the S of Scotland. A century ago it was only a tiny fishing hamlet, but now it has several handsome villas, an Established church (1833; 300 sittings), a Free church, a public school, 2 inns, a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a public hall, presented by Mr Charles S. Parker in 1892, 2 railway stations, of which that at the pier is a fine erection of 1882, a steamboat pier (1882), and a yacht building-yard, which, dating from 1812, has turned out some of the finest clippers afloat. It was here that the *Industry*, the oldest steamboat in existence, and now lying in Bowling harbour, was built in 1814. **KELBURNE CASTLE** stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the N; and at the village itself is Fairlie House, the seat of Charles Stuart Parker, Esq. M.P. for Perthshire from 1868 to 1874, and for Perth from 1878 to 1892. Fairlie Burn, rising on Fairlie Moor (1100 feet), and hurrying 2 miles westward to the Firth along the boundary between Largs and West Kilbride, threads in its lower course a lovely glen. Here, on a rounded knoll, above a waterfall, stands the ruins of Fairlie Castle, a square tower, built in 1521, the seat of Fairlies of that ilk who figure from the 14th to the 18th century. Elizabeth Halket, Lady Wardlaw (1677-1727), laid in this tower the scene of her fine ballad *Hardyknute*. The *quoad sacra* parish is in the presbytery of Greenock and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Pop. of village (1871) 294, (1881) 672, (1891) 691; of *g. s.* parish (1871) 313, (1881) 771, (1891) 744.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1870. See pp. 82-85 of *Wemyss Bay* (Paisley, 1879).

Fairlie or Fairley, a mansion in Newhills parish, Aberdeenshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Aberdeen.

Fairlie House, a mansion in Dundonald parish, Ayrshire, on the left bank of the Irvine, 1 mile SW of Gatehead station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Kilmarnock.

Fairport. See **ABERDATH**.

Fairway, a sunken rock of Dunfermline parish, in the Firth of Forth S of the E end of Long Craigs. It is covered, at lowest stream ebb, by $5\frac{1}{2}$ or 6 feet of water.

Fairy-Bridge, a place in Duirinish parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, 3 miles from Dunvegan.

Fairy-Knowe, an eminence in Lecropt parish, Perthshire, near Sunnynlaw farm, in the vicinity of Bridge of Allan. It is crowned with an ancient Caledonian camp.

Fala and Soutra, a united parish of Edinburgh and (until 1891) Haddington shires, containing in its Fala portion the village of Fala, whose post office is Blackshields, and which stands $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Pathhead, $15\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Edinburgh, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Tynehead station. The parish, containing also part of the hamlet of Fala Dam, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the NW, is bounded NE by Humberie, SE by Channelekirk in Berwickshire, S by Stow, SW by Heriot, W and NW by Crichton. Previous to 1891 it was bounded on the W by detached portions of the parishes of Stow, Borthwick, Cranston, and Humberie in Haddingtonshire. But the Boundary Commissioners in that year transferred the first two to Heriot parish, the next to Crichton, and the Blackshields detached portion of Humberie to Fala and Soutra. They at the same time altered the county boundaries so as to place the united parish of Fala and Soutra wholly in the county of Edinburgh. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW, is 5 miles; its breadth, from WNW to ESE, varies between 1 mile and 5 miles; and its area is 6516 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which 3126 $\frac{1}{2}$ belonged to the Edinburghshire or Fala portion, 2940 $\frac{1}{2}$ to the Haddingtonshire or Soutra portion, and 450 to the Humberie detached portion. By Brothershields Burn, Dean Burn, and East Water, Fala is parted from Soutra; and ARMIT Water runs south-south-westward towards the Gala along most of the Channelekirk border. In the extreme N the surface declines to 600 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 819 near Fala village, 1209 at Soutra Hill, and 1250 at Upper Brothstone. The whole is upland then; but the northern section, comprising somewhat less than half of the entire area, is gently undulating, fertile, and well cultivated, whilst the southern mainly consists of the westernmost part of the Lammermuirs, and, with the exception of a few arable patches, is all of it one great sheep-walk. The

rocks are mainly Silurian; and the soil in general is thin and gravelly. A large moss, Fala Flow, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of the village, has been considerably reduced by draining since 1842, but still supplies great quantities of peat. Peel towers stood at Fala Hall and Gilston; but the chief antiquity, an ancient hospice, is separately noticed under **SOUTRA**. A mansion is Woodcot, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by S of the village. This parish is in the presbytery of Dalkeith and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £173. The church, at the village, is a plain old building, containing 250 sittings. There is also a U.P. church (1787; 250 sittings); and a public school, with accommodation for 80 children, has an average attendance of about 60, and a grant of nearly £60. Pop. (1891) 285, of whom 80 were in Soutra.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 33, 25, 1863-65. See Rev. J. Hunter's *Fala and Soutra* (1892).

Fala Dam. See **CRICHTON** and **FALA AND SOUTRA**.

Faldonside, an estate, with a mansion, previous to 1891 in the Roxburghshire portion of Galashiels parish, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Melrose. The parish of Galashiels was placed by the Boundary Commissioners in the above year wholly in Selkirkshire.

Falfield, an estate, with a mansion, in Kilsconquhar parish, Fife, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Ceres.

Falkirk, a town and parish of SE Stirlingshire. A parliamentary burgh, a seat of considerable trade and industry, and the virtual capital of the south-eastern portion of the county, the town stands near the southern bank of the Forth and Clyde canal, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the right shore of the Firth of Forth. By road it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Carron Iron-works, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Linlithgow; whilst from two North British stations—Grahamston, on the Polmont and Larbert loop-line (1852), at the town, and Falkirk, on the Edinburgh and Glasgow section (1842), $3\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW—it is 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Edinburgh, $8\frac{1}{2}$ W of Grangemouth, 11 SSE of Stirling, and 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Glasgow. The site is partly a gentle hill-side, partly low level ground on the southern skirt of the Carse of Forth, and commands magnificent views of the Ochils, the Denny and Campsie Hills, and the Grampian Mountains. The burgh consists of Falkirk proper, which lies wholly S of the Edinburgh and Stirling railway; Grahamston, between the railway and the Forth and Clyde canal; and Bainsford, N of the canal.

The town steeple, in the market-place, rebuilt in 1813 on the site of a tower of 1697, is 146 feet high, and contains a clock and two bells; immediately W of it is a stone equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, erected by public subscription in 1854. The county buildings and prison (1866-69) are Scottish Baronial in style, as are also the more recently built burgh buildings (1876-77), with a mansard-roofed SE tower, 60 feet high, a spacious court-hall, and a council-room. The prison, since 1878, has merely served as a place of imprisonment for terms of not more than 14 days. The town-hall, Italian in style, and seated for upwards of 1600 persons, is the corn exchange of 1859, reconstructed in 1878 at a cost of over £5000. A new corn exchange was built in 1878. Italian, too, is the Science and Art School, which, opened by the Earl of Rosebery in 1878, has a large hall and five smaller ones, among them a chemical laboratory. Other noteworthy edifices are the National Bank (1863), the Young Men's Christian Institute (1880), and the Catholic Institute (1881).

The cruciform parish church, said to have been founded by Malcolm Canannor (1057-93), and to have been granted in 1166 by the Bishop of St Andrews to Holyrood Abbey, was razed to the ground in 1810, when two 'most interesting' inscriptions were found in the *debris*—inscriptions whose faulty Latinity and faultier chronology should at once have stamped them for palpable forgeries. The present church of 1811 is a plain galleried edifice, with stained-glass windows; in 1892 it was restored, and had an organ placed in it, at a total cost of about £3000. The ancient steeple of its predecessor, 130 feet high, serves for its vestibule, and contains a marble monument to the Rev. John Brown Paterson (1804-35), with four life-size effigies believed to be those of the earliest feudal lords of Callendar, and transferred from the old church to their

present position in 1852. There are, besides, Grahamston *quoad sacra* church, Falkirk and Bainsford Free churches, West, East, and Graham's Road U.P. churches, Evangelical Union, Congregationalist, Methodist, and Baptist chapels, Episcopal Christ Church, and Roman Catholic St Francis Xavier's. Of these, Grahamston *quoad sacra* church (1874-75; 800 sittings) is an Early French Gothic edifice, whose high-pitched front gable is flanked by two steeples, 120 and 62 feet high; Graham's Road U.P. church (1878-79; 600 sittings) is a striking example of Gothic, with square tower and octagonal spire, 110 feet high; and Gothic also are Bainsford Free church (1879; 800 sittings), Christ Church (1864; 200 sittings), and St Francis (1843; 600 sittings).

Since the passing of the Education Act of 1872, much has been done in the burgh in behalf of education. The five public schools under the burgh board—High, Central, Northern, Bainsford, and Comely Park—with respective accommodation for 261, 384, 1141, 620, and 901 children, have an average attendance of about 250, 400, 950, 400, and 520, and grants amounting to over £250, £390, £920, £400, and £530. A handsome Roman Catholic school, accommodating 288 children, was opened in 1881; and there is also a Ragged and Industrial school (1857). Falkirk Academy, called also the High School, is now under the School Board, and is divided into two schools—the senior department in Park Street, and the junior department in Cockburn Street, formerly the Southern public. There are two public parks, the Prince's and the Victoria parks, the latter of which was opened in 1895.

Falkirk has a new post office (1893), with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and the Clydesdale, Commercial, National, and Royal Banks, a National Security Savings Bank (1845), 'Dollar' Free Library, a cottage hospital, a parochial board, with offices in Vicar Street, a gaswork, the Gaff trust, several hotels, a cemetery; assembly, masonic, Oddfellows', and two other halls; a reading room and library, and two newspapers—the Wednesday and Saturday *Liberal Falkirk Herald* (1846) and the Saturday Independent *Falkirk Mail*. The water supply is controlled by the Falkirk and Larbert Water Trust, new waterworks, supplying a million gallons a day, having been constructed in 1885-86 at a cost of £70,000. Thursday is market-day; and cattle markets are held on the last Thursday of January, the first Thursday of March, and the Thursday before the third Friday of April, cattle and horse markets on the third Thursday of May and the second Thursday of July, and hiring fairs on the first Thursday of April and the last Thursday of October. The famous Falkirk Trysts on Stenhousemuir, 3 miles to the NNW, are held, for cattle and horses, on the second Tuesday of August, September, and October; for sheep, on the Monday before the September and October Trysts. Transferred hither from CRIEFF about 1770, these Trysts are among the largest cattle markets in the kingdom. The town conducts an extensive retail trade, and serves as the centre to a busy and populous district. In or close to it are Aitken's large and long-established brewery, a distillery, chemical and dynamite works, fire-brick and tile-yards, and a leather factory; but iron-founding is the staple industry.* The Falkirk Iron-works, started in 1819 by a colony of workmen from CARRON, came to its present proprietors, the Messrs Kennard, in 1848, and now is second only to Carron itself. The buildings cover 8 acres; and the employée, about 1600, turn out weekly several hundred tons of castings—stoves, grates, viaduct girders, garden seats, verandahs, etc. Here, during the Crimean War, 16,000 tons of shot and shell were manufactured. Other works, with the date of their establishment, are Abbot's Foundry (1856), Burnbank Foundry (1860), Gowbank Iron-works (1864), Grahamston Iron-works (1862), Camelon Iron Co. (1872), Parkhouse Iron Co. (1875),

* So long ago as 1695 we find the Darien Company contracting for Falkirk smith and cutlery work.

Port Downie (1875), Forth and Clyde Iron-works (1876), Springfield Iron-works (1876), Etna Foundry (1877), and Callendar Iron Co. (1877). These give employment to several thousand workpeople.

The town was made a burgh of barony in 1600, and a burgh of regality in 1646, its affairs being managed till



Seal of Falkirk.

1859 by a body of 28 'stint-masters,' who by a rude manner of guessing at the 'means and substance' of the rate-payers assessed accordingly. Now the burgh—since July 1862 divided into four wards—is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, a treasurer, a town-clerk, and 7 councillors, who also are commissioners of police under the Falkirk Police and Improvement Act of 1859. With Airdrie, Hamilton, Lanark, and Linlithgow, it sends one member to parliament, Falkirk being the returning burgh. The corporation revenue was £10,618 in 1896, and the municipal constituency numbered 2470 in the same year, when the annual value of real property amounted to £65,549. The parliamentary constituency in that year numbered 2015. Pop. (1841) 8209, (1851) 8752, (1861) 9030, (1871) 9547, (1881) 13,170, (1891) 17,312, of whom 8980 were males, and 8322 females. Houses (1891) inhabited 3374, building 30, vacant 40. Pop. with suburbs (1881) 15,599, (1891) 19,769.

Falkirk in Latin is termed *Varia Capella*, and still is known to Highlanders as *Eaglaisbreac*. Both mean 'the speckled church,' or 'the church of the mixed people'; and *Falkirk*, or rather *Faukirk*, is the Saxon equivalent for the same, being compounded of Anglo-Saxon *fah*, 'of various colours,' and *circe*, 'kirk or church.' ANTONINUS WALL passed just to the S, and various Roman relics have from time to time been found. St Medan, fellow-worker with St Ronan, on a mission connected with the Romish party, appears to have been here about the year 717; and in 1080, in revenge for Malcolm Ceanmor's devastation of Northumberland, William the Conqueror sent his son Robert to Scotland, 'who, having gone as far as *Egglestreth*, returned without accomplishing anything.' Prior to Sauchieburn (1488) the discontented nobles occupied Falkirk, whose old church witnessed a solemn subscription of the League and Covenant in 1643, and which two years later was decimated by the plague. These are the leading events in Falkirk's history, besides the two battles and passing visits from Robert Burns (25 Aug. 1787), from Wordsworth and his sister Dorothy (14 Sept. 1803), and from the Queen and Prince Consort (15 Sept. 1843). 'Like the hairs o' Fa'kirk, they'll end ere they mend,' says a popular by-word, but Falkirk has produced one most illustrious 'hairn' in Admiral Sir Charles Napier (1786-1860), who was born at Merchiston Hall. Another native was Henry Belgrave, D.D. (1774-1835), an eminent Secession minister; whilst residents were William Symington (1760-1831), a claimant to the invention of steam navigation, and James Wilson, D.D., author of a *History of Egypt*, and minister of Falkirk from 1794 to his death in 1829.

Of the two battles of Falkirk, the first was fought on 22 July 1298 between Scottish and English armies, led by Sir William Wallace, then Guardian of the kingdom, and Edward I. of England. The invading host is said by the English chroniclers of the day to have numbered 7500 mounted men-at-arms (3000 of them clad in coats of mail) and 80,000 foot—a force before which Wallace's poor army, less than a third of the enemy's, was fain to retreat, leaving Edward a desert to tread where neither was there food to eat nor man to direct him on the way.

The plan had fair to succeed, but treachery revealed the whereabouts of Wallace, and Edward at once advanced from Kirkliston to Linlithgow, so eager to bring the matter to an issue that not even the breaking of two of his ribs by a kick from a horse could make him defer the fight. For Wallace there was no alternative. 'In the battle of Stirling,' says Dr Hill Burton, 'the great point made was the selection of the ground; in this he showed even more of the tactician in the disposal of his troops where they were compelled to fight. It is a strong testimony to skill in the ordering of an army that it should be not only distinct, but hold a shape of which we can estimate the merit by knowing how valuable it is in modern warfare. The English chronicler describes the marshalling of the Scots army with such clearness that a picture or diagram would not have improved it. Taking up a slightly inclined plane, Wallace drew up his small body of 1000 mounted cavaliers in the rear, and distributed the footmen into circular clumps. In each circle the men knelt down—those in the outer rim at least—and held their lances obliquely erect; within the circle of lancers were the bowmen. The arrangement, save that it was circular instead of rectangular, was precisely the same as the "square to receive cavalry" which has baffled and beaten back so many a brilliant army in later days. It seemed at first as if Wallace's circles were to have a similar history. The first efforts against them were ineffectual, and the horsemen seemed shy of charging the thick clumps of spears. The inequality of force was too great, however, to be neutralised by skill. The charges of Edward's mailed horsemen at last crushed the circles, one after another, and when this was done the rest was mere rout and slaughter. Wallace managed to carry a small body out of the field, and marched to Stirling. They found it useless to attempt to hold the place; so, destroying what they could, they marched on no one knows whither, the commander and his followers alike disappearing from the history of that war' (*Hist. of Scotl.*, ii. 200, ed. 1876). No monument marks the field of battle itself, midway between the Carron and the town; but on the top of a hill, 1 mile SE of Callendar Wood, stands 'Wallace's Stone,' a pillar 10 feet high, erected in 1810 to replace the smaller original slab, a little to the W. In the churchyard of Falkirk is the gravestone of Sir John Graham of Abercorn, who fell in the action, and who, as well as Sir John Stewart of Bonkilt, was here interred. It has been surrounded by a handsome railing surmounted by a Gothic cupola, and affixed to it is a bronze casting of his two-handed sword. The gravestone has been trebly renovated; or rather there are three superincumbent stones, each of the upper ones being a copy of the one beneath it. On all are the following inscriptions:

'Mente manque potens, et Vallis fidus Achates,
Conditur hic Gramus, hello interfectus ab Anglis.
'xxii. Julii, anno 1298.'

'Here lies Sir John the Grame, bath wight and wise,
Ane of the chiefs who reschewit Scotland thrie.
Ane better knight not to the world was lent,
Nor was gude Grame of truth and hardiment.'

The second battle of Falkirk was fought on 17 Jan. 1746, between the Highland army, 8000 strong, of Prince Charles Edward, and 9000 Hanoverians under General Hawley, 1300 of whom were horse and 1000 Argyll Highlanders. The Prince was preparing to lay siege to Stirling Castle, but news being brought of Hawley's advance from Edinburgh to its relief, determined to give him battle. The English commander, arriving at Falkirk, encamped between the town and the former field of battle, there to wait till he should gather sufficient intelligence for the arrangement of his operations. The foe, so far from being daunted by his approach, resolved to attack him in his camp, and skillfully used such feints to divert and deceive the royal troops, that they were just about to cross the Carron at Dunipace before they were perceived. Hawley, a pig-headed disciplinarian, with an easy contempt for 'undisciplined rabbles,' was breakfasting at Callendar House with the Jacobite Count-

ess of Kilmarnock; and 'Where is the General?' was his officers' frequent inquiry, till at length the General rode furiously up, his grey hair streaming in the wind. He found his men formed already, and, seeing the Highlanders advancing towards a hill near South Bantaskine, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of the town, sent the dragoons on to seize and to hold the height, and ordered the foot to follow. The author of *Douglas*, John Home, who served as lieutenant in the Glasgow Volunteers, describes how, 'at the very instant the regiments of foot began to march, the day was overcast; and by-and-by a storm of wind and rain beat directly in the face of the soldiers, who were marching up the hill with their bayonets fixed, and could not secure their pieces from the rain. The cavalry was a good way before the infantry, and for some time it seemed a sort of race between the Highlanders and the dragoons which should get first to the top of the hill.' The Highlanders won the race, and drew up in a battle-array of two lines, with a reserve in the rear. The royal troops, making the most of their circumstances, formed in two lines along a ravine in front of the enemy; but, owing to the convexity of the ground, saw their antagonists, and were seen in turn, only in the central part of the line. Their dragoons were on the left, commanded by Hawley in person, and stretching parallel to more than two-thirds of the enemy's position; and their infantry were on the right, partly in rear of the cavalry, and outlined by two regiments the enemy's left. The armies standing within 100 yards of each other, both unprovided on the spot with artillery, Hawley ordered his dragoons to advance, sword in hand. Meeting with a warm reception, several companies, after the first onset and receiving a volley at the distance of ten or twelve paces, wheeled round, and galloped out of sight, disordering the infantry and exposing their left flank by the flight. The Highlanders, taking advantage of the confusion, outflanked the royal forces, rushed down upon them with the broadsword, compelled them to give way, and commenced a pursuit. The King's troops, but for the spirited exertions of two unbroken regiments and a rally of some scattered battalions, who checked the pursuers, would have been annihilated; as it was, they had 12 officers and 55 privates killed, and in killed, wounded, and missing lost altogether 280 men according to their own returns, 1300 according to the Jacobites. Among the persons of rank who were left dead on the field were Sir Robert Munro of Foulis, Bart., and his brother Duncan, a physician. They were buried beside each other in the churchyard of Falkirk, and commemorated in a superb monument erected over their ashes, and inscribed with a succinct statement of the circumstances of their death. The Jacobites' loss was only some 40 killed and 80 wounded; and they remained at Falkirk till the 19th, when they returned by Bannockburn to resume the investment of STIRLING Castle. See vol. i., pp. 619-630, of *Keltie's History of the Scottish Highlands*.

The parish of Falkirk contains also the suburbs of Camelon, Parkfoot, and Garterow, and the villages of Laurieston and Glen, part of the town of Grangemouth, and part of the villages of West Carron Iron-Works and Bonnybridge; and it formerly included the territories now forming the parishes of Denny, Slamannan, Muiravonside, and Polmont. It is bounded N by Dunipace, Larbert, and Bothkennar, E and SE by Polmont and Muiravonside, S by Slamannan, SW by Cumbernauld (one of the two detached Dumbartonshire parishes), and NW by Denny. Its utmost length, from ENE to WSW, is 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 19,822 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore and 258 water. CARRON Water roughly traces all the northern border, and quits it within the Firth of Forth's foreshore, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the open channel of the firth; its affluent, BONNY Water, winds 4 miles east-north-eastward or on close to the boundary with Denny; West QUARTER Burn, rising in the SW of the interior, runs east-north-eastward to the boundary with Polmont, then north-north-eastward along that boundary to the Carron at Grangemouth; and lastly the river AVON traces all the Slamannan border. Lochs Ellrig ($5\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$

furl.) and Green ($1\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ furl.) lie $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S and 5 miles WSW of Falkirk town, but present no feature of special interest. The land, from the confluence of Carron Water and West Quarter Burn, southward and west-south-westward, to the extent of about a third of the entire area, is all but a dead level, and consists of rich carse soil in the highest state of cultivation. From the town onward the surface is partly undulating, partly hilly, rising west-south-westward to 405 feet near Standalane, 612 near Westside, and 596 near Sauchierig; southward and south-south-westward to 646 near Greencraig, 675 near Loch Allrig, and 581 near Greenrig. Most of that region is arable, and much of it is diversified by natural woods and thriving plantations, but a considerable tract, near the southern boundary, is moor and moss. Of the entire area, 11,000 acres are arable, 4851 are pasture, 1900 are waste, and 1800 are under wood. The rocks belong to the Coal Measures of the Carboniferous formation. Coal of excellent quality is so abundant as to be largely exported; sandstone, limestone, and ironstone occur in the same district as the coal; and lead, copper, silver, and cobalt have been found, though not in considerable quantities. Vestiges of ANTONINUS' WALL occur in various parts; traces of the Roman town of Old CAMELON existed till a comparatively recent period; some wheat, supposed to have lain concealed from the time of the Roman possession, was found about the year 1770 in the hollow of a quarry near CASTLEGARY; funeral urns and stone coffins have been exhumed in various places; and several moats or artificial earthen mounds, used in the Middle Ages as seats of justiciary courts and deliberative assemblies, are in Seabegs barony. The Forth and Clyde Canal, commencing at Grangemouth, traverses the parish through nearly its greatest length, or about 9 miles; the Union Canal, deflecting from the Forth and Clyde Canal $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of the town, traverses the parish to the length of fully 3 miles, passing on the way a tunnel 3 furlongs in length; the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway makes a reach of nearly $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles within the parish, and traverses a long tunnel immediately E of Falkirk station; the Polmont and Larbert loop-line of the North British railway, and the branch from it to Grangemouth, are entirely within the parish; the junctions of that line with both the Caledonian and the North British lines from the W, and with the branch line to Denny, are on the N border, about 2 miles W by N of the town. The Greenhill junctions, and the line from the upper one of them to the Larbert junctions, also are within the parish, about 2 miles from the western boundary; and the reach of the Caledonian railway from the lower Greenhill junction makes a curving sweep of fully $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the western boundary. Callendar, Kerse, and Bantaskine, noticed separately, are chief mansions. In the presbytery of Linlithgow and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, this parish is ecclesiastically divided into Falkirk proper and the *quoad sacra* parishes of Grahamston, Camelon, Grangemouth, Slamannan, Cumbernauld, and Bonnybridge; Falkirk itself being a living worth £460. The public schools in the landward parish are Auchingean, Bonnybridge, Camelon, Greenhill, and Laurieston, which, with total accommodation for 2866 children, have an average attendance of about 1730, and grants amounting to over £1700. Valuation of landward portion of parish (1892) £38,710, 15s. 10d., plus £19,038 for railways and canals. Pop. of civil parish (1881) 25,143, (1891) 30,781; of *q.s.* parish (1881) 11,549, (1891) 14,506.—*Ord. Sur.*, ch. 81, 1867. See Robert Gillespie's *Round about Falkirk* (Glasgow, 1879).

Falkland, a small town and a parish in the Cupar district of Fifeshire. The town stands at the NE base of East Lomond hill, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Falkland Road station on the North British railway, this being $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Ladybank Junction, $8\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Cupar-Fife, $5\frac{1}{2}$ N by W of Thornton Junction, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ N of Edinburgh. It once was a place of much resort, the capital of the stewartry of Fife, the residence of the retainers of the earls of Fife, and afterwards the residence of the courtiers of the kings of Scotland; and it possesses memorials of its ancient consequence in the remains of

the royal palace, some curious old houses, and such local names as Parliament Square, College Close, and West Port. It is now, and has long been, a sequestered country town, and though enlivened by a few modern erections, it consists mainly of unpaved roadways, sloping alleys, intricate lanes, and picturesque old houses. A house of two stories, fronting the palace, bears an inscription with the date 1610, intimating it to have been a royal gift to Nichol Moncrieff; the house adjoining it occupies the site of the residence of the royal falconer, and retains an inscribed stone of the year 1607; and there are houses bearing later dates in the same century. A three-storied house on the S of the square, now used as a co-operative store, was the birthplace of the famous Covenanter Richard Cameron.

Falkland was originally a burgh of barony belonging to the Earls of Fife, but it was erected into a royal burgh in 1458, during the reign of James II. The preamble to the charter of erection states, as the reasons for granting it, the frequent residence of the royal family at the manor of Falkland, and the damage and inconvenience sustained by the many prelates, peers, barons, nobles, and others of their subjects who came to their country-seat, for want of innkeepers and victuallers. This charter was renewed by James VI. in 1595. Among the privileges which these charters conferred, was the right of holding a weekly market, and of having four fairs or public markets annually. To the public markets two others were subsequently added—one called the linseed market, held in spring, and the other the harvest market, held in autumn. There are now seven public markets held throughout the year. These occur in the months of January, March, May, June, August, September, and November, but only the last is well attended. Like the neighbouring burgh of Auchtermuchty—although certainly entitled originally to have done so—Falkland does not appear at any time to have exercised its right of electing a member to the Scottish parliament; consequently its privileges were overlooked at the time of the Union. In all other respects, however, this burgh enjoys the privileges of a royal burgh. It is governed by a town-council, consisting of 3 magistrates, 8 councillors, a treasurer, and a town-clerk. The magistrates, besides managing with the council the civil affairs of the burgh, hold courts from time to time for the decision of questions arising out of civil contracts and petty delicts. No town, probably, in Scotland is better supplied with spring water. This was brought in 1781 from the neighbouring Lomonds by means of pipes, and is distributed by wells situated in different parts of the burgh. This useful public work cost about £400 sterling, and was executed at the expense of the corporation. Falkland has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch office of the British Linen Company Bank, 2 hotels, gasworks, and a masonic lodge. The town-house, in front of which stands an ornamental fountain, has a spire, was erected in 1802, and contains a hall in which the burgh courts and the meetings of the town-council are held; its lower story, occupied now by a draper's shop, served originally as a lock-up house. The parish church, built in 1849, by the late O. T. Bruce, Esq., at a cost of £7000, is a handsome Gothic edifice, with a fine spire and 900 sittings. There is also a Free church, whilst at Freuchie, 2 miles to the eastward, are another



Seal of Falkland.

Seal of Falkland.

Established and a U.P. church. The manufacture of linens and woollens is the staple industry, brewing and brick-making being also carried on. Pop. (1881) 1068, (1891) 1045, of whom 959 were in the royal burgh.

The lands of Falkland, including what now constitutes the burgh, belonged originally to the Crown, and were obtained from Malcolm IV. by Duncan, sixth Earl of Fife, upon the occasion of his marriage with Ada, the niece of the king. In the charter conferring them, which is dated 1160, the name is spelled 'Faeleklen.' The lands of Falkland continued, with the title and other estates, with the descendants of Duncan until 1371, when Isobel, Countess of Fife, the last of the ancient race, conveyed the earldom and estates to Robert Stewart, Earl of Monteith, second son of Robert II., who thus became seventeenth Earl of Fife, and in 1398 was created Duke of Albany. On the forfeiture of his son, Murdoch, in 1424, the lands of Falkland reverted to the Crown, and the town was shortly afterwards erected into a royal burgh. The courts of the stewardry of Fife—which comprehended only the estates of the earldom—were also removed from the county town of Cupar to Falkland, where they were afterwards held as long as the office of steward existed. In 1601, Sir David Murray of Gospetrie, first Viscount Stormont, obtained a charter of the Castle-stead of Falkland, with the office of ranger of the Lomonds and forester of the woods, and he also held the office of captain or keeper of the palace and steward of the stewardry of Fife. The lands called the Castle-stead, with the offices and other parts of the lands of Falkland, were afterwards acquired by John, first Duke of Athole, who was appointed one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state in 1696, and lord high commissioner to the Scottish parliament the following year. He was twice appointed to the office of keeper of the privy seal, and was made an extraordinary lord of session in 1712.

At an early period, the Earls of Fife had a residence here, called the castle of Falkland. Not a vestige of this building now remains, but its site appears to have been in the immediate neighbourhood of where the palace was afterwards built. This fortress had in effect the honours of a palace while it was occupied by one of the blood-royal, Robert, Duke of Albany, who, for 34 years, had all the power of the state in his hands, under the different titles of lieutenant-general, governor, and regent. Although Robert gives it the more humble designation of 'Manerium nostrum de Fawkland,' it was, in fact, the seat of authority; for his aged and infirm father constantly resided in the island of Bute. It receives its first notoriety, in the history of our country, from the death here, on 27 March 1402, of Albany's nephew, David, Duke of Rothesay, eldest son of Robert III. That madcap prince was on his way to seize the castle of St Andrews, whose bishop had just died, when at Strathgrym he was arrested under a royal warrant, and brought a prisoner to the castle of Falkland. There, says the popular legend, adopted by Scott in *The Fair Maid of Perth*, he was thrust into a dungeon, and left to die of starvation. His life was for some days feebly sustained by means of thin cakes, pushed through a crevice in the wall by the young daughter of the governor of the castle; but her mercy being viewed by her ruthless father in the light of perfidy to himself, she was put to death. Even this brutal act did not deter another tender-hearted woman, employed as wet-nurse in the family, who supplied him with milk from her breasts by means of a long reed, until she, in like manner, fell a sacrifice to her compassion. Certain it is that the prince's body was removed from Falkland for burial in the Abbey of Lindores, that public rumour loudly charged Albany and Douglas with his murder, and that a parliamentary inquiry resulted in a declaration to the doubtful effect that he 'died by the visitation of Providence, and not otherwise.' Wytoun laments his untimely death, but says nothing of murder; so that by Dr Hill Burton the regent is acquitted of this foul blot upon his character (*Hist. Scott.*, ii. 380-396, ed. 1876).

After the lands and castle of Falkland came to the

Crown by the forfeiture of the earldom, the first three Jameses occasionally resided at the castle, enjoying the pleasures of the chase in the adjoining forest, and on the Lomond hills; and in consequence of this the charter was granted by James II., erecting the town into a royal burgh. It is impossible now to ascertain whether James III. or James IV. began to build the palace, as both of these monarchs were fond of architecture, and both employed workmen at Falkland; but the work was completed by James V. in 1537, and with him the palace is closely associated. Hence he escaped out of Angus's hands to Stirling, disguised as a stable-boy, May 1528; and hither, broken-hearted by the rout of Solway Moss, he returned to die, 13 Dec. 1542. By his deathbed stood Cardinal Bethune, Kirkcaldy of Grange, and his old tutor, Sir David Lindsay, who told him of the birth, a few days before, of Mary at Linlithgow. 'It came with a lass, and it will go with a lass,' said James; then, turning his face to the wall, spoke nothing more. Here Mary of Guise, his widowed queen, often resided, while she governed the kingdom for her infant daughter; and here she found it necessary to give her reluctant consent to the armistice agreed to near Cupar with the Lords of the Congregation. Here, too, the unfortunate Mary, after her return from France, oft sought relief in the sports of the field from the many troubles of her short and unhappy reign. She appears first to have visited it in Sept. 1561, on her way from St Andrews to Edinburgh. She returned in the beginning of the following year, having left Edinburgh to avoid the brawl which had arisen between Arran and Bothwell; and resided partly at Falkland, and partly at St Andrews, for two or three months. She occupied her mornings in hunting on the banks of the Eden, or in trials of skill in archery in her garden, and her afternoons in reading the Greek and Latin classics with Buchanan, or at chess, or with music. During 1563, after her return from her expedition to the North, she revisited Falkland, and made various short excursions to places in the neighbourhood; and again, in 1564, and after her marriage with Darnley in 1565. After the birth of her son, she once more visited Falkland; but this appears to have been the last time, as the circumstances which so rapidly succeeded each other, after the murder of Darnley and her marriage with Bothwell, left her no longer at leisure to enjoy the retirement it had once afforded her.

James VI., while he remained in Scotland, resided often at the palace of Falkland; and indeed it seems to have been his favourite residence. After the Raid of Ruthven (1582), James retired here, calling his friends together for the purpose of consulting as to the best means of relieving himself from the thraldom under which he had been placed; and he was again at Falkland in 1592, when Francis-Stewart, Earl of Bothwell, made one of his desperate attempts on the king's person, and was driven back solely by the timely assistance of the neighbouring peasantry. After the riots in Edinburgh in 1596, James again retired here, where he employed himself partly in hunting, and partly in plotting the destruction of the Presbyterian religion, and the introduction of Episcopacy. In 1600, he was again residing at Falkland, when the first act was played of the so-called Gowrie Conspiracy. The king, on 5 Aug., was about to mount his horse to follow his favourite sport, when the mysterious message was delivered to him by Alexander Ruthven, brother to the Earl of Gowrie, which induced James, after the buck was killed, to ride to PERTH. In 1617, when James, now King of Great Britain, visited Scotland, he, in his progress through the kingdom, paid his last visit to Falkland. In 1633, when Charles I. visited Scotland, he slept three nights here, on his way to Perth; and on his return, he slept two nights in going to Edinburgh, and created several gentlemen of the county knights. Upon the 6th of July 1650, Charles II., who had arrived from Holland on the 23d of the preceding month, visited Falkland, where he resided some days, receiving the homage of that part of his subjects who were desirous of his restoration to the crown of his ancestors; and

here he again returned, after his coronation at Scone, on the 22d of Jan. 1651, and remained some days.

The oldest portion of the palace, which was erected either by James III. or James IV., forms the S front, and still is partially inhabited. On each floor there are six windows, square-topped, and divided by mullions into two lights. Between the windows, the front is supported by buttresses, enriched with niches in which statues were placed, the mutilated remains of which are still to be seen, and terminating in ornamented pinnacles which rise considerably above the top of the wall. The lower floor is the part inhabited, and the upper floor is entirely occupied by a large hall. The western part of this front of the palace is in the castellated style, and of greater height than the other; it is ornamented with two round towers, between which is a lofty archway which forms the entrance to the courtyard behind, and which, in former times, was secured by strong doors, and could be defended from the towers that flank it. James V. made great additions to the palace, and appears to have erected two ranges of building, equal in size to that described, on the E and N sides of the courtyard. As completed by him, therefore, the palace occupied three sides of a square court, the fourth or western side being enclosed by a lofty wall. The range of building on the N side of the court has now entirely disappeared, and of that on the E, the bare walls alone remain, these two portions of the palace having been accidentally destroyed by fire in the reign of Charles II. Having erected his addition to the palace in the Corinthian style of architecture, James assimilated the inner front of the older part of the building, by erecting a new façade in the same style with the rest of the building. The building consisted of two stories, a basement or lower floor, and a principal one, the windows of which are large and elegant, when we consider the period. Between the windows, the façade is ornamented with finely proportioned Corinthian pillars, having rich capitals; and between the upper row of windows are medallions, presenting a series of heads carved in high relief, some of which are beautifully executed, and would lead us to believe that more than native talent had been engaged in the work. On the top of the basement which supports the pillars, the initials of the king and of his queen, Mary of Guise, are carved alternately.

The palace of Falkland, deserted by its royal inmates, was for a long series of years suffered to fall into decay:

'The fretted roof looked dark and cold,
And tottered all around;
The carved work of ages old
Dropped wither'd on the ground;
The casement's antique tracery
Was eaten by the dew;
And the night-breeze, whistling mournfully,
Crept keen and coldly through.'

It was purchased in 1888 by the Marquis of Bute, who takes great interest in its careful preservation, as well as in ornamenting the court-yard with flowers and shrubs, and the ground in its immediate neighbourhood, which has been laid out as a garden. The mixture of Gothic, Baronial, and Palladian architecture in this building makes it of much interest to the antiquarian. The main front, although distinctly Baronial, has been treated with buttresses and pinnacles, till it assumes the outward appearance of some ancient chapel, while alongside stand the two round towers of the gateway, with shot-holes, portullis, and massive walls, that look incongruous. In the inside, this part at one time presented the appearance of a narrow, stone-roofed main building, winged with two round towers corresponding to those at the entrance. But the space between these has been filled up to widen the building, and provide a gallery leading to the large hall, and it is on this latter face that the Corinthian pillars and rows of medallions are shown. At a certain level on the old towers there is a bold string course, and it is remarked by architects how admirably the row of medallions, on the same level, carries on the line, although of such a different style of architecture. The ruined E wing of the square presents

similar medallions, but they are between the rows of windows, not alternate with the main windows as in the other wing, and are far less effective. The grand hall, occupying the main building to the front, shows a pannelled roof, of which some part of the colouring still remains, and part of the original decoration of the walls is also seen. One end of the hall is separated from the corridor by a magnificent screen in oak, consisting of slender turned pillars rising from floor to ceiling, and displaying a very marked style of chamfering, at the changes from round to square, where the pillars are divided into stages. A stone balcony runs round the two towers, with their connecting building, and the main portion of the front, and from this height a very delightful view of the surrounding country is obtained. The view from the southern parapet of the palace has long been admired. On the one hand, the Lemond hills spread out their green sides, and point their conical summits to the sky; on the other, the whole strath of Eden, the Howe of Fife from Cupar to Strathmigle, lies open and exposed. Previous to becoming the property of the Marquis of Bute it was owned by the late Mr Bruce of Nutt Hill, and by him was rescued from total decay and repaired. The excellence of the workmanship still delights the eye of the antiquarian, and gives an idea of what the building once was.

It might reasonably be supposed that, while Falkland continued to be the occasional residence of royalty, it was not only a place of resort to the higher classes, but that the peasantry would be permitted to enjoy that festivity here which was most congenial to their humours. As it was a favourite residence of that mirthful prince James V., it might well be conjectured, from his peculiar habits, that he would be little disposed to debar from its purlieus those with whom he was wont frequently to associate in disguise. Accordingly—although it is still matter of dispute among our poetical antiquaries, whether the palm should not rather be given to his ancestor James I.—one of the most humorous effusions of the Scottish muse, which contains an express reference to the jovial scenes of the vulgar at Falkland, has, with great probability, been ascribed to the fifth of this name:

'Was never in Scotland bard nor seen
Sic dandin nor daway,
Nouthir at Falkland on the Grene,
Nor Peblilis at the Play,
As was of wovarrie, as I wene,
At Christis kirk on ane day,' &c.

According to Allan Ramsay and the learned Callander, 'Christis Kirk' is the kirktown of Leslie, near Falkland. Others have said, with less probability, that it belongs to the parish of Leslie, in that part of the county of Aberdeen called the Garioch. Pinkerton thinks that, besides the poems of *Christis Kirk* and *Peblis to the Play*, a third one, of the same description, had been written, which is now lost, celebrating the festivities of 'Falkland on the Grene.' This phraseology might refer to what has been called 'the park at Falkland.' Sir David Lindsay, being attached to the court, must have passed much of his time at this royal residence. According to his own account—notwithstanding the badness of the ale brewed in the burgh—he led a very pleasant life here; for, in the language of anticipation, he bids adieu to the beauties of Falkland in these terms:

'Fare well, Falkland, the fortress of Fyfe,
Thy polite park, under the Lowmound law.
Sum tyme in the, I led a lustie lyfe.
The fallow deir, to se thame raik on raw,
Court men to cum to the, thay stand grait aw,
Sayand, thy burgh bene of all burrowis bail,
Because, in the, they never gat gude all!'

In 1715 Rob Roy and his followers, who had hung about Sheriffmuir, without taking part with either side in that struggle, marched to Falkland, and, seizing the place, levied contributions from the district.

Owing to its courtly surroundings, Falkland long showed superior refinement in its inhabitants; and 'Falkland bred' had become an adage. The superiority, however,

of Falkland breeding is, like the former grandeur of the town and palace, now among the things that were. The place is remarkable also for a reminiscence of a totally opposite kind. 'A singular set of vagrants existed long in Falkland called Scrapies, who had no other visible means of existence than a horse or a cow. Their ostensible employment was the carriage of commodities to the adjoining villages; and in the intervals of work they turned out their cattle to graze on the Lomond hill. Their excursions at night were long and mysterious, for the pretended object of procuring coals; but they roamed with their little carts through the country-side, securing whatever they could lift, and plundering fields in autumn. Whenever any inquiry was addressed to a Falkland Scrapie as to the support of his horse, the ready answer was—"Ou, he gangs up the (Lomond) hill ye ken." The enclosing of the hill and the decay of the town, however, put an end to this vagrancy.

The parish of Falkland contains also the villages of FREUCHIE and Newton of Falkland. It is bounded N by Auchtermuchty, E by Kettle, SE by Markinch, S by Leslie, SW by Portnoak in Kinross-shire, and W and NW by Strathmiglo. Its greatest length, from E to W, is 5½ miles; its greatest breadth, from N to S, is 3½ miles; and its area is 8265½ acres. By Conland, Maspie, and other small burns, the drainage is carried partly southward to the Leven, but mainly northward to the Eden, which flows just outside the northern boundary; and the highest point in Falkland between the two river-basins is the East LOMOND (1471 feet), since the loftier West Lomond (1713) falls within the Strathmiglo border. The parts of the parish to the N and E of the town sink to 130 feet above the sea, and are almost a dead level; but most of the surface is finely diversified with gentle valleys and wooded hillsides. The rocks are variously eruptive and carboniferous—greenstone and limestone; and a vein of galena, discovered about 1783 on the S side of the East Lomond, was thought to be argentiferous, but never repaid the cost of working. The soil, too, varies, but is mainly a fertile light friable loam. Woods and plantations cover some 400 acres; about a fifth of the entire area is pastoral or waste; and all the rest of the land is under cultivation. Kilgour, 2½ miles W by N of the town, was the site of the ancient parish church, and formerly gave name to the entire parish. Traces of several prehistoric forts are on the Lomond hills; remains of extensive ancient military lines are in the lands of Nuthill; and several old coins, chiefly of Charles I. and Charles II., have been found among the ruins of Falkland Palace. The 'Jenny Nettles' of song hanged herself on a tree in Falkland Wood, and was buried under a cairn on the Nuthill estate. Falkland House, or Nuthill, ½ mile W of the town, was built in 1839-44, after designs by Mr Burn, of Edinburgh, at a cost of at least £30,000, and is a fine edifice in the Tudor style, with a pleasant well-wooded park. It is the Fife residence of the Marquis of Bute. In the presbytery of Cupar and synod of Fife, this parish since 1880 has been ecclesiastically divided into Freuchie and Falkland, the latter a living worth £266. Two public schools, Falkland and Freuchie, with respective accommodation for 272 and 299 children, have an average attendance of about 195 and 130, and grants of nearly £200 and £130. Valuation (1892) £10,513, 12s. 5d. Pop. (1881) 2698, (1891) 2470, of whom 1489 were in Falkland *q. s.* parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867. See J. W. Taylor's *Some Historical Antiquities connected with Falkland, Kettle, and Leslie* (Cupar, 1861), and Major W. Wood's *Historical Description of Falkland* (Kirkcaldy, 1888).

Falkland, Newton of, a village in Falkland parish, Fife, 1 mile E by S of Falkland town. It carries on some manufactures of dowlas and sheeting.

Falkland Road, a station near the meeting-point of Falkland, Kettle, and Markinch parishes, Fife, on the Thornton and Ladybank section of the North British railway, 3 miles NNW of Markinch Junction.

Fallen Rocks, a vast mass of blocks of Old Red sandstone on the N coast of Arran island, Buteshire,

2 miles NNW of Sannox. They occur on the sea-face of an isolated mountain ridge, 5½ miles long and 1½ mile broad, so situated as to compel the coast-road round the island to make a detour there inland; they consist of masses hurled from an overhanging cliff which fell in the way of landslide; they strave a steep slope and a skirting beach in magnificent confusion; they look like a rocky avalanche rushing to the shore, and form a piece of singularly striking scenery; and they can be approached on land only on foot and by wary walking.

Falloch, a rivulet of Perth and Dumbarton shires, rising, at an altitude of 2600 feet above sea-level, on BEN-A-CROON, close to the southern border of Killin parish. Thence it runs 3½ miles north-by-westward to a point (563 feet) 1½ miles SW of Crianlarich Hotel, and thence 3½ miles south-westward, 3½ miles southward, till it falls into the head of Loch Lomond (23 feet) at ARDLUI. The chief of its many mountain affluents are the Dubh Eas and the Allt Arnan or ALDERNAN on the right, and the Allt Inne on the left. From the point where it turns southward, it traverses the romantic glen named after it GLEN FALLOCH, through which the West Highland railway runs from Ardlui to Crianlarich, a distance of 9 miles; forms, in one part, a fine cascade; and has mostly a rapid current, though finally it subsides into comparative sluggishness. Its trout, as a rule, run small, but are so plentiful that from ten to twelve dozen have been taken by one rod in the course of a few hours.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 46, 38, 1872-71.

Falslide, a station in Bothwell parish, Lanarkshire, on the Glasgow South-Side and Motherwell branch of the Caledonian railway, 1 mile ESE of Uddingston.

Falside, an estate, with a mansion, in Kinneil parish, Kincardineshire, 3 miles N by E of Bervie.

Falside Castle, an ancient peel-tower in Tranent parish, Haddingtonshire, 2 miles SW of Tranent town, and 2½ ESE of Musselburgh. The E part of its stone vaulted roof remains; and a building, a little to the SW, though later, is quite as ruinous. Standing high, 420 feet above sea-level, Falside commands on a clear day a glorious view of the Pentlands, Arthur's Seat, the Firth of Forth, North Berwick Law, and the Bass. Early in the 14th century, under King Robert the Bruce, the lands of Falside were forfeited by Alexander de Such, who had married a daughter of Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winchester; and they came then to the great Seton family, one of whose younger branches styled themselves Setons of Falside. A spot near the castle was the scene of a disastrous skirmish in 1647, on the day before the battle of Pinkie.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Fanna, a hill near the meeting-point of Hobkirk, Southdean, and Castleton parishes, Roxburghshire, forming part of the watershed between Teviotdale and Liddesdale, 8½ miles SE of Hawick. It has an altitude of 1687 feet above sea-level.

Fannich Loch, a lake of Contin parish, towards the centre of Ross and Cromarty. Lying 822 feet above sea-level, it extends 6½ miles east-south-eastward and east-by-northward, has a varying width of 3 and 7 furlongs, and sends off a stream 6½ miles east-south-eastward to Loch Luichart. On its northern shore, 15 miles WNW of Garve station, stands the shooting-lodge of Fannich deer-forest, a mountainous region, whose loftiest summit is Sgurr Mor (3637 feet), 3½ miles N of the loch. There are boats on the latter, but the trout are small and none too plentiful. Achanault station, on the Highland railway, is only 4 miles from the loch.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 92, 1881.

Fannyside, a shallow loch and a moor in Cumbernauld parish, Dumbartonshire. The loch, 2½ miles SE of Cumbernauld town, lies 550 feet above sea-level, and measures 6½ furlongs in length by from 1 to 2 furlongs in breadth. It contains a few pike and perch, but no trout. The moor lies around the loch, chiefly on the N side, comprises upwards of 3 square miles, and has traces of a Roman road, running southward from Castle-cary.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Far. See FARE.

Faray. See PHARAY.

Fare, Hill of, a broad-based granitic eminence on the mutual border of Aberdeen and Kincardine shires, belonging to the parishes of Echt, Midmar, Kincardine O'Neil, and Banchory-Ternan, and culminating at 1545 feet above sea-level, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Banchory village. It forms part of the northern screen of the basin of the Dee, is partly discovered by the marshy hollow of CORRICHE, contains some valuable peat moss, and affords excellent pasture for numerous flocks of sheep, producing mutton of very superior flavour, whilst its fine luxuriant heaths abound in moor-fowl, hares, and other game.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Farg, a stream of Perthshire, rising among the Ochils at an altitude of 800 feet above sea-level, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Milnathort. Thence it winds $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-westward, east-by-southward, and north-north-eastward, bounding or traversing the parishes of Forgan-denny, Arngask, Dron, and Abernethy, till, at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Abernethy town, it falls into the river Earn. Containing plenty of burn trout, it mostly traverses a deep, narrow, romantic, wooded glen, called from it Glen Farg. The North British direct route from Edinburgh to Perth runs through this glen, in which there is a station, as does also the turnpike road between the two cities. On 6 Sept. 1842 the Queen and Prince Albert drove down the valley of Glen Farg; the hills are very high on each side, and completely wooded down to the bottom of the valley, where a small stream runs on one side of the road—it is really lovely.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 40, 48, 1867-68.

Farigaig, a troutful stream of Daviot and Dunlichity parish, and of Dore parish, NE Inverness-shire. It is formed, 840 feet above sea-level, and 1 mile NE of Dunmaglass Lodge, by the confluence of two head-streams, the longer of which, the Allt Uisg an t-Sithein, rises at an altitude of 2500 feet, and runs $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-westward. From their point of confluence the Farigaig winds $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-westward and south-westward, till it falls into Loch Ness at Inverfarigaig, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Foyers. It receives a rivulet running $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-by-southward from Loch RUTHVEN ($2\frac{1}{2}$ miles \times $4\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 700 feet), and it traverses a deep and finely wooded defile.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 73, 1878.

Farkin or Firkin, a small bay and a small headland in Arrochar parish, Dumbarshire, on the W side of Loch Lomond, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Rowardennan Ferry.

Farland Head. See KILBRIDE, West.

Farne, a mansion in Rutherglen parish, Lanarkshire, on the left bank of the Clyde, 1 mile N by E of Rutherglen. Consisting of a very ancient castellated structure in a state of high preservation, with harmonious modern additions, it forms one of the finest specimens of the old baronial mansion-house in the W of Scotland. The estate, which mainly consists of extensive fertile haugh half engirt by a bold sweep of the Clyde, belonged to successively the royal Stuarts, the Crawfords, the Stewarts of Minto, the Flemings, and the Hamiltons, and now is held by Allan Farie, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Farnell, a parish of E Forfarshire, whose church stands on the southern side of the pretty Den of Farnell, 4 miles SSE of the post-town Brechin, and 1 furlong NW of Farnell Road station on the Scottish North-Eastern section of the Caledonian, this being $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Bridge of Dun Junction.

The parish is bounded W, NW, and N by Brechin, NE by Dun, E by Maryton, SE by Craig, S by Kinnell, and SW by Guthrie. Its length from E by N to W by S, varies between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is now 5705 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. A detached portion of the parish (containing 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres), that formed a portion of Montreatmont Moor and adjoined the parish of Kinnell, was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 to the latter parish. The river South Esk winds $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-by-southward along the northern border, and just beyond the NE corner of the parish receives Pow Burn, which,

coming in from Kinnell, and running north-eastward across the south-eastern interior, then along the Maryton boundary, itself is joined by two or three rivulets from the W. In the NE the surface declines to 20 feet above sea-level, thence rising gently to 200 feet at the western border, and more rapidly southward to 446 on Ross Muir. 'The whole of Farnell belongs to the Earl of Southesk, whose estate is one of the most compact and desirable in the county. The soil is mostly a clayey loam, in parts rather stiff, and in others of a moorish texture. The subsoil is chiefly clay, mixed with gravel, and resting on the Old Red sandstone. On the higher parts whinstone abuts up here and there to within a few inches of the surface,' etc. (*Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1881, pp. 87-89). Farnell Castle, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW of the church, was visited by Edward I. of England on 7 July 1296, and first is heard of as a grange or residence of the Bishops of Brechin. Now turned into an almshouse for old women, it is a plain three-story pile, with a turnpike staircase on its southern front; the oldest or SW part was built about the beginning of the 16th century, perhaps by Bishop Meldrum. Bishop Campbell resigned the lands of Farnell in 1566 to his patron and chief, the fifth Earl of Argyll, who within two years bestowed them on his kinswoman, Catharine, Countess of Crawford. Her grand-daughter married Sir David Carnegie of Kinnaird, afterwards Earl of Southesk; and with his descendants, save for the period of their forfeiture (1718-64), Farnell has since continued. Kinnaird Castle is noticed separately. Since 1747 comprising great part of the ancient parish of Cullinstone or Kinnaird, Farnell is in the presbytery of Brechin and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £310. The church, on a rising ground, surrounded by fine old trees, is a neat Gothic edifice of 1806, containing 330 sittings; an ancient stone monument found here, with carving on it of the Fall of Adam, is figured in Dr John Stuart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland* (1867). Farnell public school, with accommodation for 130 children, has an average attendance of about 110, and a grant of nearly £115. Valuation (1892) £5435, 2s., plus £1515 for railway. Pop. (1881) 613, (1891) 627.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 37, 1868. See chap. ii. of Andrew Jervise's *Memorials of Angus and Mearns* (Edinb. 1861).

Farnell Road. See FARNELL.

Farnua. See KIRKHILL, Inverness-shire.

Farout Head or Fair Aird, a promontory in Durness parish, N Sutherland, projecting $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-westward, between Balnakiel or Baile na Cille Bay on the W and the entrance to Loch Erriboll on the E, till it terminates in a point $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Cape Wrath. Its sides rise in rocky cliffs to a height of 329 feet above sea-level, and present a sublime appearance; its summit commands a magnificent view from Cape Wrath to Whiten Head.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 114, 1880.

Farr, a hamlet and a parish on the N coast of Sutherland. The hamlet, Bettyhill of Farr, lies at the head of Farr Bay, 9 furlongs E of the mouth of the river Naver, 30 miles W by S of Thurso, and 27 NNE of Altnaharrow; at it are an inn, a police station, and a post office under Thurso, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. A mail coach runs daily to and from Thurso.

The parish, containing also the hamlets of ALTNAHARROW, ARMADALE, and Strathy, is bounded N by the North Sea, E by Reay (in Caithness-shire) and Kildonan, SE by Clyde, S by Rogart, SW by Lairg, and W by Durness and Tongue. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW, is 32 miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between $8\frac{1}{2}$ and 22 miles; and its area is now 267,039 acres, the Sutherlandshire portion of the parish of Reay, containing no less than 71,842 acres, having been transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 to the parish of Farr, and Reay parish restricted to its Caithness-shire portion. The coast-line is indented from E to W by Bighouse, Strathy, Armadale, Kirtomy, and Farr Bays, and projects a prominent headland in Strathy Point (287 feet), lesser ones in Kirtomy Point (467), Farr Point (369), and Creag

Ruadh (331). It is 'composed,' says Mr Archibald Young, 'either of bold rocks from 20 to 200 feet high, against which the waves of the North Sea break with fearful violence, or of shallow sands, on which heavy surges are generally rolling. Yet, on all this extent of coast, there is nothing worthy of the name of a harbour; though at Kirtomy and Armadale, and in one or two creeks, boats may land in moderate weather. It is impossible to doubt that this want of harbour accommodation for fishing boats very much hinders the prosecution of the fishings of cod, ling, haddock, and herrings which abound off the coast, and that the establishment of a commodious and secure landing-place for boats would be a great boon to the district,' etc. (pp. 45-50, *Sutherland*, 1880). Inland, the surface is everywhere hilly or mountainous, from N to S attaining 553 feet at Naver Rock, 1728 at Beinn's Tomaine, 3154 at conical *BEN CLIBRICK, 2669 at the *NE shoulder of BEN HEE, and 2278 at *Creag nàiloire, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. LOCH NAVER ($6\frac{1}{2}$ miles \times $4\frac{1}{4}$ furl.; 247 feet) lies towards the SW, and, whilst receiving the river of Mudale and other streams at its head, discharges from its foot the river Naver, winding $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-eastward to the sea. The Naver, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below its efflux from Loch Naver, is joined by the Malert, which itself flows 7 miles north-eastward out of Loch Coir'an Fhearna ($3\frac{1}{2}$ miles \times $3\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 570 feet), a lake that lies towards the southern extremity of Farr, and at its head communicates by a narrow channel with Loch a' Bealaich ($1\frac{1}{2}$ \times $\frac{1}{2}$ mile). The eastern shore of Loch LOYAL likewise belongs to Farr, and its effluent, the Borgia, above and below Borgia Bridge traces $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the boundary with Tongue; on the eastern border lies Loch nan Cuinne (3×1 mile; 392 feet), the westernmost of the BADEN chain of lakes, so that the drainage partly belongs to the basin of Helmsdale river. Out of Loch Strathy ($7 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ furl.; 646 feet) Strathy Water runs $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-eastward to Strathy Bay, and drains, with its affluents, what is now the northern central district of Farr, whose chief other stream is Armadale Water, running 5 miles north-by-eastward to Armadale Bay, whilst of lakes beyond number one other only needs notice—Loch Meadie ($1\frac{1}{2}$ \times $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; 405 feet). Through the added or Reay portion of the parish the river HALLADALE runs 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW and N to the Bay of Bighouse. It rises close to the southern boundary at an altitude of 1200 feet above sea-level, and is fed by Dyke Water (running $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE) and a number of lesser streams. The rocks on the seaboard are mainly Devonian, and granite and gneiss prevail throughout the interior. A whitish sandstone, capable of fine dressing by the chisel, has been quarried at Strathy; and near it is limestone of first-rate manorial quality. Along Strathnaver, the finest strath perhaps in all the county, there is a considerable extent of good haugh land, a mixture of sand, gravel, and moss; and along the Strathy, too, there are here and there arable patches of fertile thin sandy soil. Sheep-farming, however, is the staple industry, the largest of several large sheep farms being Langdale, RhiFAIL, Clebrigh, Armadale, and Bighouse. The scanty vestiges of BORVE tower have been separately noticed; 'duns,' barrows, standing stones, and remains of several circular towers in Strath-Halladale make up the remaining antiquities. The Duke of Sutherland is sole proprietor of the older part of the parish, and almost so of the added portion. In the presbytery of Tongue and synod of Sutherland and Caithness, this parish is divided ecclesiastically into Farr and Strathy, the former a living worth £215. Its church, built in 1774, was restored in 1882; in the churchyard is a very early stone obelisk, sculptured with crosses and other emblems. In the added portion there is Strath-Halladale Free Church mission chapel. Six public schools—Armadale, Dalhavalg, Farr, Kirtomy, Melvich, and Strathy—with total accommodation for 523 children, has an average attendance of about 315, and grants amounting to nearly £415. Pop. (1871)

2019, (1881) 2750, (1891) 2750, of whom 1081 were in Farr *q. s.* parish, and 776 in that of Strathy.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 114, 115, 108, 109, 1878-80.

Farr, an estate, with a mansion, in Daviot and Dunlichity parish, Inverness-shire, on the Nairn's left bank, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Daviot church.

Farragon Hill, a mountain in Dull parish, Perthshire, 4 miles NNW of Aberfeldy. It rises to an altitude of 2559 feet above sea-level.

Farraline, Loch, a lake of Dores parish, NE Inverness-shire, 3 miles E by S of Inverfarigaig. Lying 650 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and width of 9 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, abounds in trout, and sends off a stream $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward to the Farigaig. A number of muskets, discovered here in 1841, in the course of drainage operations, were supposed to have been thrown into the loch during the troubles of the '45.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 73, 1878.

Farrer, a small river of Ross and Inverness shires. It rises among mountains of SW Ross-shire, 9 miles E of the head of Loch Carron, and thence winds $27\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward and east-by-southward, expanding at various points into Lochs MONAR, MIULIE, and Bunacharan ($1\frac{1}{2}$ mile \times $2\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 367 feet), till, 5 furlongs S by W of ERCHLESS Castle, it unites with the GLASS to form the river BEAULY. Its glen, Strath-farrer, is a series of circular meadowy spaces, two of them occupied by Lochs Miule and Bunacharan, and all flanked by bold, rocky, intricate, mountainous acclivities, partly fringed with wood; and it displays a rich variety of picturesque scenery. Its waters are well stocked with trout and grise. A carriage road, striking into Strathfarrer from Strathglass, crosses the river, near its mouth, by a strong bridge, and ascends the glen to the foot of Loch Monar; and a footpath goes thence, through a wild mountain region, and partly through a mountain pass, to Lochs Carron and Aleh. Masses of graphite or black lead lie embedded among gneiss rocks in the mouth of Strathfarrer.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 82, 83, 1882-81.

Farthingbank, a hamlet in Durisdeer parish, NW Dumfriesshire, near the right bank of the Nith, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Thornhill.

Fascadale, a place on the northern coast of Ardnacharan parish, Argyllshire, 20 miles NNW of Salen, in Mull.

Faseny Water, a Lammerriver rivulet of Garvald and Whittingham parishes, S Haddingtonshire, rising close to the Berwickshire border at an altitude of 1550 feet above sea-level, and winding $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward till it falls into the Whitadder at Mill Knowe, 3 miles WNW of Cranshaws church. It possesses great interest to geologists as exposing a fine section of the Lammerriver rocks, and is well stocked with trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Faskally, an estate, with a mansion, in Logierait parish, Perthshire, at the confluence of the rivers Tummel and Garry, 2 miles NW of Pitlochry. Nature and art have combined to render it 'a very pretty place,' as Queen Victoria styles it in her *Journal*, 11 Sept. 1844.

Faskine, an estate and a village in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, on the right bank of North Calder Water, $\frac{2}{3}$ mile W of Calderbank. The estate contains coal and ironstone mines, worked from an earlier period than any others in the great Clydesdale mineral field. Pop. of Faskine and Palacecraig (including Hillhead), (1881) 475, (1891) 486.

Faslane, a small bay in Row parish, Dumbartonshire, on the E side of Gare Loch, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Gareloch-head. An ancient castle of the Earls of Lennox here is now represented by only a grassy mound; but a pre-Reformation chapel, dedicated to St Michael, has left some vestiges.

Fasnacloich, a mansion in Lismore and Appin parish, Argyllshire, in Glenceran, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of the head of Loch Cereran, and $13\frac{1}{2}$ N of Taynult station. It stands on the NW shore of Loch Baile Mhic Chaillein or Fasnacloich ($4\frac{1}{2}$ \times $1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.), a beautiful expansion of the river Cereran, containing plenty of sea-trout and salmon; and

there is a post office of Fasnacloich under Ledsig.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 53, 1877.

Fasnakyle, a mansion in Kilmorack parish, Inverness-shire, at the confluence of the Affric and Anhuinn Deabhaidh to form the river Glass, 2½ miles SW of Glenaffric Hotel.

Fasque, a mansion in Fettercairn parish, SW Kincardineshire, between Cricbie Burn and the Burn of Garrol, 1½ mile N by W of Fettercairn village. Built in 1808-9 at a cost of £30,000 by Sir Thomas Ramsay of Balmain, seventh Bart. since 1625, it is a large palatial looking edifice, commanding a wide prospect, and surrounded by beautiful and extensive policies, with a lake (3 × 1 furl.) and many trees of great dimensions and rare grandeur. The Fasque estate, held by the Ramsays from the 15th century, was purchased about 1828 by the Liverpool merchant, Mr John Gladstones (1764-1851), who in 1846 was created a baronet as Sir John Gladstones of Fasque and Balfour, and whose fourth son is the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone (b. 1809). The estate is now held by Sir John Robert Gladstone, third Bart. (b. 1852; suc. 1889). 'The Fasque property,' writes Mr James Macdonald in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1881, pp. 114, 115, 'now extends from Fettercairn village to within less than 10 miles of Banchory on Deeside, a distance of over 16 miles. By far the greater portion lies on the Grampian range, and consists of black heath-clad hills intersected by numerous valleys or small straths in which there is a good deal of green pasture. On the immense estate of Glendye, purchased by Sir Thomas Gladstone (father of the present baronet) about 1865 from the Earl of Southesk, there are several small farms in the lower parts towards Banchory, while on the other estates there is a large extent of excellent arable land, mostly good rich loam, strong and deep in some parts and thin in others, but all over sound and fertile. The property contains a great deal of valuable wood, not a little of which has been planted by Sir Thomas and his father.

. . . A very commodious farm-steading was erected on the home farm (670 acres) in 1872.' The Episcopal church of Fasque, St Andrew's, was built in 1847 by Sir John, the first baronet, who made his place of sepulture within its walls.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 66, 1871. See BIGGAR.

Fassifern, an estate, with a mansion, in the Inverness-shire section of Kilmallie parish, on the northern shore of Upper Loch Eil, 7½ miles WNW of Fort William. It was the seat of a branch of the Camerons, to which belonged Col. John Cameron (1771-1815), who fell at Quatre Bras, and over whose grave in Kilmallie churchyard at Corpach is a lofty obelisk, with an inscription by Sir Walter Scott. A stone quarry on the estate supplied material for constructing the Caledonian Canal and building a quay at Fort William.

Fast, an ancient military strength in Bedrule parish, Roxburghshire, 1 furlong NW of the ruins of Bedrule Castle. It seems to have been an outwork of the castle, and is now represented by merely a mound.

Fast Castle, a ruinous sea-fortress in Coldingham parish, Berwickshire, perched on a jutting cliff that beetles 70 feet above the German Ocean, 4½ miles NW of Coldingham village, 3 WNW of St Abb's Head, and 7 E of Cockburnspath station. Backed by high grassy hill slopes, it presents one shattered side of a low square keep, with a fragment more shattered still overhanging the sea- verge of its rock, which, measuring 120 by 60 feet, is accessible only by a path a few feet wide, and formerly was quite dis severed from the mainland by a chasm of 24 feet in width that was crossed by a draw-bridge. In 1410, it was held by Thomas Holden and an English garrison, who had long harassed the country by their pillaging excursions, when Patrick, second son of the Earl of Dunbar, with a hundred followers, took the castle and captured the governor. According to Holinshed, Fast Castle again fell into the hands of the English, but was recovered by the following stratagem in 1548—'The captain of Fast Castle had commanded the husbandmen adjoining to bring thither, at a certain day, great stores of victuals. The young men thereabouts,

having that occasion, assembled thither at the day appointed, who, taking their burdens from their horses, and laying them on their shoulders, were allowed to pass the bridge, which joined two high rocks, into the castle; where, laying down that which they brought, they suddenly, by a sign given, set upon the keepers of the gate, slew them, and before the other Englishmen could be assembled, possessed the other places, weapons, and artillery of the castle, and then receiving the rest of the company into the same, through the same great and open gate, they wholly kept and enjoyed the castle for their countrymen.' Sir Nicolas Throgmorton, in 1567, characterises it as a place 'fitter to lodge prisoners than folks at liberty;' and, in 1570, when only tenanted by ten Scots, Drury, Marshal of Berwick, after taking Home Castle, was sent to invest Fast Castle with 2000 men, it being the next principal place that belonged to the Homes. Passing from them by marriage about 1580, 'Fast Castle,' says Sir Walter Scott, in his *Provincial Antiquities*, 'became the appropriate stronghold of one of the darkest characters of that age, the celebrated Logan of Restalrig. There is a contract existing in the charter-chest of Lord Napier betwixt Logan and a very opposite character, the celebrated inventor of logarithms, the terms of which are extremely singular. The paper is dated July 1594, and sets forth—'Forasmuch as there were old reports and appearances that a sum of money was hid within John Logan's house of Fast Castle, John Napier should do his utmost diligence to search and seek out, and by all craft and ingine to find out the same, and, by the grace of God, shall either find out the same, or make it sure that no such thing has been there.' For his reward he was to have the extra third of what was found, and to be safely guarded by Logan back to Edinburgh. And in case he should find nothing, after all trial and diligence taken, he refers the satisfaction of his travel and pains to the discretion of Logan.' Logan was next engaged in the mysterious Gowrie Conspiracy (1600). It was proposed to force the King into a boat from the bottom of the garden of Gowrie House, and thence conduct him by sea to that ruffian's castle, there to await the disposal of Elizabeth or of the conspirators. Logan's connection with this affair was not known till nine years after his death, when the correspondence betwixt him and the Earl of Gowrie was discovered in the possession of Sprott, a notary public, who had stolen them from one John Bour, to whom they were intrusted. Sprott was executed, and Logan was condemned for high treason, even after his death, his bones having been brought into court for that purpose. Almost greater, however, than any historic interest connected with Fast Castle is the fictitious one with which Scott invested it in his *Bride of Lammermoor*, by choosing it for prototype of 'Wolf's Crag,' the solitary and naked tower of Edgar Ravenswood.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 34, 1864. See PERTH, DIRLETON, BALDOON, and chap. xxxvi. of James F. Hunnewell's *Lands of Scotland* (Edinb. 1871).

Fatlips Castle, an ancient fortalice in Minto parish, Roxburghshire, on the crown of Minto Crag, near the left bank of the Teviot, ¾ mile ENE of Minto House. Supposed to have been a stronghold of the Turnbulls, it is figured in Grose's *Antiquities of Scotland*, and appears there as still comprising two stories; but it is now a small fragmentary ruin.

Fatlips Castle, an ancient fortalice in Symington parish, Lanarkshire, on a spur projecting from the SE skirt of Tinto Hill, 2 miles NNE of Wiston. It is now represented by only a piece of wall about 6 feet high and fully 6 feet thick.

Fauldhouse, a *g. s.* parish and a mining village in Whitburn parish, SW Linlithgowshire, with a station on the Cleland and Midcalder line of the Caledonian, 6½ miles WSW of West Calder. Lying in a bleak region of collieries, ironstone mines, and paraffin works, it stands within a mile of CROFTHEAD and Greenburn, villages similar to itself, and practically forms one with them. It has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the

National Bank, and an endowed school. The Established church, built at a cost of £1700, was raised to *quoad sacra* status in 1872; St John's Roman Catholic church (1878; 550 sittings) is a good early English edifice. Pop. of Fauldhouse and Crofthead (1871) 3151, (1881) 3000, (1891) 2762; of *quoad sacra* parish (1881) 3933, (1891) 3469.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Faugrass, a burn in Longformacus and Greenlaw parishes, Berwickshire, rising on Evelaw, among the Lammermuirs, on the SE border of Longformacus, and running 5 miles southward and south-eastward to Blackadder Water, at a point $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Greenlaw town.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Fawside. See **FALSID**.

Fea, an eminence in Cross parish, Sanday Island, Orkney. It rises gently from the E, terminates in a maritime precipice on the W, is pierced in the base of the precipice by curious caverns, and commands from its summit very fine views.

Feachan, Feochan, or Feuchan, a sea-loch on the mutual boundary of Kilninver and Kilbride parishes, Argyllshire. Penetrating the land $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, first south-eastward, next east-north-eastward, it is 1 mile wide at the entrance, and from 1 furlong to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile higher up; has a depth of 15 fathoms; is flanked by high rocky promontories; receives at its head the Nell, and at Kilninver the Euchar; and at the time of spring tides has the appearance of a wide rapid river.

Fearn, a village and a coast parish of NE Ross and Cromarty. The village, Hill of Fearn, stands 60 feet above sea-level, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by S of Fearn station, on the Dingwall and Tain section of the Highland railway, this being $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SE of Tain, and 22 NE of Dingwall; at it is a post office, with money order, savings bank, and railway telegraph departments.

The parish, containing also the fishing villages of Balintore and Hilton of Cadboll, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE and $2\frac{1}{2}$ ESE of Hill of Fearn, is bounded NW by Tain, NE by Tarbat, SE by the Moray Firth, S by Nigg, and SW and W by Logie-Easter. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 5 miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 8253 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 123 $\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore and 289 $\frac{1}{2}$ water. The coast-line, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, rises steeply near Geanies in precipitous cliffs to a height of 200 feet above the sea, but southward is low and sandy; inland the surface is much of it nearly flat, and nowhere exceeds 150 feet. Loch EYE ($1\frac{1}{2}$ mile \times $4\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 51 feet), on the Tain border, is almost the only lake that has not been drained; and there are no streams of any consequence. The predominant rock is Old Red sandstone; but the small vein of limestone that runs from the North Sutor to Tarbat Ness, crops out at Geanies. The soil is largely a very rich fertile loam, and agriculture is carried to high perfection, steam-ploughing having been introduced in 1875, whilst from a little knoll near Cadboll no fewer than eighteen steam-stalks may be counted. Cattle-feeding, too, is carried on, especially on the farms of the Cadboll property, belonging to Macleod of Invergordon. Geanies estate underwent great improvement from 1840 under the care of that eminent agriculturist, Kenneth Murray, Esq. (1826-76), who succeeded his brother in 1867, and who extended the arable area from 2016 to 4000 acres, the new land being partly reclaimed from bog and moss, partly from moor, and partly from lochs. Geanies House, 4 miles ENE of Hill of Fearn, commands a glorious view over the Moray Firth, has extensive and well-kept gardens and pleasure grounds, and is now the seat of his son, William Hugh Eric Murray, Esq. (b. 1858). Other mansions are Allan House and Rhyne House, standing respectively $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of the village of Hill of Fearn. The Præmonstratensian Abbey of Fearn was founded in 1221 by Ferchard Macintaggart, Earl of Ross, in EDDERTON parish, but in 1338 was transferred to Fearn to escape the ferocity of neighbouring clans. Of its twenty-one abbots the fifteenth was the promatory of the Scottish Reformation, Patrick Hamilton (1503-28), who was burned at ST ANDREWS. He was but a youth when he obtained the abbacy

in 1524, and it is doubtful whether he ever took orders; anyhow his connection with Fearn was little more than titular. The abbey church comprised a nave, a choir (99 \times 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet), a Lady chapel, and two transeptal chapels—First Pointed mainly in style, with later insertions and additions, the whole having been completed by Abbot James Cairncross in 1545. It served as the parish church from the Dissolution till 1742, when on a Sunday of October the ponderous stone roof fell in, as graphically told in Hugh Miller's *Scenes and Legends*, under the title of 'The Washing of the Mermaid.' Forty-four persons were killed, and more must have lost their lives, but that the stalwart preacher, Robertson of Gairloch, set his shoulder against the door, and so propped up the side wall. The pile lay in ruins till 1772, when it was patched up to serve anew as parish church; and though lamentably mutilated, with its E end cut off for the Balnagowan mausoleum, it still retains many features of interest—three sedilia, two piscinas, a credence, three monumental effigies, and some good lancet and traceried windows. Another antiquity, noticed separately, is Lochslin Castle. Vestiges of Cadboll Castle are still to be seen, and also an ancient sculptured pillar. Fearn is in the presbytery of Tain and synod of Ross; the living is worth £364. The parish or abbey church stands 5 furlongs SE of the village, and a Free church $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by N. Three public schools, all of recent erection, at Balmuchy, Hill of Fearn, and Hilton, with respective accommodation for 80, 131, and 202 children, have an average attendance of about 80, 80, and 165, and grants of nearly £90, £95, and £215. Pop. (1801) 1528, (1831) 1695, (1861) 2083, (1871) 2135, (1881) 2135, (1891) 1900.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 94, 1878.

Fearn, two districts and a rivulet in Edderton parish, Ross-shire. The districts are Easter Fearn and Wester Fearn; and the rivulet intersects or divides them northward to the inner Dornoch Firth. See EDDERTON.

Fearn or Fern, a parish in the central part of Forfarshire, whose church is beautifully situated on an isolated hillock in the midst of a romantic den, 9 miles N by E of Forfar, and 7 W of Brechin, under which there is a post office of Fearn. It is bounded N by Lethnot, E by Menmuir and Careston, S and W by Tannadice. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth, from E to W, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 8811 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 20 are water. Clear-flowing NORAN Water winds $\frac{1}{2}$ miles east south-eastward along all the southern border, on its way to the South Esk; and CRUICK Water, an affluent of the North Esk, rising in the northern extremity of the parish, runs $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward, then $\frac{1}{2}$ mile eastward, through the interior, and passes off into Menmuir. In the SE the surface sinks to less than 300 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 421 feet near Wellford, 605 near Noranside, 970 at Deuchar Hill, 1003 at Greens of Shandford, 1009 at 'Maneworn Rig, 1682 at 'Benderochie, 1377 at Craig of Trusta, and 1900 at the 'Hill of Garbet, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the borders of the parish. The rocks include clay slate and Old Red sandstone, and the slate has been quarried; whilst the soil is fertile throughout the Strathmore district and in parts of the central valley. On a rocky and precipitous reach of Noran Water stand the haunted ruins of the castle of Wayne, or ancient manor-house of Fearn, originally a three-story pile of friable red sandstone, with a round south-western tower. Falsely ascribed to Cardinal Bethune, and greatly enlarged towards the close of the 17th century by Robert, third Earl of Southesk, this, or a predecessor, was the seat of the Montaltos or Mowats, who held the estate of Fearn from the reign of William the Lyon (1166-1214) till some time prior to 1450. In that year it was in the possession of the Earls of Crawford, from whom it passed about 1594 to the Carnegies of Southesk. By them it was sold in 1766 to Mr John Mill, whose son built Noranside. The small estate of Deuchars has its interest, as having been owned by Deuchars of that ilk from the 10th century till 1818. The 'Kel-

pie's Footmark' is still to be seen in a sandstone rock near the castle of Vayne, but little or nothing remains of a 'Druidical circle,' of a circular prehistoric dwelling, or of three tumuli on the hills, one of which yielded a number of ancient urns. NORANSIDE is the chief mansion. Fearn is in the presbytery of Brechin and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £162. The church, originally founded by Bishop Colman about 666, and dedicated to St Aidan, was rebuilt in 1806, and contains 238 sittings; whilst a public school, with accommodation for 68 children, has an average attendance of about 50, and a grant of nearly £50. Valuation (1857) £4155, (1882) £5194, 10s. 9d., (1892) £3975, 1s. Pop. (1801) 448, (1831) 450, (1861) 439, (1871) 348, (1881) 316, (1891) 277.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868. See chap. v. of Andrew Jervise's *Land of the Lindsay's* (Edinb. 1853).

Fechley or **Fichlie**, a place in Towrie parish, W Aberdeenshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE of Towrie church. The Peel of Fechley, a mound here, partly natural and partly artificial, measures upwards of 60 feet in height, and from 127 to 200 feet in summit breadth; is surrounded by a fosse, from 12 to 41 feet in width, and from 8 to 35 feet in depth; and is crowned with vitrified remains of a tower.

Fechtin Ford, a place on the border of Muiravonside parish, Stirlingshire, on Avon Water, 1 mile above Manuel House. It is traditionally said to have been the scene of a feud between the shepherds of the confronting banks.

Federate, a ruined castle in New Deer parish, Aberdeenshire, 2 miles N of New Deer village. Surrounded partly by a fosse, partly by a morass, it was approachable only by a causeway and a drawbridge; formed an incomplete square, with great thickness of wall, and with the corners rounded off; and, dating from some period unknown to either record or tradition, is said to have been one of the last strongholds of the Jacobite forces after the battle of Killiecrankie.

Fender, a burn in Blair Athole parish, Perthshire, rising on the SW slope of Bengo at an altitude of 3050 feet above sea-level, and running $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward along an alpine glen, till, after a total descent of 2400 feet, it falls into the river Tilt, 1 mile N by E of Blair Athole village. It makes three picturesque falls, the first about a mile from its mouth, the third at its influx to the Tilt; approaches the last fall through a narrow recess; and in a boiling and eddying series of five descents, to the aggregate depth of 30 feet, thunders into the Tilt at a point where the latter flows in dark gloom between two vertical cliffs of limestone rocks.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 55, 1869.

Fendoch, an ancient camp in Monzie parish, Perthshire, on the high ground at the lower end of the Sma' Glen or deep narrow defile of Glensalmond, 9 furlongs W by N of BUCHANTY, and 3 miles NE of Monzie church. Overlooked by a native strength upon DUNMORE, it is traditionally called the Roman Camp, and may be truly regarded as the work of the Roman legions under Agricola or one of his successors. It measures 180 paces in length by 80 in breadth, and is alleged to have had accommodation for 12,000 men; and it was defended on two sides by water, on the other side by morass and precipice; and it continued till about the beginning of the present century to retain considerable portions of both rampart and fosse, but has subsequently been greatly levelled by tillage and road-making operations. A moor immediately E of it was, till a recent period, dotted with cairns over an extent of several acres,—several of the cairns measuring from 10 to 14 paces in diameter; and it is thought, from the number and size of these cairns, and from human remains having been found beneath them, to have been the scene of some great ancient battle.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Fenella, several localities in the SW and S of Kincardineshire. Strathfenella Hill, in the western vicinity of Fordoun village, is a crescent-shaped isolated ridge 3 miles long, and 1368 feet high. Fenella Strath, to

the N of the hill, is a pleasant vale traversed by Luther Water. Fenella Castle, 1 mile W of Fettercairn village, is the vestige of an ancient structure, situated on an eminence, enclosed by an inner and an outer wall, and surrounded on three sides by a morass. Fenella Den, in St Cyrus parish, is traversed by a burn running to the North Esk river, making a cascade of 65 feet in fall, and crossed by two handsome bridges, one of them 120 feet high. All these take their name from Fenella, daughter of the Mormaer of Angus, and wife of the Mormaer of the Mearns, who in 994 is said to have slain King Kenneth III. at Fenella Castle, to revenge the death of her son. 'Not only Hector Boece,' says Dr Hill Burton, 'but the older and graver chroniclers, Fordun and Wyntoun, bring out this affair in a highly theatrical shape. We are to suppose that the victim has been lured in among the avenger's toils. He was led into a tower of the castle "quhilk was theiket with copper, and hewn with mani subtil mouldry of flowers and imageries, the work so curious that it exceeded all the stuff thereof." So says the translator of Boece. In the midst of the tower stood a brazen statue of the king himself, holding in his hand a golden apple studded with gems. "That image," said the Lady Fenella, "is set up in honour of thee, to show the world how much I honour my king. The precious apple is intended for a gift for the king, who will honour his poor subject by taking it from the hand of the image." The touching of the apple set agoing certain machinery which discharged a hurdle of arrows into the king's body. The trick is copied from some of those attributed to the Vehmich tribunals. The picturesque district between Fettercairn and the sea is alive with traditions of Fenella and her witcheries' (*Hist. Scotl.*, l. 339, ed. 1876).

Fenton Barns. See DIRLETON.

Fenwick, a village and a parish in Cunninghame district, Ayrshire. The village stands 430 feet above sea-level on the right bank of Fenwick Water, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Kilmarnock, under which it has a post office with money order and savings' bank departments. Pop. (1871) 469, (1881) 366, (1891) 327.

The parish is bounded NE by Eaglesham in Renfrewshire, E and SE by Loudoun, S by Kilmarnock, SW by Kilmarnock and Dreghon, W by Stewarton, and NW by Stewarton and by Mearns in Renfrewshire. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 8 miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between 2 and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 18,161 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 57 are water. Crawfordland and Fenwick Waters, gathering their head-streams from Eaglesham, run west-south-westward and south-westward across the parish, and passing into Kilmarnock, there unite to form Kilmarnock Water; whilst Loch GOIN or Blackwoodhill Dam (7 x 3 furl.) just touches the north-eastern boundary. The surface sinks, below Dalmosternock, in the furthest S, to 340 feet above sea-level, and rises thence east-north-eastward to 714 feet at Airtnock, 836 at Greenhill, 807 at Crine Hills, and 932 near the eastern border; north-north-eastward or northward to 785 at Dicks Law, 914 near Loch Goin, 556 at East Pokelly, 754 at Greelaw, and 876 at Drumbo Hill. Thus, though, as seen from the hills of Craigie in Kyle, Fenwick looks all a plain, it really attains no inconsiderable altitude, and from many a point commands far-reaching views of Kyle and the Firth of Clyde, away to the heights of Carrick and the Arran and Argyllshire mountains. Originally, for the most part, fen or bog, the land, in spite of a general scarcity of trees, now wears a verdant, cultivated aspect, being chiefly distributed into meadow and natural pasture. Fossiliferous limestone is plentiful; in the W are a freestone quarry, and a thin seam of coal; and seams of ironstone, with coal and limestone, are on the Rowallan estate. This estate was held from the 13th till the beginning of the 18th century by the Mures of Rowallan, of whom a curious *Historie*, published at Glasgow in 1825, was written by Sir William Mure (1594-1657), 'a man'—we have it on his *ipse dixit*—'that was pious and learned, had an excellent vein in poesie, and much

deleyted in building and planting.' His son and grandson both were zealous Covenanters; and during the former's time the celebrated William Guthrie, who was minister of Fenwick from 1644, is said to have held conventicles in the house of Rowallan after his ejection (1664). Fittingly enough, the sufferings of the martyrs and confessors of the Covenant were chronicled in the *Scots Worthies* of a native of Fenwick, John Howie of Lochgoin (1735-91). He was descended from a Waldensian refugee who had settled here so long ago as 1178; and Lochgoin, in the days of his great-grandfather, had twelve times been pillaged by the persecutor. In his own day that ancient and sequestered dwelling became a kind of covenanting reliquary, wherein were enshrined the Bible and sword of Paton, the standard of Fenwick parish, the drum that was sounded at Drumclog, and so forth. To revert to Rowallan, it passed, through an heiress, to the fifth Earl of Loudoun. Disjoined from Kilmarnock in 1642, Fenwick is in the presbytery of Irvine and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £185. The parish church, at the village, was built in 1643, and contains 850 sittings. It retains its original black oak pulpit, with a half-hour sand-glass; and the jugs still hang from the S gable. In 1889-90 it underwent extensive renovation, which cost about £600. There are also Free and U.P. churches; and two public schools, Fenwick and Hairshaw, with respective accommodation for 131 and 65 children have an average attendance of about 85 and 35, and grants amounting to nearly £95 and £40. Pop. (1881) 1152, (1891) 1007.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Ferdun, a streamlet of Fordoun parish, Kincardineshire. Formed by two burns that descend from the frontier Grampians, and unite at Clattering-Briggs, it runs 5½ miles south-south-eastward, past the W end of Strathfinella Hill, to a confluence with Luther Water, 1½ mile W of Laurencekirk.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 66, 1871.

Ferneze or **Ferneze**, a range of hills on the mutual border of Abbey and Neilston parishes, Renfrewshire, culminating, 1½ mile W by S of Barrhead, at 725 feet above sea-level.

Fergus, a lake (3 × 1 furl.) on the mutual border of Ayr and Coylton parishes, Ayrshire, 4½ miles SE of Ayr town. It has an islet in its centre, contains pike, and sends off a rivulet 1 mile southward through Loch Snipe to Loch Martnaham.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Fergushill, a *quoad sacra* parish and a collier village in Kilwinning parish, Ayrshire. The *q. s.* parish comprises parts of Irvine, Kilwinning, and Stewarton parishes. Founded about the year 1835, the village, 1½ mile E of Kilwinning town, has a public school for the children of the colliers and the parish church. Pop. of village (1891) 412; of *q. s.* parish (1891) 2032.

Ferguelie, a western suburb of Paisley, in Renfrewshire. It lies within Paisley parliamentary burgh, and was built on an estate which belonged for some time to the monks of Paisley, but was afterwards divided. An old castle stood on the estate, and has left some remains; and a modern mansion, called Ferguelie House, is now on it. See PAISLEY.

Ferguston, a farm, near Bearsden station, in New Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire, retaining, on the face of a hill, a reach of the fosse of Antoninus' Wall.

Ferintosh, a former detached section of Nairnshire, at the head of Cromarty Firth, surrounded by Ross and Cromarty, and lying about 2½ miles SE of Dingwall. It had for some years previous to 1891 been treated as part of Ross and Cromarty for most county purposes, and in that year the Boundary Commissioners completed the transference by disjoining the detached section from Nairnshire and annexing it to the united county of Ross and Cromarty. It forms the central district of the united parish of Urquhart and Logie-West; comprises part of Mullbuie, and part of the strath at that ridge's south-western base; is bounded along the W for 2½ miles, by the river Conan and the upper part of Cromarty Firth; and comprises 6385 acres of land, partly moor, partly pasture, but chiefly arable. The barony of Ferintosh was purchased about 1670 by

the Forbesees of CULLODEN, who here have a mansion, Ryefield Lodge; and a privilege of distilling whisky on it, from grain of its own growth free of duty, was granted in 1689 to Duncan Forbes, father of President Forbes, but was withdrawn in 1785, being compensated by a grant of £20,000. Great improvements have been carried out since 1847 by reclaiming, draining, &c.

Ferintosh, **Newton of**, a hamlet in Ferintosh district, county of Ross and Cromarty, 1½ mile ESE of Conan-Bridge. It has a post office under Dingwall.

Fern, Forfarshire. See FEARN.

Fernell. See FARNELL.

Ferneze. FERNEZE.

Ferne, an estate in Monimail parish, Fife, 4 miles W of Cupar and 3½ NNE of Ladybank. It appears to have been part of the original demesne of the Earls of Fife; and it retains a baronial fortalice of great antiquity, once a place of considerable strength, surrounded by marshy ground.

Ferne, **Easter**, a hamlet in Monimail parish, Fife, 2½ miles W of Cupar.

Fernlegair, a village, with a station in Hamilton parish, Lanarkshire, on the Lesmahagow railway, at the junction of the eastward line from Hamilton, 2½ miles NNW of Larkhall. It has a post office under Hamilton. Pop. (1871) 395, (1881) 551, (1891) 906.

Ferneherst Castle, a border stronghold in Jedburgh parish, Roxburghshire, on the right bank of Jed Water, 2½ miles S by E of Jedburgh town. It was the ancient seat of the Kerrs of the Lothian line, as Cessford was that of the Roxburghs Kerrs—offshoots both of the same Anglo-Norman stock, but wrangling ever as to seniority. Ralph Kerr about 1350 settled in Teviotdale, and his seventh descendant is designated of Ferneherst in the parliament records of 1476. To this date, then, or somewhat earlier, belonged the original castle, where Sir Andrew or 'Dand' Kerr was taken prisoner by the English under Lord Dacre, after a valiant defence, 24 Sept. 1523. With the aid of D'Essé's French auxiliaries, his son, Sir John, retook the castle in 1549; and his son, Sir Thomas, on 22 Jan. 1570, the day after Moray's murder at Linlithgow, swept over the Border with fire and sword, hoping to kindle a war that might lead to Queen Mary's release. For this, in the following April, the Earl of Sussex demolished Ferneherst, which was not rebuilt till 1598; its interior was restored in 1889-92. Sir Thomas's fourth son was Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset, Sir Thomas Overbury's murderer; whilst the eldest son, Andrew, was also ennobled as Lord Jedburgh in 1622. The third Lord Jedburgh, Ralph Kerr's twelfth descendant, died without issue in the year 1692, when the title devolved on his second cousin once removed, Robert, fourth Earl of Lothian, who in 1701 was created Marquis of Lothian. (See NEWBATTLE.) Not the least interesting of Ferneherst's many memories is the visit paid to it on 21 Sept. 1803 by Scott and Wordsworth, whose sister writes: 'Walked up to Ferneherst, an old hall in a secluded situation, now inhabited by farmers; the neighbouring ground had the wildness of a forest, being irregularly scattered over with fine old trees. The wind was tossing their branches, and sunshine dancing among the leaves, and I happened to exclaim, "What a life there is in trees!" on which Mr Scott observed that the words reminded him of a young lady who had been born and educated on an island of the Orades, and came to spend a summer at Kelso and in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. She used to say that in the new world into which she was come nothing had disappointed her so much as trees and woods; she complained that they were lifeless, silent, and, compared with the grandeur of the ever-changing ocean, even insipid. At first I was surprised, but the next moment I felt that the impression was natural. . . . The valley of the Jed is very solitary immediately under Ferneherst; we walked down to the river, wading almost up to the knees in fern, which in many parts overspread the forest ground. It made me think of our walks at Allfoxden, and of our own park—though at Ferneherst is no park at

present—and the alim fawns that we used to startle from their couching-places among the fern at the top of the hill. We were accompanied on our walk by a young man from the Braes of Yarrow, William Laidlaw, an acquaintance of Mr Scott's, who, having been much delighted with some of William's poems which he had chanced to see in a newspaper, had wished to be introduced to him; he lived in the most retired part of the dale of Yarrow, where he had a farm; he was fond of reading and well informed, but at first meeting as shy as any of our Grasmere lads, and not less rustic in his appearance.' See pp. 265-267 of Dorothy Wordsworth's *Tour in Scotland* (ed. by Princ. Shairp, 1874).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17, 1864.

Fernielea. See **FERNIELEA**.

Fernieles, a hamlet on the S border of Galashiels parish, Selkirkshire, on the left bank of the river Tweed, near Yair Bridge, 5½ miles NNW of Selkirk. Fernieles mansion here, now a decayed edifice, was the seat of the Rutherfords, and in one of its turrets the beautiful Miss Alison Rutherford (1712-94), who in 1731 became the wife of Patrick Cockburn, advocata, wrote her version ('I've seen the smiling,' etc.) of the *Flowers of the Forest*.

Fern-Tower, a mansion in Crieff parish, Perthshire, on the SE slope of the pine-clad Knock (911 feet), 2 miles NNE of Crieff town. In 1810 Sir David Baird (1757-1829), the hero of Seringapatam, married Miss Ann Campbell Preston of Valleyfield and Fern-Tower, and it was at Fern-Tower that he spent his last years and died. His widow survived him till 1847; and now the estate belongs to and is one of the Scottish seats of Lord Abercromby. See **TOM-A-CHASTEL**, **AIRTHREY**, and **TULLIBODY**.

Ferrintosh. See **FERINTOSH**.

Ferry. See **QUEENSFERRY**.

Ferrybank, an estate, with a mansion, in Cupar parish, Fifa, 1 mile SW of the town.

Ferryden, a fishing village in Craig parish, Forfarshire, on the right bank of the South Esk river, 1 mile above its mouth, directly opposita **MONTROSE**, but 1½ mile therefrom by road. Till the river was bridged it was the ferry-station on the road from Aberdeen, by way of Montrose, to the S of Scotland. It conducts a fishery so extensiva as to employ about 300 men in boats, to send off loads of fish to the markets of Montrose, Brechin, Forfar, Dundee, Parth, and other towns, and to supply immense quantities to fish-curers in Montrose for the markets of the South. It owns boats and other fishing appliances to the extent of about £28,000, and its people are hardy and industrious. It contains a post office under Montrose, the Free church of Craig, and two public schools, which, with accommodation for 264 and 268 children, have an average attendance of about 160 and 155, and grants of nearly £165 and £135. Pop. (1881) 1520, (1891) 1482.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868. See **And. Douglas**, *History of Ferryden* (Montrose, 1857).

Ferry, East and West. See **BROUGHTY FERRY**.

Ferryhill. See **ABERDEEN**.

Ferry Hill, a peninsula in Inverkeithing parish, Fifa, bearing on its point the village of North Queensferry. It is connected with the mainland by an isthmus 4½ furlongs broad, and rises to an altitude of 200 feet above sea-level.

Ferry, Little, a ferry (1 furlong broad) on the mutual boundary of Dornoch and Golspie parishes, Sutherland, across the neck of water between Loch Fleet and the sea, 4½ miles N by E of Dornoch town. An action was fought on the N side of it, in 1746, between the Jacobites and the militia.

Ferry, Meikle, a ferry (5½ furlongs broad) on the mutual boundary of Ross-shire and Sutherland, across a contracted part of the Dornoch Firth, 4 miles NW of Tain, and 4½ WSW of Dornoch. It formerly was used as the chief thoroughfare between the eastern parts of the two counties; but it suffers much obstruction from winds and currents; and the road round by Bonar Bridge, though exceedingly circuitous, has long been generally preferred.

Ferry-Port-on-Craig, a town and a parish in the extreme NE of Fifa. Standing on the southern side of the entrance of the Firth of Tay, the town by water is 7 furlongs S of Broughty Ferry and 3½ miles E by S of Dundee, whilst by rail it is 11½ miles NNE of Cupar and 56½ NNE of Edinburgh by the Forth Bridge. It sprang into being and took its name from an ancient ferry (said to be the oldest in Scotland), whose port was dominated by a rock or craig; and it acquired a great and sudden increase of prosperity, from the purchase in Sept. 1842 of the right of ferry by the Edinburgh and Northern (now the North British) Company. Thenceforth it came to be occasionally known as Tayport, a name that has now almost superseded its older parochial designation, and under which it became a burgh in 1887. By rail it is in communication with Edinburgh, Glasgow, and the South, while by the Tay Bridge (see **DUNDEE**) it has direct railway connection with Dundee and the North. Though all carriage traffic has now ceased at the ferry, steamers still cross nearly every hour to Broughty Ferry. The burgh is governed by a provost, two bailies, and six commissioners. Tayport, besides, is a favourite bathing resort, with many new villas and cottages commanding delightful views of the opposite coast; and employment is furnished to its townspeople by a flax and jute spinning mill, 2 linen factories, 2 sawmills, engine works, a bobbin factory, as also by the valuable salmon fisheries and mussel dredging of the Tay. It has a post office, with mency order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the North of Scotland Bank, insurance agencies, a gaswork, 2 hotels, a public school, the Scots-craig golf club, a Young Men's Christian Association, a cemetery, a masonic hall, and a temperance hall, which last, erected in 1877, measures 60 by 34 feet, and has accommodation for 500. The parish church (1825; repaired 1882) is a neat edifice, containing 850 sittings; and other places of worship are Free and U.P. churches and a Baptist chapel. The railway works include a large artificial basin; an outer mole or breastwork, constructed with great skill and at vast expense, to shelter this basin from E and N winds; an inner breastwork or landing-ellip, 600 feet long and 30 high; and a quay-wall, 200 feet long, at the eastern end of the basin. The harbour thus comprises a sheltered floating basin, fully 600 feet long and 200 in average breadth, with a depth of 28 feet of water at full spring tides, and of not less than 8 feet at the lowest tides. It is usually full of vessels taking in cargoes of coal, etc., there being no coal mines further north of this in Scotland. Pop. (1831) 1538, (1861) 1773, (1871) 2498, (1881) 2630, (1891) 2871.

The parish, constituted in 1606, and supposed to have previously formed part of Leuchars, is bounded N by the Firth of Tay, E by the German Ocean, SE by Leuchars, and SW and W by Forgan. Its utmost length, from WNW to ESE, is 4½ miles; its utmost breadth is 1½ mile; and its area is 4952½ acres, of which 2177½ are foreshore. The coast to the E of the town is flat and for the most part sandy, including nearly all this large expanse of foreshore, but westward of the town it is rocky and irregular, and inland the surface rises rapidly to 129 feet at Spearshill, and to 300 at Waterloo Towers and Scotsraig Law. The rocks are chiefly eruptive, and include considerable quantities of beautiful spar. In part of the parish the soil, though light and variable, is kindly and fertile; and upon Scotsraig Mains there are a few fields of very superior land, the entire farm extending over 500 acres. Two lighthouses, to E and W of the village, serve, with these on the Forfar shore of the firth, to guide the navigation of the Tay. An old building, now represented by scanty vestiges, and usually called the Castle, seems to have been erected subsequent to the invention of gunpowder, and was probably designed to act, in concert with Broughty Castle, for defence of the entrance of the firth. **SCOTSCRAIG** is the chief mansion. This parish is in the presbytery of St Andrew and synod of Fifa; the living is worth £220. The public school, with accommoda-

tion for 576 children, has an average attendance of about 515, and a grant of over £585. Valuation (1866) £5972, 12s. 9d., (1882) £10,168, 14s. 8d., (1892) £10,843, 19s. 2d. Pop. (1801) 920, (1841) 1714, (1861) 2018, (1871) 2674, (1881) 2818, (1891) 3008.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 49, 1865.

Ferrytown-of-Cree. See CREETOWN.

Feshie, a rapid stream of Alvie parish, SE Invernesshire, rising among the Grampian Mountains at an altitude of 2750 feet, and 5½ miles W by N of the meeting-point of Aberdeenshire, Invernesshire, and Perthshire. Thence it winds 23 miles northward, mostly along the Kingussie border, till, nearly opposite Kincairg station, it falls into the river Spey, after a total descent of fully 2000 feet. Quite early in its course the Feshie approaches within ¼ mile of Geldie Burn, a rise of barely 50 feet here parting the basins of the Spey and the Dea. It was by this route, up Glen Geldie and down Glen Feshie, that the Queen and the Prince Consort rode from Deeside to Strathspey on 4th Sept. 1860. (See ALVIE.) In the great flood of Aug. 1829 the Feshie did enormous damage, and rose at the romantic old bridge of Inverchie to a height of 25 feet above its ordinary level.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 64, 74, 1874-77. See chap. xii. of Sir Thomas Dick Lauder's *Moray Floods* (3d ed. 1873).

Feshie-Bridge, a hamlet in Kingussie parish, Invernesshire, on the left bank of the Feshie, 1½ mile above its mouth, and 2½ miles SE of Kincairg station. It has a post office under Kingussie.

Fetheray. See FIDRA.

Fetlar, an island and a civil parish in the N of Shetland. The island lies 2½ miles E of Yell, 4 S of Unst, and 33 N by E of Lerwick, under which it has a post office. Its greatest length, from NW to SE, is 6½ miles; its greatest breadth is 2½ miles; and its area is 10,133 acres. The outline is rendered so irregular by numerous headlands and sea inlets as to give a large extent of sea coast. The principal bays or sea inlets are Treeta, with a sandy beach; Aith, with a pebbly beach; Funzie, used as a ling fishing station; Gruting, with a pebbly beach; Urie, with a rude pier; Sand, of small extent and sandy; and Mowick, used for the transporting of peats from an inland hill by sea to the other bays of the island. The interior comprises several hills and vales, but nowhere exceeds 521 feet above sea-level. The rocks comprise gneiss, syenite, granite, quartzite, syenitic greenstone, mica slate, chlorite slate, clay slate, serpentine, and diallage rock. Bog iron ore, of a very rich quality, occurs in peat moss; chromate of iron is found in the serpentine rock; and some veins of copper ore have been found. Less than a tenth of the island is under cultivation, as much which was formerly arable is now under pasture. Save in the manse garden not a tree or shrub is anywhere to be seen. Brough Lodge is the principal residence. Pop. (1831) 843, (1861) 548, (1871) 517, (1881) 431, (1891) 363.

The parish until 1891 included also the northern part of Yell island, bore the name of Fetlar and North Yell, and had a total area of 26,659 acres. In that year the Boundary Commissioners curtailed the name of the parish to Fetlar, and transferred the Yell portion to the parish of Mid and South Yell under the name of Yell only. The parish of Fetlar now consists of the following islands:—Fetlar (10,133 acres), Urie Lingey (59 acres), and Daay (23 acres). Sir Arthur Nicolson is chief proprietor. In the presbytery of Burravoe and synod of Shetland, Fetlar forms one *quoad sacra* parish and North Yell another, the former a living worth £199. Its church, rebuilt in 1790, contains 267 sittings. There is also a Free church of Fetlar; and a public school, with accommodation for 65 children, has an average attendance of about 40, and a grant of nearly £50. Pop. (1891) 363.

Fetterangus, a village of Old Deer parish (which was placed by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 wholly in Aberdeenshire), 5 furlongs from the right bank of N Ugie Water, and 2 miles NNW of Mintlaw, under which it has a post office. Here is a public school. Pop. (1871) 362, (1881) 364, (1891) 358.

Fettercairn (10th century, *Fotherkern*; Wyntoun's Cronykil, *Fethyrkorne*; Hollinshed, *Fethircarne*—meaning the cairn of the jutting eminences or of the green acclivity), a village and a parish of SW Kincardineshire. A burgh of barony, the village stands, 220 feet above sea-level, at the confluence of Criche and Balnakeil Burns, 10½ miles NNE of Brechin, and 4½ WNW of Laurencekirk, under which there is a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments. It has, besides, a branch of the North of Scotland Bank, a national security savings bank, insurance agencies, 2 hotels, a gaswork, a public hall with library, reading, and billiard rooms, quoit, cricket, golf, and curling clubs, a farmers' club, and a distillery. At the W end of the bridge a graceful triumphal arch has been erected to commemorate the royal visit of 20 Sept. 1861, a visit thus described in the Queen's Journal: 'At a quarter-past seven o'clock we reached the small quiet town, or rather village, of Fettercairn, for it was very small—not a creature stirring, and we got out at the quiet little inn, "Ramsey Arms," quite unobserved, and went at once upstairs. There was a very nice drawing-room, and, next to it, a dining-room, both very clean and tidy, then to the left our bed-room, which was excessively small, but also very clean and neat, and much better than at Grantown. Alice had a nice room, the same size as ours; then came a mere corner of one (with a "pres-bed"), in which Albert dressed; and then came Lady Churchill's bedroom just beyond. Louis [Prince Louis of Hesse] and General Grey had rooms in an hotel, called "The Temperance Hotel," opposite. We dined at eight, a very nice, clean, good dinner. Grant and Brown waited. They were rather nervous, but General Grey and Lady Churchill carved, and they had only to change the plates, which Brown soon got into the way of doing. A little girl of the house came in to help—but Grant turned her round to prevent her looking at us! The landlady and landlady knew who we were, but no one else except the coachman, and they kept the secret admirably. The evening being bright and moonlight and very still, we all went out, and walked through the whole village, where not a creature moved; through the principal little square, in the middle of which was a sort of pillar or Town Cross on steps, and Louis read by the light of the moon a proclamation for the collections of charities which was stuck on it. We walked on along a lane a short way, hearing nothing whatever—not a leaf moving—but the distant barking of a dog! Suddenly we heard a drum and fife! We were greatly alarmed, fearing we had been recognised; but Louis and General Grey, who went back, saw nothing whatever. Still, as we walked slowly back, we heard the noise from time to time, and when we reached the inn door we stopped, and saw six men march up with fifes and a drum (not a creature taking any notice of them), go down the street, and back again. Grant and Brown were out, but had no idea what it could be. Albert asked the little maid, and the answer was, "It's just a band," and that it walked about in this way twice a week. How odd! It went on playing some time after we got home. We sat till half-past ten working, and then retired to rest.—(Saturday, Sept. 21.) Got to sleep after two or three o'clock. The morning was dull and close, and misty with a little rain; hardly any one stirring; but a few people at their work. A traveller had arrived at night, and wanted to come up into the dining-room, which is the "commercial travellers' room;" and they had difficulty in telling him he could not stop there. He joined Grant and Brown at their tea, and on his asking "What's the matter here?" Grant answered, "It's a wedding party from Aberdeen." At "The Temperance Hotel" they were very anxious to know whom they had got. All, except General Grey, breakfasted a little before nine. Brown acted as my servant, brushing my skirt and boots, and taking any message, and Grant as Albert's valet. At a quarter to ten we started the same way as before, except that we were in the carriage which

Lady Churchill and the General had yesterday. It was unfortunately misty, we could see no distance. The people had just discovered who we were, and a few cheered us as we went along.' The cross referred to here is an octagonal shaft, rising from a circular stepped basement, and was originally erected at the extinct town of Kincardine by John, first Earl of Middleton. It bears his arms and initials, with the Scottish lion and the date 1670. In the centre of the village there is also a drinking fountain, a memorial to Sir John H. Stuart Forbes (1804-66). Pop. of village (1841) 280, (1861) 339, (1871) 391, (1881) 398, (1891) 358.

The parish is bounded NW by Strachan, NE and E by Fordoun, SE by Marykirk, S by Stracathro, in Forfarshire, and W by Edzell, also in Forfarshire. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 8½ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between 4½ furlongs and 4¾ miles. The area of Fettercairn was slightly increased in 1891 by the Boundary Commissioners, who transferred to it the Kincardineshire part of the parish of Edzell. The North Esk flows 4½ miles south-south-eastward along the Edzell boundary, and for 1½ furlongs touches the parish again at its south-eastern corner; 1 mile N of Edzell village it is spanned by the romantic Bridge of Gannochy, which, built in 1732 and widened in 1796, is founded on two stupendous rocks, and rises to great height above the river's bed. Black Burn, the Esk's immediate tributary, drains the level and low-lying southern interior, which forms a portion of the Howe of Mearns. The Burn of Garrol, rising on the southern acclivity of Hound Hillock, runs 5½ miles south-eastward and south-by-eastward, mainly along the north-eastern and eastern border, till, at a point 5 furlongs SE of the village, it is joined by the confluent Crichtie and Balnakettle Burns; as Dourie Burn the united stream winds 1½ mile onward along the eastern border, then passes off into Marykirk on its way to Luther Water, and so ultimately to the North Esk. In the furthest SE the surface declines to 115 feet above sea-level, thence rising northwards gently to 194 feet near Arnhall and 200 at Bogmuir, more rapidly to 428 near West Woodtown, 1035 near Garrol Wood, and 1698 at heath-clad Hound Hillock, close to the northernmost point of the parish. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly Devonian, including granite, quartzite, mica slate, greenstone, red sandstone, limestone, etc., which, in a section along the North Esk, are seen in every kind of irregular stratification. Very fine porcelain clay occurs on the banks of Balnakettle Burn; and at Balnakettle bog iron ore has been found of the latest formation. Rather more than half of the entire area is in tillage, nearly one-seventh is under wood, and the rest is either pastoral or waste. The soil is deep, strong, rich loam around the village, but in other parts of the parish not a little of the land consists of moderate black loam or stiffish clay. Great improvements have been carried out within the last forty years on the lands of Fasque, The Burn, Balmain, and Fettercairn, the first two of which estates have been noticed separately. That of Fettercairn or Middleton was held for upwards of five centuries by the Middleton family, of whom General Middleton (1610-73) was at the Restoration created Earl of Middleton and Lord Clermont and Fettercairn. Forfeited by his son, the second and last earl, the estate was purchased in 1777 by Sir John Wishart Belsches or Stuart, Bart., and through his daughter's marriage (1797) passed to Sir William Forbes, Bart. of Prtslico. His grand-daughter, Harriet Williamina (d. 1869), in 1858 married Chas. Trefusis, twentieth Baron Clinton of Maxtock since 1299 (b. 1834; suc. 1866); and their son, Charles John Robert (b. 1863), now holds the estates in Kincardineshire. Fettercairn House, a little N by E of the village, was built in 1666 by the first Earl of Middleton, and enlarged in 1829 by Sir John Stuart-Forbes, and again by Lord Clinton in 1877. Balbegno and Fenella Castle, the chief antiquities, have separate articles. Fettercairn is in the presbytery of Fordoun and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £307. The parish church, at the village, was

built in 1804, and contains 800 sittings. There are also a Free church and Fasque Episcopal church, St Andrew's; and three schools—Fettercairn public, Inch public, and Fasque—with respective accommodation for 198, 120, and 78 children, have an average attendance of 132, 39, and 56, and grants of £124, 8s., £33, 4s., and £52, 7s. 6d. Valuation (1856) £9412, (1882) £12,057, 6s., (1892) £10,859, 11s. 11d. Pop. (1801) 1794, (1841) 1791, (1861) 1700, (1871) 1539, (1881) 1503, (1891) 1421.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 66, 57, 1871-68.

Fetteresso (10th century *Fodresoch*), a hamlet and a coast parish of Kincardineshire. The hamlet lies on the left bank of Carron Water, 1½ mile W of Stonehaven. The parish contains also all the New Town or northern part of Stonehaven, the post office village of Mutchalls, the fishing-villages of Cowie, Stranathro, and Skateraw, and the stations of Stonehaven, Mutchalls, and Newton-hill. It is bounded N by Maryculter and Banchory-Devenick, E by the German Ocean, S by Dunnottar, W by Glenbervie, and NW by Durris. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 7½ miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between 5 and 7½ miles; and its area is 27,529 acres, of which 223½ are foreshore and 61 water. Carron Water runs 6½ miles eastward, mainly along the southern boundary to the sea at Stonehaven, uniting just above its mouth with Cowie Water, which here winds 7½ miles east-south-eastward, for the first ½ mile along the Glenbervie border, and then through the southern interior. The central and northern districts are drained by Mutchalls Burn and the Burn of Elsick, running to the sea, and by Crynoch Burn, flowing east-north-eastward and northward, past Netherley House, till it passes into Maryculter on its way to the river Dee. The coast is bold and rocky, niched and vandyked by a score of small bays and headlands (the chief of these Garron Point), and rising rapidly to 100 feet and more above sea-level. Inland the surface is irregular, though nowhere mountainous, the chief elevations to the S of Cowie Water being Cheyne Hill (552 feet), the Hill of Swanley (700), Elf Hill (715), and the Hill of Trusta (1051), whilst to the N of it rise Kempstone Hill (432), White Hill (495), Curlethney Hill (806), Meikle Carewe Hill (872), the Hill of Pitspunkie (666), Craignell (886), and, on the northern border, Berry Toe (558). The landscape presents a striking contrast of picturesqueness and the most utter bleakness. The valleys of the Carron and the Cowie, and spots on the seaboard, are very lovely; but other districts are comparatively tame. Gneiss and Old Red sandstone are the prevailing rocks; but granite, porphyry, and chloride slate occur as well. Near Stonehaven the soil is mostly sharp friable loam, but in the more inland and higher parts it is an inferior clayey or moorish loam. Various improvements in the way of draining and building have been carried out since 1855, and considerable reclamations effected within this century. The latest, about 1860, was the dividing of the commonry of Cowie, 2000 acres or thereby, among the proprietors interested, who then let it out in small lots to tenants on improving leases. About 2000 acres are under wood. Ancient Caledonian remains were formerly more numerous than now; but Raedyke Camp, Caledonian, not Roman, one of the many sites of the Battle of the GRAMPIONS, is still almost entire, occupying a space of 71 acres on a hill 4 miles NW of Stonehaven. Another camp, more evidently Roman, was formerly on ground contiguous to Stonehaven. Numerous tumuli, most of them small, but some of them very large, are on Kempstone Hill, 2½ miles N of the town, and are supposed to be sepulchral monuments, raised on a battlefield. Remains of a small old castle and of St Mary's pre-Reformation chapel, all on the coast at Cowie. Malcolm's Mount, 1 mile W of Stonehaven, takes its name from Malcolm I., King of Alban (942-54), who, according to the Ulster Annals, was slain here by the men of Mearns, though later chronicles remove his death further N—to Ulurn in Moray. Fetteresso Castle, near the left bank of Cowie Water, 2 miles W by S of Stonehaven, stands in a park adorned with

many venerable trees. A seat once of the great Earls Marischal, it was partly rebuilt and greatly extended about the year 1830 by the late Colonel Duff, whose kinsman, Robert William Duff, Esq. (born in 1873; suc. 1895), is present proprietor. (See **CULTER**, Aberdeenshire, and **GLASSAUGH**. Other mansions, elsewhere noticed, are Cowie, Elsick, Muchalls, Netherley, Newtonhill, Rickarton, and Ury. In the presbytery of Fordean and synod of Angus and Mearns, this parish is ecclesiastically divided into Fetteresso proper, Cookney (formed 1859), and Rickarton (1872), the first a living worth £320. The plain but very ancient church, St Caran's, at Fetteresso hamlet, is still represented by its walls or shell, and by its large kirkyard, one of Stonehaven's three cemeteries. The present parish church, near the town, was built in 1810, and, as enlarged and greatly improved (1876-78) at a cost of £3000, contains 1300 sittings, and possesses a fine organ. Other places of worship are noticed under Stonehaven, Cookney, Rickarton, and Muchalls. The eight schools of Cairnhill, Cookney, Muchalls, Netherley, Rickarton, Stonehaven, Twel, and Newtonhill—the last Episcopalian, the others all public—with total accommodation for 1202 children, have an average attendance of 805, and grants amounting to £837, 11s. 6d. Valuation (1856) £21,147, (1883) £32,730, 12s., (1892) £22,549, 9s. 6d., plus £3816 for railway. Pop. (1801) 3687, (1831) 5109, (1861) 5527, (1871) 5665, (1881) 5541, (1891) 5527, of whom 3743 were in Fetteresso registration district, and 3362 in Fetteresso ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 67, 66, 1871.

Fetternear, an ancient chapelry and an estate in the S of Chapel of Garioch parish, Aberdeenshire, near the left bank of the Don, 1 mile NNW of Kemnay station. The chapelry was constituted in 1109; its original church was built in the same year; and ruins of that church or of a successor of it, together with its cemetery, still exist. The estate belonged to the bishops of Aberdeen, and, conveyed by the last Roman Catholic bishop to the Leslies of Balquhain, is held now by Charles Stephen Leslie, Esq. (b. 1832; suc. 1870). Its mansion was originally a summer lodging of the bishops when surveying the canons and priests of the chapelry church, and is now a handsome and commodious modern residence. A Roman Catholic church, Our Lady of the Garioch and St John's, was founded near the site of the ancient church in 1859, but not opened till 1869, and consists of nave, chancel, porch, and belfry, all built of granite, with sandstone dressings.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Feuchan. See **FEACHAN**.

Feugh, Water of, a stream of Aberdeen and Kincardine shires, rising at an altitude of 1800 feet above sea-level, in the S of Birse parish, close to the Forfarshire border, 3 miles WNW of Mount Battock. Thence it winds 19½ miles east-north-eastward either through or along the borders of Birse, Strachan, and Banchory-Ternan, till it falls into the Dee opposite Banchory village, after a total descent of 1640 feet. Its lowest reach is spanned by the bridge of Feugh, and includes a romantic waterfall; its principal affluents are the Aan and the Dye, both separately noticed; and it is a capital trouting stream, containing also salmon in its lower waters.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 66, 1871.

Fewin or Fionn, a loch on the mutual border of Assynt parish, SW Sutherland, and the Coigach section of Ross and Cromarty, 3½ miles SE of Lochinver. The lowermost of a chain of lakes in the basin of the river **KIRKAIG**, and lying 357 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and width of 2½ miles and 3 furlongs, and teems with beautiful trout, ranging between ½ lb. and 10 lbs.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 101, 1882.

Flag or Fiodhaig, a rivulet in Lairg parish, Sutherland, issuing from Loch Fiedhaig (1½ mile × 5½ furl.; 650 feet), and running 5½ miles southward to Loch Shin (270 feet), at a point 5½ miles ESE of that lake's head. It traverses a glen called from it Glen Fiodhaig, and abounds in capital trout, with a few salmon.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 108, 1880.

Fiddich, a small river of Banffshire, rising in the S of Mortlach parish, on the NE slope of Corrybachie Hill, at an altitude of 2300 feet, and 4½ miles SSE of Ben Rinnes. Thence it winds 18½ miles north-north-eastward and north-westward, till, after a total descent of nearly 2000 feet, it falls into the river Spey at Craiggallach Junction. It is a capital trout and salmon stream; and its basin is partly an upland glen, partly a beautiful vale, bearing the name of Glentiddich or Fiddichside, and is proverbially notable in its lower reaches for fertility. Dullan Water is its principal affluent; it traverses or bounds the parishes of Mortlach, Boharm, and Aberlour; and it flows by Dufftown and the ancient castles of Auchindoun and Balvenie; all three of which are noticed separately.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 75, 85, 1876.

Fidra or Fetheray, a rocky basaltic islet of Dirlton parish, Haddingtonshire, 3 furlongs from the coast, and 2½ miles WNW of North Berwick. It has ruins of a small old chapel; and there is a lighthouse, with group flashing white, showing two flashes in quick succession, with intervals of about 15 seconds between the groups, visible for 17 nautical miles.

Fife or Fifeshire, a maritime county on the E side of Scotland. It is bounded on the N by the Firth of Tay, on the E by the German Ocean, on the S by the Firth of Forth, and on the W by Perth, Clackmannan, and Kinross shires. Its greatest length, from Fife Ness west-south-westward to Torry, is 41½ miles; its greatest breadth in the opposite direction, from Newburgh on the Tay to Burntisland on the Firth of Forth, is 21 miles; and its area is 492 square miles or 314,952 acres, of which 12,338½ are foreshore and 1082 water. The western boundary, about 60 miles long, if one follows its ins and outs, is marked here and there, from S to N, by Comrie Burn, Lech Glen, Lochornie Burn, Benarty Hill, and the rivers Leven and Farg, but mostly is artificial. The northern coast, which has little curvature, trends mostly in an east-north-easterly direction, and measures 20½ miles in length; the eastern is deeply indented by St Andrews Bay or the estuary of the Eden, and in its southern part forms a triangular peninsula, terminating in Fife Ness, on the N of the entrance to the Firth of Forth. The coast measures in a straight line from Tents Moor Point to Fife Ness 14½ miles, but along its curvatures 24 miles. The southern coast, 55 miles long, from Fife Ness to North Queensferry runs generally in a south-westerly direction, and from North Queensferry to the western boundary takes a west-north-westerly turn. The shore-line projects slightly at Elie Ness, Kinghorn Ness, and North Queensferry, and has considerable bays at Largo and Inverkeithing. It offers a pleasing variety of beach and shore, partly rocky and partly sandy, but generally low and gentle. The sea has, from time to time, made great encroachments on the shores of Fife, at Burntisland, Kirkcaldy, Dysart, Crail, St Andrews, and other places.

Fife, for its size, has a smaller fresh-water area than has any other Scotch county, smaller indeed than have several Highland parishes. The only streams of any consequence are the Eden, winding 29½ miles east-north-eastward to St Andrews Bay; the Leven, flowing 16½ miles eastward (the first 1½ in Kinross-shire) out of Loch Leven to Largo Bay; and the Orr, creeping 17 miles east-by-northward to the Leven a little above Cameron Bridge. The lakes, too, all are small—Kilconquhar Loch (4 × 3 furl.) in the SE; Kinghorn Loch (1½ × 1½ furl.), Camilla Loch (2 × 1 furl.), Loch Gelly (5½ × 3½ furl.), Loch Fitty (8 × 2 furl.), and Loch Glow (6 × 3½ furl.) in the S and SW; and Lindores Loch (6½ × 3 furl.) in the NW. And the surface, though mostly undulating or hilly, is nowhere mountainous, the principal heights being Lucklaw Hill (826 feet), in the NE; Kellie Law (500) and Largo Law (965), in the SE; Burntisland Bin (632) and Dunearn Hill (671), in the S; East Lomond (1471) and West Lomond (1713), near the middle of the W border; Benarty Hill (1167), Knock Hill (1189), and Saline Hill (1178), in the SW; and Green Hill (608), Black Craig (665), Norman's Law (850), and Lumbenny Hill (889),

in the NW. So that Mr Hutchison is fully justified in saying that 'the physical aspect of Fife possesses nothing specially remarkable, and, compared with portions of the contiguous counties, may be described as rather tame. Geologically, it consists of one or two extensive open valleys and some smaller ones, with the alternating high lands, and then a gradual slope all round the coast towards the sea. Lofty mountains there are none; only hills, of which the principal are Wikie's "ain blue Lomonds," Largo Law, and Norman's Law. The Eden and the Leven, with some tributary streams, are the only rivers in the interior; but the absence of any imposing volume of water inland is amply atoned for by the two noble estuaries of the Forth and the Tay, which, with the German Ocean, surround three-fourths of the county. Fife, as a whole, although the surface is nowhere flat, but pleasantly undulating all over, except, perhaps, in what is called the "Howe of Fife," is lacking in both the picturesque and the sublime, and it has never been regarded as a hunting-field for tourists. Its grand attractive feature, however, in the way of scenery, is the sea-coast. "He," says Defoe, "that will view the county of Fife, must go round the coast;" and Mr Billings remarks that "a ramble amongst the grey old towns which skirt the ancient Kingdom of Fife might well repay the architectural or archaeological investigator." We might add that the tourist who was daring enough to abjure Schiehallion and Loch Maree for a season, and "do" the coast of Fife instead, would be equally surprised and delighted with his vacation trip; a seaboard which is begirt with a score or more of towns and townlets, nearly as many ruined castles, several islands, and bays and creeks and picturesque projections innumerable.

Geology.—The oldest rocks in the county belong to the volcanic series of the Lower Old Red Sandstone. The members of this series, consisting of a great succession of lavas and tuffs, can be traced from the Ochils where they are folded into a broad anticline NE by the Sidlaws to Dunnottar in Kincardineshire. The high grounds bounding the Howe of Fife on the N side are composed of these igneous materials, indeed they cover the whole area between Damhead and Tayport. They are inclined to the SSE at gentle angles, so that we have only the southern portion of the anticlinal arch represented in the county. Lithologically these ancient lavas are composed of red and purple porphyrites, which, at certain localities, are associated with extremely coarse agglomerates. In the neighbourhood of Auchtermuchty, and even to the E of that locality, the agglomerates present appearances indicating partial rearrangement by water; indeed in some places they are indistinguishable from conglomerates formed by aqueous action. When we come to describe the prolongations of these rocks in Forfarshire and Kincardineshire it will be seen that the volcanic accumulations, which, in Perthshire and Fifeshire, have hardly any intercalations of sedimentary material, are associated in the former counties with conglomerates, sandstones, and shales, till at Dunnottar they are represented by a few thin sheets of porphyrite. It is probable, therefore, that the partially waterworn agglomerates at Auchtermuchty are indications of the change of physical conditions. On the slope overlooking the Tay, near the village of Balmerino, some thin beds of sandstone and shales are intercalated with the porphyrites which have yielded remains of fishes similar to those obtained in the Forfarshire flagstones.

A long interval must have elapsed between the close of the Lower and the beginning of the Upper Old Red Sandstone periods, which is indicated by a strong unconformity between the two series. This vast interval was characterised by certain striking physical changes which may be briefly summarised. Between the Ochils and the flanks of the Grampians a great succession of sedimentary deposits, nearly 10,000 feet in thickness, rests conformably on the volcanic series, which originally extended far to the S of their present limits. Indeed they must have completely buried the volcanic accumu-

lations, though not necessarily to the extent indicated by their thickness N of the Ochils. The Grampian chain formed the northern margin of the inland sea in which these deposits were laid down, and the sediment may have decreased in thickness in proportion to the distance from the old land surface. At any rate, during the interval referred to, the volcanic rocks and overlying sedimentary deposits were folded into a great anticlinal arch, the latter were removed by denudation from the top of the anticline, and the volcanic series was exposed to the action of atmospheric agencies. Further, the great igneous plateau, during its elevation above the sea-level, must have been carved into hills and valleys ere the deposition of the Upper Old Red Sandstone.

The members of the latter series are traceable from Loch Leven through the Howe of Fife by Cupar to the sea coast. Along this tract they rest unconformably on the volcanic rocks just described, and they pass conformably below the Cementstone series of the Carboniferous system. They consist of honeycombed red and yellow sandstones which become conglomeratic towards the local base, the pebbles being derived from the underlying rocks. On the W side of the Lomonds they dip to the E, while in the neighbourhood of Strathmiglo, where their thickness must be about 1000 feet, they are inclined to the SSE. This series has become famous for the well-preserved fishes obtained in the yellow sandstones of Dura Den, comprising *Phaneroleucon Andersoni*, *Pterichthys hydrophalus*, *Glyptolemus Kinnairdi*, *Glyptopus minor*, *Holoptychius Andersoni*. The last form seems to have been fossilised in shoals. *Holoptychius nobilissimus* and *Pterichthys major* are found in the underlying red sandstones.

The Upper Old Red Sandstone is succeeded by the various divisions of the Carboniferous system which are well represented in the county. The succession may be readily understood from the following table of the strata given in descending order:—

Carboniferous System.	Coal Measures.	{	Red sandstones.
			Sandstones, shales, with several workable coal seams and ironstones.
	Millstone Grit.	{	Coarse sandstone and conglomerate.
			Carboniferous Limestone.
{	Upper Limestone series.		
	Middle series with coals and ironstones but containing no limestones.		
{	Lower Limestone series.		
	Calcareous Sandstones.		
			{
			Cementstone series comprising black and blue shales with marine zones, limestones, sandstones with thin seams and streaks of coal passing conformably downwards into red and yellow sandstones (Upper Old Red Sandstone).

The Cementstone series occupies several detached areas, and presents two distinct types. Along the county boundary between Fife and Kinross there is a small outlier on the N slopes of the Cleish Hills representing the W type. There the strata consist of blue clays and sandstones with cementstone bands and nodules. The members of this series, of a type approaching that to the S of St Andrews, crop out also on the W and N slopes of the Lomonds, and they extend E by Cults and Ceres to the coast. By far the most important development of this series, however, occurs in the triangular area between Elie and St Andrews and round the shore by Fife Ness. The essential feature of the group is the occurrence of a great thickness of shales with marine bands characterised chiefly by *Myalina modioliformis* and *Schizodus Salteri*. These shales alternate with sandstones and limestones, the latter being charged with true Carboniferous Limestone forms. About midway between St Monans and Pittenweem on the coast, the members of this series pass conformably below the basement beds of the Carboniferous Limestone with an inclination to the W, and from this point E to Anstruther there is a steady descending

series for 2 miles. Upwards of 3000 feet of strata are exposed in this section, and yet the underlying red sandstones are not brought to the surface. At Anstruther the beds roll over to the E, and the same strata are repeated by gentle undulations as far as Fife Ness. It is probable, therefore, that the beds at Anstruther are the oldest of the Cementstone series now exposed at the surface between Elie and St Andrews. From the valuable researches of Mr Kirkby, it appears that all the fossils, save *Sanguinolites Abdensis*, which are found in the marine bands near the top of the series at Pittenweem, occur also in the Carboniferous Limestone. Not until nearly 3000 feet of strata have been passed over, do we find forms that are peculiar to this horizon, some of which are given in the following list:—*Littorina scotburdigalensis*, *Cypricardia bicosta*, *Myalina modioliformis*, *Sanguinolites Abdensis*, *Schizodus Salleri*, *Bairdia nitida*, *Cythere superba*, *Kirkbya spiralis*. Another distinguishing feature of this type of the Cementstone series is the presence of numerous cases of ostracod crustaceans, of which the most abundant form is *Leporditia Okeni* var. *scotburdigalensis*. Numerous thin seams and streaks of coal, varying from a few inches to 2 feet in thickness, are exposed in this coast section. They rest on fireclays which are charged with stigmarian rootlets.

The Cementstone group is likewise met with in the neighbourhood of Burntisland, an area which is invested with special importance on account of the great development of volcanic rocks to be described presently. In this district they occupy a semicircular area extending from Inverkeithing Bay to near Kirkcaldy. A line drawn from Donibristle N by Camilla Loch near Auchtertool, thence winding round Raith Park and S to the sea-shore at Seaford Tower, marks the rim of the semicircle. Along this line they pass conformably below the basement beds of the Carboniferous Limestone. The sedimentary strata with the interbedded volcanic rocks are folded into an anticlinal arch, the lowest beds being exposed near Burntisland where they are inclined to the N and NNW. From the presence of marine zones in the Calciferous Sandstones of this area, it is evident that the Burntisland district forms a connecting link between the types represented in Midlothian and between Pittenweem and St Andrews. The Grange limestone at Burntisland is regarded as the equivalent of the Burdiehouse Limestone to the S of Edinburgh.

In the W of Fife the members of the Carboniferous Limestone lap round the anticlinal arch of the Cementstone series at Burntisland, and they cover the whole of the area between that arch and the Cleish Hills. To the E and W they pass below the Dysart and Kinglassie coal-fields respectively, reappearing to the N in the Lomond Hills, and being traceable from thence into East Fife as far as Westfield and Radernie. As in other districts in Scotland this series is divisible into three groups, described in the foregoing table. The limestones of the lowest group occur at Roscobie, Dunfermline, Potmetal, and on the Lomond Hills. The middle division consists of a succession of sandstones and shales with coals and ironstones, comprising the Torryburn, Oakley, Saline, Dunfermline, Kirkcaldy, and Markinch coal-fields. Indeed, this group forms the chief source of the gas coals and blackband ironstones of Fife. The limestones of the upper group are comparatively insignificant. They crop out on the coast E of Pathhead, where they pass below the Millstone Grit.

The latter series, consisting of coarse sandstone and conglomerate, forms a narrow border round the Dysart coal-field on the W and the Kinglassie coal-field on the S. It is well exposed on the shore to the E of Pathhead, where it is rapidly succeeded by the true Coalmeasures. The latter are best developed in the Dysart and Leven coal-fields, though a small area is also met with at Kinglassie. This series consists of sandstones, shales, numerous workable coal seams, clayband ironstones, and an overlying group of red sandstones. In the Dysart and East Wemyss coal-field there are no fewer than fourteen seams of coal which are inclined to the E at angles varying from 10° to 20°.

A remarkable feature of the Carboniferous system as represented in Fife is the great development of contemporaneous and intrusive volcanic rocks. In this county volcanic activity seems to have begun somewhat later than in the Edinburgh district, and to have been partly coeval with that in West Lothian. In the neighbourhood of Burntisland there must have been a continuation of the volcanic action from the horizon of the Grange Limestone in the Cementstone series to the basement beds of the Carboniferous Limestone. The basaltic lavas and tufts which were ejected during that period are admirably displayed on the above section between Burntisland and Seaford Tower near Kirkcaldy, where they are interstratified with marine limestones, sandstones, and shales. But on the Saline Hill in West Fife there is conclusive evidence that volcanoes must have been active even during the deposition of the coal-bearing series of the Carboniferous Limestone. That eminence marks the site of a vent from which tuff was ejected which was regularly interbedded with the adjacent strata. Seams of coal and ironstone are actually worked underneath the tuff on the S side of Saline Hill, and not far to the E a bed of gas coal is mined on the slope of the Knock Hill which forms another 'neck' belonging to that period.

In East Fife, as the researches of Sir Archd. Geikie have conclusively shown, there is a remarkable development of volcanic vents which are now filled with tuff or agglomerate. Upwards of fifty of these ancient orifices occur between Leven and St Andrews, piercing the Calciferous sandstones, the upper or true Coalmeasures, and even the overlying red sandstones, which are the youngest members of the Carboniferous system. It is evident, therefore, that most of these 'necks' must be of later date than the Carboniferous period. Nay, more, from the manner in which they rise along lines of dislocation, and pierce anticlinal arches as well as synclinal troughs, from the way in which the volcanic ejectamenta rest on the denuded edges of the Carboniferous Limestone series, there can be no doubt that they were posterior to the faulting, folding, and denudation of the strata. Sir Archd. Geikie has suggested that they probably belong to the period of volcanic activity indicated by the 'necks' of Permian age in Ayrshire. Largo Law is a striking example of one of the cone-shaped necks, and so also is the Binn Hill at Burntisland. Another great vent, upwards of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, occurs on the shore at Kineraig Point, E of Largo Bay, which is filled with tuff. In this case the tuff is pierced by a mass of columnar basalt, the columns rising to a height of 150 feet above the sea-level. The occurrence of veins and masses of basalt is a common feature among these necks, but it is seldom that such a remarkable example of columnar structure is displayed in the series. The Rock and Spindle near St Andrews is an excellent instance of the radial arrangement of the columns.

No less remarkable are the great intrusive sheets of basalt and dolerite which are conspicuously developed in the Carboniferous rocks of Fife. Indeed, in none of the other counties in Scotland do they occur in such numbers. From the Cult Hill near Saline, they are traceable E along the Cleish Hills to Blairadam. They cap Benarty and the Lomonds, and from that range they may be followed in irregular masses to St Andrews and Dunino. Another belt of them extends from Torryburn by Dunfermline to Burntisland, thence winding round by Auchtertool to Kirkcaldy. They occur mainly about the horizon of the lowest limestones of the Carboniferous Limestone series, and are, in all probability, the E extension of the intrusive sheets at Stirling Castle and Abbey Craig. But in addition to these great intrusive masses of Carboniferous age, there are various dykes of basalt having a general E and W trend, which may probably belong to the Tertiary period. Of these, the best examples are met with in the Old Red Sandstone area, near Damhead, and W of Strathmalo.

The direction of the ice flow during the glacial period

was SE across the Ochils, but as the ice sheet approached the Firth of Forth it veered round to the E and ENE. An instance of this latter movement occurs near Pettycur N of Burntisland, where the strata point E 15° N. Throughout the county there is a widespread covering of boulder clay, which, like the deposit on the SE slopes of the Sidlaws, contains an assemblage of boulders derived from the Grampians. A great series of sands and gravels rests on the boulder clay at certain localities, which seems to have a direct connection with the retirement of the ice. Where there are open valleys forming passes across the Ochils, great ridges of gravel are met with parallel to the trend of the valleys. Near the mouths of the passes the material is very coarse, but it gradually becomes finer and more water-worn as we advance southwards. Similar deposits are met with in the E of Fife, which are, to a large extent, of the same origin. There is no trace of the later glaciation within the county.

The 100-feet beach is traceable round the greater part of the coast-line, being well developed at Dunfermline, Kirkcaldy, and in the Howe of Fife. The arctic shells at Elie occur in the fine clays of this beach, and in a similar deposit of the same age near Cupar bones of a seal have been exhumed. Along the estuary of the Tay this beach forms but a narrow terrace of gravel, owing to the comparatively steep slope flanking the shore. In that neighbourhood there are indications of an old sea margin at the level of 75 feet, as if there had been a slight pause in the upheaval of the land. The 50 and 25 feet beaches are well represented, the one merging into the other. In the East Neuk of Fife the latter is bounded by an inland cliff, in which sea-worn caves are not uncommon.

The soil—we abridge from Mr Macdonald—to the N of the Eden is quick and fertile, nowhere very deep or very strong, but kindly, highly productive, and specially suited for the cultivation of grass. The Howe of Fife or Stratheden, comprising both sides of the Eden up as far as Cupar, has a rich fertile soil, parts of it being exceedingly productive. S of the Eden the land rises gradually, till, in Cameron parish, it reaches 600 feet. On this high land the soil is cold and stiff and of a clayey character, with a mixture of lime. Round Ladybank it is very light and shingly, as though its richest earthy coating had been swept off by a current of water. The land on the rising-ground in Collesie, Monimail, Cults, and Kettle parishes is heavier and more valuable than in the valley of Ladybank. In the neighbourhood of the Lomonds and on the high land of Auchtermuchty, Leslie, and Kinglassie the soil is light, but sharp and valuable for grass; in Beath, Auchterderran, and Balingry it is principally cold and stiff, though several excellent highly-cultivated farms are in these parishes. A good deal of land on the N side of Dunfermline is strong retentive clay, on the S is thin loam with a strong clayey subsoil. In Saline, Torryburn, and Carnock the soil is mainly a mixture of clay and loam, and is generally very fertile. All along the coast, too, though variable in composition, it is rich and productive. The 'Laird of Dunfermline' has a strong clayey soil, very fertile on the whole, but somewhat stiff to cultivate. The soil between Inverkeithing and Leven varies from light dry to strong clayey loam, rendered highly productive and friable by superior cultivation; it is deep rich loam about Largo, and light in Elie, both equally fertile and productive; and along the E coast it is deep, strong, and excellent, consisting chiefly of clay and rich loam. Near St Andrews the soil is by no means heavy, while the section NE of Leuchars village is sandy and very light, especially on the E coast, where a large tract of land known as Tent's Moor is wholly covered with sand, and almost useless for agricultural purposes. In Forgan and part of Ferryport-on-Craigs the soil, though light and variable, is kindly and fertile.

In the whole of Scotland the percentage of cultivated area is fully 24.7, in Fife it rises as high as 78.9, a figure approached by only six other counties—Linlithgow (76.6), Berwick (65), Haddington (65.5), Kinross

(63.8), Renfrew (58.2), and Edinburgh (58.3). But great improvements have been effected since 1850 in the way of draining and re-draining, fencing, building, etc. The six-course shift of rotation predominates; leases are nearly always for 19 years; and 'in the matter of land apportionment Fife is almost all that could be desired.' Fife is not a great county for live-stock, and the majority of its cattle are Irish bred. The few cows kept are crosses mostly of somewhat obscure origin; the bulls are almost all shorthorns. Since the dispersion of the famous Keavil herd in 1869, the breeding of pure shorthorns has all but ceased. Neither is sheep-farming practised to the extent one might look for, soil and climate considered. The sheep are almost all hogs—good crosses between Cheviot ewes and Leicester rams—with a few black-faced in the western and higher parts of the shire. Nearly all the farm-horses are Clydesdales or have a strong touch of the Clydesdale, powerfully built and very hardy, great care having been exercised of recent years in the selection of stallions, with highly successful results. Many good ponies are kept, and hunters and carriage-horses are generally of a superior class. Swine are not numerous, but have been greatly improved by crossing the native sows with Berkshire boars. The following table gives the acreage of the chief crops and the number of live-stock in Fife in different years:—

	1875.	1881.	1891.	1896.
Wheat,	16,748	13,142	11,525	7,873
Barley,	30,037	30,074	28,467	23,282
Oats,	37,646	39,111	36,810	41,500
Sown Grasses,	56,430	62,147	62,883	65,833
Potatoes,	17,748	19,155	15,436	14,856
Turnips,	28,514	27,547	25,738	25,371
Cattle,	39,040	39,076	48,155	49,332
Sheep,	69,809	69,275	109,223	105,918
Horses,	9,899	10,166	10,100*	10,290
Swine,	6,050	5,396	4,981	5,933

The yearly rainfall varies considerably, from 21½ inches at Cupar to 36½ at Loch Leven, which, though in Kinross-shire, may be taken as representing the western portion of the Fife peninsula. Still it is not by any means heavy; and the climate, greatly improved by thorough drainage, and modified by the nearness of the sea, is mild and equable. Westerly winds prevail, and the biting E winds that sometimes sweep the coast are broken inland by the numerous belts and clumps of plantation that stud the fields. Less than one-twenty-third of the whole of Scotland is under woods; in Fife the proportion is fully one-sixteenth, viz., 19,648 acres, a figure surpassing twenty-five, and surpassed by only seven, of the Scottish counties. Dr Samuel Johnson remarked in 1773 'that he had not seen from Berwick to St Andrews a single tree which he did not believe to have grown up far within the present century.' So far the remark did good, that, widely read by the landed gentry, it stimulated the planting fever to intensity, and hundreds of acres of hillsides now are clothed with trees which otherwise might have retained their primeval bareness. It was false, none the less, as shown by five tables in *Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society for 1879-81*, where sixteen of the 'old and remarkable' trees described are trees of Fife—4 Spanish chestnuts at Aberdeen and Balmerino, 2 ash-trees at Otterston and Donibristle, 3 sycamores at Aberdeen and Donibristle, 1 oak at Donibristle, and 6 beeches at Otterston, Donibristle, Kellie Castle, Leslie House, and Balmerino. To which might have been added the two famous walnuts of Otterston, planted in 1559, and felled by the great gale of January 1882.

The damask manufacture of DUNFERMLINE is probably unequalled in the world for excellence of design and beauty of finish. Other linen manufactures, comprising sail-cloth, bed-ticking, brown linen, dowlas, duck, checks, and shirting, together with the spinning of tow

* Included all horses, not only those engaged in farming.

and flax, are carried on at Dunfermline, KIRKCALDY, Dysart, Leslie, Auchtermuchty, Kingskettle, Ladybank, Strathmiglo, Falkland, Tayport, and other places. Collieries and limestone quarries are numerous, some of the former being very extensive, and employing a large number of hands. Breweries are numerous, and there are several pretty extensive distilleries. The manufacture of floor-cloth (at Kirkcaldy), ironfounding and the making of machinery, the tanning of leather, the manufacture of earthenware and porcelain, paper, and fishing-nets, coach-building, ship-building in iron and wood, and the making of bricks and tiles, are also carried on. The maritime traffic is not confined to any one or two ports, but diffuses itself round nearly all the coast, at the numerous towns and villages on the Tay, the German Ocean, and the Forth, though chiefly on the latter. It is of considerable aggregate extent, and has grown very rapidly of recent years, according to the statistics of the one headport, KIRKCALDY. Lastly, there are the fisheries, for cod, ling, hake, etc., in the home waters, and for herrings as far afield as Wick and Yarmouth. Steam ferries are maintained between Newport and Dundee, between Ferryport-on-Craig (Tayport) and Broughty Ferry, between Burntisland and Granton, and between North Queensferry and South Queensferry.

A main line of railway, connecting by the Forth Bridge with Edinburgh, goes along the coast to Burntisland and Dysart, strikes thence northward to Ladybank, and forks there into two lines—the one going north-eastward, and at Leuchars Junction turning again north-westward to the shores of the Tay near Newport, where it crosses the Tay Bridge to Dundee; the other goes north-westward to Newburgh, and proceeds thence into Perthshire towards Perth. One branch line leaves Leuchars Junction and goes NNE to Tayport, then turning west up the firth joins the main line at the Tay Bridge; while another branch goes south-eastward to St Andrews, and meets there the East Fife railway. Another line, coming eastward from Stirling, passes Alloa, Dunfermline, Crossgates, and Lochgelly, forming a junction with the main line at Thornton. From the last-named station a railway runs eastward along the coast to Leven, Largo, Elie, Anstruther, Crail, and St Andrews. It has been proposed to construct an East Fife Central railway from Leven to Bonnyton, with a northern branch connecting with the main line at Dairsie, and another branch going direct east and connecting with the Anstruther and St Andrews railway. From Alloa and Kinross a railway enters the upper reach of Eden valley, passing to the vicinity of Auchtermuchty, and thence SE to a junction with the main line at Ladybank. A railway from Cowdenbeath goes north-north-westward into Kinross-shire, to join the Alloa and Ladybank line at Kinross. A railway has been constructed by the owner of the property, from Thornton to Wemyss, Buckhaven, and Methil. The Dunfermline, Kinross, and Glenfarg line to Perth affords the most direct route to that city from Edinburgh. Starting from Inverkeithing at the north end of the Forth Bridge, it runs NW to Dunfermline, then NE to near Cowdenbeath, where it turns again in a north-westerly direction through Kinross-shire and Glenfarg. The Cupar district contains 85 miles of turnpike roads and 126 miles of statute labour roads; the Dunfermline district, 45½ of turnpike roads and 49½ of statute labour roads; the St Andrews district, 135½ of turnpike roads and 73½ of statute labour roads; the Kirkcaldy district, 77 of turnpike roads and 67½ of statute labour roads; the Cupar and Kinross district, 22½ of turnpike roads; the Outh and Nivingston district, 27½ of turnpike roads; the Leven Bridge district, 7½ of roads.

The Fife boundaries, as affected by the adjoining counties of Kinross and Perth, underwent considerable readjustment by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891. Of those parishes partly in Kinross-shire and partly in Fife, the Ryelaw detached part of the parish of Portmoak, and those portions of the same parish and of Ballyngry detached part which lay to the south of the new channel (called The Cut) of the river Leven, have been transferred to Fife (to the parish of Kinglassie), while

the portions of Kinglassie and of Ballyngry detached part that lay north of The Cut, have been transferred to Kinross-shire (to the parish of Portmoak). The Moreland portion of Dunfermline (in the extreme north of the parish), which had been claimed and assessed by Kinross-shire, was declared by the Commissioners to form part of that county, and was transferred to the parish of Cleish. As concerns the county of Perth, the Perthshire detached parishes of Culross and Tulliallan have been transferred wholly to Fife; while Abernethy, which was partly in Perthshire and partly in Fife, has been placed entirely in the former county—the Easter Colzie portion of the parish, however, going to the Fife parish of Newburgh, and the Nochnarie and Pitlour portions to that of Strathmiglo. The parish of Arngask, which was situated partly in Fife, partly in the county of Perth, and partly in that of Kinross, was also placed wholly in Perthshire. Extensive alterations have likewise been made on the boundaries of the interior parishes of Fife, for which, however, see the separate articles.

By the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885 the county was divided into two divisions, East and West, each of which returns one member to Parliament. The constituency in 1896 numbered, East, 9573; West, 11,130. Royal burghs exercising the parliamentary franchise are—Dunfermline and Inverkeithing, included in the Stirling district of burghs; the Kirkcaldy district of burghs, comprising Kirkcaldy, Burntisland, Dysart, and Kinghorn, with a total constituency of 6234; and the St Andrews district of burghs, comprising St Andrews, Anstruther-Easter, Anstruther-Wester, Crail, Cupar, Kilrenny, and Pittenweem, with a total constituency of 3923. The royal burghs not now exercising the parliamentary franchise are Newburgh, Auchtermuchty, Falkland, and Earlsferry. Leslie, Leven, Linktown, West Wemyss, and Elie are burghs of barony or of regality; and Ladybank and Lochgelly are police burghs.

Mansions, all noticed elsewhere, are Balcastie, Balcarres, Birkhill, Broomhall, Cambo, Charleton, Crawford Priory, Donibristle, Dysart House, Elie House, Falkland House, Fordel, Grangemuir, Inchdairnie, Inchrye Abbey, Kilconquhar, Largo House, Leslie House, Naughton, Otterton, Pitcoithie, Raith, Wemyss Castle, and many others.

The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, forty deputy-lieutenants, a sheriff, two sheriffs-substitute, and 374 commissioners of supply and justices of peace. It is divided into an eastern and a western district, each with a resident sheriff-substitute; and sheriff ordinary and debts recovery courts are held in Cupar, Dunfermline, and Kirkcaldy. Sheriff small-debt courts are also held at Cupar, Dunfermline, Kirkcaldy, St Andrews, Anstruther, Auchtermuchty, Leven, and Newburgh. There is a burgh police force in Dunfermline (17), and in Kirkcaldy (21); the remaining police in the county comprise 90 men, under a chief constable, whose yearly pay is £400.

For County Council representation Fife is divided into four districts—namely, Cupar District, with 10 divisional members and one representative each for the 4 burghs of Auchtermuchty, Cupar, Falkland, and Newburgh; St Andrews District, also with 10 divisional members and 8 representatives—two for St Andrews, and one each for the burghs of Anstruther-Easter, Anstruther-Wester, Crail, Kilrenny, Pittenweem, and Earlsferry; Kirkcaldy District, with 14 divisional members and 3 burgh representatives—one each for the burghs of Burntisland, Dysart, and Kinghorn; and Dunfermline District, with 9 divisional members and 2 representatives—one each for the burghs of Culross and Inverkeithing. The Council is divided into the following committees:—The Convener's Committee, Local Authority (composed also of gentlemen who are not councillors), Standing Joint Committee (composed also of Commissioners of Supply, with the Sheriff of Fife *ex officio*), County Road Board, Finance and Property Committee, Valuation Committee, Fife and Kinross District Lunacy Board (including two representatives from Kinross-shire), Weights and Measures Committee, Prison Visiting Committee, Tay Ferries

Committee, Commissioners under Kirkcaldy Harbour Acts, Technical Education, and Small Holdings Act Committee.

The registration county gives off a part of Abernethy parish to Perthshire, takes in part of Arrgach parish from Perthshire, and had in 1891 a population of 187,601. The number of registered poor in the year ending 26 Sept. 1894 was 2303; of dependants, 1315. The expenditure was £34,917. The number of pauper lunatics was 522, their cost of maintenance being £11,259. The percentage of illegitimate births was 6·8 in 1880, 6·2 in 1882, and 4·8 in 1894.

Although sixteenth in size of the thirty-three Scotch counties, Fife ranks as fifth in respect of rental-roll (only Aberdeen, Ayr, Lanark, and Perth shires surpassing it), its valuation, exclusive of the seventeen royal burghs, of railways, and of water-works, being (1815) £405,770, (1856) £543,536, (1865) £581,127, (1875) £698,471, (1880) £700,651, (1882) £697,448, 17s., (1892) £682,255, (1895-96) £667,166. Valuation of railways and water-works (1882) £62,234, (1892) £106,159, (1895-96) £117,731; of burghs (1866) £146,129, (1882) £288,472, (1892) £335,074. In point of population it stands seventh, the six higher counties being Aberdeen, Ayr, Edinburgh, Forfar, Lanark, and Renfrew shires. Pop. (1821) 114,556, (1831) 128,839, (1841) 140,140, (1851) 153,546, (1861) 154,770, (1871) 160,735, (1881) 171,931, (1891) 190,365, of whom 90,527 were males and 99,838 females. Houses (1891) inhabited 41,434, vacant 3267, building 378.

The civil county comprehends sixty-one *quoad civilia* parishes, with the extra-parochial tract of the Isle of May. There are also twenty *quoad sacra* parishes and five chapels of ease belonging to the Church of Scotland. The places of worship within the county are, 92 of the Church of Scotland, 55 of the Free Church, 45 of United Presbyterians, 4 of the Congregationalists, 4 of the Evangelical Union, 9 of Baptists, 11 of Episcopalians, and 6 of Roman Catholics. The Established Synod of Fife, meeting on the second Tuesday of April and October at Cupar, Dunfermline, Kirkcaldy, and St Andrews successively, comprehends the presbyteries of Dunfermline, Kinross, Kirkcaldy, Cupar, and St Andrews, and thus takes in Kinross-shire and the Perthshire parish of Muckart. The Free Church Synod of Fife, meeting at Kirkcaldy on the second Tuesday of April, and at Cupar, St Andrews, or Dunfermline on the second Tuesday of October, comprises presbyteries identical with those of the Established Church.

It is claimed by the natives of Fife that it has a more peaceful history than most other counties in Scotland, containing no great battlefields, and although prominent in many important events, displaying to view few signal crimes and no great national disasters. Ancient stone circles, standing stones, and cairns or tumuli abound, but are not now to be found, though remains of hill forts exist in several places. On Dunearn there are remains of such a fort, and another strong one was on Carnell Hill, near Carnock, and stood adjacent to some tumuli which were found in 1774 to enshrine a number of urns containing Roman coins. Traces of two Roman military stations are found near the same locality; and a Roman camp for Agricola's ninth legion was pitched in the vicinity of Loch Orr, confronting Benarty Hill on the right and the Cleish Hills on the left. Human skeletons, found at various periods on the southern seaboard, are regarded as relics of conflicts with invading Danes in the 9th and following centuries. Great monastic establishments were formed at St Andrews, Dunfermline, Balmerino, Lindores, Inchcolm, and Pittenweem, and have left considerable remains. Mediaeval castles stood at St Andrews, Falkland, Leuchars, Kellie, Dunfermline, Bamberch, Balcomie, Daireie, Aberdour, Seafield, Loch Orr, Tarbet, Rosyth, Inverkeithing, Ravenscraig, Wemyss, Monimail, Balwearie, etc., and have left a large aggregate of interesting ruins. Old churches, with more or less of interest, exist at Crail, St Monance, Leuchars, Dysart, Kirkforthar, Dunfermline, Dairsie, and St Andrews.

Early in the summer of 83 A. D. Agricola had his army

conveyed across the Bodotria, or Firth of Forth, and landing, as is said, at BURNISLAND, gradually but thoroughly made himself master of Fife, whilst his fleet crept round its shores, and penetrated into the Firth of Tay. The eastern half of the peninsula was then possessed by the Vernicomes, and the western by the Damnonii, one of whose three towns, the 'Victoria' of Ptolemy, was situated at Loch Orr, a lake, now drained, in Ballyngry parish. The Damnonii, says Dr Skene, 'belonged to the Cornish variety of the British race, and appear to have been incorporated with the southern Picts, into whose language they introduced a British element. The Frisian settlements, too, on the shores of the Firth of Forth, prior to 441, may also have left their stamp on this part of the nation; and the name of Fothrik, applied to a district now represented by Kinross-shire and the western part of Fife, may preserve a recollection of their Rik or kingdom.' Fife itself is probably the Frisian *fihh*, 'a forest'; the name Frisian Sea is applied by Nennius to the Firth of Forth; and part of its northern shore was known as the Frisian Shore. By the establishment of the Scottish monarchy in the person of Kenneth mac Alpin (844-60) Fih or Fife, as part of southern Pictavia, became merged in the kingdom of Alban, of which under Constantine III. (900-40) it is described as forming the second of seven provinces, a province comprising the entire peninsula, along with the district of Gowrie. It thus included the ancient Pictish capital, ABERNETHY, whither in 865 the primacy was transferred from Dunkeld, and whence in 908 it was again removed to St Andrews. In 877 the Danes, expelled by the Norwegians from Ireland, sailed up the Firth of Clyde, crossed the neck of the mainland, and attacked the province of Fife. They routed the 'Scots' at Dollar, and, chasing them north-eastward to Inverdovet in Forgan, there gained a second and more signal victory, King Constantine, son of Kenneth mac Alpin, being among the multitude of the slain. On two accounts this battle is remarkable, first as the only great conflict known for certain to have been fought on Fife soil; and, secondly, as the earliest occasion when the term 'Scotti' or Scots is applied to any of the dwellers in Pictavia. According to Hector Boece and his followers, Kenneth mac Alpin appointed one Fifus Duffus thane or governor of the province of Fife, but thanes of Fife there never were at any time, and the first Macduff, Earl of Fife, figures in three successive charters of David I. (1124-53), first as simply 'Gillemichel Makduff,' next as 'Gillemichel Comes,' and lastly as 'Gillemichel Comes de Fife.' In earlier charters of the same reign we hear, indeed, of other Earls of Fife—Edelrad, son of Malcolm Ceanmor, and Constantine,—but between these and the Macduffs there seems to have been no connection. 'The demesne of the Macduff Earls of Fife appears to have consisted of the parishes of Cupar, Kilmory, Ceres, and Cameron in Fife, and those of Strathmiglo and Auchtermuchty in Fothrik, near which Macduff's Cross was situated. Whether this sept were the remains of the old Celtic inhabitants of the province, or a Gaelic clan introduced into it when its chief was made Earl, it is difficult to say; but it is not impossible that it may have been a northern clan who followed Macbeth (1040-57) when the southern districts were subjected to his rule, and that there may be some foundation for the legend that the founder of the clan had rebelled against him, and adopted the cause of Malcolm Ceanmor, and so maintained his position. Some probability is lent to this supposition by the fact that the race from whom the Mormaers of Moray derived their origin is termed in one of the Irish genealogical MSS. Clan Duff, and that the Earls of Fife undoubtedly possessed from an early period large possessions in the North, including the district of Strathearn. The privileges of the clan, however, stand on a different footing. From the earliest period the territory of Fife comes prominently forward as the leading province of Scotland, and its earls occupied the first place among the seven earls of Scotland. The first two privileges, of placing the king on the Coronation Stone, and of heading the van in the army, were probably

attached to the province of Fife, and not to any particular tribe from which its earls might have issued; and on the other hand, the third seculs derived from the institution connected with the ancient *Finé*, etc. (Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, iii. 61-63, 305, 306, 1880).

The history of Fife centres round no one town, as that of Dumfriesshire round Dumfries, but is divided among three at least—ST ANDREWS for matters ecclesiastical; for temporal, DUNFERMLINE and FALKLAND. Each of the latter has its royal palace; and Dunfermline was the burial-place of eight of Scotland's kings, from Malcolm Canannor (1093) to the great Robert Bruce (1329), thus including Alexander III., who met with his death in Fife, being dashed from his horse over the headland of KINGNOON (1286). Duncan, Earl of Fife, was one of the three guardians appointed to rule the southern district of the kingdom in the absence of Alexander's infant daughter, the Maid of Norway; but he was murdered in 1288; and his son, the next earl, was too young to seat John Baliol on the Coronation Stone (1292) or to take any part in the earlier scenes of the War of Independence. During that war, in 1298, the Scottish victory of 'Black Innes' is said to have been won by Wallace over Aymer de Valence in Abdie parish, near Newburgh. The young Earl was absent at the English court in 1306, but his sister, the Countess of Buchan, discharged his functions at Bruce's coronation, for which, being captured by Edward, she was hung in a cage from one of the towers of Berwick. Presently, however, we find him on Bruce's side; and, according to Barbour, it was he and the sheriff of Fife who, with 500 mounted men-at-arms, were flying before an English force that had landed at Donibristle, when they were rallied by William Sinclair, Bishop of Dunkeld. Another English force under the Earl of Pembroke, in 1327, landed in Fife, and stormed the Castle of Leuchars; and in 1332 Edward Baliol and the 'disinherited barons' landed at Kinghorn, and marched north-westward to DUPPLIN, in Strathearn. A parliament was held at Dairsie Castle in 1335, but failed to accomplish its purposes; and another was then held at Dunfermline, and appointed Sir Andrew Moray to the regency. The English immediately afterwards invaded Scotland, sent a powerful fleet into the Firth of Forth, and temporarily overmastered Fife. A Scottish army, soon collected by Sir Andrew Moray to confront them, besieged and captured the town and castle of St Andrews, and, save in some strongly garrisoned places, drove the English entirely from the county. The Steward of Scotland (afterwards Robert II.) succeeded Sir Andrew Moray in the command and direction of that army; and, in the year of his accession to the throne (1371) the earldom of Fife was resigned by the Countess Isabella, last of the Macduff line, to his third son, Robert, Earl of Monteith, whose brother Walter had been her second husband. The new Earl of Fife was created Duke of Albany in 1398, and it is as the Regent Albany that his name is best known in history, whilst the deed whereby that name is most familiar was the murder—if murder it were—of the Duke of Rothesay at FALKLAND (1402), which figures in Sir Walter Scott's *Fair Maid of Perth*.

Andrew Wood, in 1480, attacked and repulsed a hostile English squadron, which appeared in the Firth of Forth; and he received, in guerdon of his services, a royal grant of the village and lands of Largo. A body of 13,000 infantry and 1000 horse, suddenly levied in Fife and Forfarshire, formed part of the Scottish army, which, in 1488, fought in the battle of Sauchieburn. The Douglases, in 1526, after defeating their opponents at Linlithgow, advanced into Fife, and pillaged Dunfermline Abbey and St Andrews Castle. Fife figures prominently in Scottish Reformation history. At ST ANDREWS were burned the English Wiclifite, John Reseyb (1408), the German Hussite, Paul Cramer (1432), and Scotland's own martyrs, Patrick Hamilton (1528), Henry Forrest (1533), and George Wishart (1546). Barely two months had elapsed ere the last was avenged by the murder of Cardinal Beaton, and barely thirteen years ere, in the summer of 1559, John Knox's 'idolatrous sermon' had roused, in Tennant's words—

'The steir, strabush, and strife,
Whan, bickering frae the towers o' Fife,
Great bangs of bodles, thiek and rife,
Gaed to Sanct Androls town
And w! John Calvin i' their heads,
And hammers i' their hands and spades,
Eurang at idols, mass, and beads,
Dang the Cathedral down.'

At CRAIL the crusade began, and from Crail the preacher and his 'rascal multitude' passed on to Anstruther, Pittenweem, St Monance, St Andrews, the abbey of Balmerno and Lindores, and almost every other edifice in the county, large or small, that seemed a prop of the Romish religion. Queen Mary, in 1563, spent nearly four months in Fife, removing frequently from place to place, but residing chiefly at Falkland and St Andrews, where Chastelard was beheaded for having burst into her chamber at Burntisland. Next year, she spent some time at the same places; and at WEMYSS Castle in Feb. 1565 she first met her cousin, Lord Darnley. Donibristle, in 1592, was the scene of the murder commemorated in the ballad of *The Bonnie Earl o' Moray*; and Falkland Palace, in 1600, was the scene of the antecedent of the mysterious affair known as the Gowrie Conspiracy. Fife suffered more injury to trade than most other districts of Scotland from the removal of the court to London, at the accession of James VI. to the crown of England (1603). Its enthusiasm for the Covenant was great, and the seaports put themselves in a state of defence when, on 1 May 1639, the Marquis of Hamilton arrived in the Firth of Forth with 19 Royalist vessels and 5000 well-armed men, of whom, however, only 200 knew how to fire a musket. This alarm passed off with the pacification of Berwick; and the next marked episode is the battle of PITREAVIE, fought near Inverkeithing on 20 July 1651, when 6000 of Cromwell's troopers defeated 4000 adherents of Charles II., killing 1600 and taking 1200 prisoners. Then comes that darkest scene in all Fife's history, the murder by men of Fife on MAGUS MUIR of Archbishop Sharp, 3 May 1679, so strongly illustrative of the fanaticism, the superstition, and the unwelcome spirit of its perpetrators. The Revolution (1688) was followed by a long and severe famine, a great depression of commerce, and an exhaustion of almost every resource; the Darien scheme (1695-99) proved more disastrous to Fife than to most other parts of Scotland; at the Union (1707) legitimate commerce was all but annihilated, its place being taken by smuggling. (See DYSART.) The Earl of Mar landed from London at Elie in Aug. 1715, the month of the famous gathering at Braemar; on 12 Oct. Brigadier MacIntosh of Borlum succeeded in conveying 1600 Jacobites from Fife to East Lothian over the Firth of Forth; and about the same time the Master of Sinclair, proceeding from Perth through Fife with 400 horsemen, surprised two Government vessels at Burntisland, which furnished the rebels with 420 stands of arms. The plundering of the custom-house at PITTENWEEM by Wilson, Robertson, and other smugglers, is memorable as leading to the Porteous Riot at Edinburgh (1736). Among many illustrious natives are Tennant and Dr Chalmers, born at Anstruther; Lady Ann Bernard, at Balcarres; Alexander Hamilton, at Creich; Sir David Wilkie, at Cults; Lord Chancellor Campbell, at Cupar; Charles I. and Sir Noel Paton, at Dunfermline; Richard Cameron, at Falkland; Adam Smith, at Kirkealdy; Alexander Solkirk, at Largo; Sir David Lindsay, at Monimail; Major Whyte Melville, at Mount Melville, near St Andrews; and Lady Elizabeth Halket, at Pitreavie.

A characteristic feature of Fife is its large number of small seaport towns, in many places so close as to be practically a continuous town. Buchanan used the expression *oppidulis præcingitur* to describe it, and James VI. called the county a grey cloth mantle with a golden fringe. The modern demand for harbours capable of admitting large vessels has tended to concentrate the shipping of Fife at Burntisland, and the establishment of large factories has in like manner concentrated population in such places as Dunfermline and Kirkealdy. Thus, though Fife is rich and fruitful in its land, and has many important industries, as well as large import and export

trades, most of the coast towns are so quiet and decayed as to give the casual visitor a much less favourable impression of the county than a complete examination affords.

The county acquired its popular name of the 'Kingdom of Fife,' partly from its great extent and value, and partly from its forming an important portion of the Pictish dominion. It anciently, as we have seen, was much more extensive than it now is, comprehending nearly all the region between the Tay and the Forth, or the present counties of Fife, Kinross, and Clackmannan, and the districts of Strathearn and Monteith. Dismemberments of it were made at various periods. In 1426 the county of Kinross was formed; other changes were afterwards made to form the stewardries of Clackmannan and Culross—the latter, however, restored to Fife in 1891; and in the year 1685 three parishes were cut off to complete the county of Kinross. Numerous ancient hereditary jurisdictions existed in the county, and, in common with similar jurisdictions in other parts of Scotland, were abolished, under compensation, in 1747. The chief of these were that of the steward of the stewardry of Fife, for which the Duke of Athole received £1200; that of the baillie of the regality of Dunfermline, for which the Marquis of Tweeddale received £2672, 7s.; that of the baillie of the regality of St Andrews, for which the Earl of Crawford received £3000; that of the regality of Aberdour, for which the Earl of Morton received £93, 2s.; that of the regality of Pittenweem, for which Sir John Anstruther received £282, 15s. 3d.; that of the regality of Lindores, for which Antonia Barclay of Colcerny received £215; and that of the regality of Balmerino, which had been forfeited to the Crown through Lord Balmerino's participation in the rebellion of 1745, and so was not valued.

See Sir Robert Sibbald's *History of Fife* (1710; new ed., Cupar, 1803); J. M. Leighton's *History of Fife* (3 vols., Glasgow, 1840); Thomas Rodger's *Kingdom of Fife* (2 vols., Cupar, 1861); Walter Wood's *East Neuk of Fife* (1862); M. F. Conolly's *Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Men of Fife* (Cupar, 1862); his *Fifiana* (Cupar, 1869); William Ballingall's *Shores of Fife* (1872); James W. Taylor's *Historical Antiquities of Fife* (2 vols., 1875); James Macdonald's 'Agriculture of Fife,' in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* (1876); J. R. Walker's *Pre-Reformation Churches in Fifeshire* (1888); Sheriff E. Mackay's *History of Fife and Kinross* (1890); Chapman's *Handbook to Elie and East of Fife* (Elie, 1892); besides works cited under BALMERINO, BURNTISLAND, CELLARDYKE, CRAIL, DUNFERMLINE, DURA DEN, DYSART, FALKLAND, INCHCOLM, LINDORES, ISLE OF MAY, and ST ANDREWS.

Fife-Keith. See KEITH.

Fife Ness, a low headland in Crail parish, Fife, 2 miles NE of Crail town, 5 N by W of the Isle of May, and 16 NNE of North Berwick. It flanks the northern side of the entrance of the Firth of Forth, is the most easterly point in Fife, and terminates the tract popularly called the East Neuk of Fife. It has traces of a defensive wall running across it, and said to have been constructed by the Danes in 874 to cover an invasive debarkation; and it is subtended for a considerable distance seaward by a dangerous reef, noticed in our article on CARR.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 41, 1857.

Fife Railway, West of. See NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY. **Figach.** See FIAO.

Figgate Burn. See DUNNINGTON.

Figgate Whins, a tract of land in Dunnington parish, Edinburghshire, traversed and mainly drained by Figgate Burn. It was anciently a forest, where Sir William Wallace is said to have mustered his forces for the siege of Berwick, and Gibson of DURE to have been pounced upon by Christy's Will—this latter a false version of the story. In 1762 it was sold for only £1500; and it now is partly the site of the widespread watering-place of Portobello, and partly the fertile tract extending south-westward thence to the eastern skirts of Arthur's Seat.

Fife. See BENFIFE.

Fillan, a stream of Killin parish, W Perthshire, rising,

at an altitude of 2980 feet, on the northern side of BENOY (3708 feet), close to the Argyllshire border. Thence it winds 11½ miles east-north-eastward and east-south-eastward, past Dalree and Crianlarich, along a glen called from it Strathfillan, till it falls into the head of Loch DOSSART, or rather expands into that loch, being thus the remotest head-stream of the river Tay. It is followed along all its lower course by the Callander and Oban railway. Near Crianlarich the West Highland railway crosses the Fillan by a viaduct having a stretch of over 800 feet in six spans, four of which are 45 feet and two 60 feet wide. This viaduct is built chiefly of Ben Cruachan marble, and in order to protect it from ice-floes and heavy floods a very strong V-shaped cutwater has been erected. Within ½ mile of its left bank, and 2½ miles SSE of Tyndrum, stand the ruins of an Austin priory church, dedicated in 1314 to St Fillan by Robert Bruce as a thank-offering for the victory of Bannockburn. The square-shaped 'Bell of St Fillan,' of cast bronze, with double-headed dragoonesque handle, lay on a gravestone here till 1798, when it was stolen by an English traveller. In 1869 it was restored to Scotland, and now is deposited in the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum, where also now is the *quoirich* or silver head of St Fillan's crozier, carried to Canada in 1818, and returned by its hereditary keeper, Mr Alex. Dewar, to Scotland in 1877. This bell used to be rung during that curious superstitious rite according to which lunatics were brought to the neighbouring 'Holy Pool of Fillan,' and plunged in its waters just before sunset, then bound hand and foot, and left all night in the ruins beside what was known as 'St Fillan's Tomb.' If in the morning they were found still bound, the case was abandoned as hopeless; but if the knots were untied, it was deemed the merciful work of the saint, and the sufferers were quit for ever of their malady. Of St Fillan himself very little is known, except that he belonged to the close of the 5th century, is called an *Iobar* ('the leper'), was a disciple of Ailbe in Emly, and in the Irish calendar is said to have been of *Rath Erenn in Aban*, or 'the fort of the Earn in Scotland.' Some hagiologists, however, maintain that this leprous saint of Strathearn was distinct from him of Strathfillan, whom they assign to a century later.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 46, 1872.

Fillans, St, a village in Comrie parish, Perthshire, on the N bank of the river Earn, just below its efflux from Loch Earn, 13 miles W by N of Crieff, under which it has a post office with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. Both as to situation and structure one of the pleasantest villages in Scotland, it comprises a range of slated one-story houses, mantled with ivy and honeysuckle, an hotel, called the Drummond Arms, an Established and a Free church, a public school, and a curling club. St Fillans was erected into a *quoad sacra* parish in 1895 under the name Dundurn. On a green level plain here the St Fillans Highland Society, instituted in 1819, for twelve years held a famous annual meeting for athletic sports.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1868.

Finaglen or Finglen, a glen, traversed by a mountain burn, in Comrie parish, Perthshire, descending from Ben Bhan, 1½ mile north-north-eastward to Loch Earn, at a point 2 miles W by S of St Fillans.

Finart, an estate, with a mansion, in Row parish, Dumbartonshire. The mansion, standing on the E shore of Loch Long, 3 miles N of Garelochhead, is the seat of Edward Caird, Esq., a relative of John and Edward Caird, the former principal of Glasgow University, the latter Master of Balliol, Oxford. It has finely wooded grounds, and is overhung by a hill and mountain that command a superb view of Loch Long. Hill and mountain are often called Finart, but really consist of, first, Tom Buidhe (936 feet), 1 mile NE of the mansion, and, next, Ben Mhaonach (2328), culminating 9 furlongs ESE of that hill.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Finart, Argyllshire. See GLENFINART.

Finavon. See FINHAVEN.

Fincaastle, a south-eastern district of Blair-Athole parish, Perthshire, extending 3½ miles along the N bank of the Tummel from the foot of Loch Tummel to Bon-

skeld House, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile along the S bank of the Garry from Blair-Athole village to Auldclune. Fincastrle Burn flows through the midst to the Tummel, along a fertile narrow strath, and near its left bank stands Fincastrle House, the seat and death-place of Sir Robert Gilmour Colquhoun, K.C.B. (1803-70), who for seven years served as Consul-General in Egypt. The district takes its name from having anciently contained no fewer than fifteen castles, vestiges of a number of which may still be seen; and it gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of DUNMORE. It has a post office under Pitlochry, 6 miles to the S.E.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 55, 1869.

Findhorn, a seaport village in Kinloss parish, NW Elginshire, at the right side of the mouth of Findhorn river, and on the point of a peninsula between Findhorn and Burghhead Bays. By road it is 5 miles N of Forres and $3\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Kinloss station on the Highland railway, this station being $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Elgin and $27\frac{3}{4}$ ENE of Inverness. A branch line from Kinloss to Findhorn, opened in 1860, has now for some years been discontinued. The original town, which stood at least 2 miles westward of the present one, was destroyed by the drifting of the CULBIN Sands; the next one stood a mile NW, on ground now covered by the sea, and was swallowed in a few hours by the great inundation of 1701; and even the present town is so beset with surge-lashed sand-banks, that it, too, possibly may some day share their fate. A place of worship in it, used first as a dissenting meeting-house, and next as a chapel of ease, was built on the sand, and fell in Jan. 1843. The town, from its situation at the mouth of the Findhorn, known in Gaelic as the *Erne*, is commonly called by the Highlanders *Invererne*. It ranks as a burgh of barony; is the centre of an extensive fishery district between Buckie and Cromarty; and carries on some commerce in the export of salmon, grain, and other goods, and in the import of coals, groceries, and manufactured wares. It has a post office under Forres, a good harbour, a Free church, a girls' public school, and a public library. The harbour is partly natural, partly artificial, with a stone pier, two quays of hewn stone, and a breastwork connecting the pier with one of the quays; and has, in the shallowest part of the channel at its entrance, $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water in the lowest neap tide, and from 13 to 17 feet in spring tides. In 1894 the number of boats employed in the district was 384, of fishermen and boys 2012, of fish-curers 22, and of coopers 72; the value of the boats being £50,729, of the nets £37,935, and of the lines £6467. The following is the number of barrels of herrings salted or cured in different years:—(1866) 29,572, (1870) 16,311, (1880) 16,265, (1890) 22,885, (1894) 12,331; of cod, ling, or hake taken (1866) 20,779, (1873) 67,837, (1879) 56,191, (1880) 34,265, (1881) 15,255, (1891) 19,192, (1894) 8123. Pop. (1841) 806, (1861) 891, (1871) 701, (1881) 605, (1891) 562.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 94, 1878.

Findhorn, a river of Inverness, Nairn, and Elgin shires, rising in the southern extremity of Moy and Dalarrasie parish, among the Monadhliath Mountains, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Laggan Bridge, and thence winding $62\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward, till it falls into the Moray Firth at Findhorn village. In the first $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles of its course it bears the name of Abhainn Cro Chlach ('stream of the stone fold'); and a 13th century charter alludes to it as the *Erne*; so that *Findhorn* is possibly a corruption of *fiann-ear-an*, 'wan east-flowing river,' the greater part of its basin being still known as Strathdearn. It is joined by the Eskin, Moy Burn, the Divie, Muckle Burn, and numerous mountain torrents; it expands, between Forres and Findhorn village, into a triangular tidal lagoon, 2 miles long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ wide, called Findhorn Bay or Harbour, and again contracts to $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs at its mouth. Its scenery, alpine at first, then moderately mountainous, and finally lowland, exhibits almost every variety of picturesqueness, from the wildly grand to the softly beautiful, abounding in features of wood and rock, gorge and cliff, fertile valley and finely-contoured hill, and is not excelled, either in diversity of attraction or in aggregate richness, by the scenery of any equal

length of stream in Scotland. From 2800 feet above sea-level at its mossy source, it descends to 1627 at the Eskin's confluence, 950 at Findhorn Bridge, 580 at the Bridge of Dulzie, and 280 near Relugas House; and thus its current is impetuous in the upper, swift in the middle, and broad and placid in the lower reaches. Its volume varies greatly in time of drought and in time of heavy rain; and it is subject to such strong, sudden freshets as sometimes to roll down a wall-like wave of water with irresistible and destructive force along the narrow or contracted parts of its bed, and to overflow its banks and make a lake of all the lowland portions of its valley. In the Plain of Forres, over 20 square miles were so inundated by it in the memorable floods of Aug. 1829, that a large boat, in full sail, swept along its basin to within a few yards of the town. The Findhorn is still a fine salmon and trout river, though not what it was half a century since, when in a single day 360 salmon were taken from one pool. The Aviemore and Inverness section of the Highland railway crosses the Findhorn about 5 miles NW of Carrbridge station. The Findhorn traverses or bounds the parishes of Moy and Dalarrasie, Cawdor, Ardselch, Edinkillie, Forres, Dyke and Moy, and Kinloss; and in our articles on these, its various features of bridge, mansion, village, and town are noticed.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 73, 74, 84, 94, 1876-78. See chaps. ii.-x. of Sir Thomas Dick Lauder's *Moray Floods* (Elgin, 1830; 3d ed. 1873).

Findlater, an estate on the coast of Fordyce parish, Banffshire. It formerly belonged to the Ogilvies of Deskford, and gave them the title of earl from 1638 till 1811. That title expired at the death of the seventh Earl of Findlater and fourth of Seafield, who was succeeded in his estates and in the earldom of Seafield by his cousin. Findlater Castle stood on a peninsulated rock overhanging the sea, 2 miles E of Cullen, and 4 W by N of Portsoy, and, with permission of the Crown, was fortified in 1445 by Sir Walter Ogilvie, knight, of Auchleven. It was one of the places which refused to receive Queen Mary on her visit to the North (1562), and is now a curious picturesque ruin. See CULLEN.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 96, 1876.

Findochty, a fishing village in Rathven parish, Banffshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Cullen, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. Founded in 1716 by a colony of fishermen from Fraserburgh, it has a public school and 132 boats engaged in fishing. Its sheltered harbour, with 24 feet depth of water, and 270 feet of width at the entrance, was greatly improved by the Fishery Commissioners in 1822-83. Near it is a medicinal spring situated within high water mark. Findochty was formed into a special water-supply district in 1879. Pop. (1881) 936, (1891) 1148.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 96, 1876.

Findogask. See GASK.

Findon, an estate in Urquhart and Logie-Wester parish, Ross-shire, on the SE shore of Cromarty Firth, 5 miles NE of Conan Bridge. It is traversed by a burn of its own name, which makes a fine cascade of 20 feet in a yawning bosky gorge.

Findon, a farm in Gamrie parish, NE Banffshire, 5 furlongs S by W of Gardenstown. Its rocks are famous for great abundance and variety of fossil fish, ganoids chiefly, many of which were figured and described by Agassiz.

Findon or Finnan, a fishing village in Banchory-Devenick parish, Kincardineshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Portlethen station, this being 8 miles S by W of Aberdeen. It is a little place, of no more consequence than other fishing villages on the E coast; but it has gained celebrity for having been the first place to prepare the dried fish called from it Findon or Finnan haddock. It has a public school.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 67, 1871.

Findrack, an estate, with an old mansion, in Lumphanan parish, Aberdeenshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Lumphanan station. It was sold in 1670 by Sir Robert Forbes of Learney to the Frasers; and its present owner is William N. Fraser, Esq.

Findrassie, an estate, with a mansion, in Spynie parish, Elginshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Elgin. It belonged,

from the first half of the 16th century, to a branch of the Leslies, descended from Robert, youngest son of the third Earl of Rothes; but was sold in 1825 by Sir Charles Leslie, fifth Bart. since 1625.

Fine. See FVNE.

Finella. See FENELLA.

Finfan, a farm in Urquhart parish, NE Elginshire, 1½ mile WSW of Garmouth. It has a mineral well, of similar quality to Strathpeffer spa, and a neat cottage was built at it by General Sir James Duff for supplying the water to occasional visitors.

Fingal's Cave. See STAFFA.

Fingal's Fort. See DUN FIONN.

Fingal's Riddle, an ancient Caledonian monument in Ardmurchan parish, Argyllshire. It is situated on Ormsaymure, and consists of large stones in the form of a rude altar, surrounded by remains of a circle of smaller stones.

Fingal's Oak, a famous old tree in Ardoch parish, Argyllshire, near Balcaldie House. It girthed 29 feet (only half its original size) in 1835, and continued so to decay and crumble, that in 1844 it measured but 23 feet in girth.

Fingal's Seat. See AIT-SUIDDE-THUIN.

Fingal's Stair. See BENEADDAN.

Fingask, an estate, with a mansion of 1834, in Daviot parish, Aberdeenshire, 2 miles W of Old Meldrum. A small enclosure on the estate is thought to have comprised a pre-Reformation chapel.

Fingask or Marlee, a loch in the SE of Kinloch parish, NE Perthshire. Lying 139 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 3 and 2 furlongs, is connected by rivulets with Black and White Lochs of similar extent in Blairgowrie parish, and sends off a stream ½ mile south-south-westward to Lunan Burn. It is notable for having furnished from its bed great quantities of manurial clay or marl.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Fingask Castle, a fine old mansion in Kilspindie parish, Perthshire, 3½ miles NNW of Erol station. It stands on the W side of a wooded glen, 200 feet above the Carse of Gowrie, and by Dr Chambers is described as an irregular but picturesque structure, comprising a tall front tower of 1594; a still older central portion; an addition of about 1675, with pepper-box turrets at the angles; and a modern dining-room, conservatory, etc. On one side is a winding avenue of pines and sycamores; on the other a beautiful garden, with a terrace beyond, that commands a magnificent view of the Firth of Tay, the Sidlaws, and the Grampians. Within are portraits of the Old Chevalier, Clementina his wife, Prince Charles Edward, his brother Henry, Cardinal of York, the poet William Hamilton of Bangour, and many members of the Threipland family, which seems to have migrated from Threipland in Kilbucho parish, Peebleshire, about the beginning of the 17th century, and which in 1672 bought Fingask from a cadet of the Bruces of Clackmannan, two years later adding thereto the adjacent estates of KINNAIRD. Patrick Threipland, becoming provost of Perth in 1665, was knighted in 1674 for diligence in suppression of conventicles, was made a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1687, and in 1689 died a prisoner in Stirling Castle. His son, Sir David (1666-1746), in 1715 was one of the first to join the standard of the Earl of Mar, with his eldest son and namesake. The latter was captured whilst crossing the Firth of Forth under MacIntosh of Borlum, but effected a daring escape from Edinburgh Castle. The Old Chevalier passed the night of 7 Jan. 1716 in the 'state-room' of Fingask, and was again there in the following month; in March Sir David was a fugitive, and his castle was occupied by a party of Government dragoons. The forfeited estate, however, was leased by Lady Threipland from the York Building Company, who had bought it for £9606. In the '45 the eldest son, David, fell at Prestonpans; but the youngest, Stuart (1716-1805), went through the entire campaign, for some time shared in the Prince's wanderings, and at length escaped to France, disguised as a bookseller's assistant, Fingask meantime having been plundered by dragoons. Return-

ing in 1747, he set up as a physician in Edinburgh, and in 1783 bought back the estate for £12,207, whilst to his son, Patrick (1762-1837), the baronetcy was restored in 1826. His son, the fifth baronet, Sir Patrick-Murray Threipland (1800-82), dying without issue, was succeeded by his cousin, William Scott Kerr, Esq., who holds also the estate of Toftingall in Caithness, and who has assumed the name of Murray Threipland in accordance with the last baronet's will.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868. See Robert Chambers, LL.D., *The Threiplands of Fingask* (Edinb. 1880).

Fingland, a burn in Traquair parish, Peebleshire, rising just within Yarrow parish, Selkirkshire, at an altitude of 1300 feet, and flowing 4½ miles north-by-westward till it falls into Quair Water a little above Traquair village.

Fingland, a burn in Eskdalemuir parish, NE Dumfriesshire, running to the White Esk at a point ½ mile NNE of Davington Free church. A cascade on it, called Wellburnspout, makes a leap of 56 feet.

Fin Glen, a glen in the W of Campsie parish, Stirlingshire, traversed by a burn which, rising in the S of Killearn parish, on the NE shoulder of Earl's Seat (1894 feet), runs 4½ miles south-south-eastward, till, near Campsie Glen station, it unites with the Pow and Kirkton Burns to form the GLAZERT. Though somewhat less picturesque than Kirkton Glen, Fin Glen has a larger volume of water and two very beautiful waterfalls; whilst, like Kirkton Glen, it presents features of gorge, crag, and wood somewhat similar to those of the Trossachs.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1866.

Finglen, Perthshire. See FINAOLEN.

Finhaven or Finavon (anc. *Fothnewyn* = Gael. *fodha-fainn*, 'place under a hill'), a ruined castle in Oathlaw parish, Forfarshire, on a rising ground at the influx of Lemno Burn to the South Esk, 5½ miles NNE of Forfar and 8 WSW of Brechin. A stately five-storied tower, 86 feet high, larger but plainer than Edzell, it dates in its present condition from the latter half of the 16th century. 'The N wall is yet entire, but the S one is rent through two-thirds of the length of the building, and on some frosty morning at no distant date will inevitably crumble to pieces.' According to Thomas the Rhymer's prediction:

'When Finhaven Castle rins to sand,
'The warid's end is near at hand.'

The ruin is a very storehouse of strange memories. Hither David, third Earl of Crawford, and his foeman but brother-in-law, Ogilvy of Inverquharie, were brought, sore wounded, from the battle of ARBROATH (1446). The Earl died after a week of lingering torture; and scarce was he dead, when the Countess hurried to Inverquharie's chamber, and smothered him with a pillow, thus avenging her husband by murdering her own brother. 'Earl Beardie' or 'the Tiger' Earl of Crawford fled to Finhaven from the rout of BRECHIN (1452), and, on alighting from his horse, exclaimed that gladly would he pass seven years in hell to gain the honour of Huntly's victory. Eleven months later he was pardoned by James II., who here received a sumptuous entertainment; but the King, having sworn in his wrath 'to make the highest stone of Finhaven the lowest,' must needs, to keep his word, go up to the roof of the castle and thence throw down a stone that was lying loose on the battlements. On the Covin Tree of Finhaven, grown from a chestnut dropped by a Roman soldier, Earl Beardie hanged Jock Barefoot, the Careston gillie who had dared to cut a walking-stick therefrom, and whose ghost oft scares the belated wayfarer. The Covin Tree was levelled to the ground in 1760; but, in the secret chamber of Glamis, Earl Beardie still drees his waird, to play at cards until the clap of doom. In 1530 David, eighth Earl, was for thirteen weeks imprisoned in the dungeons of Finhaven by his son, the Wicked Master, who eleven years after was stabbed by a Dundee cobbler for taking from him a stoup of drink. David, tenth Earl, in 1546 married Margaret, daughter of Cardinal Beaton. The nuptials were solemnized at

Finhaven with great magnificence, in presence of the Cardinal, who that same month was murdered at St Andrews. Held by the Lindsayys since 1375, the estate was sold in 1629 by the fourteenth Earl of Crawford to his cousin, Lord Spynie. Later it was owned by the Carnegieys, till in 1775 it was sold for £19,500 to the Earl of Aboyne. It was sold again in 1805 for £45,000 to a Mr Ford, and was re-sold in 1815 for £65,000 to a subsequent Earl of Aboyne, and belongs now to Col. Charles Greenhill Gardyne. Wooded Finhaven Hill extends along all the south-eastern border of Oathlaw parish, and some way into Aberlemno. Culminating at a height of 751 feet above sea-level, it commands a beautiful view of Strathmore, and is crowned, on its north-eastern shoulder, with a vitrified fort, in the form nearly of a parallelogram 380 feet long and 112 at the broadest. Anciently there was a parish of Finhaven, divided now between Oathlaw and Aberlemno; and well on into the 19th century the former parish was oftener called Finhaven than Oathlaw. The church, standing 1 mile E of the castle, was built in 1380, and fell into disuse about the beginning of the 17th century. In its side aisle, however, the thirteenth Earl of Crawford was buried as late as 1622, and this aisle was left standing till 1815. In 1849 the ancient encaustic pavement of the church was laid bare, and two monuments were found at a considerable depth, one being of a robed ecclesiastic.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868. See Chap. iv. of Andrew Jervise's *Land of the Lindsayys* (Edinb. 1853).

Fink, St, an ancient chapelry and an extinct hamlet in Bendocho parish, Perthshire, 2½ miles NE of Blairgowrie. The chapelry included the tract above the confluence of the Ericht and the Isla.

Finlagan, a hill-girt loch in Killarrow and Kilmeny parish, Isle of Islay, Argyllshire, 4½ miles W by N of Port Askaig. Measuring 1 by ½ mile, it sends off a rivulet of its own name to salt-water Loch Gruinard, and abounds with trout and salmon, the former averaging ½ lb. each. An islet in it is crowned by the ruins of the castle and chapel of the Macdonalds, Lords of the Isles; and on its shore are traces of a pier for communicating with the castle.

Finlarig, a picturesque ruined castle in Killin parish, Perthshire, at the head of Loch Tay, 1½ mile N by E of Killin village. An ancient seat of the Earl of Breadalbane's ancestors, it figures in Sir Walter Scott's *Fair Maid of Perth* as the death-place of the chief of the clan Quhele, and is a narrow three-story ivy-clad pile, with a square tower at one corner. Adjoining it is the burying-vault of the Breadalbane family; and around is an undulating park with grand old trees. The scene of a sanguinary fight between the Campbells and the Macdonalds is in its neighbourhood.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 46, 1872.

Finlas, a lake in Straiton parish, Ayrshire, 5 miles S by W of Dalmeilington. Lying 840 feet above sea-level, it extends 1½ mile from NW to SE, has a varying width of ¼ furlong and 2½ furlongs, is fed from Loch DEERLACH at its head, and from its foot sends off Garpel Burn 1½ mile north-eastward to Loch Doon. Boats are kept on it, and the trout fishing is good.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 8, 1863.

Finlas, a streamlet in Luss parish, Dumbartonshire, rising at an altitude of 1800 feet, and running 4½ miles south-eastward along an alpine glen, called from it Glenfinlas, and eastward and north-by-eastward through low, rich, wooded grounds, till it falls into a baylet of Loch Lomond 3 furlongs SW of Rosslu House.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Finlay's Castle, a remnant of an old castle in Nairn parish, Nairnshire. See NAIRN.

Finlay's Mire. See MONKHITTER.

Finlayston House, a mansion in the NW corner of Kilmaccolm parish, Renfrewshire, near the S shore of the Clyde, 1½ mile W by N of Langbank station, and 3 miles E by S of Port Glasgow. Partly an edifice of the latter half of the 16th century, it was long a residence of the Earls of Glencairn; and, under the fifth or 'Good' Earl, was the scene of a notable celebration of the Lord's Supper by John Knox (1556). It is also associated with the name of Alexander Montgomery, a

poet who flourished in the time of James VI., and wrote *The Cherrie and the Slae*; and it commands a brilliant view along the Clyde.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Finnan, a stream in the Inverness-shire section of Ardmurchan parish, rising at an altitude of 1586 feet above sea-level, close to the Kilmallie border, and thence running 5½ miles south-south-westward to the head of Loch Shiel, along a narrow rocky mountain glen, called from it Glenfinnan. The glen, toward the mouth of the stream, opens in four directions, somewhat in the manner of four divergent streets; and, terminating at the head of the loch in a small plain, is crossed there by a road leading 35 miles westward from Banavie, up Loch Eil, to Arasaig. This was the scene of the unfurling of Prince Charles Edward's banner at the commencement of the Rebellion of 1745, an event sung finely by Professor Aytoun in his *Lays of the Cavaliers*. 'The spot,' says Hill Burton, 'adopted for the gathering was easily accessible to all the garrisons of the Highland forts. It was only 18 miles distant from Fort William, and almost visible from the ramparts; but when a general gathering in force was intended, the presence of the forts—well adapted as they were to keep down petty attempts—was no impediment to it. The 19th of August was the day fixed for the momentous ceremony; but the Prince's faith in his destiny was again tried, for, when he arrived, the glen was silent and deserted, save by the ragged children of the hamlet, who glared with wondering eyes on the mysterious strangers. After two hours thus spent, the welcome sound of a distant bagpipe was heard, and the Camerons, between seven and eight hundred strong, appeared on the sky-line of the hill. Before the group dispersed in the evening, the number assembled amounted to 1500 men. The post of honour on the occasion was given to the old Marquis of Tullibardine, heir to the dukedom of Athole, who, like his young master, had come to 'regain his own.'" Prince Charles's Monument here, a tower with a Gaelic, Latin, and English inscription, was founded in 1815 by Alex. Macdonald of Glenaladale, whose namesake lodged the Prince on the night preceding the gathering, and whose descendant, John Andrew Macdonald, Esq. of Glenaladale (b. 1837; suc. 1870), has his seat at Glenfinnan. Glenfinnan has also a post office under Fort William, an inn, a public school, with accommodation for 30 children, and the Roman Catholic church of SS. Mary and Finnan, an Early English edifice of 1873. St Finnan's green islet, at the head of Loch Shiel, has been the burial-place of the Macdonalds since their first settlement in these lonely glens; and a square bronze bell—one of three to be found in Scotland, and as old, it may be, as Columba's day—still rests on the altar slab of its ruined chapel. See SHIEL, LOCH.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 62, 1875.

Finnan, Kincardineshire. See FINDON.

Finmart, a shooting-lodge in Fortingal parish, NW Perthshire, on the S shore of Loch Rannoch, just below its head, 10 miles W by S of Kinloch Rannoch. The house is beautifully situated on a promontory jutting out into Loch Rannoch and commanding beautiful views. The shootings form part of the Robertson-Luxford property and extend to about 18,000 acres, capable of yielding in a good season about 900 brace of grouse, besides a heavy bag of blackgame, hares, rabbits, roe-deer, etc. Red-deer are also sometimes met with. A little SW of the lodge is an Established mission chapel.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 54, 1873.

Finmart, Dumbartonshire. See FINART.

Finnoch or Carnock Burn. See CAERNOCK.

Finnieston. See GLASGOW.

Finnyfold or Whinnyfold, a fishing hamlet in the S of Cruden parish, Aberdeenshire, 2½ miles SSE of the church.

Finstown, a village in Firth and Stenness parish, Orkney, at the head of Firth Bay, 6 miles WNW of Kirkwall. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments; horse and cattle fairs on the third Monday of every month; and a pier, 500 feet long, where an extensive trade is carried on in coal, lime, manures, grain, etc.

Fintray, a village and a parish of SE Aberdeenshire. The village, Hatton of Fintray, stands within 3 furlongs of the Don's left bank, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N of Kintore, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of Kinaldie station on the Great North of Scotland, under which Fintray has a post office.

The parish is bounded NE and E by New Machar, S by Dyce, Kinnellar, and Kintore, and W and NW by Kintore and Keithhall. Rudely resembling a triangle in outline, with northward apex, it has an utmost length from N by W to S by E of 4 miles, an utmost width from E to W of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and an area of 7389 acres, of which 692 are water. The Don, winding $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-southward, from just below Kintore to opposite the manse of Dyce, roughly traces all the south-western and southern boundary; and, where it quits the parish, the surface sinks to 116 feet above sea-level, thence rising, in gentle knolls and rounded eminences, to 300 feet at Woodhill, 245 at the parish church, 325 near Cairnie, and 415 at the Hill of Tillykerrie in the farthest N. Granite and gneiss are the prevailing rocks, traversed by veins of coarsish limestone; and the soil of the haughs along the Don is a rich alluvium, of the grounds above them is dry and early on a gravelly subsoil, and elsewhere ranges from peat earth and blue gravelly clay to yellow loam of a more productive nature. Eleven-fourteenths of the entire area are regularly or occasionally in tillage, about 660 acres are under wood, and the rest is either pastoral or waste. Cothal Mill here is a woollen factory with steam and water power, and employing a large number of hands. Patrick Copland, LL.D. (1749-1822), professor of natural philosophy at Aberdeen, was a native, his father being parish minister. Fintray House, near the bank of the Don, 7 furlongs E of the village, is a large modern mansion in the Tudor style; the estate was acquired in 1610 by the first of the Forbesses of CRAIGIEVAR, having belonged to the Abbey of Lindores in Fife from 1224 down to the Reformation. Another residence is DISBLAIR Cottage. Fintray is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £254. The church, at the village, is a neat and substantial structure of 1821, containing 800 sittings; and 2 public schools, Disblair and Hatton, with respective accommodation for 86 and 140 children, have an average attendance of 42 and 92, and grants amounting to £39. 9s. and £88. Pop. (1801) 886, (1831) 1046, (1861) 1003, (1871) 1108, (1881) 1032, (1891) 999.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 77, 1873.

Fintry, a hamlet and a parish of central Stirlingshire. The hamlet stands, 400 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of Endrick Water, 5 miles ESE of Balfron, 16 WSW of Stirling, and 17 N by E of Glasgow, under which it has a post office. Gonachan hamlet lies 5 furlongs E by S of it, and Newtown hamlet $\frac{3}{4}$ mile WNW.

The parish is bounded NW by Balfron, NE by Gargunnoch, E by St Ninians, SE by Kilsyth, S by Campsie, SW by Strathblane, and W by Killearn. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 miles; and its area is 13,881 acres, of which 109 are water. From its source (1600 feet) upon Campsie Muir, in the S of the parish, the river CARRON flows 6 miles east-north-eastward, at first along the boundary with Campsie, but chiefly through the south-eastern interior, till it passes off eastward into Kilsyth. ENDRICK WATER, gathering its head-streams from the N of Fintry and the SW of Gargunnoch, winds $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward and southward along the Gargunnoch and St Ninians border, then, bending sharply, continues $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-by-northward, and passes off into Balfron. About a mile below its westerly bend, it hurls itself over a precipice 94 feet high, and makes a superb cascade—the 'Loup of Fintry.' DUNGOLP (1396 feet) and Gartcarron Hill (1006 feet) form the 'divide' between these streams, which at one point approach within 7 furlongs of each other—the Carron running eastward to the Firth of Forth, and the Endrick westward to Loch Lomond, and so to the Firth of Clyde. The surface mainly consists of soft green hills, part of the range that stretches from Stirling to Dumbarton—the Fintry Hills in the N, in the S the Campsie Fells.

It declines along the Carron to 750 feet above sea-level, along the Endrick to 270; and the highest points in the parish are Stronend (1676 feet) near the north-western, Meikle Bin (1870) near the south-eastern, and Holehead (1801) exactly on the southern, border. The only inhabited parts are the two intersecting valleys, watered by respectively the Carron and the Endrick. The Carron's valley, so far as within the parish, is mostly meadow, and has few inhabitants. The Endrick's valley, narrow at its eastern extremity, opens gradually to a width of about a mile, and partly exhibits, partly commands, a series of richly picturesque scenes. Cultivated fields, interrupted by fine groves, along the river's banks, hedgerows and plantations around Culcreuch on the N side, and some well-arranged clumps of trees on the skirts and shoulders of the hills to the S, combine to form an exquisite picture. The flanking hill-ranges, occasionally broken and precipitous, wreathed sometimes in clouds, and always wearing an aspect of loveliness and dignity, produce an imposing effect along the entire reach of the valley; and the summits of Ben Lomond and other mountains of the frontier Grampians, seen in vista away to the W, present a noble perspective. In a hill called the Dun, near the hamlet, is a range of basaltic pillars. Seventy pillars are in front, some of them separable into loose blocks, others apparently unjointed from top to bottom. Some are square, others pentagonal or hexagonal; and they rise perpendicularly to a height of 50 feet. At the E end of the range they are divided by interstices of 3 or 4 inches; but as the range advances they stand closer and closer, till at last they are blended in one solid mass of honeycombed rock. Trap also constitutes most of the other hills, which often have such forms or projections as add no little to the beauty of the scenery. Granite occurs in detached fragments, and coal in several small seams; in Dun Hill are extensive beds of red ochre; and fire stone, jasper, and fine specimens of zeolite are found among the rocks. The soil, in most parts of the valleys, is light and fertile; but of the entire area only 1020 acres are in tillage and 100 under wood, the rest of the land being either pastoral or waste. Fintry or Grahams' Castle, the ancient stronghold of the Grahams of Fintry, stood near the left bank of Endrick Water, on the St Ninians side, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Fintry hamlet, and now is represented by mere vestiges. Sir Daniel Macnee (1806-32), portrait painter, and president of the Royal Scottish Academy, was a native. Culcreuch, which has been noticed separately, is the only mansion; and its owner (Mr J. C. Dun Waters) and the Duke of Montrose divide between them nearly all the property in the parish. Fintry is in the presbytery of Dumbarton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £165. The church, situated at the hamlet, was built in 1823, and is a neat edifice, with a W tower, and contains 500 sittings. A public school, with accommodation for 90 children, has an average attendance of 54, and a grant amounting to £60. 4s. Valuation (1860) £4532. (1882) £5329, 14s. 6d., (1892) £4602, 11s. 7d. Pop. (1801) 958, (1831) 1051, (1851) 823. (1861) 685. (1871) 499, (1881) 414, (1891) 357.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 31, 30, 39, 38, 1866-71.

Fintry, an estate in Mains and Strathmartine parish, Forfarshire, 3 miles NNE of Dundee. From the Earls of Angus it passed by marriage to the Grahams of Fintry; was held by them for several centuries; contained CLAVERHOUSE, the family seat of the notorious Viscount Dundee; and went eventually to Erskine of Linlathen. Fintry Castle, built in 1811 on the steep bank of a rivulet amidst a dense mass of lofty trees, comprised a quadrangle, with a strong tower pierced by a principal gateway facing W; had a passage over that gate, whence missiles could be showered upon assailants; was defended by several outworks; and is now extinct. The mausoleum of the Grahams is still in the parish churchyard.

Fintry, a small bay on the W side of Big Cumbrae island, Buteshire. It is a mere incurvature 5 furlongs long; but it has a fine beach of yellow sand nearly 300

yards broad, overlooked by a succession of pleasant natural terraces; and so it is well situated to become some day the site of a watering-place.

Finzean House, a mansion in Birse parish, S Aberdeenshire, 7 miles SE by E of Aboyns station, this being 32½ miles W by S of Aberdeen. A fine old building, forming three sides of a quadrangle, it stands amid large and richly wooded grounds. Its owner is Robert Farquharson, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P. (b. 1837; suc. 1876), M.P. for West Aberdeenshire since 1880.—*Ord. Sur.*, eh. 66, 1871.

Flochhaig. See FIAG.

Fionaven. See FOINAVEN.

Fionnachairn or Fioncharrn, a ruined fortalice in Kilmichael-Glassary parish, Argyllshire, on the steep SE margin of Loch Awe, 2½ miles ENE of Ford, near the loch's head. A small but strong keep, it is said by tradition to have belonged to a chieftain called Mac Mhic Jain, and to have been burned by a vassal whose wife he had wronged, and by whom he himself was slain.

Fionn Loch, a lake on the mutual border of Gairloch and Lochbroom parishes, NW Ross-shire, 3¼ miles N of Letterewe on Loch Maree, and 6 E of Polewee. Lying 559 feet above sea-level, and 2236½ acres in area, it extends 5½ miles north-north-westward, has a varying width of ¼ furlong and 1¼ mile, teems with trout, and sends off the Little Greinord 5½ miles north-by-eastward to the head of GREINORD Bay.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 92, 1881.

Firdon, a rivulet running to the sea in Applecross parish, Ross-shire.

Firhall, an estate, with a mansion, in Nairn parish, Nairnshire, on the left bank of the river Nairn, ¼ mile S of the station of that name.

Firkin Point, a small headland in Arrochar parish, Dumbartonshire, on the W side of Loch Lomond, 2¼ miles SSE of Tarbet.

Firmouth, a lofty mountain in Glentanner, on the S border of Aberdeenshire.

Firth, a bay in the Mainland of Orkney. Opening on a line westward from the String, or the sound between the mainland and Shapinsay, it measures 2¼ miles from N to S across the entrance, penetrates 3¼ miles west-south-westward, and contracts to a width of 11 furlongs, but re-expands presently to a width of 15. It is noted for its oyster beds; contains, in its upper part, the islets of Damsay and Grimbister Holm; sends off, from its NW corner, the little bay of Isbister; and is bounded on the lower reach of its northern side by Kendall parish, of its southern side by Kirkwall or St Ola parish.

Firth, a parish in the mainland of Orkney, bounded N by Rendall parish, E by Firth Bay and Kirkwall parish, S by Orphir and Stennes, and W by Harray. It includes the islets of Damsay and Grimbister Holm; contains FINSTOWN village; and is united to STENNESS. The united parish of Firth and Stennes, in its SW or Stennes portion, communicates by a bridge with Stromness parish, and is largely bounded by Stennes Loch and Hoy Sound. Its greatest length, from NE to SW, is 8½ miles; and its greatest breadth is 4½ miles. The shores of the united parish are undulating and fertile; but the interior consists largely of moor and hill, covered with heath and peat-moss. Between 1841 and 1879, however, the late Mr Robert Scarth of BINSKARTH did much in the way of reclaiming, enclosing, draining, liming, and planting—improvements described at length in pp. 48-51 of *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* (1874). A lake and a singular Caledonian monument are noticed in our article on STENNESS. This parish is in the presbytery of Cairnston and synod of Orkney; the living is worth £208. There are 2 parish churches, that of Firth built in 1813, and that of Stennes (*q. s.*) in 1793. There are also a U.P. church of Firth and Free churches of Firth and Stennes; and 2 public schools, Firth and Stennes, with respective accommodation for 160 and 121 children, have an average attendance of 113 and 59, and grants of £139, 13s. 10d. and £76, 6s. 7d. Valuation of Firth and Stennes (1881) £1752, 10s. 10d.; (1891) £3061, 15s. Pop. (1881) 1362, (1891) 1325.

Fishcross, a village near Sauchie in the detached portion of Clackmannan parish until 1891, when it with this detached portion was transferred to the parish of Alloa, Clackmannanshire. It is 2 miles NNE of the town of Alloa. Pop., together with Sauchie, (1871) 419, (1881) 320, (1891) 484.

Fisherie, a hamlet in King Edward parish, NW Aberdeenshire, 8 miles NNE of Turriff, under which it has a post office.

Fisherrow. See MUSSELBURGH.

Fisherston, a hamlet and a *quoad sacra* parish in Maybole parish, Ayrshire. The hamlet lies near the coast, 1½ mile SW of the Heads of Ayr, and 6 miles SW of Ayr, its station and post-town. The parish is in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the minister's stipend is £168. The church was originally a chapel of ease, and was preceded by a preaching station commenced about 1820. Pop. (1871) 609, (1881) 609, (1891) 598.—*Ord. Sur.*, eh. 14, 1863.

Fishtown, Banffshire. See CULLEN.

Fish-Holm, a small island in Delting parish, Shetland, 3 miles S of the southern extremity of Yell.

Fishie. See FESHE.

Fishin, a small island in the N of Shetland, 6 miles S of the southern extremity of Yell.

Fishwick, an ancient parish of SE Berwickshire, united to Hutton in 1614. Its small, long, narrow church, standing close to the left bank of the Tweed, 7 furlongs above the Union Chain Bridge, and 5½ miles WSW of Berwick, belonged for some time to the monks of Coldingham, and is now a picturesque ruin. The ancient cemetery lies around the ruin, and is still occasionally in use.

Fishwives' Causeway. See DUBDINGTON.

Fitch, a village in the S of Shetland, 3½ miles from its post-town, Lerwick.

Fitul Head (Old Norse *fit-fiall*), a large bold headland in Durness parish, Shetland, flanking the NW side of Quendale Voe, 6 miles NW of Sumburgh Head. It rises to a height of 928 feet; is seen at a great distance by vessels approaching from the SW; and consists chiefly of clay slate. In the *Pirate* Scott fixes here the abode of the prophetess, Norna.

Fithie, a beautiful lake (3½ × ½ furl.), with wooded shores, in Forfar parish, Forfarshire, 1½ mile ENE of the town. It contains perch and pike, and gives very good sport, but is not open to the public, though a limited number of permits are given on application to the proprietor. An object of interest near at hand is the Priory of Restennet.

Fithie, a rivulet of SW Forfarshire. It rises on Balcallo Hill at an altitude of 800 feet above sea-level, and running 8 miles south-eastward, through or along the borders of Tealing, Murroes, Dundee, and Monifeth parishes, falls into Dichty Water, 1½ mile above that stream's entrance to the Firth of Tay. It makes, in its lowermost reach, valuable alluvial deposits on its banks.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 48, 49, 1868-65.

Fittick, a place in Nigg parish, Kincardineshire, on Nigg Bay, 1½ mile SE of Aberdeen. It was the site of an ancient church, St Fittick's, now extinct; and it once gave name to Nigg Bay.

Fitty, a lake on the mutual border of Dunfermline and Beath parishes, Fife, 3 miles NE of Dunfermline town. It measures 1 by ½ mile; is rather shallow, and of tame aspect; receives a stream of 3½ miles in length of run from the Saline Hills; sends off Lochfitty Burn 4 miles east-north-eastward to the Orr; and contains pike, perch, and mussels.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Fitty, a hill in the W of Westray island, Orkney. The highest part of a range, called elsewhere Skea and Gallo, it rises to the height of 652 feet above sea-level, and was used in 1821 as a station of the Trigonometrical Survey.

Five Mile House, a hamlet in Liff and Benvie parish, Forfarshire, 5 miles NW of Dundee, under which it has a post office.

Fladda or Fladday, an island of Portree parish, Inverness-shire, in Raasay Sound, 4 miles E of the nearest

part of Skye, and 9 NE of Portree town. It measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and is separated from Raasay only by a narrow strait, which is dry at half-tide. Pop. (1861) 45, (1871) 54, (1881) 54, (1891) 51.

Fladda, an island of South Uist parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, immediately N of Rona island, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of the nearest part of North Uist island. It measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circumference. Pop. (1861) 48, (1871) 76, (1881) 87, (1891) 76.

Fladda, a small island of Barra parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 2 miles S of Vatersay.

Fladda, the northernmost of the Treshinish isles in Kilninian and Kilmora parish, Argyllshire, 3 miles SW of Treshinish point, a north-western extremity of Mull. Its surface is flat and monotonous.

Fladda or Pladda, an islet of Jura parish, Argyllshire, near Easdale. A lighthouse on it shows a fixed light visible at the distance of 11 nautical miles, red towards the Bogha-Nuadh rock, and white towards the mainland and channel to the S, but masked in other directions.

Fladda, a flat islet in the NW extremity of Harris parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, in the mouth of Loch Reasort.

Fladda, an uninhabited pastoral islet of Kilmuir parish, Inverness-shire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Aird Point in Skye.

Fladdachuain, an uninhabited pastoral islet of Kilmuir parish, Inverness-shire, 6 miles NW of Aird Point in Skye. It measures $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in length and 300 yards in average breadth; is clothed with remarkably fine grass; had anciently three burying-places; and also, till a recent period, retained nine stones of an ancient Caledonian stone circle. A one-inch diameter ring, of plaited gold wires, was found in a moss here, and bought for the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum in 1851.

Fladbieter, a hamlet in Dunroess parish, Shetland, 8 miles S of Lerwick.

Flanders Moss, a tract of low, flat ground in the NE of Drymen parish, SW Stirlingshire, on the southern bank of the Forth. Lying from 40 to 60 feet above sea-level, it is believed to have passed from the condition of a rich alluvial plain to that of a bog, through the overthrow of a forest on it by the Roman army in the time of Severus; and has, to a great extent, in recent times, been reclaimed by means of channel cuttings to the Forth. It is skirted, to the SE, by the Forth and Clyde Junction section of the North British railway.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Flannan Isles or Seven Hunters, a group of seven small uninhabited islands in Uig parish, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire, 21 miles WNW of Gallon Head in Lewis. Called by Buchanan *Insula Sacra*, they possess some monuments, supposed to be religious relics of the ancient Caledonians; but seemingly as late as the 7th or 8th century; and they are frequented by immense flocks of sea-fowl.

Fleet, a small river of SE Sutherland, rising at an altitude of 750 feet above sea-level, 2 miles E by S of Lairg church, and thence winding $16\frac{1}{2}$ east-south-eastward, till it falls below Little FERRY into the Dornoch Firth. Its principal affluent is the CAIRNAIG, and it intersects or bounds the parishes of Lairg, Rogart, Golspie, and Dornoch. In its upper and middle reaches it traverses a fine glen called from it Strathtfleet; lower down it expands into a tidal lagoon, Loch Fleet ($3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ miles), similar to the lagoons of the Forfarshire South Esk and the Findhorn; but in the last mile above its mouth it again contracts to a width of from 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs. Its strath, from a point near the source all down to the head of the lagoon, is traversed by the Sutherland section of the Highland railway, in a gradient of 1 in 84; and its stream, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NW of Rogart station, near the High Rock of Craigmore, is crossed by the railway on a stone viaduct with a single arch of 55 feet in span. The lagoon is crossed towards its head by the Mound, an embankment 1000 yards long, which, taking over the public road for the eastern seaboard of Sutherland, was completed in 1816 at a cost of £12,500,

and is pierced at its E end with four arches and sluices for the transit of the river and of tidal currents. Above the Mound the lagoon is now mainly a swampy flat, covered with alders; below, it has been curtailed to the extent of 400 acres, by the reclamation of its bed from the tides; and within its mouth it contains a harbour 260 yards broad, with 18 feet of water at ebb tide, perfectly sheltered in all kinds of weather, and serving for the importation of coals, lime, bone-duet, and general merchandise, and for the exportation of agricultural and distillery produce. The river is frequented by sea-trout, grise, and salmon; and the neck of it between the lagoon and the sea contains a fine salmon cast—'the only spot in the kingdom where angling for salmon has been successfully practised in salt water.' The depth of water over the bar at the river's mouth is 18 feet at full spring tides, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet at ebb tide.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 102, 103, 1881-78.

Fleet Street. See ANWOTH and GATEHOUSE.

Fleet, Water of, a small river of Girtion parish, SW Kirkcubrightshire. The Big Water of Fleet is formed at a point $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above a 20-arch viaduct of the Dumfries and Portpatrick railway, by the confluence of Carrouh, Mid, and Cardoun Burns, which all three rise on the eastern side of CAIRNSMORE OF FLEET (2331 feet). Thence it runs $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward along the Kirkmabreck and Anwoth border, till it is joined by the Little Water of Fleet, which, issuing from triangular Loch Fleet (3×2 furl.; 1120 feet), has a south-by-easterly course of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles. After their union, near Castramont, the stream, as Water of Fleet, flows $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-eastward, and then, a little below Gatehouse, expands over the last $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of its course into the fine estuary of Fleet Bay. It traverses charming scenery throughout its middle or lower reaches, and is navigable by small vessels up to Gatehouse. Its waters are strictly preserved, and trout, sea-trout, and herlings are plentiful, but salmon nowadays are few and far between.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 4, 5, 1857.

Flemington, a village in Avondale parish, Lanarkshire, containing Strathaven station, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of the town.

Flemington, a village in Ayton parish, Berwickshire, near the North British railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile E by N of Ayton station.

Flemington, a burn in Newlands parish, Peeblesshire, running $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward, till, after a total descent of 700 feet, it falls into Lyne Water, 2 miles S by E of Romanno Bridge.

Flemington, an estate, with an old castle, in Aberlennu parish, Forfarshire, the property of Patrick Webster, Esq. of Westfield. The castle, standing 300 yards E of the parish church, presents a strong and stately appearance. It was inhabited by the proprietor till about 1830, and afterwards was occupied by farm-servants.

Flemington, a collier village, of recent growth, in Cambuslang parish, NW Lanarkshire, 1 mile from Cambuslang town. Pop. (1881) 691, (1891) 796.

Flemington, an estate, with a mansion, in Petty parish, NE Inverness-shire, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NE of Fort George station on the Highland railway. Loch Flemington ($4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) lies 1 mile SSE on the Croy border, half in the county of Nairn and half in that of Inverness.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876.

Flaura. See FLOORS.

Flexfield, a hamlet in Mouswald parish, Dumfriesshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Dumfries.

Flint, an eastern offshoot of the Broughton Heights, on the mutual border of Stobo and Kirkurd parishes, Peeblesshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Rachan Mill. It has an altitude of 1756 feet above sea-level.

Flisk, a parish of N Fife, whose church to the NE extends 1 furlong S of the Firth of Tay, 6 miles ENE of Newburgh station, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of the post-town Cupar, whilst on its SW border is the little village of Glenduckie, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Newburgh. Bounded NW and N by the Firth of Tay, E by Balmerino, SE by Creich, S by the Aytonhill section of Abdie, and SW by Dunbog, it has an utmost length from ENE to WSW

of 4½ miles, a varying breadth of 4½ furlongs and 2 miles, and an area of 2854½ acres, of which 240½ are foreshore. The firth, expanding here from 1½ to 3 miles, is fringed by a level strip 70 to 550 yards in breadth, beyond which the surface rises rapidly to 714 feet at Glenduckie Hill, 800 on the boundary with Abdie, and 600 on that with Creich, whilst from Glenduckie sinking again to less than 200 on the Dunbog border. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly Devonian, and the soil in general is a clayey loam. Rather more than one-tenth of the entire area is under wood, one-fifteenth is natural pasture, and all the rest is under cultivation. Ballanbreich Castle, a picturesque ruin, has been separately noticed. Two parsons of Flisk in the first half of the 16th century, John Waddell and James Balfour, were judges of the Court of Session; and another, John Wemyss, towards the close of that century, became principal of St Leonard's College, St Andrews. Giving off a portion *quoad sacra* to Dunbog, Flisk is in the presbytery of Cupar and synod of Fife; the living is worth £184. The parish church, which was built in 1790, was renovated in 1888; and a public school, with accommodation for 73 children, has an average attendance of 45, and a grant of £55, 18s. Valuation (1866) £3666, 16s. 3d., (1882) £4452, 2s. 10d., (1892) £3205, 17s. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 300, (1831) 286, (1861) 313, (1871) 280, (1881) 259, (1891) 248; of *q. s.* parish (1871) 212, (1881) 213, (1891) 192.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Float Bay or Port Float, a small bay in Stoneykirk parish, Wigtonshire, 6 miles SE of Portpatrick. It is said to have got its name from the wreck here of some of the ships of the Spanish Armada or 'Flota;' but above it is the moss or flow of 'Meikle Float.'

Float Moss, a large expanse of low meadow ground in Carstairs, Carnwath, and Pettinain parishes, Lanarkshire, along the banks of the Clyde, in the south-eastern vicinity of Carstairs Junction. It used to be frequently flooded by freshets of the river, so as at times to resemble a large and dreary-looking lake; and it took its name from a float or large boat which formerly served in lieu of a bridge across the Clyde, and which cost £500. The Caledonian railway goes across it, on works which were formed at great expense; and it has here timber viaducts for allowing free scope to the freshets of the river.

Flooda. See FLADDA.

Flodgarry, an ancient house in Kilmuir parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. A loud rumbling noise, heard from beneath an eminence in its close vicinity, is supposed to be caused by the roll of sea-billows into some natural tunnel or subterranean cavern.

Floors Castle, the seat of the Duke of Roxburgh, in Kelson parish, Roxburghshire, 3 furlongs from the N bank of the Tweed, and 1½ mile WNW of Kelson town. As built for the first Duke in 1718 by Sir John Vanbrugh, a better playwright than architect, it was severely plain, not to say heavy-looking; but in 1849 and following years the whole was transformed by Playfair of Edinburgh into a sumptuous Tudor pile—one of the most palatial residences of the Scottish nobility. The gardens, too, already beautiful, were greatly extended (1857-60); the home farm, to the rear of the castle, was rearranged and in great measure rebuilt (1875); and no fewer than 120 model cottages were erected on the estate—all these improvements being carried out by James, sixth Duke (1816-79), who had the honour of receiving visits here from Queen Victoria (Aug. 1867), the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Albany, etc. John, third Duke (1740-1804), is remembered as a famous bibliomaniac. His library, numbering nearly 10,000 books, was sold in 1812, when the first edition of the *Decameron* (1471) brought £2260, and Caxton's *Historie of Troye* (1461) 1000 guineas. John Henry Innes-Ker is the present and eighth Duke since 1707 (b. 1876; suc. 1892)—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865. See ROXBURGH, KELSO, and CRESSFORD.

Flotta, an island in the S of Orkney, lying nearly midway between Hoy and South Ronaldshay, and flanking part of the southern side of Scalpa Flow, 15 miles

SSW of Kirkwall. It has a post-office under Stromness. It measures 3½ miles in length from NE to SW, by 2½ miles in extreme breadth, and is deeply pierced on the north-eastern side by an elongated bay called Panhope, which forms an excellent harbour. The coast is mostly high and rocky; the interior low, tame, and heathy, consisting mainly of sandstone and sandstone-flag. Specially well situated for fishing, and famous for its excellent fishing boats, it was the residence of the ancient Norwegian historiographer, sent from Norway to collect information respecting Scotland, and gave name to his work, the *Codex Flotticensis*, from which Torfæus and subsequent historians drew much of their materials on the ancient condition of the northern districts of Scotland. In the parish of WALLS and Flotta the island has been erected into a *quoad sacra* parish. Pop. (1841) 405, (1861) 420, (1871) 423, (1881) 425, (1891) 423.

Flotta-Calf, a pastoral island of Flotta parish, Orkney, adjacent to the north-eastern extremity of Flotta island, and measuring 2 miles in circumference.

Flowerdale, an old-fashioned mansion of the middle of the eighteenth century, with beautiful grounds and finely-wooded policies, in Gairloch parish, NW Ross-shire, adjacent to Gairloch village, and to the head of the Gair Loch. It is the seat of Sir Kenneth-Smith Mackenzie of Gairloch, sixth Bart. since 1703 (b. 1832; suc. 1843). His ancestor, 'Eachin Roy' or 'Red Hector,' second son of Alexander, seventh chieftain of Kintail, obtained a grant of Gairloch barony from James IV. in 1494. Attached to the mansion is a deer forest, 10,000 acres in extent.

Flowerhill. See AIRDRIE.

Fluchter, a village in Baldernock parish, SW Stirling-shire, 2 miles E of Milngavie.

Fludha, an estate, with a mansion, in Kirkcubright parish, Kirkcubrightshire, 1½ mile from the town.

Fochabers, a small town in Bellie parish, NE Elgin-shire. It stands, 140 feet above sea-level, on the right bank of the Spey, 4 miles above its mouth, with a terminal station on the Fochabers branch (opened 1893) of the Forres and Keith section of the Highland railway. The branch line connects at Orhliston junction, 3 miles WSW, 6½ ESE of Elgin, 11½ WNW of Keith. Its present site is an elevated gravel terrace in a deep wooded valley, but it stood in the immediate vicinity of GORDON CASTLE till the close of the eighteenth century, when, to improve the grounds of that noble mansion, it was rebuilt on the line of road from Aberdeen to Inverness, about a mile farther S. The ancient market-cross still stands in the ducal park. A handsome three-arch bridge, 382 feet long, that spans the Spey here, was partly swept away by the great flood of 1829, which raised the river nearly 9 feet above its ordinary level. The town has a quadrangular outline, with central square and streets at right angles one to another; presents a neat, well-built, and modern appearance; serves as a business centre for a considerable extent of surrounding country; communicates by coach with Fochabers station; and has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and railway telegraph departments, branches of the Union and Town and County Banks, a savings bank, insurance agencies, several hotels, a horticultural and industrial society, a company of the Elginshire Rifle Volunteers, a county police station (1869), a reading-room and library, and a gas-light company. Fairs are held on the third Thursday of January and February, the fourth Wednesday of March, the fourth Thursday of April and May, the first Thursday of July, the second Wednesday of August, and the first Thursday of October and December; and sheriff small debt courts sit on the Saturday after the second Monday of February, June, and October. Bellie parish church, on the S side of the square, is a handsome edifice of 1797, with a portico and a spire. Other places of worship are a Free church, a Roman Catholic church (1828), and an Episcopal church, which, built in 1835 at a cost of £1200, was, at a further cost of over £2000, internally restored in 1874. The antiquary, George Chalmers (1742-1825), and William Marshall

(1748-1833), whom Burns styles 'the first composer of Strathspeys of the age,' were both born at the old town. Milne's Free School arose from a bequest of £20,000 by Alexander Milne, another native, who died at New Orleans in 1838. Opened with great ceremony in 1846, it is a splendid edifice, finely situated, and comprises a hall (58 by 22 feet), 4 other class-rooms, and a rector's dwelling-house. It is conducted by a rector, two English masters, a science master, an arithmetic and writing master, and 3 mistresses—all appointed by a body of directors, and with accommodation for 516 children, it has an average attendance of 292, and a grant of £348, 10s. The town is a burgh of barony, governed by a baron bailie under the Duke of Richmond and Gordon. Pop. (1891) 1101.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 95, 1876.

Fodderty, a parish of south-eastern Ross and Cromarty, traversed for 6½ miles by the Dingwall and Skye branch of the Highland railway, from a point 1½ mile W by N of Dingwall to the foot of Loch Garve. Strathpeffer station, on a short branch line, lies 4½ miles WSW of Dingwall; and the parish also contains STRATHPEFFER Spa, AUCHTERNEED hamlet, and MARYBURGH village. It is bounded N by Kincardine, NE by Alness, Kiltarn, and Dingwall, SE by Urquhart, S by Urray, and SW by Contin. Its area is 64,230 acres, of which 988½ are water. Previous to 1891 the parish had two detached parts—one (containing 18,474 acres) situated at Dalbreac and almost surrounded by the parish of Contin, the other situated at Keithtown, and separated from the main portion by a strip of Dingwall parish two-thirds of a furlong broad at the narrowest. In that year the small portion of the Dalbreac detached part situated near Loch an Spardain was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners to the parish of Urray, and the remainder of this detached part given to the parish of Contin. The Keithtown detached portion of Fodderty parish was united to the main portion by the annexation of the intervening strip of Dingwall parish. The CONAN flows 1½ mile north-north-eastward to the head of Cromarty Firth; whilst the PEFFER, rising at an altitude of 1750 feet, winds 7½ miles south-south-eastward and east-by-northward, till, 1½ mile above its mouth, it passes off into Dingwall. Lakes are Loch Uisge (6½ × 4½ furl; 419 feet); Lochs GARVE (1½ × 1½ mile; 220 feet) and Gorm (2 × 2½ furl; 1900 feet), on the Contin border; CROM Loch (¾ mile × 3½ furl; 1720 feet), on the Kincardine border; and Loch Toll a' Mhuic (5½ × 2 furl; 880 feet), in the north-western interior. The surface declines to 20 feet above sea-level along the Peffer, and S of the railway attains 579 feet at conical Knockfarril, 801 at Creag Ulladail, and 874 at Creag an Fhithich; north-westward it rises to 1172 at Druin a' Chuilein, 1705 at Carn Gorm, 3106 at An Cabar, 3429 at huge lumpish *BEN WYVY, 2206 at *Carn nan Con Ruidha, and 2551 at Meall a' Ghriainain, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish, the highest point in whose detached portion is 628 feet. A calcareo-bituminous rock—fish-bed schist of the Old Red sandstone series—occurs in large quantities in the lower parts of Fodderty. It emits, when broken, a peculiar fetid odour; and to it the Wells owe their ingredients and properties. A seam of soft friable bitumen in a hill above Castle-Leod is capable of yielding a high percentage of oil, though not enough to repay the cost of working, as proved by investigations of 1870-71. The rocks of the mountainous north-western region are gneissos chiefly, of Silurian age. The soil of the arable lands ranges from a strong reddish clay to a fine free loam, and great improvements have been carried out on the Earl of Cromartie's property since 1867 in the way of reclaiming, fencing, planting, building, etc.; still the arable area is small, compared with hill-pasture and moorland. A cairn, measuring 260 feet by 20, is on the lands of Hilton, where and on Cromarty estate are remains of two stone circles; two standing stones adjoin the parish church; and several kistvaens or ancient stone coffins have been found to the N of the churchyard. The chief antiquity, the vitrified fort on KNOCKFARRIL, is noticed separately,

as also is the chief mansion, CASTLE-LEOD. Giving off portions to the *quoad sacra* parishes of Carnach and Kinlochluichart, Fodderty is in the presbytery of Dingwall and synod of Ross; the living is worth £267. The parish church, 9 furlongs ESE of Strathpeffer station, was built in 1807, and, as enlarged in 1855, contains 640 sittings. There are two Free churches, one of Maryburgh and one of Fodderty; and two public schools, Fodderty and Maryburgh, with respective accommodation for 196 and 199 children, have an average attendance of 127 and 156, and grants of £143 and £186, 7s. 6d. Pop. of civil parish (1881) 2047, (1891) 1897, of whom 1317 were Gaelic-speaking; of ecclesiastical parish (1881) 1880, (1891) 1866.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 83, 93, 1881.

Foffarty, a property in Kinnettles parish, Forfarshire, 3 miles SSW of Forfar. A Roman Catholic chapel, with manse and offices, was built here soon after the Reformation, on the margin of a den at the foot of Kincaldrum Hill; and, burned by a party of royal dragoons in 1745, was razed to the foundations in 1816.

Fogo, a hamlet and a parish of central Berwickshire. The hamlet lies on the right bank of Blackadder Water, 1½ mile E of Marchmont station, and 4½ miles S by W of its post-town, Duns. The parish is bounded N and NE by Edrom, E by Swinton, S by Eccles, SW by Greenlaw, and NW by Polwarth. Its utmost length, from ENE to WSW, is 5½ miles; its utmost breadth is 2 miles; and its area is 4669 acres, of which 17½ are water. Blackadder Water winds 3½ miles north-eastward through the north-western interior, and then for 1 mile traces the northern border; its channel is a sort of huge furrow here, between parallel ranges of low heights, that nowhere sink much below 300, or much exceed 500, feet above sea-level. Sandstone, the principal rock, was formerly quarried; and boulder clay lies so deep that the steep banks of the Blackadder can be ploughed within a few yards of the stream. The soil on the higher grounds is a deep black loam, extremely fertile; that of the lower grounds is thinner, and lies on till, yet is very far from being unproductive. Some 300 acres are under wood, 40 or so are natural pasture, and all the rest of the land is under cultivation. A Roman camp, crowning a commanding elevation (500 feet) at Chesters, near the south-western extremity of the parish, and approached by a causeway through a marsh, has been nearly obliterated by the operations of agriculture. Caldra and Charterhall, both separately noticed, are mansions. Fogo is in the presbytery of Duns and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £329. The parish church, on the Blackadder's bank, at the village, is an old and picturesque, ivy-mantled building, enlarged in 1853, and containing 278 sittings. A public school, also at the village, with accommodation for 95 children, has an average attendance of 65, and a grant of £67, 5s. 6d. Pop. (1881) 468, (1891) 420.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 26, 25, 1864-63.

Foinaven or **Foinno-Bheinn**, a mountain (2980 feet) on the mutual border of Eddrachillis and Durness parishes, NW Sutherland, 5½ miles WSW of the head of Loch Eriboll.

Folda, a hamlet in Glenisla parish, NW Forfarshire, 13 miles NNW of Alyth. It has a public school and a post office under Alyth.

Follart, Loch. See DUNVEGAN.

Foodiecast, a hamlet in the SW corner of Dairsie parish, Fife, 1½ mile N of Cupar.

Footdee. See ABERDEEN.

Fopachy, a landing-place for vessels, but without any proper harbour, in Kirkhill parish, Inverness-shire, on the S side of Beaulie Firth, ¾ mile NW of Burchrew station on the Highland railway.

Forbes, a hamlet and an ancient parish in Aberdeen-shire. The hamlet lies on the left bank of the river Don, at the Bridge of Alford, 1½ mile WNW of Alford village, the terminus of the Alford Valley line, a branch of the Great North of Scotland railway, and under which Forbes has a post office. There is a good inn at the hamlet, the Forbes Arms. The parish was annexed in 1722 to Kearn, from which it is separated by a range of

hills; and has, since 1808, been united to Tullynessele. It has belonged, from the 13th century, to the noble family of Forbes of CASTLE FORBES.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Ford, a village in Borthwick and Cranston parishes, Edinburghshire, on the left bank of the river Tyne, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by N of Pathhead, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Dalkeith, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Edinburgh. It practically forms one village with Pathhead, but it has a post office of its own name under Dalkeith, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, and a United Presbyterian church, built in 1851. See CRANSTON and PATHHEAD.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Ford. See FORD-LOCHAWA.

Fordel, an estate, with a mansion, in Dalgety parish, Fife. The mansion, standing $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Inverkeithing, is a castellated edifice, whose picturesque grounds contain a darkly wooded glen, with a cascade of 50 feet in fall. It was the seat of George William Mercer-Henderson, Esq. (1823-81), who owned 1955 acres in the shire, and on whose death Fordel passed to his youngest sister, Edith Isabella, married in 1866 to the Hon. Hew Adam Dalrymple Hamilton Haldane Duncan (second son of the first Earl of Camperdown), who added Mercer-Henderson to his name. Extensive coal mines, worked on the estate since 1600, still yield a large though a diminished output. They lie beneath a surface rising from a few feet to 420 feet above sea-level, being chiefly situated in the southern and south-eastern vicinity of Crossgates; and have a tram railway, called the Fordel railway, 4 miles in length, communicating with the sea-board village of St Davids, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by S of Inverkeithing.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 40, 32, 1867-57.

Fordel Square, a collier village in Dalgety parish, Fife, contiguous to the boundary with Aberdeur, and on the Fordel railway, near its northern extremity, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile ESE of Crossgates. Part of it is called Wemyss Square, and the whole is often called simply Fordel. Pop. (1861) 813, (1871) 641, (1881) 488, (1891) 589.

Ford-Lochawe, a village in Kilmartin and Glassary parishes, Argyllshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of the head of Loch Awe, and 12 miles N of Lochgilphead. It has a post and telegraph office. During the summer months it forms a point of communication between Ardrisbaig and the foot of Loch Awe, a public coach running from the former to the pier at Ford, whence a steamer sails down the loch to Loch Awe station, at the north end. It has an inn, a public school, and a chapel of ease conjoint with one at Lochgair.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 37, 1876.

Ford of Frew, a ford in the river Forth, on the mutual boundary of Stirlingshire and Perthshire, 3 furlongs NE of Kippen station. It was formerly defended by a small fortress.

Ford of Pitour, a hamlet in Kettins parish, Forfarshire, 3 miles SE of Coupur-Angus.

Fordoun, a parish in Kincardineshire, containing the post-office village of AUCHINBLAE, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Laurencekirk, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ NNW of Fordoun station, on the Scottish North-Eastern section of the Caledonian, which station is $27\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Aberdeen, and 30 NE of Forfar, and at which is a post office of Fordoun, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments.

The parish is bounded NW and N by Strachan, NE by Glenberkie, SE by Arbuthnott, S by Laurencekirk and Marykirk, and W by Fettercairn. Its greatest length, from E to W, is $10\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 26,937 acres, of which 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. BERVIE Water, gathering its four head-streams in the northern extremity of the parish, winds 11 miles south-eastward and south-by-westward, chiefly along the Glenberkie and Arbuthnott borders; LUTHER Water, from its source above Drumtochty, curves $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward and southward, past Auchinblae, on its way to the river North Esk; and of two of its own little tributaries, Fordun Water and Dourie Burn, the former traverses the western interior, the latter traces the boundary with Fettercairn. Sinking along Bervie Water to 176, along Luther Water to 190 feet,

above sea-level, the surface thence rises to 717 feet at Knock Hill, 725 at Herscha Hill, 1055 at Black Hill, 1358 at Strathfinella Hill, 1000 at Arnbarrow Hill, 1664 at *Whitelaws, 1488 at *Cairn O'Mount, 1194 at Hill of Annahar, 1527 at *Goyle Hill, 1146 at Aikenhead, and 1291 at the *Builg, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate right on the north-western border. The northern and larger portion of the parish, known as the Brae district, consists thus of ridges and spurs of the frontier Grampians, with intersecting glens and vales; and presents, especially along the course of Luther Water, and around the base of Strathfinella Hill, not a few scenes of more than common beauty. The southern district, part of the Howe of the Mearns, is all nearly level, nowhere attaining 300 feet above sea-level. The principal rocks of the uplands are clay slate, mica slate, and other metamorphic rocks; those of the Howe are New Red sandstone, sandstone conglomerate, and intruded trap; and limestone occurs at Drumtochty and Glenfarquhar. The soil of this, the most important agricultural parish in the county, is very various. A large proportion is strong clayey loam, a considerable extent good medium loam, and a pretty large area light loam. The subsoil is a mixture of clay and gravel in some parts, and hard gravel in others (*Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1881, pp. 115-117). Fully one-thirteenth of the entire parish is under wood, and rather less than one-half is arable. Near Fordoun House are traces of a Roman camp; the 'Priest's Wells,' in 'Friar's Glen,' above Drumtochty, mark the probable site of a religious house, said to have been a Carmelite friary; a stone circle stood on Herscha Hill, an ancient castle in Glenfarquhar; and Arnbarrow Hill was traversed by the Deer Dyke. Antiquities, noticed elsewhere, are FINELLA CASTLE, CASTLETON, and the site of the town of KINCARDINE, the former capital of the county. George Wishart, burned at St Andrews as a heretic in 1546, was of Pittarow; and other natives of Fordoun were Alexander Hamilton, M.D. (1739-1802), an eminent physician, and the judge James Burnet, Lord Monboddo (1714-99), who anticipated Darwin in an evolution theory—of monkeys whose tails wore off with constant sitting. So, too, according to Camden, was John of Fordoun, a 14th century chronicler, whose 'carefully manipulated fictions'—the *Scotchichronicon*—have been edited by Dr Skene (Edinb. 1871) for the 'Historians of Scotland' series. To Fordoun this parish is mainly indebted for its supposed connection with the 'chief apostle of the Scottish nation,' St Palladius, whose name is preserved in Paldy Fair, and whose chapel, with rude piscinas, still stands in the parish churchyard. In 430, we are told, Pope Celestine sent him to Scotland ('in Scotiam') 'as the first bishop therein, with Serf and Ternan (or fellow-workers; and at Fordoun he founded a church, and shortly afterwards there was crowned with martyrdom.' But 'Scotia' in 430 could have meant Ireland only; and Skene, in vol. ii. of his *Celtic Scotland* (1877, pp. 26-32), shows that St Serf belonged to the latter part of the 7th century. His solution is, that Ternan, and Ternan alone, really was a disciple of Palladius, and brought his relics from either Ireland or Galloway to his own native district in the territories of the southern Picts, who had been converted by St Ninian, and that, as founder of the church of Fordoun in honour of Palladius he became to some extent identified with him. (See also BANCHORY-TERNAN and CULROSS.) Fordoun House, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Auchinblae, belongs to Viscount Arbuthnott, but is merely a farmhouse now. Other mansions, treated of separately, are DRUMTOCHTY CASTLE and MONBODDO HOUSE. Fordoun gives name to a presbytery in the synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £308. The church, a little to the S of Auchinblae, is a good Gothic structure of 1829, with 1230 sittings, and a conspicuous tower 93 feet high. There is also a Free church. The 'Minstrel,' James Beattie (1735-1803), was parish schoolmaster from 1753 to 1758. Four public schools—Cockety, Fordoun, Landseid, and Tippetty—with respective accommodation for 47, 245, 90, and 49 children, have an average attendance of 38, 179, 57, and 18, and grants of

£31, 13s. 6d., £177, 19s. 6d., £53, 2s. 6d., and £29, 9s. Valuation (1882) £21,610, 10s. 8d., (1892) £18,186, 15s. 5d., plus £1705 for railway. Pop. (1801) 2203, (1831) 2238, (1861) 2297, (1871) 2113, (1881) 1992, (1891) 2004.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 66, 1871.

The presbytery of Fordoun, now meeting at Laurencekirk, comprises the *quoad civilia* parishes of Arbuthnott, Benholm, Bervie, Dunnottar, Fettercairn, Fetteresso, Fordoun, Garvock, Glenbervie, Kinneff and Caterline, Laurencekirk, Marykirk, and St Cyrus, with the *quoad sacra* parishes of Cookney and Rickarton, and the chaperies of Johnshaven, Stonehaven-St Bridget's, Stonehaven-St John's, and Luthermuir. Pop. (1871) 23,895, (1881) 23,830, (1891) 23,257, of whom 7859 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1895.—The Free Church also has a presbytery of Fordoun, with churches at Benholm, Bervie, Fettercairn, Fordoun, Glenbervie, Kinneff, Laurencekirk, Marykirk, St Cyrus, and Stonehaven, which together had 1546 communicants in 1894.

Fordyce, a village and a coast parish of Banffshire. The village, standing on the right bank of the Burn of Fordyce, 2½ miles SW of Portsoy and 4 ESE of Cullen, is a burgh of barony, having received its first charter in 1499, and another in 1592. Its nearest station is Glasshaugh. It has a post office under Banff, and a fair on the second Wednesday of November. On the E side of The Square stands a large castellated building bearing the date of 1592. Pop. (1881) 331, (1891) 316.

The parish contains also the town of PORTSOY, with the villages of Sandend and Newmills, and prior to the Reformation comprehended likewise the present parishes of Cullen, Deskford, and Ordiquhill. It is bounded N by the Moray Firth, E by Boyndie, SE by Ordiquhill, SW by Grange, and W by Deskford and Cullian. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW, is 7½ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 5½ miles; and its area is 17,430 acres, of which 197½ are foreshore and 34½ water. The Burn of BOYNE, rising on the northern slope of Knock Hill, runs first across the southern interior, then 7 miles north-north-eastward along all the Boyndie border to the sea; DURR Burn runs 6 miles through the middle of the parish to the sea at Portsoy; and Fordyce Burn, rising at the boundary with Deskford, runs 3½ miles across the north-western district to the sea at Sandend Bay. The coast, which, measured along its sinuosities, is 8½ miles long, is somewhat bold and rocky, with bays at Portsoy and Sandend, and headlands called East Head, Redhythe Point, Crathie Point, and Logie Head (189 feet). It is pierced with several caves, the principal Dove, Kitty, Bow, Clouty, and Findlater Caves, none of them of any great extent. The interior is partly a fine flat, with frequent inequalities or rising-grounds, and partly a series of hills, with intervening and flanking vales and dales. Chief elevations, from N to S, are Cowhythe (257 feet), Crannoch Hill (300), DURR Hill (651), Fordyce Hill (580), the Hill of Inverkindling (923), and Kneck Hill (1409), the last of which, culminating at the meeting-point with Grange and Ordiquhill, presents a majestic appearance, and serves as a landmark to mariners throughout a considerable sweep of the Moray Firth. The rocks exhibit great diversity, at once of character and of interconnection; and, from the time of Hutton downward, have strongly attracted the attention of geologists. A beautiful serpentine forms two masses, respectively 73 and 1500 feet wide, in the vicinity of Portsoy, and is associated with aenite, hornblende, quartzite, clay slate, limestone, and talc or mica slate, whilst containing asbestos, amianthus, mountain cork, steatite, schiller-spar, magnetic iron, chromate of iron, and other minerals. Mostly greenish and reddish in hue, sometimes yellowish and greyish-white, it has often been called Portsoy marble, and is highly valued as a material for ornamental objects, having been exported in some quantity to France for adorning Versailles Palace. Veins of graphite granite, comprising quartz and felspar crystals in such arrangement that a polished section resembles rudely formed letters, occur in the same neighbourhood; and a beautiful

quartzite, suitable for use in potteries, has been quarried on the northern side of DURR Hill, and exported to England. Limestone has been worked in three quarries near Fordyce village, near Sandend, and at the mouth of the Burn of Boyne; and trap rocks, comprising common greenstone, aenitic greenstone, hyperthene greenstone, and augitic greenstone, occupy most of the interior. The soil is variously a light or a clay loam, and a strong clay, very productive along the seaboard, but cold and wet towards the S. One-half of the entire area is regularly or occasionally in tillage; one-fifteenth is under wood; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. Glaasaugh House is a chief mansion, and Findlater Castle a chief antiquity, both being separately noticed. Other antiquities are remains of an ancient camp on DURR Hill, and cairns, tumuli, and remains of ancient Caledonian stone circles in various places. The seat of a presbytery in the synod of Aberdeen, this parish is divided ecclesiastically into Fordyce proper and the *quoad sacra* parish of Portsoy, the former a living worth £328. Its parish church, at the village, was built in 1804, and contains 1100 sittings. At the village, too, is a Free church; and other places of worship are noticed under Portsoy. Fordyce Academy, an institution for the board and education of nine boys of the name of Smith, natives of the parish, was founded and endowed in 1790 by Mr George Smith of Bombay. Besides two schools at Portsoy, the four public schools of Bogmunchala, Brodiesord, Fordyce, and Sandend, with respective accommodation for 49, 70, 300, and 89 children, have an average attendance of 37, 47, 186, and 67, and grants of £31, 6s., £42, 8s. 6d., £205, 5s. 6d., and £51, 19s. 6d. Valuation (1882) £19,216, 4s., (1893) £22,204, 6s. 1d., including £3407 for railways. Pop. (1801) 2747, (1831) 3364, (1861) 4145, (1871) 4153, (1881) 4289, (1891) 4268, of whom 1994 were in the ecclesiastical parish and the registration district of Fordyce.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 96, 1876.

The presbytery of Fordyce comprises the *quoad civilia* parishes of Banff, Boyndie, Cullen, Deskford, Fordyce, Ordiquhill, and Rathven, and the *quoad sacra* parishes of Buckie, Enzie, Ord, Portsoy, and Seafield. Pop. (1871) 25,776, (1881) 26,345, (1891) 28,456, of whom 4890 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1895.—The Free Church also has a presbytery of Fordyce, whose ten churches of Banff, Boyndie, Buckie, Cullen, Deskford, Enzie, Fordyce, Ordiquhill, Portknockie, and Portsoy, together had 2566 communicants in 1894.

Forebank. See DUNDEE.

Foreholm, a small island of Sandsting parish, Shetland, ½ mile E of the nearest point of Mainland, and 5 miles S by W of the southern extremity of Yell.

Foreman or Fourman Hill, an eminence at the meeting-point of Forgue, Huntly, and Rothiemay parishes, on the mutual border of Aberdeen and Banff shires, above the right bank of the river Deveron, 5 miles NE by N of Huntly town. It rises to a height of 1127 feet above sea-level; has a beautiful form, somewhat conical; is finely wooded for a good way up; and commands an extensive and diversified view. Queen Mary, when on her way to Rothiemay House, passed over it by what is still called the Queen's Road.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Foreness, a small peninsula in Sandsting parish, Shetland, opposite Foreholm, and between Sand Voe and Sand Sound Voe.

Forestfield. See FORRESTFIELD.

Forestmill, a hamlet, with a public school, in Clackmannan parish, Clackmannanshire, on the left bank of the Black Devon, 3½ miles ENE of Clackmannan town. The poet Michael Bruce (1746-67) taught a school here in 1766.

Forfar, a royal and parliamentary burgh, the seat of a presbytery, and the capital of Forfarshire or Angus, is situated in the centre of the southern portion of the county. By road it is 12½ miles SW of Brechin, 14 NNE of Dundee, and 54 NNE of Edinburgh; whilst, as the junction of the Dundee and Forfar branch (1870) of the Caledonian with its 'through' line to Aberdeen

(1839-50), it is 15½ miles WSW of Bridge of DUN Junction, 57½ SSW of Aberdeen, 17½ N by W of Broughty Ferry, 80 NNE of Edinburgh (by the Tay and Forth bridges), 32½ NE of Perth, and 95 NE of Glasgow. The country round is undulating; and the town stands, 200 feet above sea-level, in a kind of basin formed by the surrounding slopes. It is a burgh of great antiquity, having been a royal residence in the time of Malcolm Ceanmor, whose castle was situated on the Castlehill, a conical mound at the NE end of the town. This is alleged by Boece and Buchanan to have been the meeting-place of the parliament held in 1057, at which surnames and titles were first conferred on the Scottish nobility. The castle, from remains in existence at the beginning of the nineteenth century, is supposed to have been very extensive, and the ruins furnished building material for the old steeple and the W entrance of the old church, as well as for many houses in the town. A figure of the castle appears in the common seal of the burgh as well as on the market-cross of 1684, which was removed about 1830 by the magistrates to the site of the old castle. Malcolm's queen, St Margaret, had also a residence on the Inch in Forfar Loch, a sheet of water which, lying in Glamis parish, but immediately W of the town, at an altitude of 171 feet, has been reduced by draining operations to an utmost length and breadth of 9 and 2 furlongs. The Inch, reduced now to a peninsula, was for many years regarded as wholly artificial, a 'crannog' in fact or lake-dwelling; but recent researches show that it is 'the highest part of a narrow ridge of natural gravel which runs into the loch, and the so-called causeway is a continuation of this ridge as it dips into the deep water' (*Ancient Scottish Lake-Dwellings*, Edinb. 1882). This causeway, which was supposed to run the whole length of the island, was said by tradition to have been used in former days as a means of passing from the island. Tradition, too, associates some weapons found in the loch in 1770 with the murderers of Malcolm II., who, after committing the crime in GLAMIS CASTLE, tried to cross Forfar Loch on the ice, and were drowned. Besides these scraps of questionable history, memorials of royal residence survive in the designations of such localities as the King's Muir, the Queen's Well, the Queen's Manor, the Palace Dykes, and so on. An annual *fête* in honour of Queen Margaret, held on the Inch, was long a vestige of the royal connection with Forfar. The charter elevating the town to the dignity of a royal burgh was granted by David I. (1124-53), and the records of the parliaments of Scotland show that assemblies were held there by William the Lion, by Alexander II., and by Robert II. The town was almost totally destroyed by accidental fire in 1244. In 1291 King Edward I. of England was refused admission to the castle by Gilbert de Umfraville; but it was occupied by him and his suite from the 3d till the 6th of July 1296. In 1308, when 'studit all with Inglis-men,' this castle was captured by Bruce and Philip, the fosterer of Plater, who, making an escalade under cover of night, slew all the garrison, and 'brek down the wall.' It was never rebuilt. In the Great Rebellion Forfar adhered to the King, so, after the English had taken Dundee, Colonel Ocky marched thence to Forfar with a considerable body of dragoons, and not only liberated an imprisoned spy, but pillaged and harassed the town. In 1665 a charter of confirmation of its early privileges was granted by Charles II. in requital of this plundering and of the protest of ex-Provost Strang in 1647 against the proposal to hand over Charles I. to the tender mercies of the English rebels. In 1684 the market-cross was erected at the expense of the Crown, and stood in its original position for a century and a half, till removed as before noted. In connection with Provost Strang, or rather with his posterity, a curious story is told. Two of this family had settled at Stockholm, where they prospered. About the end of the 17th century they sent home a fine-toned bell for the parish church steeple. When the gift arrived at Dundee, the magistrates of that place claimed it on the ground that it was too good for Forfar. A struggle

took place, in the course of which the tongue of the bell, said to have been of silver, was wrenched out and thrown into the river. After a time the Forfar folk got possession of their property, but the Dundee magistrates refused to let it be conveyed away unless the town of Forfar bought all the ground it would pass over between the quay and the boundary of Dundee. A large sum had to be paid, and the road is known still as the Forfar Loan. The townsfolk of Forfar turned out in holiday costume to welcome the gift on its arrival. A new tongue was not supplied for a century, and even now the clapper in use is regarded as insufficient to bring out the full tones of the bell. Dundee was not the only town with which Forfar got at loggerheads. The *entors* of Forfar and the *weavers* of Kirriemuir had a long-standing feud, which often used to result in blows. Drummond of Hawthornden relates that, when he visited Forfar in 1648, he was refused shelter because he was a poet and a royalist. He passed on to Kirriemuir, where they equally abhorred these two 'crimes;' but, anxious to differ from the Forfarians, they made him heartily welcome. In return he wrote a quatrain, in which Kirriemuir was praised and Forfar satirised. A body of William of Orange's forces, stationed at Forfar in 1689, ate and destroyed all kinds of victual to the value of £8000, forced horses, carts, and free quarters to the extent of £2000 more, and left the toll-booth and schoolhouse in a state of ruin. Another reminiscence of the 'good old times' is centred in a specimen of the 'branks' called the witches' bridle, which, long preserved in the old steeple, is now in the public library. It consists of a collar in four sections, hinged so as to enclose the neck. Behind is a short chain, and in front a prong, like the rowel of a spur, projects inwards, and was fixed in the mouth to act as a gag at the executions. The victims were led by the chain to the Witches' Howe, a small hollow N of the town, where the stake was erected. The bridle was picked up from the ashes after the execution. Nine women were burned at Forfar between 1650 and 1662; and 'John Kinked, pricker of the witches in Trent,' being brought to Forfar, was made a freeman of the burgh just ten days after that honour had been conferred on a cadet of the noble family of Keith-Marischal. A highwayman hanged on Balmashanner Hill in 1785 was the last person executed in Scotland by sentence of a sheriff. Patrick Abercrombie, physician and historian, was born at Forfar in 1656; and John Jamieson, D.D. (1759-1838), of 'Scottish Dictionary' fame, was minister of the Secession congregation from 1780 till 1797. Archibald Douglas, son of the second Marquis of Douglas, was in 1661 created Earl of Forfar, a title which devolved on the Duke of Douglas at the death of the second Earl from seventeen wounds received at Sheriffmuir (1715), and with the Duke it expired (1761). One curious thing in connection with Forfar is the fact that, down to 1593, its market-day was Sunday.

Before considering the present condition of Forfar, it is interesting to look at some details of its peculiarities given in the Old Statistical Account. The minister of the parish, writing there in 1793, tells that before 1745 there were not above seven tea-kettles and the same number of watches and pairs of bellows in the burgh; while in his time every house had a kettle and bellows, and 'almost every menial must have his watch.' In the middle of the 18th century, a Forfarian who bought a shilling's worth of butcher meat or an ounce of tea would hide the fact from his neighbour as if he had committed a crime. One ox, valued at forty shillings, supplied the flesh market for a fortnight, and indeed a carcase was seldom killed unless most of it were bespoken. Each man built his house as he chose, and the town was both irregular and dirty. The dirtiness of the burgh was the cause of a murder on 9 May 1728. Charles, sixth Earl of Strathmore, was returning from a funeral entertainment with a party of gentlemen, when Carnegie of Finhaven was jostled by Lyon of Brighton into a kennel in Spout Street. He rose covered with mud, and, making a thrust at Brighton, ran the Earl

through the body, for which he was tried, but acquitted through the ability of his counsel, Robert Dundas of Arniston.

On his progress to London in 1603, James VI., runs the story, was entertained with great magnificence by the mayor of one of the English burghs; and some of the English courtiers hinted that such open-handedness would be rare in Scotland. 'Fient a bit o' that,' said canny James, 'the Provost o' my burgh o' Forfar, whilk is by no means the largest town in Scotland, keeps open house s' the year round, and aye the mae that comes the welcomer.' The provost kept an alehouse. It was in Forfar that a neighbour's cow drank up the brewst which a brewster's wife had set to the door to cool. The alewife raised an action against her neighbour, who was assailed, since, by immemorial custom, nothing was ever charged for a standing drink or stirrup-cup. And it was Forfar Loch that an Earl of Strathmore proposed to drain, by tumbling a few hogs-heads of whisky into it, and setting the 'drucken writers of Forfar' to drink it dry.

In 1526 Boece speaks of Forfar as 'having in time past been a notable citie, though now it is brought to little more than a countrie village, replenished with simple cottages.' Down to the middle of the 18th century its 'sinuous and ill-compacted streets consisted chiefly of old thatched houses;' but the Forfar of to-day is a comfortable and well-built town with several good public buildings. The High Street, with West Port, extends irregularly, from SW to NE, to a length of about 1200 yards. Castle Street branches off to the northward, and contains the sheriff court-houses, built in 1869-71. They consist of a centre of two stories with wings and attics, and comprise a principal courtroom 60 feet long, 33 broad, and 26 high; and a smaller court-room 21 by 24 feet. The old county buildings were near these courts, and were built about 1830 at a cost of nearly £5000. In 1869, after the opening of the sheriff court-houses, they were condemned as unsuited to their purposes, and a difficulty arose as to what should be done with them. Ultimately they were pulled down, and new county buildings, designed by Mr Wardrop, erected in their stead. They cost £4000, and include a county hall 65 by 35 feet, and other apartments, one of them a strong room for records. In the hall are portraits of the hero of Camperdown by Opie, of Henry Dundas, Lord Melville, by Raeburn, and others. The town-hall is close to the court-houses, and affords accommodation to the free library, which, opened on 7 Jan. 1871, contains 4450 volumes. The county police station stands at the E corner of the county buildings, with which it communicates on both stories. In 1869 a hall (the Reid Hall) for public meetings was erected by Mr Peter Reid, of 'Forfar Rock' celebrity, at a cost of £5000. Mr Reid is calculated to have spent upwards of £10,000 on this, including structural improvements, alterations, &c. During his lifetime he was to draw the revenues of the hall, keeping it in good repair, and in Dec. 1894, in his ninety-second year, he handed the hall over to the town. In Nov. 1870 a public meeting resolved to place a marble bust of Mr Reid in the hall, and this resolution was carried into effect, Mr J. Hutchison, R.S.A., being the sculptor. Mr Reid has also presented a public park to the town. The county prison was erected in 1843, legalised in 1852, and closed by order of the Home Office in 1882.

The Priory church of Restennet served for the parish church till 1591, when a church was built at the town. The present parish church was built in 1791, and, as altered in 1836, contains 1800 sittings. Its handsome spire, 150 feet high, was added in 1814; and an organ was introduced in 1881. St James's *quoad sacra* church, seating 1100 people, was built in 1836 at a cost of £1200. Of two Free churches—Forfar and East—the former is a fine new edifice of 1880-81, built in West High Street at a cost of £5000, and containing 1000 sittings. The handsome United Presbyterian church, with 500 sittings, was built in 1854; and the Congregational chapel, with 460, was built in 1836 at a cost

of about £650. The Episcopal church of St John the Evangelist, in East High Street, is in the Early English style, and was erected in 1879-81, at a cost of £12,000, from designs by Mr R. R. Anderson. It consists of a nave (90 feet by 31), with a N aisle (74 × 18½ feet) and a chancel (42½ × 21½ feet). The spire at the extremity is incomplete, 40 feet only of the projected 163 having been constructed. The building is seated for 600. The organ, by Conagher, stands in a chamber 24 by 12 feet, and the case, like the pulpit and choir stalls, is of carved oak. This is the third Episcopal church in Forfar since 1775. At the Revolution of 1688 the Episcopalians were not ejected from the parish church, but remained till the beginning of the 18th century, and communion was administered there by them at Christmas and Easter till 1721. After that, service was uninterruptedly held in the old Priory church of Restennet, and after 1745 in houses in secret till 1775, when a church was built. This building still stands, but it was only occupied by the Episcopal congregation till 1822, when Dean Skinner built the church that was pulled down in 1879 to make room for the present one. A Baptist chapel in Manor Street is an Early Gothic edifice, built in 1876 at a cost of £1700, and containing 400 sittings. In 1894 the following were the six schools under the burgh school-board, with accommodation, average attendance, and Government grant:—Academy (260, 122, £146, 6s. 6d.), East (423, 393, £343, 17s. 6d.), Forfar (240, 234, £226, 19s.), North (400, 382, £334, 5s.), Wellbraehead (350, 300, £262, 10s.), and West (607, 589, £515, 7s. 6d.) Besides these there are two evening schools and a ladies' seminary in Academy Street, and science and art classes are managed by members of the School Board.

There are in the burgh an infirmary, a choral union, fire engine station, Young Men's Christian Association, the poorhouse, a mechanics' reading-room, building, golf, angling, cricket, bowling, football, and other societies and clubs, including two good templar lodges. A fine cemetery, 11 acres in extent, to the southward of the town, was opened in 1850, and contains a monument, erected in 1852 by subscription, to Sir Robert Peel. The figure stands upon a large pedestal, and is surmounted by a dome upon eight pillars. The gas-works are managed by the corporation; and a first-class supply of gravitation water was introduced into the town in 1881 from the Den of Ogil.

As regards manufactures Forfar makes a small show compared with other towns in the county. Coarse linen and jute manufacture, tanning, bleaching, rope-making, ironfounding, brewing, &c., are the leading industries—the linen and jute works being of considerable number and extent. In old days Forfar was famous for the manufacture of wooden soled shoes or brogues, from which arises the appellation 'the sutors of Forfar,' above alluded to. There are three incorporated trades—glovers, shoemakers, and tailors, that of the shoemakers being the most ancient.

The incorporation of weavers was abolished by an Act of Parliament for the improvement of the linen trade. Forfar has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland, and of the Royal, British Linen, National Union, and Commercial Banks, a National Security savings bank, insurance agencies, several hotels, and two newspapers—*The Forfar Herald*, Liberal, and the *Review*, Independent,



Seal of Forfar.

(both on Friday). The burgh is governed by a provost, 8 bailies, a treasurer, and 10 councillors, who also act as police commissioners. The regular courts are the burgh or baillie courts, and the burgh police court. Forfar unites with MONTROSE, ARBROATH, BRECHIN, and BERVIE to return a member to parliament, its parliamentary constituency being 1711, and its municipal 2379 in 1896. The corporation revenue was £2771 in 1895. Annual value of real property (1866) £17,434, (1876) £28,255, (1882) £34,080, 15s. 3d., (1895) £38,558, exclusive of railways. The Forfar and Brechin railway was opened for passenger traffic in June, 1895. Pop. of royal burgh (1881) 13,579, (1891) 12,769; of parliamentary burgh (1841) 8362, (1851) 9311, (1861) 9258, (1871) 11,031, (1881) 12,817, (1891) 12,057, of whom 5291 were males and 6766 females.

The parish of Forfar, containing also Lunanhead, Carseburn, and Kingsmuir hamlets, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE, $1\frac{1}{2}$ NNE, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ SE of the town, is bounded N by Rescobie, E by Rescobie and Dunnichen, S by Inverarity, SW by Kinnettles, W by Kinnettles and Glamis, and NW by Kirriemuir. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 8379 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. Loch Fithie ($3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ furl.), 2 miles ENE of the town, is a pretty little sheet of water, with wooded rising banks; Restennet Loch, near Lunanhead, was drained many years ago for its marl. Streams there are none of any consequence; but the drainage is partly carried eastward to the Lunan, and partly westward to Dean Water. The surface, all part of Strathmore or the Howe of Angus, is flat to the N of the town, sinking little below, and little exceeding, 200 feet above sea-level, but rises southwards to 572 feet at Balmashanner Hill and 761 near Lour. The rocks are Devonian, lower or Forfarshire flagstones; and the soil is mainly a fertile loam. There are traces of a 'Pictish camp' at Restennet, and of a 'Roman camp' a little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of the town, the latter 'capable of holding upwards of 26,000 men;' but Restennet Priory is the chief antiquity. This is noticed separately, as also is the only mansion, Lour House. The seat of a presbytery in the synod of Angus and Mearns, this parish is ecclesiastically divided into Forfar proper and St James's *quoad sacra* parish, the former a living worth £477. Two landmark public schools, Kingsmuir and Lunanhead, with respective accommodation for 135 and 147 children, have an average attendance of 90 and 111, and grants of £86, 10s. 6d. and £93. Valuation (1857) £7955, (1882) £12,346, 15s. 11d., (1892) £9832, plus £3645 for railways. Pop. (1801) 5167, (1831) 7049, (1861) 10,838, (1871) 12,585, (1881) 14,470, (1891) 13,665, of whom 3502 were in St James's and 10,163 in Forfar ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

The presbytery of Forfar comprehends the *quoad civilia* parishes of Forfar, Aberlemno, Cortachy, Dunnichen, Glamis, Inverarity, Kinnettles, Kirriemuir, Oathlaw, Rescobie, and Tannadice, the *quoad sacra* parishes of Clova, Forfar St James, Kirriemuir-South, and Glenprosen. Pop. (1871) 27,694, (1881) 35,201, (1891) 27,353, of whom 8993 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1895. The Free Church also has a presbytery of Forfar, with 2 churches in Forfar, 2 in Kirriemuir, and 4 in respectively Aberlemno, Dunnichen, Kinnettles, and Memus, which eight had together 2103 communicants in 1894.

Forfar and Arbroath Railway. See ARBROATH AND FORFAR RAILWAY.

Forfarshire, a large maritime and agricultural county, nearly corresponding to the ancient district of ANGUS, occupies the south-eastern corner of the central peninsula of Scotland, having for its seaboard the Firth of Tay on the S, and the German Ocean on the E, and for its inland boundaries, on the NE Kincardineshire, on the N Aberdeenshire, and on the W Perthshire. Its limits are, on the S, Dundee, 55° 27', on the N, Mount Keen, 56° 58' N latitude; and on the E, the Ness, near Montross, 2° 26'; on the W, at Blackluns, 3° 24' longituda W of Greenwich. Eleventh in point of size

of the counties of Scotland, it has an utmost length from N to S of 36 miles, an utmost width from E to W of 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and an area of 890 square miles or 569,850 acres, of which 6486 are foreshore and 3178 water. It is divided into four well-marked natural divisions—the shore district, consisting chiefly of sandy dunes and links, 37 miles long, with a breadth of from 3 to 8 miles; the range of the Sidlaw Hills, 22 miles long by 3 to 6 miles broad; Strathmore, the 'great valley,' otherwise called the *Howe of Angus*, 32 miles by 4 to 6 miles broad; and the hilly district or *Braes of Angus*, rising into the Grampian range, and measuring 24 miles by 5 to 9 miles broad.

The Grampian district forms the north-western division, and includes about two-fifths of the superficial area. Like the rest of the range, the Grampian mountains here run from SW to NE, forming the barrier between the Highlands and the Lowlands of Scotland; and exhibit ridges behind ridges, with many intervening valleys cut out by streams and torrents, till they form, at their water-line or highest ridge, the boundary line of the county. The portions of them included in Forfarshire are called the Benchninn Mountains; and, viewed in the group, are far from possessing either the grandeur of the alpine districts of the West, or the picturesqueness and beauty of the highlands of the South. From the higher summits of the Grampians a brilliant view is obtained, not only of Forfarshire and part of Perthshire, but of Fife, East Lothian, and the heights of Lammernuir.

The Strathmore district of Forfarshire is part of the great valley of that name, and stretches from the western boundary of the parish of Kettins, away north-eastward through the whole county, to the lower part of the North Esk. From its northern point south-westward it lies along the foot of the Forfarshire Grampians, till it forms the parish of Airlie; and it thenceforth, till the termination of the parish of Kettins, shares the continuation of Strathmore with Perthshire. Its surface is beautifully diversified by gentle eminences, fertile fields, plantations, villages, and gentlemen's seats. Small portions of it are covered with water during wet seasons, and, in other respects, have perhaps not received due attention from the cultivators of the soil.

The Sidlaw district of Forfarshire derives its distinctive features from the Sidlaw Hills. These are a continuation or offshoot of a range which runs parallel to Strathmore or the Grampians, from the Hill of Kinnoil near Perth, to the NE extremity of Kincardineshire. Seen from Fife, the Sidlaws appear to rise at no great distance from the estuary of the Tay, and shut out from view the scenery of Strathmore and the lower Grampians. They culminate in Auchterhouse Hill at an altitude of 1399 feet above the level of the sea; and in some places are covered with stunted heath, while in others they are cultivated to the top. The Sidlaw district terminates at Red Head, a promontory on the coast, in the parish of Inverkeilor, between Arbroath and Montross. From some of the detached hills, respectively on the north-western and the south-eastern sides of the range, brilliant views are obtained, on the one hand, of the whole extent of Strathmore, and, on the other, of the scenery along the Firth of Tay and the German Ocean.

The maritime district of Forfarshire is, for a brief way, in the parish of Inverkeilor, identified with the Sidlaw district, but extends from the Tay and the limits of Liff and Lundie on the S to near the mouth of the North Esk on the N. In its southern part it is at first of very considerable breadth; but it gradually narrows as it becomes pent up between the Sidlaw Hills and the ocean; and, overlapping the former, it thence stretches northward parallel to the Howe of Angus. This district is, with a few exceptions, fertile and highly cultivated. Excepting a few rounded jutting hills—some of which are designated by the Gaelic name of Dun—its surface slopes gently to the Firth of Tay on the S, and the German Ocean on the E. At Broughty Ferry, where the Firth of Tay is very much contracted,

an extensive tract of links or sandy downs commences, and thence sweeps along a great part of the parishes of Monifieth and Barry. Two other sandy tracts of considerable breadth stretch along the coast respectively between Panbride and Arbroath, and between the embouchures of the South Esk and the North Esk. In many places these downs evince, by extensive beds of marine shells, at heights ranging from 20 to 40 feet, that they were at one period covered with the sea. The maritime district is adorned with towns and villages, elegant villas and comfortable farm-steads, numerous plantations, and, in general, ample results of successful culture and busy enterprise.

The Tay, though it expands into an estuary 12 miles before touching the county, and cannot, while it washes its shores, be considered as a river, is greatly more valuable to Forfarshire than all its interior waters. Sandbanks in various places menace its navigation, but are rendered nearly innocuous by means of lighthouses and other appliances. From the mouth of the Tay to near Westhaven, the coast on the German Ocean is sandy; and thence north-eastward to near Arbroath, it cannot safely be approached on account of low, and, in many cases, sunken rocks. At a distance of 11½ miles SE of Arbroath, the BELL ROCK Lighthouse lifts its fine form above the bosom of the ocean. A mile north-eastward of Arbroath the coast becomes bold and rocky, breaking down in perpendicular precipices, and, in many places, perforated at the base with long deep caverns, whose floors are boisterously washed by the billows of the sea. The Red Head, a rocky promontory, 267 feet in almost sheer ascent, terminates this bold section of the coast, as it does the inland range of the Sidlaws. Lunan Bay now, with a small sweep inward, presents for nearly 3 miles a fine sandy shore, and offers a safe anchorage. The coast again becomes rocky and bold as far as to the mouth of the South Esk; and thence to the extremity of the county, it is low and sandy.

At BROUGHTY FERRY there is a rocky promontory on which stands Broughty Castle, and from this point to the boundary of Perth on the W the coast-line is flat and alluvial. Excepting a cantic cut out on the W by Perthshire, the county is nearly square, and lines intersecting the limit points named meet near Shielhill Bridge in the parish of Tannadice, where

'The waters of Prosen, Esk, and Carity
Meet at the birken bush of Inverquharly.'

The surface of Forfarshire is much diversified. Along the northern and western boundaries extends the Grampian range, having Glas Maol (3502) as the highest point, with upwards of sixty peaks exceeding 2000 feet. The Sidlaw Hills, on the S of the great glen, form a picturesque element in the scenery of the county. These are verdant hills, with a maximum height of 1399 feet at Auchterhouse Hill, and run down gradually to the eastward, where the range is cultivated to the top. Principal summits in the Grampian range are Cairn na Glasher (3484 feet), Cairn Bannoch (3314), Broad Cairn (3268), Tolmount (3143), Driehill (3105), Mount Keen (3077), Moyal (3043), Finalty (2954), Braidcairn (2907), Ben Tirran (2939), White Hill (2544), Carn Aighe (2824), Bonstie Ley (2868), Monamench (2649), Mount Battock (2555), Black Hill (2469), Hill of Cat (2435), Cairn Inks (2483), East Cairn (2518), Mount Blair (2441), Cock Cairn (2387), West Knock (2300), the Hill of Wirren (2220), The Bulg (1986), Naked Tam (1607), and the White Caterthun (976). In the Sidlaw Hills, the Gallowhill (1242 feet), Gash (1141), Keillor (1088), and Hayston Hill (1034) are notable. Dundee Law, overlooking the town, is 572 feet in height. In the Braes of Angus the county presents much that is grand and characteristic in hill scenery; and in the southern parts the finely-wooded and richly-cultivated landscape presents great beauty and attractiveness. The lochs of the county, as well as its rivers, are insignificant in view of the large district drained, the course of the streams being necessarily short, as from the position of the watershed the county receives no streams from other districts, while it gives off some that increase in bulk

before augmenting the Tay, which reckons as a Perthshire river. Two mountain burns, the Lee and the Eunoch or Unich, unite in Lochlee parish, 1½ mile above the lake of that name, which, measuring 9 by 2½ furlongs, is 'a wild lake closed in by mountains.' The Lee, flowing from the loch, joins the Mark at Invermark, forming the North Esk, a stream which, after a course of 29 miles, falls into the German Ocean, and traces, during the last 15 miles of its course, the boundary between Forfar and Kincairdine. Its principal affluent in the county is West Water, rising in Lethnot parish, and joining the Esk at Stracathro. The South Esk, rising in Clova, has a course of 48½ miles, and runs into Montrose Basin. In its upper course it is a mountain stream, but, after receiving its principal tributaries, it runs due E through Strathmore as a quiet lowland river. Parallel with its upper course is Glen Prosen, whence the South Esk receives Frosen Water. The other main affluents are the Carity, the Noran, the Lemno, and the Pow. Further is the beautiful valley of Glen Isla, where the Isla has its rise. One-third of the total course of this stream is in Perthshire, where it joins the Tay, after receiving the waters of many small streams. On the Isla is a waterfall of 80 feet, the 'Reekie Linn,' so called from the cloud of spray constantly thrown up; and further down are the Slugs of Auchrannie, a dark channel where the river runs between steep rocks. One affluent of the Isla, the Dean, issues from FORFAR Loch; and one of the Dean's tributaries, the Arity, presents the peculiarity of rising within 7 miles of the mouth of the Tay, and running a course of 70 miles before it falls into the German Ocean. The smaller streams flowing direct to the sea embrace the Lunan, running into the bay of that name, the Brothock, the Elliot, the Dighty, rising in the Lochs of Lundie and receiving the Fithie, all of which reach the ocean between Arbroath and Broughty Ferry. The lochs and streams of Forfarshire afford excellent sport for the angler. The North Esk yields salmon, sea-trout, and common trout, the net fishings being very valuable, over 2000 salmon having been taken on the first day of the season below the bridge of Marykirk. The South Esk and its tributaries yield trout, while salmon (strictly preserved) are also plentiful from Brechin downwards. The Isla, both in its Forfarshire and its Perthshire sections, receives a high character from Mr Watson Lyall in his *Sportsman's Guide*; salmon penetrate to the Slugs of Auchrannie, and up to this point there are heavy pike and trout of very fine quality. Above the Reekie Linn the stream yields first-rate sport. Loch Wharral, in the same locality, is abundant in good small trout. Loch Brandy, situated amidst wild and beautiful scenery, 2070 feet above sea-level, is uncertain, but frequently gives good sport. Loch Esk, in Clova, affords large but shy trout. Dun's Dish, an artificial loch near Bridge of Dun, and private property, yields perch. Forfar Loch is famous for large pike and perch, the former running to 30 lbs. on occasion. Loch Lee, the largest in the county, yields trout of two kinds and char in abundance. The Lochs of Lundie, in the parish of Lundie, belong to Lord Camperdown, and yield perch and pike. The reservoirs of Monikie have been stocked with Loch Leven and other trout, and yield fair sport. Loch Rescobie yields perch, pike, and eels, and is open to the public. On the north-east coast in July and August large numbers of herring are taken by the fishermen engaged, besides haddock, cod, ling, soles, halibut, turbot, etc. The county contains several notable deer forests, including those of Clova, Canlochan, Bachnagairn, and Invermark. In the latter the Mark stream flows, and at the 'Queen's Well,' formerly the *White Well*, and now named in commemoration of a visit of the Queen and Prince Consort in 1861, the Earl of Dalhousie erected a handsome monument. It bears an inscription in imitation of that in *Marnion*—

'Rest, weary traveller, on this lonely green,
And drink and pray for Scotland's Queen.'

The Queen describes the scene as very grand and wild, the 'Ladder Burn,' running down a steep and winding path, as 'very fine and very striking.'

Geology.—The county of Forfar is divided into two distinct geological areas by a line drawn from Lintathen Loch NE by Cortachy Castle to near Edzell. The tract lying to the W of this line is occupied by metamorphosed Silurian strata; while to the E, the Old Red Sandstone formation stretches across Strathmore and the chain of the Sidlaws to the sea coast.

The Silurian rocks occurring along the margin of the Old Red Sandstone area are comparatively unaltered, consisting mainly of grey and green clay slates with occasional pebbly grits. These beds are inclined to the NW, but as we ascend the valleys of the Isla, the Prosen, and South Esk, they are thrown into a great synclinal fold, and they re-appear in a highly altered form with a SE dip. In their metamorphosed condition they consist of mica schists and gneiss, with bands of pebbly quartzite which are well displayed on the Braes of Angus. Beyond the area occupied by these stratified rocks, a great mass of granite stretches from Cairn Bannoch to Mount Battock along the confines of Forfarshire and Aberdeenshire.

The Old Red Sandstone of Forfarshire has long been celebrated for the fishes and eurypterids found in the shales and flagstones. The recent discovery of myriapods in the same strata has tended to increase the interest in the history of this formation as developed in the county. The researches of Lyell, Woodward, Lankester, Powrie, Page, Mitchell, and others, have amply revealed the nature of the organisms which flourished during that ancient period. The fossils occur on two distinct horizons, the position of which has now been accurately defined. But apart from the interesting series of organic remains, this formation claims attention on account of its remarkable development in Forfarshire and Kincardineshire. The total thickness of the Lower Old Red Sandstone in these two counties cannot be less than 20,000 feet, and yet neither the top nor the base of the series is visible. This vast series was deposited on the bed of an inland sheet of water to which the name of Lake Caledonia has been applied by Sir Archd. Geikie. The northern margin of that ancient lake was defined by the Grampian chain, and even during the deposition of the highest members of the series, a portion of that tableland must have remained above the water. One of the most interesting phases of that period was the display of volcanic activity which gave rise to great sheets of lavas and ashes, the igneous materials being regularly interbedded with the sedimentary strata. The volcanic series attains its greatest development in Perthshire, as will be shown in the description of the geology of that county.

The geological structure of the area occupied by the Lower Old Red Sandstone of Forfarshire is comparatively simple. Two great flexures, which can be traced far into Perthshire on the one side, and into Kincardineshire on the other, cross the county in a SW and NE direction. In Strathmore, the strata form a synclinal trough, the axis of which extends from the mouth of the burn of Alyth to Stracathro, and in the centre of this basin the highest beds in the county are exposed. Again the chain of the Sidlaws coincides with a great anticlinal fold which brings to the surface the oldest members of this formation in the county. It ought to be remembered, however, that in the Lower Old Red Sandstone of Perthshire we find strata which occupy a higher horizon. A line drawn from the neighbourhood of Longforgan NE to Montrose, marks the crest of the arch referred to, from which the strata dip in opposite directions at angles varying from 10° to 15°. The oldest beds, consisting of brown and grey sandstones, flagstones, and shales, are exposed along the crest of the anticline between Longforgan and Leysmills E of Frickheim. The well-known Arbroath paving stones belong to this horizon, but perhaps the most conspicuous member of this sub-division is a thin band of shale from 1 to 3 feet thick forming the lower fish bed. It can be traced along the NW side of the axial fold from Balrudery Den to Tesling, and on the SE side from Duntrune by Carmyllie to Leysmills. At all these

localities it has yielded fish remains, huge eurypterids, myriapods, and fragments of land plants. The strata just described are succeeded on both sides of the arch by the members of the volcanic series consisting of thick sheets of diabase-porphyrity which are interbedded with sandstones, flags, and thin bands of conglomerate. These ancient lavas are the northern prolongations of the volcanic series of the Ochils. Though they form prominent ridges in the Sidlaws, their thickness is insignificant when compared with their development in the former range.

The volcanic series is conformably overlaid along the NW side of the arch by sandstones and conglomerates containing an important band of shales and a bed of cornstone. This band of shales which constitutes the Upper or Turin fish bed has been traced from Turin Hill NE by Farnell to Canterland in Kincardineshire—a distance of 14 miles. Similar organic remains to those already described have been obtained from this bed at these three localities. The members of this subdivision are inclined to the NW at angles varying from 10° to 15°, and this dip continues till the centre of the basin is reached near Tannadice, where the highest beds in the county are exposed, consisting of red sandy marls. Though the latter resemble some of the strata belonging to the Upper Old Red Sandstone, they are in reality only a conformable portion of the lower division. At Coranside, N of Tannadice, they occupy a strip of ground about 2 miles broad, but when followed to the NE, the basin gradually widens till at the county boundary the sandy marls cover an area about 3 miles in breadth. They 'tail off,' however, near Tannadice, and the underlying sandstones and conglomerates occupy the centre of the syncline till we pass westwards to Alyth, where the sandy marls re-appear and are well developed in the Tay at Stanley.

Along the northern margin of the trough the strata rise rapidly to the surface. They are inclined at high angles owing to the great fault which runs along the flanks of the Grampians from Stonehaven to the Firth of Clyde. Throughout a great part of its course this dislocation throws the Old Red Sandstone against the crystalline rocks of the Highlands, but between Cortachy in Forfarshire and Crieff in Perthshire, it traverses the Old Red Sandstone area. In the latter case it brings different members of this formation against each other. At various localities between Cortachy and the county boundary near Edzell, the position of the fault is admirably defined. The coarse conglomerates and sandstones underlying the red sandy marls are tilted against the Silurian clay slates at angles varying from 60° to 80°. The same high angle is observable on the E side of the dislocation where it traverses the Old Red Sandstone W of Cortachy, particularly in the river Isla at Airlie Castle. On the W side of the fault between Cortachy and the Isla and onwards to the Tay the volcanic series reappears dipping to the SE at comparatively low angles. The members of this series rest unconformably on the Silurian rocks, but differ considerably in character from their representatives in the Sidlaws and the Ochils. Instead of great sheets of porphyrite and tuffs we have massive trappan conglomerates with thin beds of lava. This difference is readily accounted for by their proximity to the margin of the ancient lake. Even the strata, which immediately underlie the red sandy marls W of Tannadice and Stracathro, are more markedly conglomeratic than the beds occupying the same horizon on the E side of the trough.

The following list comprises the fossils obtained from the two fish beds of Forfarshire:—(Fishes), *Acanthodes Mitchellii*, *Diplacanthus gracilis*, *Euthacanthus M'Nicolii*, *E. gracilis*, *E. elegans*, *E. grandis*, *E. curtus*, *Parerus incurvus*, *P. falcatus*, *Climacurus reticulatus*, *C. uncinatus*, *C. scutiger*, *Cephalopterus Pagei*, *Pteraspis Mitchellii*, *Eucothalaspis Lyellii*, *E. Powriei*, *E. Pagei*, *E. asper*, *Scaphaspis Loydii*. (Eurypterids), *Pterygotus Anglicus*, *P. minor*, *Styliomurus Powriei*, *S. Sotticus*, *S. ensiformis*, *Eurypterus Breusteri*, *E. pygmaeus*. (Myriapods), *Kampecaris Forfarensis*, *Archidesmus M'Nicolii*. The

occurrence of myriapods in these beds has only recently been proved. The genus *Kampecaris* or grub shrimp, which was discovered by the late Dr Page in the Forfarshire flagstones, and which could not be accurately described owing to the imperfect preservation of the fossils, was regarded by him as probably a small phyllopod or the larval form of an isopod crustacean. From specimens recently obtained, Mr B. N. Peach has pointed out that *Kampecaris* comprises two genera of myriapods which differ from all other forms in having their body segments free, and possessing only one pair of walking limbs. These are the oldest known air-breathers, and must have flourished when Upper Silurian forms were still in existence.

To the N of Dundee the axial beds are traversed by a series of intrusive dolerites which have altered the strata in immediate contact with them. Dundee Law is probably the site of an old 'neck' from which some of the contemporaneous volcanic rocks were probably discharged.

The only patch of Upper Old Red Sandstone in the county occurs on the shore about 1 mile N of Arbroath. The strata cover about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the coast-line at Cardingburgh Bay, and on the S side of the bay they rest unconformably on the members of the lower division, while to the N they are brought into conjunction with each other by a fault. They consist of soft honey-combed red sandstones and breccias which as yet have proved unfossiliferous.

During the glacial period the ice sheet moved down the glens of the Isla, the Prosen, and South Esk, crossing Strathmore and surmounting the Sidlaws in its march towards the sea. The general trend of the ice-flow was SE though its course was considerably deflected by the Sidlaws. In order to override this barrier the ice sheet must at least have been upwards of 1500 feet thick. The boulder clay which accumulated underneath the ice is well developed throughout the county. To the E of the Old Red Sandstone boundary, boulders of various metamorphic rocks from the Grampians are associated with Old Red conglomerates, sandstones, flagstones, and volcanic rocks in this deposit. This feature is observable not only in the sections throughout Strathmore, but even on the SE slopes of the Sidlaws. The latter fact clearly indicates that the *moraine profonde* must have been transported across the chain and deposited in the lee of the hills. But these foreign blocks are likewise met with, perched on the slopes and tops of various eminences in the Sidlaws, as for instance on the hills between Lunnelly Den and Lundie at a height of 1000 feet, and on the summit of Craigowl at a height of 1500 feet. The widespread sheets of clay, sand, and gravel, and the long ridges of the same materials in Strathmore were probably formed by the vast torrents of water caused by the melting of the retreating glaciers. As the glaciers shrunk back into the glens they deposited moraines of which the great transverse barrier at Glensiran in the valley of South Esk is a remarkable example. An interesting description of this great terminal moraine has been given by Sir Charles Lyell. When seen from the S side it resembles an immense rampart about 200 feet high athwart the valley. Its breadth from N to S is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and on the E side it has been denuded by the Esk for a space of 300 yards. The lower portion of this rampart, from 50 to 80 feet thick, consists of unstratified mud charged with boulders, while the upper portion, from 50 to 100 feet thick, is composed of finely stratified materials. The alluvial flat above the barrier represents the site of an ancient loch which was eventually drained by the water cutting a channel through the moraine deposits. The 100, 50, and 25 feet raised beaches are represented at various points on the coast. The lowest of them may be traced continuously from Broughty Ferry to Arbroath, swelling out into a broad plain to the S of Barry and Carnoustie, where it is covered in great part by sand dunes. The stratified sands and gravels composing this terrace contain shells identical with those now living.

The soils of Forfarshire may be classified into primary and secondary, or those formed by disintegration of native rocks, and those deposited from a distance by running water; and, in a general view, they are mostly of a red or reddish colour, frequently inclining to brown, dark brown, or black. The primary soils, on the uplands of the Grampian district, are generally moorish and thin, resting on whitish retentive clay, and frequently perforated by rocks. In other districts with gravelly bottoms the soil is generally thin, mossy, and encumbered with loose stones; while those districts with sandstone bottoms are chiefly of a tenacious clay, very infertile, yet capable of being so worked as to produce excellent wheat. On clayey or tilly bottoms the soil is a strong clay, redder and decidedly better than those named, while those parts with trap rock below are generally friable and very fertile clays; but often on the northern declivity, and among the hollows of the Sidlaw Hills, too shallow to admit the plough. The secondary soils, in the glens of the Grampian district, are generally so sandy as to be loose and friable, or so strong as to be practically unmanageable. In the other districts these soils are often so intermixed with the primary soils that they can hardly be distinguished, yet occurring distinctively along the banks of streams, or in old beds of lakes and river-expansions, and frequently a considerable way up the slopes adjacent to these. In the Strathmore district, the low tracts range in character from sand, through different kinds of gravel, to trap *débris*, vegetable mould, and carse clay, and are comparatively infertile. In hollows these soils have been saturated with moisture, and converted into fens or mosses. Around Montrose Basin are patches of a carse clay, similar to that of the carses of Gowrie and Falkirk. In the whole of Scotland the percentage of cultivated area is about 24.7; in Forfarshire it is 4.6, a percentage higher than that of twenty-two, and lower than that of ten, other Scottish counties. Less than one twenty-third of the whole of Scotland is under woods; in Forfarshire the proportion is more than one-seventeenth, viz., 32,739 acres. The finest of its trees are noticed under Kinnaird, Gray, and Panmure.

Agriculture continued long in Forfarshire to be as inert or rude as in most other parts of Scotland, but it shared early in the activity of the new agricultural era, and acquired vigour from the efforts of Dempster of Dunnichen and other extensive landowners, and from the Lunan, the Strathmore, the Angus and Mearns, and Angus and Perthshire, and the Eastern Forfarshire Agricultural Associations. For many years prior to 1872, it exhibited an energy, a skill, and a success little inferior to those of the Lothians. As indicating the progress of agriculture in Forfarshire in recent times, the following interesting summary is quoted from Mr James Macdonald's prize paper on Forfar and Kincardine, published in the *Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society*, fourth series, vol. xiii., 1881:—

'From the Rev. Mr Rodger's report on Forfarshire, drawn up in 1794, it appears that wheat was then cultivated in every parish in the lower part of the county; that Angus oats, still famous, had thus a wide reputation; that some grasses were used on almost every farm; that turnips were freely grown; and that potatoes were cultivated with great success, the yield in some instances being as high as from 60 to 60 bolls of 16 stones per acre. The number of cattle was estimated at 36,499—a small breed, ranging in weight from 16 to 20 stones avoidupois, occupying the higher ground, and a larger breed, weighing from 40 to 70 stones, the lower parts. Sheep numbered 53,970, and were mostly of the black-faced, a few being of the ancient dun or white-faced kind, and others of mixed breeding. On some of the better managed farms, and around proprietors' residences, there was a good deal of enclosed land, mostly under pasture. Farm implements were still primitive, but improvements were fast being introduced. The clumsy old Scotch plough, modernised by metal boards, was still in use, but improved ploughs, chiefly of Small's make, were speedily superseding it. It was not un-

common to see four horses attached to a plough; and oxen were employed on many farms. Ploughmen's wages without board averaged about 1s. 3d. per day. There was then a large extent of wood in the county, and early in the present century the area was greatly increased by Lord Airlie, Sir James Carnegie, the Strathmore family, and others. The Rev. Mr Headrick states the number and rental of the farms in 1813 as follows—viz., under £20 of annual value, 1574 farms; £20 and under £50, 565; £50 and under £100, 682; £100 and under £300, 315; above £300, 86; total, 3222.

'The spirit of improvement aroused in the last century has never been allowed to lie dormant. True, during the last 25 years a smaller extent of land has been reclaimed than during either the last 25 years of the 18th century or the first 25 of the present, but that has not been due to any flagging in the spirit of improvement, but simply to the fact that only a limited area of suitable land remained for the proprietors and tenants of the past 25 years to bring under cultivation. There has been less done lately simply because there has been less to do. No reliable data exist upon which to estimate the extent of land reclaimed during the first half of the present century. The Rev. Mr Headrick estimated the arable land in Forfarshire in 1813 at 340,643 acres, but it is clear that that far exceeded the actual extent; for the area at present under all kinds of crops—here, fallow, and grass—falls short of it by nearly 90,000 acres.

'Confining ourselves to the last 25 years, we find that there has been a substantial increase in the extent of arable land. The following figures afford a pretty correct indication: arable area in 1854, 219,721 acres; in 1870, 238,009; in 1880, 253,373. The percentage of the arable area in Forfarshire under cultivation in 1870 was 41.8, now it is 44.5. This increase, equal to 1246 acres a year, must be regarded as highly creditable, especially when it is considered that, as previously stated, agricultural improvement had been carried to a great length long before the period to which the above figures refer, so far, indeed, as to leave comparatively little to be done. The main portion of the new land lies in the Braes of Angus along the foot of the Grampians, but there is also a fair proportion on the Sidlaw range.

'The reclamation of land, however, has not constituted the whole of the agricultural improvements in the county during the last 25 years. Indeed, it is doubtful if it has not in outlay been far exceeded by the improvement in farm buildings, draining, fencing, roadmaking, and other accessories which tend to develop the resources of the soil. There has been a great deal done in the improvement of farm buildings, and these are now, on the whole, fully abreast of the times. In several parts of Forfarshire re-draining might be carried out with advantage; but still, since 1854, a great improvement has been effected in the condition of the land in this respect. In the wheat and potato districts there is yet a large stretch of open land, but in the parts where the pasturing of live-stock holds a prominent place in the economy of the farm, a great extent of fencing, mostly wire and stone dykes, has been erected within the last twenty-five or thirty years. In service or farm roads, too, as well as in the county roads, there has been considerable improvement, while not a little has been done in the way of straightening watercourses, aquaring fields, draining small pieces of lake or swamp, clearing the land of stones, and in other small but useful works.'

The areas under various crops are given in the following table:—

GRAIN CROPS—ACRES.

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Total.
1854,	12,795	25,222	50,995	89,012
1870,	13,705	26,416	50,623	90,744
1881,	10,098	31,479	51,582	93,099
1891,	8,417	34,533	50,139	87,089
1896,	7,024	27,620	51,564	76,208

GRASS, ROOT CROPS, &c.—ACRES.

Year.	Hay, Grass, and Permanent Pasture.	Turnips.	Potatoes.
1854,	77,849	32,196	12,529
1870,	73,872	32,861	16,728
1881,	80,338	33,917	18,650
1891,	115,676	33,759	14,632
1896,	116,470	84,294	12,341

The agricultural live-stock in the county is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
1854	48,003	9,306	105,028	8442	170,779
1870	44,647	9,313	119,841	6516	180,337
1881	45,845	10,368	119,386	4961	180,513
1891	51,864	10,076	164,861	7489	234,290
1896	53,245	10,530	157,010	7272	228,057

The polled Angus breed of cattle has a history of peculiar interest, and the herds existing in the county are valuable and important. Mr Macdonald in his report on the agriculture of the county, says that in the 18th century the excellent beef-producing qualities of the herd had been discovered, and that several polled herds were formed. The credit of being the first to commence the systematic improvement of the breed belongs to Mr Hugh Watson, Keillor, an intimate friend of Sir Walter Scott, and associated with Booth, Wetherell, and other noted improvers of the cattle breeds of the kingdom. His herd was founded in 1808, and consisted of 6 cows and a bull left him by his father, and of 10 of the best heifers and the best bull he could find at Trinity Muir Fair. Although no complete record exists of Mr Watson's system, his theory was to 'put the best to the best regardless of affinity or blood.' His herd was dispersed in 1860. The entrance of rinderpest dealt a heavy blow to the cultivation of breeding herds, but there has been a revival, and the county contains several well-known herds, including that at Mains of Kelly, founded in 1810. The breeding of shorthorns was long carried on by Mr Lyall at Kincaig, near Brechin, and afterwards at Old Montrose, but this herd, nearly extinguished by rinderpest in 1865, was finally dispersed in 1874.

The breed of black cattle, previous to the introduction of turnips and sown grasses, was small, and the cattle were yoked in the plough in teams. The breed still remains smaller in the remote than in the more cultivated districts, but, as stated by Mr Macdonald, it has been improved throughout most of the county by crossings and importations, so as to correspond in progress with the progress in the arts of tillage. The distinction between the best feeding and the best milking breed, so essential to improvement in matters of the dairy, is much less maintained or observed than in Ayrshire and other dairy districts. The original breed of sheep was the small white-faced sheep, believed to have been the aboriginal breed of Britain; but in the early part of the 19th century, it was almost wholly superseded by the black-faced sheep, brought principally from Peebles-shire. Goats were at one time kept in the mountainous districts, but on account of the injury they did to plantations they were extirpated in the latter part of the 18th century.

The manufacture of coarse fabrics from flax, jute, and hemp, is carried on to a vast extent in Forfarshire, and comprises considerably more than half of the entire linen trade of Scotland. The spinning of yarn in large mills, and the working of canvas, broad sheetings, bagging, and other heavy fabrics in factories, are conducted on a vast scale in the large towns; and the weaving of osnaburghs, dowlas, and common sheetings employs an enormous number of handlooms in the smaller towns and villages. Besides the numerous linen factories in the larger towns of the county, the

spinning, weaving, and bleaching of linen are carried on in various other quarters, but chiefly for manufacturers in these towns. Manufactures of leather, gloves, soap, candles, hand cards, machinery, confectionery, and other articles also are carried on in considerable magnitude, but only or chiefly in the large towns, principally Dundee, Arbroath, and Montrose, and are noticed in our articles on these places. The railways of the county embrace the Dundee and Perth, which runs a few miles along the coast to Dundee; the Dundee and Arbroath; the Arbroath and Montrose, along the coast to Montrose; the Montrose and Bervie, going along the coast into Kincardineshire; the Tay Bridge connections at Dundee; and the connections and branches to Forfar, Brechin, Kirriemuir, etc. (See CALEDONIAN RAILWAY and NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.)

Forfarshire, with a constituency of 12 154 in 1896, returns one member to parliament; Dundee returns two members; and Montrose, Arbroath, Brechin, and Forfar, forming with Bervie the Montrose Burghs, return one. Other towns are Kirriemuir, Broughty Ferry, and Carnoustie; and the principal villages are Auchmithie, Burnhill, Claverhouse, Downfield, Edzell, Ferryden, Frickheim, Glamis, Hillside, Letham, Monifieth, Newtyle, and Northmuir. Mansions, all noticed separately, are Airlie Castle, Cortachy Castle, Ethie Castle, Glamis Castle, Kinnaird Castle, Brechin Castle, Aulbar Castle, Panmure House, Invermark Lodge, Caralston Castle, Rossie, Duntrune, Ochterlony, Hospitalfield, Stracathro, Bandirran, Lindertia, Linlathen, Baldovan, Invergowrie, Baldowie, etc. A great proportion of the landed property of the county at the beginning of the 18th century was held by the Lyons, the Maules, the Douglasses, the Ogilvies, the Carnegies, and a few other ancient families; but much of the large estates, after the introduction of manufactures and trade, underwent subdivision, and passed into other hands. Not one-third of 40 barons recorded by Edward in 1676 as proprietors in the county are now represented by their descendants, and a portion of even the few ancient families who continue to be proprietors are now non-resident. So rapidly has landed property in many parishes passed from hand to hand, that the average term of possession by one family does not exceed 40 years.

The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, 23 deputy-lieutenants, and 231 justices of the peace. It forms a sheriffdom, with resident sheriffs-substitute at Dundee, and Forfar and Arbroath, courts being held at Dundee on Wednesday and Friday, at Forfar on Thursday, and at Arbroath on Wednesday throughout the session. A sheriff small-debt court is also held at Forfar on Thursday, at Dundee on Tuesday, and at Arbroath on Wednesday. Small debt courts are held at Montrose on the third Friday, at Brechin on the third Tuesday, and at Kirriemuir on the third Monday during session. The County Council is composed of 50 members, for as many electoral divisions, and 4 others (including the lord-lieutenant) in virtue of section 109 of the Act. The elected members comprise representatives from the following four districts:—Dundee district, with 13 representatives; Forfar district, 14; Brechin district, 12; Arbroath district, 11. The Council is divided into the following committees:—Standing Joint Committee (composed of county councillors and commissioners of supply), committees for each of the above four districts (composed of county councillors and representatives of the parochial board), Executive Committee of Local Authority (including 8 non-councillors), Finance Committee, Public Measures and Parliamentary Bills Committee, Justice of Peace Committee, Valuation Committee, County Road Board, Property Committee, and Dundee Asylum Board. There is a burgh police force in Arbroath (18 men), Brechin (8), Broughty Ferry (9), Dundee (180), Forfar (9), and Montrose (12); the remaining police in the county comprise 47 men, under a chief constable, whose yearly pay is £308. The number of registered poor in the year ending 26 Sept. 1894 was 4062; of their dependants, 1664. The expenditure was £70,923. The number of pauper lunatics was 941,

their cost of maintenance being £24,564. The percentage of illegitimate births was 11·6 in 1871, 9·9 in 1880, 9·2 in 1892, and 8·9 in 1894.

The Boundary Commissioners in 1891 effected a considerable readjustment of the boundaries between Forfarshire and Perthshire. The Foffarty, Broughty Castle, and Balbeuchly detached parts of the Perthshire parish of Caputh—of 283, $\frac{1}{2}$, and 285 acres respectively—were transferred to Forfarshire, to the parishes of Kinnettles, Monifieth, and Auchterhouse respectively. The parish of Fowlis-Easter, which was wholly in Perthshire, but for ecclesiastical and educational purposes was joined to the Forfarshire parish of Lundie, has been altogether transferred to the county of Forfar; and Liff, Bervie, and Invergowrie parish, partly in both counties, was also placed wholly in Forfarshire. Alyth and Coupar-Angus parishes, however, which were likewise partly in both counties, have been placed wholly in Perthshire; and the Bandirran detached portion of the Forfarshire parish of Kettins (containing 335 acres) was also transferred to Perthshire (to the parish of Collace). No change has been made on the boundary between the counties of Forfar and Kincardine, the Kincardineshire part of the Forfarshire parish of Edzell having been transferred to the Kincardineshire parish of Fettercairn—Edzell thus being restricted to the Forfarshire portion. There has, however, been considerable readjustment of the boundaries of the interior parishes of Forfarshire, for which see the separate articles. The registration county, divided into 54 districts, had 280,098 inhabitants in 1891.

Although eleventh in size of the thirty-three Scotch counties, Forfar ranks as eighth in respect of rental roll, its valuation, exclusive of railways and burghs, being (1856) £370,519, (1866) £462,138, (1876) £554,407, (1886) £522,952, (1896) £507,419, plus £63,350 for railways, and £219,605 for the five parliamentary burghs. Total (1896), £790,374. In point of population it stands fourth, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, and Lanark shires alone surpassing it. Pop. (1801) 99,053, (1861) 204,425, (1891) 277,735, of whom 125,414 were males and 152,321 females. In 1891 the number of persons to each square mile was 317.

The county is divided into 55 civil parishes. There are 31 *quoad sacra* parishes, and these with the civil go to make up the presbyteries of Forfar, Brechin, and Arbroath, and partly to form those of Dundee and Meigle—all of them included in the synod of Angus and Mearns. The Free Church has similar divisions, with 66 churches within Forfarshire; and the United Presbyterian Church, in its presbyteries of Arbroath and Dundee, has 33 Forfarshire charges. The Scottish Episcopal Church has 18 churches; the Roman Catholic, 9; and other places of worship are—1 English Episcopal, 6 Evangelical Union, 9 Congregational, 4 Wesleyan, 8 Baptist, 1 Unitarian, and 5 United Original Seceders. In the year ending Sept. 1894 there were 208 schools (174 public), which, with accommodation for 53,687 children, had 49,418 on the rolls, and an average attendance of 40,296. Their staff consisted of 631 certificated, 171 assistant, and 241 pupil teachers.

The territory now constituting Forfarshire belonged to the Caledonian tribe of the Vernicomae. It formed, till the time of Kenneth II., a part of Southern Pictavia; and from 935 and earlier to 1242 was included in the old Celtic mormaership or earldom of Angus. Its civil history possesses hardly a distinctive feature; and, excepting a few facts which properly belong to the history of its principal towns, Brechin, Arbroath, Dundee, Forfar, and Montrose, and to its castles, as Finhaven, Edzell, and Airlie, it is blended in the general history of the counties N of the Forth. The chief immigrant barons, at the period of the Anglo-Saxon colonization, whose descendants continued to figure most conspicuously in the county, were the Lyons, the Maules, and the Carnegies. Sir John Lyon, a gentleman of Norman extraction, having married a daughter of King Robert II., obtained, among other grants, the castle and lands of Glamis, and was the founder of the noble family of Barons Glamis,

Tannadice, Sidlaw, and Strathdighty, and Earls of Strathmore. Guarin de Maule accompanied William the Conqueror from Normandy to England; Robert de Maule, a son of Guarin, followed Earl David, afterwards King David, into Scotland; Roger, the second son of that Robert, married the heiress of William de Valonia, Lord of Panmure and chamberlain of Scotland in the time of Alexander II.; and from them sprang the Maules, afterwards Earls of Panmure, and the Fox-Maule-Ramsays, now Barons Panmure and Earls of Dalhousie. The Carnegies ramified into several branches, two of which became respectively Earls of Southesk and Earls of Northesk.

Remains of vitrified forts are found on Finhaven Hill in Oathlaw parish, on Drumsturdy Moor in Monifieth parish, and on Dundee Law. Ancient hill forts are traceable on White Caterthun and Brown Caterthun in Menmuir parish, at Denoon Law, 2½ miles SW of Glamis, and on Dunnichen Hill, Dumbarrow Hill, Car-buddo Hill, Lower Hill, and several other eminences. In many instances these forts are indicated only by heaps of loose stones. Cairns and ancient standing stones are in various places, particularly in Aberlemno and Monikie parishes. Vestiges of Roman camps are at Haarfaulds in Lour Moor, at a part in Forfar Moor about ½ mile NE of Forfar town, and at War Dykes or Black Dikes, 2½ miles N of Brechin. At DUNNICHEN the revolted Picts defeated and slew Egfrid, the Northumbrian king, recovering thus their independence, 20 May 685. Carved stones at Glamis are believed to refer to the drowning of the murderers of Malcolm II., who are said to have perished by falling through the ice on Forfar Loch. In Rescobie Castle, Donald Bane, brother to Malcolm Canannor, was tortured by his nephew Edgar, and died in 1097, his enemy dying ten years later. Queen Mary in her journey north visited, besides the abbey at Coupar-Angus, the castle of Edzell. Great mediæval castles were at Forfar and Dundee, but have long been extinct; and other mediæval castles, still represented by considerable remains, in various conditions of conservation or of ruin, are Broughty Castle at Broughty Ferry, Red Castle at the head of Lunan Bay, Airlie Castle in Airlie parish, Finhaven Castle in Oathlaw parish, Invermark Castle and Edzell Castle in Glenesk, Kelly Castle near Arbroath, and Affleck Castle in Monikie parish. A round tower, similar to the famous round towers of Ireland, and the only one in Scotland except one at Abernethy, is at Brechin. Interesting ancient ecclesiastical edifices, or ruins of them, are the parish church or quondam cathedral of Brechin, the tower of the town churches of Dundee, the abbey of Arbroath, the Priory of Restennet, and the churches of Kettins and Fowls. Several monastic edifices, of inferior note to Arbroath Abbey, were in Dundee, Montrose, Brechin, and other places, but have in most instances entirely disappeared. See Andrew Jervise's *Memorials of Angus and Mearns* (Edinb. 1861), and *Land of the Lindsay's* (Edinb. 1853); William Marshall's *Historic Scenes in Forfarshire* (Edinb. 1875); T. Lawson's *Report on the Past and Present Agriculture of Forfarshire* (Edinb. 1881); James Macdonald's 'Agriculture of the County of Forfar' in *Trans. of the Highl. and Ag. Soc.* (1881); Alex. J. Warden's *Angus or Forfarshire, the Land and People* (4 vols., Dundee, 1880-83); and works referred to under ARBROATH, BRECHIN, DUNDEE, and MARYTON.

Forfarshire Railway. See DUNDEE AND FORFAR RAILWAY.

Forgan, a parish in the N of Fife, on the Firth of Tay, containing the post-town of NEWPORT and the village of WOODHAVEN, the former 11 miles NNE of Cupar and 1½ mile SSE of Dundee (by steam ferry). It is bounded NW by the Firth of Tay, E by Ferryport-on-Craig and Leuchars, S by Leuchars, Logie, and Kilmany, and W by Balmerino. Its utmost length, from E by N to W by S, is 5½ miles; its breadth varies between 1½ and 3 miles; and its area is 5082½ acres, of which 100 are foreshore. The Firth of TAY, contracting here from 2½ miles to 1½ mile, is crossed at Wormit

Bay, in the western extremity of the parish, by the Tay Bridge. The coast line, 3½ miles long, trends, with slight curvature, from SW to NE; and above and below Newport projects the small headlands of Pluck the Crow Point and Craig Head (formerly Skarness). The shore at ebb tide is entirely silt or clay, at high water shows a line of gravel or boulders; and the coast is all bold or rocky, rising rapidly in places to a height of 100 feet above sea-level. The interior presents an irregular and undulating surface, a series of heights and hollows that attains 300 feet near Northfield, Inverdovet, St Fort, and Wormithill, and 400 at Newton Hill in the SW corner of the parish. The land slopes generally towards the Tay; and the immediate seaboard is, to a large extent, studded with villas of Dundee merchants and manufacturers, and, finely adorned with gardens, shrubberies, and woods, commands magnificent views across and along the Tay. The principal rocks are sandstone, sandstone conglomerate, fine-grained greenstone-trap, and amygdaloidal greenstone, the last of which has been largely quarried, both for house-building and for enclosure. The soil, over the greater part of the area, consists of the *débris* of the trap rocks, being partly light and gravelly, but chiefly either a good black loam or a clayey earth. About four-fifths of the entire area are in tillage, the rest being pretty equally divided between grass and plantations. Cairns or tumuli, composed of small stones, were formerly numerous; and rude ancient urns have been found at Newport, at Westfield, and in Tayfield Park. At Inverdufath or Inverdovet, in 877, the Danes, pursuing the Scots from DOLLAR, gained a great victory, in which King Constantine mac Kenneth was among the great multitude slain. St Fort and Tayfield are the chief mansions. In the presbytery of St Andrews and synod of Fife, this parish since 1878 has been ecclesiastically divided into Forgan proper and Newport, the former a living worth £362. Its old church standing in ruins at a beautiful sequestered spot, 2½ miles SE of Newport, was anciently held by St Andrews priory; the present one was built in 1841. In 1895 a hall was built at Wormit, and opened for public worship on 15 Sept. Four other places of worship—Established, Free, U.P., and Congregational—are noticed under NEWPORT; and two public schools, Forgan and Newport, with respective accommodation for 130 and 421 children, have an average attendance of 106 and 301, and grants of £90, 3s. 8d. and £333, 2s. 6d. Valuation (1892) £27,041, 9s. 5d. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 916, (1831) 1090, (1861) 1326, (1891) 3763; of ecclesiastical parish (1881) 1533, (1891) 1899.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 49, 48, 1865-68.

Forgandenny, a post-office village in Perthshire, and a parish formerly partly also in Kinross-shire. The village stands 130 feet above sea-level, 3 miles W of Bridge of Earn, and 1 mile S of the river Earn, and of a station of its own name on the Scottish Central section of the Caledonian railway, this station being 4½ miles SW of Perth.

The parish is bounded NW by Aberdalgie, NE by Perth and Rhind, E by Dunbarny and Dron, SE by Arngask, and SW and W by Forteviot. Its utmost length is 6½ miles; its utmost breadth 2½ miles. In 1891 the Boundary Commissioners transferred to Forgardenny parish the Hilton detached part (1887 acres) of Forteviot parish, but transferred to that parish (and to Perthshire) so much of Forgardenny as lay south-west of the river May, thus uniting Forteviot parish with its remaining detached part. By this transference Forgardenny parish is now entirely within the county of Perth. The river EARN, winding eastward across the northern portion, describes some of those graceful curves, and forms some of those beautiful peninsulas, for which it has been so much admired; and the Water of MAY, its affluent, has a course of 3 or 4 miles north-westward along the boundary with Forteviot. Both the Earn and the May sometimes overflow their banks; but they amply compensate any damage they inflict by bringing down rich deposits of fertilising silt. One or two springs adjacent to the eastern boundary possess exactly

the same medicinal properties as the Pitcaithly wells. The northern district, from 30 to 150 feet above the sea, is part of the beautiful valley of Strathearn, and, though ascending gradually southwards, is on the whole level. The southern, beyond the village, comprises fully three-fourths of the entire area, and runs up among the Ochil Hills, attaining 300 feet on Dumbulls, 1028 on Castle Law, 624 near Ardgargie Mains, 797 near Rossieochill, and 1354 at Slungie Hill, whose summit, however, falls just within Orwell parish. It mainly consists of hill and upland, with little intersecting vale; yet has but a small aggregate of bare or rocky surface, and is mostly disposed in either good pasture or cornfields. The rocks are partly Devonian, but principally eruptive; and they include some limestone, some ironstone, and great abundance of such kinds of trap as are suitable for building. The soil on some of the lands adjacent to the Earn is coarse clay, on others a sandy alluvium; further S is a rich, black, argillaceous loam; and on the arable lands of the centre and the S is variously a sandy earth, a black earth, and a reddish clay, better adapted for oats than any other sort of grain. Much land formerly pastoral or waste has been reclaimed. The mansions of Ardgargie, Condie, Freeland, and Rossie are separately noticed, as likewise are a small Roman camp on Ardgargie estate, an extensive Danish fortification on Castle Law, and remains of another ancient fortification on Dumbulls. Forgardenny is in the presbytery of Perth and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £208. The parish church at the village is very old, and contains 410 sittings. There is also a Free Church; and a public school, with accommodation for 135 children, has an average attendance of 81, and a grant of £83, 10s. Valuation (1882) £7913, 3s. 2d., (1892) £7007, 5s. 9d. Pop. (1801) 958, (1831) 917, (1861) 739, (1871) 632, (1881) 627, (1891) 575, of whom 16 were in Kinross-shire.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 48, 40, 1868-67.

Forglen, a parish of NE Banffshire, whose church stands 2½ miles W of Turriff, at which there is a station on the Aberdeen and Macduff branch of the Great North of Scotland railway, and under which there is a post office of Forglen. It is bounded N and NE by Alvah, E and S by Turriff in Aberdeenshire, and SW and W by Marnoch. Its utmost length, from NW to SE, is 5½ miles; its utmost breadth is 3½ miles; and its land area is 6249 acres. The river DEVERON flows 3½ miles east-north-eastward along all the southern, then 3½ miles along all the eastern and north-eastern border. Sinking in the NE to 75 feet above sea-level, the surface thence rises to 400 feet at Todlaw Wood, 323 near Sawmill Croft, 557 at Auldton Hill, 600 near Craiglug, and 575 at Craig Aithry. It thus is beautifully varied with gently rising grounds, having a gradual slope towards the Deveron, and being well sheltered by woods and hills. Greywacke rock prevails in the W, and appears also in the N and the centre; whilst clay slate predominates in the lower grounds and towards the S. The soil is generally light—sandy along the Deveron, clayey in parts of the interior, and seldom loamy. Fully one-fifth of the entire area is under wood, and nearly all the rest of the land, partly in result of recent reclamation, is either regularly or occasionally in tillage. Forglen House, on the left bank of the Deveron, 2½ miles NW of Turriff, is a noble castellated edifice of 1839, successor to an older mansion that dated from the middle of the 15th century. It is the seat of Sir George William Abercromby of Birkenbog, chief of the clan Abercromby, and eighth Bart. since 1636 (h. 1886; suc. 1895). Carnousie, the other mansion, is noticed separately. Constituted a parish about 1640 out of portions of Alvah and Marnoch, Forglen was sometimes known as Tennen or St Eonan (Adamnan) from an ancient chapel in it, remains of which still exist. This chapel or a predecessor was Adamnan's principal church among the northern Piets towards the close of the 7th century; and in it was preserved the *Briobannoch*, or banner of St Columba. The parish of Forglen is in the presbytery of Turriff and

synod of Aberdeen, and the living is £175. The church was built in 1806, and greatly improved in 1894. In 1892 two stained-glass windows were put in to the memory of the late Mr and Mrs Harvey of Carnousie. A Free church stands 2½ miles to the WNW; and a public school, with accommodation for 166 children, has an average attendance of 116, and a grant of £121, 1s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £4470, (1882) £5378, 14s. 8d., (1893) £4759, 3s. 8d. Pop. (1801) 605, (1831) 820, (1861) 783, (1871) 845, (1881) 744, (1891) 714.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Forgue, a parish on the north-western border of Aberdeenshire. The church, near which a hamlet once existed, is situated 5½ miles E of Rothiemay station, and 7½ NE of Huntly, under which there is a post office, with money order and savings bank departments.

The parish is bounded N and NE by Inverkeithny in Banffshire, E by Auchterless, S by Culsalmund and Insch, W by Drumblade and Huntly, and NW by Rothiemay in Banffshire. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 7½ miles; its breadth from E to W varies between 2 and 5½ miles; and its area is 17,879½ acres, of which 25½ are water. The river DEVERON winds 9 furlongs along the Rothiemay border; Glen Water or the Ury, flowing 2½ miles eastward through the Glen of Foudland, traces all the southern boundary; the YTHAN rises in the southern interior, and passes off into Auchterless; whilst Forgue and Frendraught Burns, uniting below the church, carry most of the drainage northward to the Deveron. The surface declines along the Deveron to 242 feet above sea-level, at the confluence of Forgue and Frendraught Burns to 232, along the Ury to 538, and along the Ythan to 508; and the interior is a fine alternation of vales and hillocks, holms and knolls. The north-western extremity is occupied by part of FOREMAN HILL (1127 feet); and in the S rise Broom Hill (1006), Wether Hill (943), and the Hill of Bainshole (1042). The chief rocks are greywacke, clay slate, limestone, granitic gneiss, and syenitic greenstone, of which the slate and limestone were formerly quarried at Lambhill and Pitfancy. The soils are various—sandy, gravelly, loamy, clayey, and mossy; some rich and grateful, others poor and barren; some yielding from eight to ten returns of the seed sown, others returning no more than two or less than three. Much of the land incapable of being turned to any better account is covered with plantations. An interesting ruin, famous in ballad and separately noticed, is Frendraught Castle; other antiquities are remains of several ancient Caledonian stone circles, and of what is conjectured to have been a Roman redoubt. The Admirable Crichton (1560-83) has been claimed as a native, falsely, since ELLOCK, in Dumfriesshire, was his birthplace; but in Forgue was born the eminent antiquary, John Stuart, LL.D. (1813-77). A large distillery is at Glendronach, and fairs are held at Hawkhall. In 1875 a neat cottage hospital was built in this parish by Mrs Morison of Bognie, for patients resident in the parishes of Forgue, Ythan-Wells, Auchterless, and Inverkeithny. In front of it is a granite cross 20 feet high, erected by the tenantry in 1876 as a memorial to her husband, the late Alexander Morison, Esq., in pursuance of whose wishes this hospital was founded. Mansions are Auchaber, Aucharnie, Boyne's Mill, Cobaird, Corse, Drumblair House, Drumblair Cottage, Frendraught, Haddo, and Templeland. In the presbytery of Turriff and synod of Aberdeen, this parish includes the chief part of YTHAN-WELLS *quoad sacra* parish, itself being a living worth £311. Its church, erected in 1819, is a substantial edifice, with 900 sittings, Gothic windows, and a fine-toned organ, presented by Walter Scott, Esq. of Glendronach, in 1872. The same gentleman presented a hall to the church in 1885. There are also a Free church of Forgue, and an Episcopal church, St Margaret's, which latter, rebuilt in 1857, is an Early English structure, with nave, chancel, and a tower and spire 110 feet high. Forgue public, Largue public, and Forgue Episcopal school, with respective accommodation for 140, 140, and 61 children, have

an average attendance of 101, 86, and 51, and grants of £92, 3s., £88, 15s., and £45, 2s. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 1768, (1831) 2286, (1861) 2686, (1871) 2823, (1881) 2422, (1891) 2239; of ecclesiastical parish (1871) 1392, (1881) 1303, (1891) 1258.—*Ord. Sur.*, eh. 86, 1876.

Forkings, a hamlet of S Roxburghshire, 9 miles E by S of Hawick.

Formal, Knock of, a hill near the SW border of Lintrathen parish, W Forfarshire, on the western shore of the Loch of Lintrathen, 4 miles N by E of Alyth. It rises to an altitude of 1158 feet above sea-level, and is covered with wood to the top.

Forman. See FOREMAN.

Formartine, a central district of Aberdeenshire. It is bounded on the NE by Buchan, on the E by the German Ocean, on the S by Aberdeen, on the SW by Garioch, on the NW by Strathgogie. It comprises all the seaboard from the Ythan to the Don; extends up the N side of the Ythan's basin and past Turriff to the Deverdon; is separated by a ridge of low hills, near Old Meldrum, from Garioch; and has an area of about 280 square miles. It consists partly of a strong soil intersected by bogs, and partly of an excellent clay capable of a high degree of improvement; and it gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Aberdeen. Formartine Castle, on the Ythan, is a complete ruin, with the exception of two modern rooms preserved for the accommodation of parties visiting the place. The Formartine and Buchan railway intersects the entire district, from the Don northward to the Ythan, and has stations at Parkhill, New Machar, Udney, Logierieve, and Eastment.

Forneth, a hamlet in Clunie parish, NE Perthshire, 6 miles W by S of Blairgowrie, under which it has a post office. Forneth House, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile nearer Blairgowrie, crowns a fine elevation on the NW bank of the loch of CLUNIE, and commands a beautiful prospect of the lake, its islet, and surrounding scenes.

Fornoughty, a hamlet in Rathven parish, NW Banffshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Buckie.

Forres (Gael. *far-uís*, 'near the water'), a parish in the NW of the county of Elgin, is bounded on the NE by Kinloss, on the E, SE, and S by Rafford, on the SW by Edinkillie, and on the W by Dyke and Moy. The boundary on the SW and W is the river Findhorn; elsewhere it is artificial and excessively irregular. There is a long narrow strip running N and S, and from the middle of this a horn-like projection runs eastward to the parish of Rafford, and terminates near Califermoss. The greatest length from the point on the N in Findhorn Bay, where Forres unites with the parishes of Kinloss and Dyke and Moy, to the point on the S where it unites with the parishes of Rafford and Edinkillie, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and the breadth, from E to W, from the most easterly point of the long projection already mentioned, to the point on the W on the river Findhorn, where the parishes of Forres, Edinkillie, and Dyke and Moy unite, is $5\frac{1}{2}$. Owing, however, to its irregular shape, the area is only 5440 acres. The surface in the northern district is low and level, and is highly cultivated, as is also that of the central district, which is diversified by small round hills crowned with clumps of trees that, along with the hedgerows, give to the neighbourhood of Forres a peculiarly English aspect. In the eastward projection the ground rises more steeply, and at Califer Hill attains a height of 700 feet above sea-level. The wooded ridge of Cluny Hill, close to the town of Forres, is noticed in the following article. The woods of Alytre in the S are extensive and, in some places, picturesque. The soil of the lower and central districts is mostly a good loam, but in parts it is light and sandy, and, like most of the 'Laich of Moray,' of which an old proverb says, that

'A misty May and a drappin' June
Put the bonnie Land o' Moray abune.'

it takes a good deal of rain in the earlier part of the season to bring the crops to full perfection. The soil of

the southern portion is poorer and in parts mossy. The underlying rocks are sandstone and impure limestone, a quarry in the latter in the extreme S of the parish, near Cothall, being sometimes worked. The climate is good, and the air dry and pure. The parish is drained by the river Findhorn, flowing $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward along all the western border, and by the Burn of Forres or ALTYRE, which, entering from Rafford parish, winds $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward past the W end of the town, till it falls into Findhorn Bay. Although the mouth of this burn and the mouth proper of the river Findhorn are a mile apart along the edge of the bay, and the edge of the bay is more than a mile and a half from the town of Forres, yet, during the great flood of the 3 and 4 Aug. 1829, so much were both river and burn swollen, that their waters united near the W end of the town at the Castle Hill, the whole of the low country to the N being under water. 'The view of the inundated plain of Forres,' says Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, 'from the Castlehill of the borough, on the morning of the 4th, though truly magnificent, was such as to overwhelm the mind of the spectator with dismay. From Mundole, about 2 miles to the W of Forres, and from Forres to Findhorn, about 5 miles to the N, the whole plain was under water. The river and the burn met under the Castlehill, and the inundation spread over the rich and variously cropped fields, and over hedges, gardens, orchards, and plantations. In this "world of waters" the mansions of proprietors, the farmhouses and offices, the trees, and especially the hedgerows, giving its peculiarly English appearance to the environs of Forres—the ricks of hay, and here and there a few patches of corn standing on situations more elevated than the rest, presented a truly wonderful scene. One-half of the bridge of Forres, over the burn immediately under the Castlehill, had disappeared during the night, having parted longitudinally; and, over the part that yet remained, the people on the W side of the burn were hastily removing their families, cattle, and furniture to the hill on which Forres stands, after having waded to the middle to rescue them from the flood.' The Loch of Blairs, measuring 3 by 2 furlongs, and lying $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of the town, is partly in Forres parish, partly in Rafford. The parish is traversed by the Highland railway system. The line from Inverness to Keith passes across the parish near the centre from SW to NE for a distance of 2 miles. At the W end of the town of Forres the Perth section of the line branches off and passes in a SE direction through the parish for more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. At the SW end of the Inverness and Keith section, the Findhorn is crossed by a heavy plate-girder bridge with 3 spans of 150 feet each, the girders being supported by massive abutments on each side, and by 2 piers in the waterway of the river. The piers are founded on rock 15 feet below the bed. The great road from Aberdeen to Inverness passes through the parish a little to the S of the railway for a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It passes through the town of Forres, and crosses the Findhorn by an elegant suspension bridge, which was erected in 1831 from designs by Sir Samuel Brown, R.N. The river was formerly crossed at the same place by a handsome bridge of 3 arches, but it was swept away by the great flood of 1829, and, at the same time, a mile of the turnpike road to the E was destroyed, and 'left in deep holes full of salmon.' The present bridge cost nearly £10,000, and the pontage charged here was the last toll in the county to be abolished. The chains are supported at either side of the river by well proportioned Gothic towers. The industries of the parish are connected with the town of the same name, and are noticed in the following article. Sanquhar House, $\frac{2}{3}$ mile S of the town, is an Elizabethan structure, in plan resembling a double cross, and greatly enlarged in 1863. The main building is two stories high, and at the NW corner rises an octagonal three-story tower. There are good gardens, and in the park are a number of fine trees; whilst to the N of the house is a beautiful artificial lake. William Fraser-Tyler (1777-1859), eldest son of Lord WOODHOUSELEE, in 1801 married Margaret Cussans, only daughter and heiress of George

Grant of Burdsyards or Sanquhar; and his second son, Charles Edward Fraser-Tytler of Aldourie and Balmain (1816-81), left ALDOURIE in Inverness-shire to his eldest surviving son, Edward Grant, and Sanquhar to the third, William Theodore. Inververne House, which is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by W of the town, is a quadrangular building of four stories, built in 1818. The old name of it was Tannachy, and it belonged to the family of Tulloch of Tannachy, who, however, had to part with it in 1772. The name has been changed since the present proprietor acquired it in 1834. It was at one time the residence of Charles St John, the well-known author of *Wild Sports of the Highlands* and of *Natural History and Sport in Moray*. Forres House, which is on the outskirts of the town, has a large garden and policies extending to the base of the Cluny Hill. The site was formerly occupied by a fine old mansion-house which also belonged to the Tannachy family. Drumduan House is near the E end of the town. The parish is in the presbytery of Forres and synod of Moray; the living is worth £309. The public, the infant public, Anderson's Endowed, and the industrial Episcopalian school, with respective accommodation for 400, 169, 227, and 167 children, have an average attendance of 442, 121, 194, and 162, and grants of £500, 7s., £98, 14s. 6d., £219, 5s. 6d., and £155, 2s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 3114, (1831) 3895, (1861) 4112, (1871) 4562, (1881) 4752, (1891) 4801, —*Ord. Sur.*, ahs. 84, 85, 94, 1876-78.

Forres is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Moray, comprehending the parishes of Forres, Dallas, Dyke, Edinkillie, Kinloss, and Rafford, and Darnaway mission church. Pop. (1871) 10,359, (1881) 10,202, (1891) 9628, of whom 874 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1895.—The Free Church has also a presbytery of Forres, including churches in the same six parishes, which together had 1836 members and adherents in 1894.

Forres, a town, with the privileges of a royal burgh, in the centre of the foregoing parish. It stands on a terraced ridge, extending from E to W, and sloping gently to the N and S. The site is pleasant and well sheltered, the surrounding country finely wooded and beautiful; and the sheltered situation combined with the dry soil makes it one of the healthiest places in Scotland, so much so, indeed, that it has sometimes been called the Montpellier of Scotland. Owing to the configuration of the country round about Forres, the burgh enjoys a remarkable immunity from rain, the rainfall having been ascertained from accurate observations to be about the lowest in Scotland. The large number of detached villas and the great extent of garden ground give the town the appearance of being much larger and having a great many more inhabitants than is actually the case. The station on the Highland railway, greatly improved in 1876-77, is the junction of the Inverness, the Keith, and the Perth sections of the system. The railway convenience thus afforded has greatly aided in the development of the town and the increase of its trade that have taken place in recent years. By rail it is 12 W by S of Elgin, 30 WNW of Keith, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ NW by W of Aberdeen, 25 ENE of Inverness, 166 $\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Edinburgh, and 182 NNE of Glasgow.

The name Forres is probably the Gaelic *far*, 'near,' and *uis*, 'water;' but however that may be, it is a place of considerable antiquity. It has been by many writers identified with the *Varais* of Ptolemy's chart, and mention is made by Boece that as early as 535 certain of its merchants were for some trifling cause put to death and their goods confiscated to the king. Malcolm I. is said to have resided in the neighbourhood; and Uluru or Uluin, where, according to the later chronicles, he was killed in 954, has by some writers been identified with Blerivie Castle, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Forres. (See FETTERESSO.) King Dubh or Duffus, the son of Malcolm, is said to have been murdered in the castle at Forres by Donald, the governor, in 967; and there is a curious story that his body was hidden under the bridge of Kinloss, and that, till it was found, the sun did not

shine. At Forres, according to Boece, the 'gracious' King Duncan held his court, and Shakespeare, founding thereon, has made Macbeth and Banquo, going to the camp, meet the weird sisters on the Hard Muir, in the parish of Dyke close by—

'How far is't called to Forres?'

Though Forres thus early was evidently a place of as much importance as or even more than Elgin, it does not seem to have been able to keep pace with its rival after the foundation of the bishopric, when Elgin became the centre of ecclesiastical power and influence in the province. At what date Forres became a royal burgh is uncertain, as all the older charters have been lost, and the oldest now remaining is one of *De novo damus*, granted by King James IV., and dated 23 June 1496. It narrates that the king, 'understanding that the ancient charters granted to the town of Forres have been destroyed in time of war or by the violence of fire,' now grants anew in free burgage all the lands and rights formerly belonging to the community, with power to elect a provost and bailies, etc., who were to exercise jurisdiction within the burgh boundaries. Liberty was also given to erect a cross and to hold 'a weekly market on Friday, and an annual fair, beginning on the Vigil of St Lawrence, and to continue for eight days . . . with all and sundry other privileges and immunities of a free burgh.' The oldest notices of the place that exist from contemporary documents are in connection with the castle, which stood on a green mound at the W end of the town, now known as the Castle Hill. A northern bard has declared that

'Forres, in the days of yore,
A name 'mong Scotland's cities bore,
And there her judges o'er and o'er
Did Scotland's laws dispense;
And there the monarchs of the land
In former days held high command,
And ancient architects had planned,
By rules of art in order grand,
The royal residence.'

The older castle of Forres, where King Duffus is said to have been murdered, and which is said to have been razed after his death, was probably by no means so grand as this, and was very possibly of wood. 'Its keep and walls were no doubt strengthened, if not rebuilt, in the reign of David I., when the town which it protected is first mentioned as a king's burgh. It was then surrounded by a forest, in which the burgesses had the privilege of wood-bote granted to them by that monarch.' The castle was a royal residence, and William the Lyon dated charters here in 1189 and 1198, and Alexander II. dated a charter from the same place in 1238. In 1264 William Wiseman, sheriff of Forres, paid £10 for the erection of a new tower beyond the king's chamber; and in the chamberlain's accounts about the same time, in the reign of Alexander III., there are entries of expenditure for various articles for the king's table here. King David II. issued a writ at the castle of Forres in 1367, and it is mentioned again in 1371 under Robert II. The castle was the official residence of the hereditary sheriffs of Moray, and so was in the possession of the family of Dunbar of Westfield for more than 300 years. From them it passed to the Earl of Seafield, and now belongs to Sir James R. D. Macgrigor, Bart. The ruins which now stand on the Castle Hill are not the remains of the old castle, but the relic of a house projected and partly built by William Dawson, provost of Forres, about 1712. The foundations of the old castle were exposed when the NW slope of the hill was being planted with trees nearly thirty years ago. On the level space to the W of the ruins stands a lofty obelisk of polished Peterhead granite resting on a freestone base. This base is 24 feet square; the die of the obelisk is 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet square; and the whole structure rises to a height of 65 feet. It was erected by public subscription, in 1857, in memory of Assistant-Surgeon James Thomson, who, as set forth in the inscription, was present with the 54th Regiment 'at the battle of Alma in 1854; and a few days afterwards,

when the British were leaving the field, volunteered to remain behind with 700 desperately wounded Russians. Isolated from his countrymen, endangered by the vicinity of large bodies of Cossacks, ill-supplied with food, and exposed to the risk of pestilence, he succeeded in restoring to health about 400 of the enemy and embarking them for Odessa. He then died from the effects of excessive hardships and privation. This public monument is erected as a tribute of respect for the virtue of an officer whose life was useful and whose death was glorious.' Dr Thomson was a native of Cromarty, but the authorities there refused a suitable site for the obelisk, and the subscribers accepted the offer of Dr Thomson's friend, Sir Charles R. Macgrigor, of this site on the Castle Hill at Forres. Opposite the entrance to the Castle Hill, on the site now occupied by Auchernack Cottage, stood a humble house, where James Dick (1743-1828), the founder of the Dick Bequest, was born. Early in the nineteenth century Mr Dick had accumulated in America the large fortune of £140,000. This fortune he at his death bequeathed to trustees for the benefit of the parochial schoolmasters in the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Elgin. Besides the castle, other objects of antiquarian interest that may be mentioned are Sueno's Stone and the Witch's Stone. Both are at the E end of the town near the old toll-house, Sueno's Stone being to the E and the Witch's Stone to the W of it. Sueno's Stone is an elaborately carved pillar of hard reddish grey sandstone, about 23 feet high, 4 wide at the base, and 15 inches thick. The broad faces are towards the N and S. On the N side are three divisions. Below are two figures seemingly bending towards one another, while a smaller human figure stands behind each. In the upper division is a long cross, with a circle at the intersection of the arms. The cross and the whole of the centre division are covered with elaborate carving, forming so-called Runic knots. The edges are also covered with Runic knotting, and at the base of one of them are several figures, seemingly females. On the S side there are five divisions. The first shows groups of figures, with the walls of some building in the background; the second has a body of horsemen advancing at full gallop, and infantry following with spears in their hands and shields on their arms. The sculptured figures on the third are engaged in battle; at the top warriors seem to be attacking a gateway; and in one of the corners are a number of headless bodies. The fourth division shows bound captives, some apparently women, while above is a row of warriors with unsheathed swords. The last division is much worn, but seems to have contained a number of figures on horseback. The stone received its name from Boeoe's supposition that it was erected to commemorate a victory of Sueno, son of Harald, King of Denmark, gained at Forres over the forces of Malcolm II. in 1008. Dr Skene, however, inclines to the belief that it commemorates a fray in the year 900 between Sigurd the Powerful, Norwegian Earl of Orkney, and a Scottish earl, Melbrigda, in which the latter fell and all his men with him. Earl Sigurd and his men fastened their heads to the saddle straps in bravado, and so they rode home triumphing in their victory. As they were proceeding Earl Sigurd, intending to kick at his horse with his foot, struck the calf of his leg against a stone protruding from Earl Melbrigda's head, which scratched him slightly; but it soon became swollen and painful, and he died of it. He was buried in a mound at Ekkialsbakki, which Dr Skene proceeds to identify with the river Findhorn (*Celtic Scotland*, i. 337, 1876). In 1813 eight human skeletons were found near the pillar; and in 1827 a large stone coffin was dug out of a steep bank above the Findhorn. Of the pillar there is an excellent drawing in the first volume of Stuart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland* (Plates xviii.-xxi.) The Witch's Stone is at the foot of the Hawthorn hedge on the S side of the turnpike road to the W of the old toll-house. It is the remaining one of three stones which traditionally marked the spot where three witches, accused of plotting the death of King Duffus, were put to death. The king,

according to the tradition preserved, after returning from one of his visits to Forres, was taken ill at Scone. His physicians, unable to check the disease, concluded that he had been bewitched while in the North, and instructions were sent to the governor of the castle to institute inquiries. The witches were surprised at midnight, and found with a wax image of the king slowly melting before the fire. They were immediately seized and taken to the top of Cluny Hill, and there each was placed in a barrel. The barrels were then sent rolling down the hill, and at the place where they stopped they and their contents were burned, and stones set up to mark the spot. The survivor at one time was broken up for building purposes, but the town authorities caused the pieces to be brought back, clasped with iron, and placed in the original position. A stone within the field on the opposite side of the road is said to be another of the three, but this is doubtful. Forres seems to have been, from the days of the weird sisters downwards, a place of note for witches; and the last of them, an old woman named Dorothy Calder, was, by the aid of fifteen cart-loads of peats, burned to death early in the 18th century on the top of Drumduan Hill, the common place of execution. Near the centre of the town stands the town-house, built in 1839 on the site of the old Tolbooth, which dated from 1700. The present building is in the Tudor style, with a handsome square tower. It contains the council chamber, the town-clerk's offices, and the court-room. Close to it, in the centre of the street, is a neat little market-cross, erected in 1844. It is an imitation of the great crosses of the Middle Ages, and somewhat resembles, though on a very small scale, the Edinburgh monument to Sir Walter Scott. A little to the W is the Falconer Museum (1870), a neat building in the Italian style. The expense of its erection was covered by a sum of money bequeathed for this purpose by Alexander Falconer in 1856, and a further bequest by his brother, the late Dr Hugh Falconer (another of the distinguished sons of Forres), so well known for his palaeontological labours, who besides bequeathed to it a number of curiosities as a nucleus for the collection. It contains a number of the Sewall fossils discovered and admirably described by Dr Falconer, and the collection of Old Red Sandstone fishes formed by the late Lady Gordon-Cumming of Altyre, many of them being specimens described and named by Agassiz. The Mechanics' Institute is on the N side of High Street. It is a massive quasi-classical building, with a good library, etc., and contains two large halls, which are used for public meetings, concerts, etc., and one of which is capable of seating 1000 persons. Anderson's Institution was erected in accordance with a deed of settlement of a native of Forres, Jonathan Anderson, who, in 1814, made over to the magistrates and town council the lands of Cowlairs, now forming part of the city of Glasgow, for the purpose of erecting a school and paying a teacher, so that the children of necessitous parents in the parishes of Forres, Rafford, and Kinloss might be instructed in reading, English, writing, arithmetic, and such other branches of education as the provost, magistrates, and town council should judge proper. It is a Grecian structure of 1824, remodelled in 1881, at a cost of over £3000, to meet the requirements of the Education Act. The Agricultural Hall was erected, in 1867, by a joint-stock company at a cost of £1700. It is an oblong building, Grecian in style, and measures 150 by 58 feet. In it are held the Christmas shows of the Forres and Northern Fat Cattle Club. A gallery along the sides and the N end gives space for the display of grain, seeds, farm-implements, etc. The market buildings were erected also by a joint-stock company in 1851; and an auction mart was opened in 1877. Gas was introduced in 1837, and water in 1848. The parish church was built in 1775, and repaired in 1839, and again in 1860; it is now (1897) proposed to build a new church. It stands on the site of the old church of St Lawrence. There are a Free church (783 sittings), a Gothic United Presbyterian church (1871), with several

stained-glass windows, superseding a building of date 1812, St John's Episcopal church (1840), Italian in style, an Evangelical Union church, a Baptist chapel (1860), and Salvation Army barracks.

To the SE of the town is the wooded ridge of the Cluny Hill, which belongs to the burgh, and is laid out for the recreation of the inhabitants. The ridge is covered with fine plantations, and walks wind along in all directions amid the trees. There are three distinct hills, and on the summit of the highest is an octagonal tower, erected by public subscription in 1806 to commemorate Lord Nelson and his victories. It is 24 feet in diameter, and 70 high. On panels on the outside are inscribed 'In memory of Admiral Lord Nelson,' 'Nile, 1 August 1798,' 'Copenhagen, 2 April 1801,' and 'Trafalgar, 21 August 1805.' There are a number of floors, and the room on the first contains a marble bust of Lord Nelson. The top is reached by a spiral stair, and the view therefrom is magnificent. The eye ranges over a wide expanse of country, beginning with the richly wooded plains of Kinloss, Forres, and Dyke and Mey, and passing over the Moray Firth to the distant blue hills of Ross and Sutherland. On the southern slope of the hill is the Cluny Hill Hydro-paathic Establishment, admirably situated on dry soil, with a sheltered and sunny exposure, and commanding an extensive and fine view.

Forres has a head post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, offices of the British Linen, National, Caledonian, and Royal Banks, a National Security Savings Bank, insurance companies, a cottage hospital (1889), a branch of the Bible Society, a number of religious and charitable societies, a cemetery, a property investment company, masonic lodges, the Forres Club, cricket, bowling, and Oddfellows clubs, angling and musical associations, public and good Temperal halls, etc. There are also a woollen and a boot and shoe manufactory, a chemical work, two flour-mills, several saw-mills, and granite, coach, and bobbin works. Since the discontinuance of the railway to Findhorn omnibuses for that place leave Forres several times daily. The *Liberal Forres, Elgin, and Nairn Gazette* (1837) is published on Wednesday. A weekly market is held on Tuesday, and fairs for cattle and other live stock are held on the first and third Tuesdays of January, February, March, April, May (also last Tuesday), June, July, August, September, October, and November, and on the first Tuesday of December, and a special fat-stock market on Tuesday at least four days before Christmas. Hiring fairs are held on the Saturday before 28 May, on the first Tuesday of August (for shearers), and on the Saturday before 28 November. Justices of Peace courts sit when required, and the sheriff holds a small debt circuit court on the second Monday of Feb., April, June, Aug., October, and Dec.



Seal of Forres.

The town is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 11 councillors, who, under the Burgh Police Act of 1892, are also commissioners of police. The town possesses extensive lands, the boundary of which, extending over about 15 miles, was officially perambulated in 1840. The arms of the town are Saint Lawrence (the patron saint) in a long habit, holding a gridiron: round his head is a nimbus, at his right side is a crescent, and at the left a star of six points; in his right hand is a book. The motto is *Jehova tu mihi Deus, quid deses?* Forres unites with INVERNESS, Nairn, and Fortrose in return-

ing a member to parliament, its parliamentary constituency numbering 527, and its municipal 683 in 1896. Corporation revenue (1832) £620, (1854) £707, (1879) £2235, (1881) £1715, (1895) £1578. Burgh valuation (1867) £7796, (1875) £11,116, (1882) £14,488, (1895) £16,278. Pop. of parliamentary, royal, and police burgh (1851) 3468, (1861) 4112, (1871) 3959, (1881) 4030, (1891) 3971, of whom 2224 were females.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876.

Forreathfield, a North British station, at the N border of Shotts parish, Lanarkshire, near the meeting-point with Linlithgow and Stirling shires, 6½ miles ENE of Airdrie, and 8 W by S of Bathgate.

Forrestmill. See FORESTMILL.

Forsa, a rivulet of Torosay parish, Mull island, Argyllshire. Rising on the skirts of Bentalloch, it runs 6½ miles north-north-westward along a glen called from it Glenforsa, and falls into the Sound of Mull at Pennygown, where its width is 22 yards. It contains both salmon and sea-trout. Glenforsa has an average width of ¾ mile, and is flanked by grassy or heathy hills, that rise with an acclivity of 80 degrees. Colonel Gardyne of Glenforsa, the proprietor, has formed a breeding-pond on the river for the improvement of line fishing, and sometimes allows anglers residing at Salen Hotel to fish in the river.

Forsa, an estate, with a mansion, in Latheron parish, Caithness, 2½ miles W of Lybster. Forse fishing hamlet, 2 miles WSW of Lybster, has an inn; and on the cliffs here is the site of an old castle.

Forinard, a station, an inn, and a post office on the Sutherland and Caithness section of the Highland railway, 20½ miles SW of Halkirk, 24½ NNW of Helmsdale, and 35½ WSW of Wick. Formerly in the Sutherland portion of Reay parish, it was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 with this portion to the Sutherland parish of Farr.

Forsa, a stream and an estate of NW Caithness. Forss Water, issuing from Loch Shurrery (321 feet), winds 12½ miles northward, through or along the borders of Reay, Halkirk, and Thurso parishes, till it falls into the North Sea at Crosskirk Bay. It is subject to great freshets, doing much injury to the lands near its banks; and is well frequented by sea-trout and grilse. Forss House, near the right bank of the stream, and about a mile from Crosskirk Bay, is 5½ miles W of Thurso town. Forss Hill lies to the south-east of Forss House a short way, both being in the parish of Thurso. There is a post office of Forss under Thurso.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 115, 1878.

Fort Augustus. See AUGUSTUS, FORT.

Fort Charlotte. See LERWICK.

Porter, an ancient castle of the Ogilvies in Glenisla parish, Forfarshire, on the right bank of the Isla, 4 miles NNW of Kirkton of Glenisla. Commanding the glen, together with passes leading to Glenshee and Braemar, it was plundered and destroyed by the Earl (later Marquis) of Argyll in July 1640—the month of the burning of the 'bonnie house of ARLIE.' It appears to have been a place of considerable size and strength; and is now represented by walls partly almost entire, and partly ruinous.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 56, 1870.

Forteviot, a village and a parish of SE Perthshire. The village stands, 60 feet above sea-level, on the right bank of May Water, ½ mile above its influx to the Earn, and has a station on the Scottish Central section of the Caledonian, 7 miles SW of Perth, under which there is a post office of Forteviot. On a small eminence now called the Halyhill, at the W end of the village, overhanging May Water, stood Fortevioth, the ancient capital of Fortrenn. According to the legend of the foundation of St Andrews, Angus mac Fergus, King of the Piets (731-61), here built a church, his three sons having already dedicated a tenth of the city to God and St Andrew; and in his palace here Kenneth mac Alpin died in 860. The mill of Forteviot lies a little way to the N of the site of the palace. Wynton records a curious story that Malcolm Ceanmor was an illegitimate son of King Duncan by the miller of Forteviot's daughter: anyhow, Forteviot was a favourite residence with Mal-

colm; and on the 'Miller's Acre,' near the Halyhill, Edward Balliol's army encamped before the battle of DUFFLIN (1332).

The parish, comprising the ancient parishes of Forteviot and Muckersie, until 1891, consisted of three separate portions—the main body, containing the village; the Hilton section, immediately W of Craigend village, and 2 miles ENE of the main body; and the Whitehill section, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of the southern extremity of the main body. The Boundary Commissioners, in the year above-mentioned, united the Whitehill section with the main body of the parish by transferring to it (and to Perthshire) the intervening Kinross-shire portion of the parish of Forgandenny—that is, so much of the latter parish as lay to the south-west of the river May. The Hilton detached section, however (comprising 1887 acres) was at the same time transferred to the parish of Forgandenny. The parish is bounded N by Tibbermore, NE by Aberdalgie, E by Forgandenny, SE by Arngask, S by Orwell in Kinross-shire, SW and W by Dunning, and NW by Findo Gask. Its length from N to S is about 8 miles, and its greatest breadth, at the southern extremity, is 3 miles, contracting to a mile and a half at the northern extremity, and to about a mile towards the centre. The EARN winds east-north-eastward across the northern portion of the parish, then along the southern border of Aberdalgie parish; and its beautiful affluent, MAY Water, after forming the SW boundary with Dunning, crosses the parish in the southern portion and forms the eastern boundary with Forgandenny till it passes Ardgargie House, when it re-enters the parish, and, running NW and N through the centre, falls into the Earn. Dupplin Lake ($3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) lies, at an altitude of 410 feet, towards the north-western corner. Along the Earn the surface declines to close upon 30 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 431 feet near Upper Cairnie, 504 near Invermay home farm, and 596 feet at Kirkton Hill. The rocks are chiefly eruptive and Devonian; and the soil along the Earn is of high fertility; whilst the southern and northern portions are finely wooded. INVERMAY, the chief mansion, is noticed separately. Forteviot is in the presbytery of Perth and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £254. The church, at the village, erected in 1778, contains 250 sittings; and the old church of Muckersie, on the May's left bank, 1 mile ESE of Invermay, was long the burying-place of the Belshes family. Two public schools, Forteviot and Path of Condie, with respective accommodation for 98 and 64 children, have an average attendance of 57 and 39, and grants of £67, 2s. 6d. and £54, 6s. 6d. Valuation (1843) £6301, (1882) £8261, 13s. 6d., (1892) £7111, 8s. 7d. Pop. (1801) 786, (1831) 624, (1861) 595, (1871) 567, (1881) 618, (1891) 538.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 48, 40, 1868-67.

Fort George. See **GEORGE, FORT.**

Forth, a mining village and a *quoad sacra* parish in Carnwath parish, E Lanarkshire. The village, standing 800 feet above sea-level, is 1 mile SSW of Wilston town, to which there is a branch line from the Caledonian railway, and which is 3 miles W of Auchengray station, and $\frac{7}{8}$ NNE of Lanark, under which it has a post office. At it are an Established church, a Free church, a hotel, and a public school, which, with accommodation for 250 children, has an average attendance of 113, and a grant of £107, 13s. 6d. The *quoad sacra* parish, in the presbytery of Lanark and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, was constituted in 1881. Pop. of village (1871) 784, (1881) 757, (1891) 563; of parish (1881) 2072, (1891) 1526.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1805.

Forth, a river and an estuary flowing through or between Stirlingshire, Perthshire, Clackmannanshire, Fife, and the Lothians. The river is formed by two head-streams, Duchray Water and the Avonduh ('black water'), rising 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from one another, and effecting a confluence at a point 1 mile W of the hamlet of Aberfoyle. Duchray Water, rising, at an altitude of 3000 feet, on the N side of Ben Lomond (3192), $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of the shore of the loch, winds 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward, south-eastward, and east-north-eastward

through the interior or along the borders of Buchanan, Drymen, and Aberfoyle parishes, for 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles tracing the boundary between Stirling and Perth shires. The Avonduh, rising, on the western border of Aberfoyle parish, at an altitude of 1900 feet, flows 9 miles east-south-eastward, and expands, in its progress, into Loch CHON ($1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$ mile; 290 feet) and the famous Loch ARD ($2\frac{1}{4}$ miles \times $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; 103 feet). Both of the head-streams traverse a grandly mountainous country, and abound in imposing and romantic scenery. From their confluence, 80 feet above sea-level, the united stream winds east-south-eastward to Stirling, through or along the borders of the parishes of Aberfoyle, Drymen, Port of Monteith, Kippen, Gargunnoch, Kincardine, St Ninians, Lecroft, and Logie, during greater part of this course forming the boundary between Stirlingshire and Perthshire. At Stirling the river, from the confluence of its head-streams, has made a direct distance of about 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, but measures 39 along the curves and meanderings of its bed. It flows principally through low, flat, alluvial grounds, but is overlooked everywhere, at near distances, by picturesque hills, and exhibits great wealth of scenery, embracing the softly beautiful as well as the brilliant and the grand. Two important and beautiful tributaries, the 'arrowy' TEITH and ALLAN Water, join the Forth 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Stirling. At the junction of the latter stream the Forth enters purely Stirlingshire territory, and winds on to near Cambus, when it forms the boundary between Stirling and Clackmannan shires, and about a mile from Kincardine constitutes thereafter the southern boundary of Fife; and while the direct line from Stirling to Alloa measures only 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the windings of the river, popularly called the Links of Forth, are 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles long. The stream is flanked by broad care lands, of such value that, according to the old rhyme,

'A crook o' the Forth
Is worth an earldom o' the north.'

Below Alloa the river becomes less remarkable for its sinuosity of movement, and, losing partly its freshwater character, begins to expand slowly into a fine estuary, reaching the German Ocean at a distance of 52 miles from Alloa. The Firth of Forth, as it is now called, divides Clackmannanshire and Fife from Stirlingshire, Linlithgowshire, Edinburghshire, and Haddingtonshire; and has a width of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile at Alloa, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile at Kincardine, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles just above Borrowstounness. At Queensferry, in consequence of a peninsula on the N side, the basin suddenly contracts to a width of 1 mile, and is crossed here by that stupendous railway undertaking the FORTH BRIDGE (which see); but below Queensferry it again expands to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles at Granton and Burntisland, and between Prestonpans and Leven to a maximum width of 17 miles. The Firth again contracts, between Dirlerton and Elie Ness, to 8 miles; and enters the ocean, between Fife Ness and the mouth of the river Tyne, with a width of 19 miles. The islands, with the exception of Inchgarvie and two or three other rocky islets in the vicinity of Queensferry, are in the wider parts of the Firth, comprising INCHCOLM, CRAMOND island, and INCKEITH. The last, measuring 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 furlongs, is crowned with a lighthouse, and in 1881 was rendered defensible by the erection of three batteries with heavy guns. Half a dozen small islands (FIDRA, CRAIGLEITH, etc.) lie off the Haddingtonshire coast; while the entrance is flanked by the romantic BASS Rock on the S and the Isle of MAY on the N. The estuary in mid channel has a maximum depth of 42 fathoms. Along the Fife shore the bed of the firth slopes down rapidly to a considerable depth, 10 fathoms being found at an average distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from land. A line drawn from Hound Point through Inch Micky and Inck Keith to Fidra cuts off about one-third of the area to the south, which has scarcely a sounding of 10 fathoms or upwards. Off Musselburgh 10 fathoms is only found at a distance of 9 miles. At the mouth of the firth, almost from shore to shore, the channel is over 10 fathoms deep. The deepest point in the firth is

in the narrows between North and South Queensferry, when for a length of nearly 2 miles there is a trough more than 20 fathoms deep, at one point attaining the maximum of 42 fathoms. The tides are so affected by conflicting currents, by islands and shallows, and by the irregularities of the shores, as to vary much both in respect of velocity and time. The flowing tide, over the sands of Leith, runs $1\frac{1}{2}$ knot an hour, and appears to flow for only four hours, while the ebbing tide continues for eight hours. The tides on the N shore, opposite these Roads, run from 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ knots an hour, and have an equal duration in flow and in ebb. The flowing tide, from Kinghorn Ness to the promontory W of Aberdour, runs at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ knots an hour; through the contraction at Queensferry it runs at the rate of 5 knots an hour, and, 6 miles above that contraction, at from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour. The ebb tide, at about 6 miles above Queensferry, runs at the same rate as the flow tide; but through the contraction at Queensferry it runs at the rate of 6 knots an hour; and in Inverkeithing Bay, immediately E of that contraction, turns for two hours to the W at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ knot an hour. The estuary presents safe roadsteads at Elie Roads, Leith Roads, Burntisland Roads, Inverkeithing Bay, St Margaret's Hope immediately above Queensferry, and various other localities. It has good docks at Leith, Granton, Borrowstonness, Graugemouth, and Burntisland; good harbours at Dunbar, Anstruther, Cockenzie, and Fisherrow; and numerous harbours of varying character and capacity along the N shore from Crail to Alloa. The navigation was long regarded as dangerous; but, though shoally in various localities, and somewhat obstructed by sandbanks, it is now, with the aid of lighthouses on the islands of May and Inchkeith and of accurately drawn and minute charts, so signally safe as rarely to be marked with a shipwreck. Numerous industrial works are on the shores, from Alloa and Borrowstonness downwards; vast repositories of coal, limestone, and ironstone are so near it, on both shores and westward from its head, as to send down much of their output to it for shipment; and all these, along with the extensive and productive fisheries of LEITH and ANSTRUTHER districts, attract large numbers of vessels of all sizes.

The basin of the Forth is estimated at 645 square miles. The length of the river and its estuary, measured in a direct line from the Duehry's source on Ben Lomond to the entrance, is only 80 miles; but, following the bends of river and estuary, $117\frac{1}{2}$ miles, viz., 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ to Stirling, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ thence to Alloa, and 52 thence to the German Ocean. The chief tributaries above Alloa are, on the right bank, Kelty Water, Boquhan Burn, and Bannock Burn; on the left bank, Goodie Water, the Teith, Allan Water, and the Devon; and the chief streams flowing into the estuary are, on the right side, the Carron, the Avon, the Almond, the Water of Leith, and the Esk; on the left side, the Leven. The river contains salmon, grilse, sea-trout, trout, pike, perch, and eels; and its salmon are large and delicate. Several good salmon casts for the angler occur about the influx of the Teith; but all the salmon fisheries below that point are held strictly as private property, and are let under stringent conditions. The estuary abounds with white fish of all kinds; and large fleets of fishing-boats from Newhaven, Fisherrow, Buckhaven, Anstruther, and other places procure abundant supplies for the daily markets of neighbouring and district towns. Of late years the use of steam trawlers has been introduced, and, while the catch is thus increased, the older style of fishers allege that the spawn and spawning beds are injured by the trawl nets. Herrings generally shoal into the Firth once a year, and have in some years yielded a prodigious produce; but they are esteemed in some respects inferior in quality to the herrings of the western coast. The extensive sand beds, together with immense quantities of seaweed, are favourable to the deposit of the spawn of fishes; and mussels, contributing so largely to the support of the funny tribes, are very abundant. Oysters formerly lay in beds adjacent to Cramond and

Inch Mickery, as well as near Prestonpans; but they were over-fished, almost to comparative exhaustion; and they are now inferior, both in quality and in size, to the oysters obtained in many other parts of the British coasts.

An ancient ferry crosses the river at Queensferry, and connects on the S side with a branch from the Edinburgh and Glasgow section of the North British railway at Ratho station, and with a line to Dunfermline on the N. A still more important ferry is that from Granton to Burntisland, which, until the opening of the Forth Bridge, formed the link between the southern and the northern portions of the North British Railway system. Both of the ferries named are in the hands of the North British Railway Company, but have been largely superseded by the great bridge. In former times the Queen's Ferry was on the line of the Great North Road, the mails crossing here *en route* for Kinross, Perth, and the North. The ferry between Leith or Newhaven and Kirkcaldy or Pettycur has long since been abandoned, as has also the 'Earl's Ferry,' from a place in Fife still bearing that name, to the nearest point in East Lothian. Many projects have been made to bridge the Forth or to tunnel it, the latter proposal being described in several pamphlets published early in the present century. Although there are, with the railway bridges, several structures now spanning the Forth there, the bridge of Stirling was at one time an important because almost solitary access to the North. A bridge is known to have existed here six centuries ago, and some remains of it, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above the existing 'old bridge,' are still, it is said, to be seen. Below Stirling a bridge was erected (1882-83) by the Alloa Railway Company, to connect with the South Alloa Branch of the Caledonian railway. The main feature of this bridge is a swing-opening by which the river, at high water, remains navigable by steamers and small vessels to Stirling as heretofore. Before the Forth bridge undertaking was begun, several plans had been drawn up for improving the crossing at Queensferry and below. See article FORTH BRIDGE.

The Firth of Forth has played a not unimportant part in the troubled history of Scotland, having been visited by hostile fleets at various times from 83 A.D. downwards. In 1549, the island of Inchkeith was seized and fortified by the English under the Duke of Somerset, from whom it was taken by the French commander, then in alliance with the Scots. In 1567, an act was passed for the demolition of the fort on Inchkeith, and though this was not fully carried out (since Johnson and Boswell found the fort in fair preservation in 1773), the Firth for three centuries remained defenceless. At the entrance to Leith harbour a Martello tower was erected, and there is, nominally, a fort in that town, but the former is disused, and both are inadequate for defence against modern ordnance. After many years' agitation, steps were in 1880-81 taken for the construction of three batteries on Inchkeith, and one on Kinghorn Ness, which, mounted with heavy guns, completely command the channels N and S of the island.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 38, 39, 31, 32, 40, 33, 41, 1857-71. See David M. Home's *Estuary of the Forth and adjoining Districts viewed geologically* (Edinb. 1871), and works cited under FIFE and STILLINGSHIRE.

Forth Bridge, a stupendous steel cantilever railway bridge connecting the northern and southern shores of the Firth of Forth at Queensferry. Before this undertaking was designed several plans for improving the crossing at this point and below it were drawn up. As far back as 1818 it was proposed to span the Forth here by a cast-iron suspension bridge 90 feet above high water, the line of which was to begin at high-tide mark 'near Newall's Inn,' to traverse the island of Garvie at a point, and terminate at the Battery Rock on the north shore. In 1851 Sir Thomas Bouch perfected the 'floating railway' between Granton and Burntisland, a plan in which, by the use of adjustable loading apparatus and of large flat steamers, the railway company was enabled to carry goods trains over the ferry without breaking bulk; and this system remained in operation

for upwards of thirty years. In 1861 the same engineer proposed to extend the 'floating railway' idea to Queensferry in connection with a projected railway from Edinburgh to Perth. This plan not commending itself, three years later he proposed his first design for bridging the firth. The bridge was to be 3 miles long, crossing the broader but shallower part of the river a mile above Charlestown, with a height of 125 feet above the river, and five spans of 500 feet each in the fairway. But in 1873, after the Tay Bridge had been begun, the bolder design of crossing at Queensferry, using the island of Inchgarvie as the central support for two spans of 1600 feet each, was put forward by him. The plan involved a double bridge, one for each set of rails. The two were to be braced together by lateral diagonal stays. This scheme was eagerly taken up, despite the fact that it was to be partly on the suspension principle, and required piers of 600 feet high to bear the chains, this elevation being about 100 feet above the highest existing structures. When the Tay Bridge fell, however, the feeling against the Forth Suspension Bridge became so pronounced that the idea was given up. A conference of engineers was held on the subject, and, after exhaustive consideration, it was resolved that a steel cantilever bridge, with central connecting girders, was the best, if not the only possible solution of the problem. Fortified by this unanimous and unqualified decision on the part of the best engineering authorities, the Forth Bridge Railway Company took the necessary steps to have the new project carried into effect, and in 1882 obtained powers to proceed with the plans of their chief engineers, Sir John Fowler and Mr Baker. The Midland and East Coast Railway Companies, along with the North British, interposed their credit for the necessary financial obligations; the North British being responsible for one-half of the four per cent. payable on the capital expenditure.

The cantilever principle is as old as the science of engineering, but never before has it been applied on so magnificent a scale. It is that of projecting brackets, gradually extended, till they come near enough to be connected by a central girder. The central or Inchgarvie cantilever is balanced by having a girder to support at both of its extremities; whereas the south and north cantilevers have at their shoreward ends about 1000 tons each of cast-iron ballast to counterbalance the half weight of the connecting girder each has to support at its other end. From each tower of tubes the great brackets had to be extended at an exactly equal rate, that the poise might be preserved. Each cantilever is in effect composed of two brackets—an ordinary and an inverted bracket, the former resting more directly on the pier foundation, and the latter suspended from the great steel tower.

To carry the tension parts of the cantilevers, it was necessary that the great steel towers should be 360 feet in height. Each of the three great towers includes four steel columns, 12 feet in diameter, and each of these columns rests on its own foundation of solid masonry, built from the rock or boulder clay, 70 feet in diameter at the bottom and tapering to 49 feet at the top. The foundations of the north and south cantilevers are 91 feet below high-water level, so that the total height of the structure from its base is fully 450 feet. The foundations of the central cantilever, at Inchgarvie, were cut out of the hard trap rock to 72 feet below the surface of the water. Two of the piers for the Fife cantilever were constructed practically on shore, and other four were erected without the aid of caissons; but the remaining six had to be laid in deep water by means of caissons, 70 feet in width and about 60 feet in height. These caissons were made on shore, launched, towed to the spot where they were wanted, and there ballasted till they sank to the bottom. The floor of each caisson was 7 feet above its lower or cutting edge, and below this floor the water was expelled by means of compressed air, leaving a working chamber 70 feet in diameter and 7 feet in height, in which the work of excavation was carried on. This working chamber communicated with the surface by three shafts, closed with air-tight double doors or

air-locks, on the principle of a canal lock. Two of these shafts were used to bring up the excavated material, and the third was for the use of the workmen and officials. The working chamber was lighted by electricity; and when the caisson was at the bottom of the foundations the pressure of air had to be maintained at 35 lbs. to the square inch. Most of the men employed at this part of the work were Italians who had acquired full experience of similar employment while constructing the foundations of the great new quays at Antwerp. They used dynamite for blasting, and took refuge some distance up the shaft when a shot had to be fired. To work in the boulder clay, which proved too tough for ordinary digging implements, Mr Arrol, the contractor, invented for them diggers with hydraulic rams in their hollow stems. When these diggers were placed against the roof of the working chamber, the men had but to turn on the hydraulic power, when the cutting part of the implement went down into the clay with a force of which human muscle is incapable. As the work went on round the cutting edge of the caisson, it gradually sank to the required depth; and when the foundation was found to be satisfactory the whole of the interior of the caisson was built full of solid masonry, for which the caisson itself is left as a temporary covering. One of the deep piers contains 20,000 tons of masonry. Into the upper part of the piers are built strong steel ties, 24 feet deep, and fixed to secure anchors in the masonry. By these ties the bed-plates are held down on the top of the masonry. These plates bear the enormously strong skew-backs, in which are combined the bases of all the limbs of the cantilevers—perpendicular, horizontal, and diagonal, amounting to 50,000 tons of steel. It took three years to lay the foundations, and, considering the nature of the task, the time was considered short by those competent to judge. They contain 120,000 cubic yards of concrete and 400,000 cubic feet of granite.

The piers that serve as the bases of the great vertical steel columns are in pairs, 120 feet apart from east to west. The east columns of each tower are therefore that distance apart from the west at their base, but they approach to within 33 feet of each other at the top. This arrangement greatly enhances the stability of the bridge and its power to resist wind pressure. The piers of the Fife and of the Queensferry cantilevers are 150 feet apart from north to south; but those of the Inchgarvie cantilever have been placed 270 feet apart, because, the arms of the central cantilever being free, a greater thrust-resisting base has been deemed necessary for its support. Lengthwise the skew-backs, or boxes that receive the bases of all the great columns, are joined together by cylinders 12 feet in diameter; crosswise they are bound together by lattice girders. On these skew-backs all the thrusts, vertical and lateral, connected with the weight of the bridge meet and counterbalance each other. The construction of the great tube columns was first gone about on shore. The steel plates of which they are composed had to be heated to a dull red and bent by hydraulic pressure into the exact curve needed. The edges of every plate had to be carefully planed, and they were fitted round a frame which had been prepared of the exact shape and dimensions of the great tube. The rivet helms were then all carefully drilled, and, after the tube had thus been completed, every plate was numbered and the whole taken to pieces for erection on its permanent site. The construction of the cantilevers began in the early part of 1886. Large temporary platforms for the workmen were used in the first instance, and gradually raised, as necessary, by hydraulic rams. When the work advanced, it served as the basis of its own scaffolding. Cranes rested on the rising vertical and extending horizontal members of the cantilever, making additions which, in their turn, became new supports for the cranes and starting points for further extension. Plates and other material, brought out in barges, were raised to the level of the viaduct by a crane stationed there. Goliath cranes lifted the plates into position, and held them there till they had been securely riveted. The columns

at the Fife and Queensferry sides were completed to their full height in the summer of 1887, less than half a year after they had been commenced, and those of the Inchgarvie cantilever reached their full height shortly after. In the summer of 1888 each of the first bays of the cantilevers had been fixed; and in the summer of 1889 they had been so far finished that they were only separated by the gaps left for the connecting girders. These girders were built out gradually, on the same principle as the cantilevers, one-half from each side, by means of cranes gradually advanced for the purpose. The completion of these girders was successfully accomplished on 14th November, 1889, and the bridge was complete from South to North Queensferry.

The great 12 feet tubes are stiffened by internal diaphragms, and provided with man-holes to facilitate inspection, painting, and repairs. For the same purpose they are traversed by internal steel ladders. The tubes are strengthened as well as held in position by strong struts and ties, which become lighter towards the extremity of the cantilever, where the end of the intermediate connecting girder rests on a rocking column, to allow for expansion and contraction of the bridge under changes of temperature. By this arrangement the rails are allowed to slip to and fro, if necessary, as much as 18 inches on the whole bridge. The rails of the permanent way, instead of being left a little apart at their ends, as is usually the case, to allow for expansion in hot weather, are constructed with tapered ends, which overlap and can slip past one way or the other, as expansion or contraction may require. Thus the jolt so often felt in passing a joint of the rails in travelling will be avoided on the Forth Bridge. There is similar provision made on the approach viaduct terminal piers for any movement due to the elasticity of the cantilevers under lateral wind pressure or by changes of temperature; and the girders of the approach viaduct—each 336 feet long—rest on a sliding bed-plate, which surmounts each column, to allow for contraction and expansion under changes of temperature. A space of 6 inches has been left between each girder for expansion, though the greatest variation yet noted has been but 2 inches, on one of the hottest days of 1889. The rails are 120 lbs. per yard, 50 per cent stronger than the strongest rails ordinarily in use. They rest on teak sleepers, sunk in a longitudinal trough formed by the upper members of the permanent way girder. The teak sleepers rest on a wooden asphalted bed; and as the rails are 1½ inch below the top of the trough, no other guiding rail is needed.

The bridge was formally inaugurated on 4th March, 1890, when the Prince of Wales, by turning the tap of a hydraulic rivetter, clinched the last bolt, immediately afterwards declaring the bridge open. At the luncheon which followed, His Royal Highness intimated that Her Majesty had been pleased to create Sir John Fowler, chief engineer of the company, a Baronet; Mr Benjamin Baker a Knight Commander of the Order of St Michael and St George; and Mr. William Arrol a Knight.

Forth and Clyde Canal or Great Canal. The, constructed to connect the Firths of Forth and Clyde, was opened for traffic in 1790. The possibility of making a short cut through this neck of Scotland was discussed as early as the reign of Charles II., and the plan was revived without success in 1723 and 1761. In 1766 some Glasgow merchants began a subscription of £30,000 for a canal 4 feet deep and 24 broad, but parliament refused to sanction the scheme, owing to the smallness of the proposal. Another combination was made, and a new subscription for £150,000 set on foot. In 1767 parliament gave the required permission for the incorporation of 'The Company of Proprietors of the Forth and Clyde Navigation,' the stock to consist of 1500 shares of £100 each, with liberty to borrow £50,000. Work was begun in 1768 under the superintendence of Mr. Smeaton, the first sod being cut by Sir Lawrence Dundas on 10 July. In July 1775 the canal was completed up to Stockingfield, at which point a branch to Glasgow was con-

structed and was carried to Hamilton Hill near that city, where a basin and storehouses were made. By this time all the capital and the loan had been spent, as well as the income from other sources. The revenue from the part then opened was only £4000, and the prospects were gloomy all round, the shares falling to half their original price. In 1784 assistance was given by the Government, who handed £50,000 of the revenue from the forfeited estates of the Jacobites to the corporation. This was not a gift, for the Government stipulated that the Crown should draw the ordinary dividend for that sum. In July 1786 the cutting of the canal was resumed under the superintendence of Mr Robert Whitworth, and by July 1790 it was opened from sea to sea. The Hamilton Hill basin was found too small, and the large depot at Port Dundas was constructed to answer the needs of Glasgow. Here a junction was afterwards effected with the **MONKLAND CANAL**, and the two were amalgamated in 1846. Although the canal was planned to be only 7 feet deep, its depth was practically 10. Its length was 38½ miles—35 miles direct between the Forth and Clyde, 2¼ miles of the branch to Port Dundas, and a mile of the continuation to the Monkland Canal. The greatest height of the canal above the sea is 156 feet, and this is attained by means of twenty locks on the eastern and nineteen on the western sides, a difference due to the different water-level of the two rivers. The locks are each 74 feet long and 20 broad, with a rise of 8 feet. They admit the passage of vessels of 68 feet keel, 19 feet beam, and 8½ feet draught of water. The average breadth of the canal on the surface is 56 feet, and at the bottom 27 feet. Above thirty bridges span the canal, and it in turn crosses about forty aqueducts, the largest of which is that over the Kelvin at Maryhill, consisting of four arches 83 feet high, which convey the waterway across a dell 400 feet wide. This work was begun in June 1787, and completed in April 1791, at a cost of £8500. Water for the canal is supplied from eight reservoirs, covering a space of 721 acres.

The canal begins, at the E end, about a mile up the river Carron at Grangemouth. Hence it goes south-westward to Grahamston and Bainsford, where a basin was made for the Carron Company's traffic. It then continues in the same direction to Camelon, and then trends to the W to Lock 16, where it is joined by the **UNION CANAL** from Edinburgh. Thence to Windford Loch, near Castlecary (where it attains its greatest elevation), it goes in a westerly and south-westerly direction. As it approaches the Kelvin viaduct the locks become numerous, and the scenery through which the canal passes is picturesque and romantic. Re-entering Dumbartonshire, it proceeds about 5 miles till it is joined by a junction canal, extending to the Clyde opposite the mouth of the Cart, formed in 1839 for the benefit of Paisley, but not now used. For 3½ miles the Forth and Clyde navigation follows the course of the Clyde in a north-westerly direction, finally joining the river at Bowling Bay, where a harbour and wharves were constructed at a cost of £35,000.

Considerable scientific and historical interest attaches to the Forth and Clyde Canal as the scene of early experiments in steam navigation. After Mr Patrick Miller and Mr Symington had, on Dalswinton Loch, proved the feasibility of using steam on the water, they came to Edinburgh, and had a boat of 30 tons burden constructed at Carron. In November 1789 this vessel was launched on the Forth and Clyde Canal. In presence of hundreds of people the vessel started, and attained a speed of 6 miles an hour. Ten years later Lord Dundas desired Symington to construct a steamer to be used as a tug on the canal, and in March 1802 the *Charlotte Dundas* towed two laden barges of 70 tons burden each a distance of 19½ miles with great ease. In consequence of the success of this experiment, a proposal was made to the proprietors to use steam tugs instead of horse power, but it was rejected on the ground that the wash from the paddles would destroy the banks of the canal.

In September 1839 another successful experiment in

the use of steam was made on the canal. This time the power was proposed to be supplied by an engine running along the bank; but as the application of the system to the whole canal would have been very costly, it was abandoned. Since then, however, screw-propelled steamers have been largely introduced. In 1867 the joint canals were taken over by the Caledonian Railway Company, when they were valued at £1,141,333.

Forth and Clyde Railway. See NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.

Forthar, a place with extensive lime-works in Kettle parish, Fifé, 2 miles S by W of Kettle village. The limestone at it contains 98 per cent. of pure lime; and the working of it gives permanent employment to a great number of men.

Forthar Castle, Forfarshire. See FORTER.

Forthill, an eminence in Monifieth parish, Forfarshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Broughty Castle. A fort, erected on it in 1548 as a flanking post of the English garrison in Broughty Castle, was dismantled in 1550; left remains 12 feet high till 1782; and is now completely obliterated. A camp was formed on the same eminence fully $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of the fort, and has left slight traces of its entrenchments.

Forthie Water, a rivulet of Kincardineshire, rising in the W of Dunnottar parish, and winding 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward, chiefly along the mutual boundary of Glenbervie and Arbutnott, till it falls into Bervie Water 1 mile S of Drumlithie.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 67, 66, 1871.

Forth Iron-works. See CARNOCK and OAKLEY.

Fortingall, a hamlet and a large highland parish of Athole and Breadalbane districts, NW Perthshire. The hamlet stands, 400 feet above sea-level, 3 furlongs N of the left bank of the Lyon, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of the lower waters of Loch Tay, and 8 miles W by S of Aberfeldy, under which it has a post office. There is a good hotel. Fairs are held here on 9 August, *a.s.*, and 6 and 7 Dec., but when these dates fall on Saturday, Sunday, or Monday, then on Tuesday following.

The parish contains also KINLOCH RANNOCH village, 18 miles NNW of Fortingall by road, but only 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ as the crow flies, and Innerwick hamlet, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W; and until 1891 it comprised two detached portions. In that year the Boundary Commissioners rearranged the bounds of the parish, and added considerably to its area. There were transferred to it so much of Kenmore parish, on the north of Drummond Hill, so much of the Kenknock detached portion of the same parish, and so much of the detached parts of Weem parish, as lay in the basin of the river Lyon. The addition from the parish of Weem had the effect of uniting the Loch Lyon detached portion of Fortingall with the main portion. The other (Bolracks) detached portion of Fortingall, however, comprising 4020 acres, was transferred to the parish of Dull. There were also transferred to Fortingall two detached portions of Logierait parish—the one, situated on the south side of Loch Rannoch, containing 9939 acres; and the other, situated near Lochgarry House, containing 4681 acres. On the northern boundary of the latter detached portion was an area marked on the Ordnance Survey maps as common to Blair-Athole, Fortingall, and Logierait; this area has been divided between Blair-Athole and Fortingall, the burn Allt Sleibh being the dividing line, and the part south of this being given to Fortingall. The parish is bounded NE by Blair-Athole, E by Dull, S by Kenmore and Killin, W by Glenorchy and Lismore in Argyllshire, NW and N by Kilmornaig and Laggan in Invernesshire. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 27 miles; and its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 22 miles. In the south-western portion of the parish the river LYON rises close to the Argyllshire border at 2400 feet above sea-level, and runs 4 miles northward to Loch Lyon ($1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile; 1100 feet), after leaving which it has an east-by-northerly course through the entire length of the southern or longest part of the parish, until it enters Dull, at the junction of the Keltney, just previous to joining the Tay. Thus Fortingall claims all but 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

miles of its entire course (36 miles), during which its chief affluent is KELTNEY Burn, rising at 2700 feet upon Carn Mairg, and hurrying 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-northward through the interior, then 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward along the boundary with Dull. Loch Laidon or LYDOCH (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles \times $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; 924 feet), on desolate Rannoch Muir, belongs partly to Glenorchy, but mainly to Fortingall. From it the GAUR winds 7 miles eastward to the head of Loch RANNOCH (9 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles \times 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 furl; 668 feet). The river TUMMEL, issuing from the foot of Loch Rannoch, has here an eastward course of 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and to Loch Rannoch, towards its head, the ERICHT runs 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward out of Loch Erich (1153 feet), whose lower 7 miles are partly in Laggan but chiefly in Fortingall. Such, broadly, are the drainage features of this parish, which, lying all within the basin of the Tay, at the very heart of the Grampians, offers rich variety of highland landscape—soft valley and rugged glen, jagged ridge and soaring summit, with westwards, mile on mile of moorland plateau. Along the Tummel the surface sinks to 600, along the Lyon to 350 feet above sea-level; and from E to W the principal heights to the N of the Tummel, Loch Rannoch, the Gaur, and Loch Laidon, are BEN MHOLACH (2758 feet), Stob an Aonaich Mhoir (2805), *Ben Chumhann (2962), BEN PHARLAGAIN (2836), *Sgur Gaibhne (3128), *Carn Dearg (3084), and *CRUACH (2420); between Loch Rannoch and the Lyon, Meall Cruach (2217), conical SCHEHALLION (3547), CARN MAING (3419), CARN GORM (3370), Ben Meggernie (2158), Garbh Mheall (3000), and *Stuch an Lochain (3144); to the S of the Lyon *Meall Luaidhe (2558), *Ben nan Oighreag (2978), and *Meall Ghsordie (3407), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate right on the confines of the parish. In the south-western detached portion, around Loch Lyon, rise Meall Dail (2858), and BEN CREACHAN (3540), *BEN ACHALLADER (3399), BEN VANNOCH (3125), *BEN-A-CHAISTEIL (2897), *Creag Mhor (3305), and Ben Heagsrann (3530). The Moor of Rannoch lies, in large measure, upon granite; elsewhere the rocks are principally quartzose, of Silurian age. Clay slate, of fissile character, appears in a hill above Fortingall hamlet and on the eastern side of Schiehallion. Good limestone is plentiful in the E; and several veins of marble, of varied hues, occur in different parts. Rock crystals, spars, and pebbles of great variety and brilliancy are often found among the mountains; and a vein of lead ore in Glenlyon, seemingly of considerable richness, was worked for some time about the beginning of last century. The soil of the level strips along the vales is generally gravelly and dry; on the skirts and lower slopes of the hills, though cold, yields good enough pasturage; and on the higher acclivities is for the most part bleak and barren moor. Very little of the land is arable, an enormous proportion being either sheep-walk, grouse-moor, or deer-forest. Still, great improvements have been made in the reclamation and enclosing of land, and in farm-buildings. Chief antiquities are an ancient Caledonian stone circle, near the parish church; a Roman camp between the hamlet and the Lyon, by Skene regarded as an outpost of the Emperor Severus beyond the Tay (208 A.D.); traces of fourteen wide circular forts; and the striking ruin of Garth Castle. This is separately noticed, as also are the chief mansions—Glenlyon House, Garth House, and Chesthill, near Fortingall hamlet; Meggernie Castle, above Innerwick; Rannoch Lodge, Finnart Lodge, and Croisrag, at or towards the head of Loch Rannoch; and Dalchosnie, Dun Alastair, and Innerhadden, near Kinloch Rannoch. In the presbytery of Weem and synod of Perth and Stirling, this parish is ecclesiastically divided into Fortingall proper, Innerwick or Glenlyon, and Kinloch Rannoch—the first a living worth £183. Its church, at Fortingall hamlet, is a venerable building, containing 376 sittings; and in the churchyard, protected by iron rails, is the shattered torso of the famous yew-tree, supposed to be fully 3000 years old—'probably the oldest authentic specimen of vegetation in Europe.' In Pennant's day (1772) it measured no less than 56 feet in girth, but now

there are only two fragments and a part of the shell. These fragments still put forth branches and leaves, and outside the enclosure is a vigorous scion, 36 feet high, and fully 150 years old. A Free church stands on the same bank of the Lyon, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of the hamlet; and a public school, with accommodation for 100 children, has an average attendance of 59, and a grant of £74, 2s. Other churches and schools are noticed under GLENLYON and KINLOCH RANNOCH. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 3875, (1831) 3067, (1861) 2181, (1871) 1766, (1881) 1690, (1891) 1610, of whom 1131 were Gaelic-speaking; of ecclesiastical parish (1871) 700, (1881) 616, (1891) 527; of registration district (1881) 568, (1891) 773.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 55, 54, 46, 47, 1869-73.

Fortrose, a royal and parliamentary burgh in the parish of Rosemarkie, Ross-shire, is situated on the NW side of the inner Moray Firth, at the north-eastern extremity of the Black Isle Rock, nearly opposite Fort George, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles S by E of Invergordon Ferry, 9 SSW of Cromarty, and 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Inverness, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. It is the terminus of the Black Isle section of the Highland railway, branching off at Muir of Ord station. Fortrose consists of two towns, CHANONRY and ROSEMARKIE, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant from each other, and first politically united under James II. in 1455, when they were constituted a free burgh in favour of the Bishop of Ross. The burgh lapsed to the Crown after the Reformation, but in 1590 Chanonry was enfranchised; and in 1592 the towns were re-united under the title of the royal burgh of Fortross, afterwards softened into the present name Fortrose. Chanonry Point, a long tongue of land, covered with fine links, and edged with sandy beach, which stretches into the sea between the towns, has suggested an etymology for the name, meaning 'fort of the peninsula;' other authorities explain it as 'strong fort.' A lighthouse of the second class was built in 1846 at the extremity of this point, whence also there is a ferry (1 mile broad) to Fort George and the Inverness coast. Fortrose (or at least one of its component parts) early appears in history as an ecclesiastical seat. Lugadius or Moluog, an abbot and bishop of Lismore, who died in 577, founded a Columban monastery in Rosemarkie. About the beginning of the 8th century, Albanus Kiritinus, surnamed Bonifacius, who seems to have been a bishop of the Irish-Roman Church, named Curitan, came to Scotland; and in 716, says Wynton,

'In Ros he fowdyrd Rosmarkyne.'

dedicating his church to St Peter. When David I. came to the throne in 1124 he founded the bishopric of Ross, and placed the diocesan seat at Rosmarkyn or Rosemarkie. The presence of an educated clergy raised the place to a high degree of culture; and famous schools of divinity and law flourished under the shadow of the cathedral. Down so late even as the time of Cromwell the little town enjoyed a considerable amount of general prosperity. Now, however, Fortrose has little or no trade; and its connection with the outer world is chiefly maintained through the summer visitors who are annually attracted by the beautiful situation of the town, its picturesque neighbourhood, its fine links, and its facilities for sea-bathing. New houses have recently begun to spring up for the better accommodation of these visitors. Its most interesting edifice is the ruined cathedral dedicated to SS. Peter and Bonifacius, situated within a wide, grassy enclosure in the centre of the town. The sole remains now are the S aisle of the chancel and nave, and a detached chapter-house; and an old bell is also preserved, dated 1460. When perfect the cathedral was a handsome red sandstone building, presenting a beautiful specimen of the pure Early Decorated style, and dating from about the beginning of the 14th century. Its total length was 120 feet; and it comprised a nave of 4 bays, with aisles 14 feet wide, and round-headed windows; a choir, with aisles, Lady-chapel, west-tower, quasi-transept, rood-turret, and, to the NE, a vaulted chapter-house over a crypt. The greater part of the cathedral and the whole of the former bishop's

residence were removed by Oliver Cromwell to provide building material for his fort at Inverness. Within the precincts of the cathedral stood the various residences of the high officials of the chapter, the archdeacon's house, the rectory of Kirkmichael, and the manses of the parochial charges of Cullicudden, Lemlair, Rosskeen, Aines, Kiltearn, Contin, Kilmuir, West Kilmuir, Kincardine, Logie, Obstill, and St Katherine's; but of these no vestiges remain. In Jan. 1880 a hoard of 1100 silver coins of Robert III. was discovered, buried in the cathedral green, halfway between the sites of Kiltearn manse and of the ancient tumulus (now levelled) known as the 'Holeridge.' A large Volunteer hall, capable of seating 400 persons, was erected in the town in 1881. Fortrose is the seat of the presbytery of Chanonry. It contains two Established churches. Rosemarkie parish church (1821; 800 sittings) is said to occupy the site of an ancient church built by, and dedicated to, St Bonifacius; Fortrose church from a chapel of ease was raised to *quoad sacra* status in 1873. The Free church is a tasteful edifice in the Pointed style. The Episcopal church of St Andrew was built in 1812 at a cost of about £1100, and was renovated in 1891. It is Gothic in style, and looks well from the sea. There is also a Baptist chapel (1806) in the town. The historian, Sir James Mackintosh (1765-1832), who was born at ALDOURIE, was educated at Fortrose from 1775 to 1780. The Academy, which offers a very good secondary education, was founded in 1791. By a scheme under the Educational Endowments (Scotland) Act, 1882, approved on 28th November, 1887, the Academy was transferred to and vested in the School Board of the parish of Rosemarkie as the governing body thereof. Among other provisions 6 scholars are to be educated free. The Academy, Rosemarkie Public, and Fortrose Infant schools, with respective accommodation for 150, 130, and 50 children, have an average attendance of 117, 74, and 49, and grants of £168, 18s. 6d., £71, 5s., and £41, 8s. 6d. Science classes are conducted in Fortrose and Rosemarkie. The Mechanics' Institute possesses an excellent library and a reading-room. The town contains a branch of the Caledonian bank, several insurance agencies, a hotel, a combination poorhouse, golf and curling clubs, and a horticultural society. The Black Isle Farmers' Society meets here and at Munloch. The Black Isle Steam Shipping Company's steamer runs between Inverness and Fortrose twice a week during winter and spring, and daily during summer and autumn. The harbour is safe and convenient, and was thoroughly repaired in 1881; and at the same date a new wooden pier, about 250 yards long, was erected, at a cost of £3000. A red light was erected on the pier in 1881. There are markets at Fortrose for cattle, grain, and farm produce every month, on the Monday preceding the Beaulay market, except in April and May, when the dates are respectively the first Wednesday of the month and the Monday before Beaulay; and in June, besides the Monday before Beaulay, on the third Wednesday. Hiring markets are combined with the above in August and November. Through the generosity of Mr Fletcher of Rosehaugh a water supply was introduced in 1893 to the burgh, and also to the village of Avoch, on easy terms. The water comes from a spring on the Rosehaugh estate about 5 miles distant, which is calculated to give 60 gallons per head per day. The reservoir, situated a little above Rosehaugh mansion house, holds 250,000 gallons, and the whole undertaking cost about £5000.

The burgh has an independent revenue, besides enjoying the benefit of various charitable modifications, so that the rate of taxation is low. Under the Burgh Police Act 1892, which came into force May 15, 1893, it is governed by 9 commissioners, including a provost and 2 bailies. The sheriff-substitute of Dingwall holds quarterly circuit small-debt courts at Fortrose; and a justice of peace court is held on the first Wednesday of each month. With INVERNESS, FORRES, and NAIRN, Fortrose returns a member to parliament, its parliamentary constituency numbering 157, and its municipal 225, in 1896, when the annual value of real property

within the burgh amounted to £4127. its corporation revenue being £460. Pop. (1821) 932, (1841) 1082, (1851) 1148, (1861) 928, (1871) 911, (1881) 874, (1891) 871; of royal burgh beyond the parliamentary limits



Seal of Fortrose.

(1881) 117, (1891) 109; of Fortrose *quoad sacra* parish (1881) 492, (1891) 503.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876. See the Rev. J. M. Neale's *Ecclesiastical Notes on Ross* (Lond. 1848), and A. R. Scott's *Illustrations of Fortrose Cathedral* (Edinb. Architect. Assoc., 1873).

Fort-William. See WILLIAM, FORT.

Foss, a hamlet and a *quoad sacra* parish in Dull parish, Perthshire. The hamlet stands near the right bank of the river Tummel, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile WSW of the head of Loch Tummel, and 12 miles W of Pitlochry, under which it has a post office. Foss House, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile nearer the loch, is a seat of Sir Robt. Menzies, Bart. of CASTLE-MENZIES. The parish, constituted by ecclesiastical authority in 1830, by civil authority in 1845, is in the presbytery of Weem and synod of Perth and Stirling; its minister's stipend is £120. Pop. (1871) 270, (1881) 226, (1891) 210.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 55, 1869.

Fossway, a parish until 1891 chiefly in Perthshire, but partly in Kinross-shire, containing the villages of BLAIRINGONE, CROOK OF DEVON, and CARNO, and comprising the ancient parishes of Fossway and Tulliebole, united about 1614. The Boundary Commissioners, in the year mentioned, transferred to the Perthshire parish of Glendevon that portion of Fossway lying to the west of the Glendey Burn and of the road leading from Muckart to Dunning. Fossway parish, thus reduced, was then placed entirely in the county of Kinross. Very irregular in outline, it is bounded N by Dunning, NE by Orwell, E by Kinross, SE by Cleish, S by Saline in Fife, SW by Clackmannan and Dollar in Clackmannanshire, and W by Muckart and Glendevon. On the Glendevon and Muckart border, the 'crystal DEVON' winds south-eastward and west-south-westward, from the junction of the Glendey Burn to near Pitgobber. During this course it exhibits the finest of its famous scenery, described in our articles Devil's Mill, Rumbling-Bridge, and Caldron Linn. Other chief streams are Gainrey Water and South Queich Water, both streams running to Loch Leven. Perennial springs of pure water are everywhere abundant; a petrifying spring is on the lands of Devonshaw; and a medicinal spring, erroneously known as Dollar Water, is on the lands of Blairingone. The surface declines along the Devon to close on 100 feet above sea-level, and S of Crook of Devon it, though undulating, nowhere much exceeds 600 feet; but northwards it rises to 734 feet near Knoekintinny, 1496 at Lendrick Hill, 1194 at Cloon, 1573 at Mellock Hill, and 1621 at Innerclouny Hill—summits these of the Ochilts. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly carboniferous. Trap and sandstone are quarried in several places; coal and ironstone has been worked, and limestone occurs in connection with both, whilst copper ore, not rich enough to repay the cost of working, is found near Rumbling-Bridge. The soils are variously clayey, loamy, gravelly,

and mossy; and some are fertile, others very inferior. ALDIE and Tullibole castles are interesting and prominent objects; mansions are Arndean, Devonshaw, Fossway Lodge, and Glen Tower; and an old circular ruin on the lands of Aldie, an oblong moated mound on the barony of Coldrain, the Gallow Knowe adjacent to Crook of Devon village, and the Monk's Grave between the lands of Gartwhinean and those of Pitfar, are chief antiquities. Giving off a portion to the *quoad sacra* parish of Blairingone, this parish is in the presbytery of Kinross and synod of Fife; the living is worth £170. The parish church, near Crook of Devon village, was built in 1806, and an organ was introduced in 1892. There is also a Free church of Fossway; a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments; and two public schools, Carnbo and Fossway, with respective accommodation for 88 and 170 children, have an average attendance of 35 and 83, and grants of £49, 4s. 6d. and £103, 2s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 1812, (1831) 1576, (1841) 1724, (1861) 1584, (1871) 1461, (1881) 1267, (1891) 1053; of ecclesiastical parish (1891) 785.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 40, 39, 1867-69.

Fotheringham, a Scottish Baronial mansion of 1859, designed by the late David Bryce, in Inverarity parish, Forfarshire, at the southern base of wooded Fotheringham Hill (800 feet), 6 miles S by E of Forfar. It is a seat of Walter Thomas James S. Stewart-Fotheringham, Esq. of POWRIE, Fotheringham, and TEALING (b. 1862; snc. 1864), whose ancestor settled in Forfarshire in the latter half of the 14th century.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Fouldland, an upland tract in Fergie, Insch, and Culsalmond parishes, Aberdeenshire. Flanking the upper basin of the Ury, and extending E and W, it rises to a maximum altitude of 1529 feet above sea-level, and has in main degree a bleak moorish surface. Slates of clear light blue colour and excellent quality abound in the Insch part of it; were long quarried to the amount of nearly a million pieces a year, chiefly for the market of Aberdeen; but ceased to be in high request, principally in consequence of the greater cheapness of sea-borne slates from the quarries of Easdale in Argylshire.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Foula. See FOWLA.

Foulden, a village and a parish in the eastern part of Merse district, Berwickshire. The village stands 1 mile to the N of Whitadder Water, and $\frac{5}{8}$ miles S of Aytoun station, 4 E by S of Chirnside, and 5 WNW of Berwick-upon-Tweed, under which it has a post office. A pretty little place, it once was a burgh of barony and a place of considerable size and note, and had its Border peel-tower, whilst its church, on 23 March 1587, was the meeting-place of Elizabeth's commissioners with those of James VI., to vindicate the execution of Queen Mary.

The parish is bounded N by Aytoun, E and SE by Mordington, S by Hutton, and W by Chirnside. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ miles; and its area is 3298 acres, of which 20 are water. WHITADDER Water winds 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-southward between steep banks along all the southern border, and receives three little burns from this parish, one of which traces most of the boundary with Mordington. The surface declines at the SE corner to less than 100 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 389 feet near Blinkbonny, 461 near Mosspark, 421 near St Johns, and 642 at Greenfield—heights that command a wide and magnificent view of Flodden and other famous historic scenes. The rocks are mainly Devonian; and the soil ranges from etony clay in the S to loamy towards the centre, and light and moorish in the N. Rather more than one-twelfth of the entire area is under wood, chiefly in the central district; one-ninth is natural pasture; and all the rest is in tillage. Foulden House, to the E of the village, is the seat of the chief proprietor. Another mansion is Nunlands House, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of the village. Foulden is in the presbytery of Chirnside and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £193. The church was rebuilt in 1786; and a public school, with accommodation for 72 children, has an average attendance of

46, and a grant of £42, 12s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 393, (1831) 424, (1861) 431, (1871) 425, (1881) 393, (1891) 351.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 34, 1864.

Foullis Castle, a mansion in Kiltrean parish, Ross-shire, standing $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NW of, and 200 feet above, the Cromarty Firth, close to whose shore is Foullis station on the Highland railway, 2 miles SSW of Evanton or Novar, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Dingwall. A splendid pile, with beautiful grounds, it is the seat of Sir Hector Munro, eleventh Bart. since 1634 (b. 1849; suc. 1888), the chief of the clan Munro. The Foullis estate has been held by the Munros since early in the 12th century, on the tenure of furnishing a snowball, if required, at mid-summer. They fought at Bannockburn, Halidon Hill, Harlaw, Pinkie, Fontenoy, and FALKIRK; and Robert Munro, the eighteenth or 'Black' Baron, with 700 men from his own estate, served under the 'Immortal' Gustavus, and died of a wound at Ulm in 1633. The Munros' slogan is 'Castle Foullis in flames.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 93, 1831.

Foulishie, a place in Selkirk parish, Selkirkshire, on the left bank of Yarrow Water, opposite Newark Castle, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Selkirk town. A farmhouse (now ruinous) here was the birthplace of the African traveller Mungo Park (1771-1805), and the place of his residence on the eve of his second and fatal expedition.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Fountainbleau. See DUMFRIES.

Fountainhall, the seat of Sir Thomas N. Dick-Lauder, Bart., in Penciland parish, Haddingtonshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Penciland village, and 5 miles SSE of Tranent. The lands of Fountainhall were acquired by Sir John Lauder, who in 1688 was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, and whose ancestors had been lairds of the Bass Rock from the 13th to the 16th century. His son, Sir John (1646-1722), an eminent lawyer and statesman, was appointed a lord of Session in 1689, with the title of Lord Fountainhall. He is remembered by his *Decisions*, as is his fourth descendant, Sir Thomas Dick-Lauder (1784-1848), by his fictions and other writings. The present and ninth baronet is Sir Thomas North Dick-Lauder (b. 1846; suc. 1867).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863. See Sir T. Dick-Lauder's *Scottish Rivers* (Edinb. 1874).

Fountainhall, a hamlet in Stow parish, SE Edinburghshire, on the right bank of Gala Water, with a station on the North British railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Stow village, under which it has a post office.

Fourman Hill. See FOREMAN.

Fourmerkland, a place in Holywood parish, Dumfriesshire, 5 miles WNW of Dumfries. A small tower here was built in 1590.

Fourmilehouse, a village in Tealing parish, Forfarshire, 4 miles N by E of Dundee.

Foveran, a coast parish of E Aberdeenshire, containing the seaport village of NEWBURGH, which stands at the right side of the Ythan's embouchure, 5 miles SE of Ellon station, $6\frac{1}{2}$ E by N of Udney station on the western border, and $13\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Aberdeen, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, and with which it communicates by coach. It is bounded N by Logie-Buchan, NE by Slains, E by the German Ocean, S by Belhelvie, and W and NW by Udney. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 10,844 acres, of which 248 $\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore, and 63 water. The YTHAN, in places here $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad at high water, flows $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward between Foveran and Slains to its bar-obstructed mouth in the German Ocean, and at Newburgh is joined by Foveran Burn, which, rising near Tillery, runs $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles through the interior; whilst another of its tributaries, Tarty Burn, traces most of the Udney border. The coast-line, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, is low and sandy; and from it the surface rises gently inland to 800 feet at Hillhead of Ardo, 78 at the parish church, 212 near Davieshill, and 400 at the western border near Edgehill. The principal rocks are trap, gneiss, mica slate, and conglomerate; and the soil varies from a sandy loam to a rich clay loam and a strong clay. The

parish is poorly wooded, its eastern exposure stunting what trees there are; and nearly all the land is devoted to agriculture, large tracts of waste having been drained and enclosed about the beginning of the nineteenth century. The castle of Knockhall, 1 mile NNW of Newburgh, built by the Udney family in 1565, was captured by the Covenanters under the Earl Marischal and the Earl of Errol in 1639; and, accidentally burned in 1734, still stands in a ruinous state. Of Foveran Castle, near Foveran House, not a vestige remains. The oldest part bore the name of Turing's Tower, after its first possessors, from whom it passed, about the middle of the 17th century, to a branch of the Forbeses of Tolquhoun. A rhyme, ascribed to Thomas of Erildoune, forstold—

* When Turing's Tower falls to the land,
Gladsmuir shall be near at hand;
When Turing's Tower falls to the sea,
Gladsmuir the next year shall be.

The tower did fall not long before 1720, and in 1745 the Highlanders were for giving the name of Gladsmuir to their victory at Prestonpans (Chambers's *Popular Rhymes*, p. 219, ed. 1870). An ancient burying-ground near the village of Newburgh retains a fragment of the 'Red Chapel of Buchan,' or Chapel of the Holy Rood. Part of this building is now the burial-place of the Udney family. Foveran House, 1 mile SSW of Newburgh, is an old mansion; whilst Tillery, in the W of the parish, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Udney station, is a more recent Grecian edifice. Foveran is in the presbytery of Ellon and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £270. The parish church, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Newburgh, is a plain edifice of 1794, altered and improved in 1894, and containing a marble monument with two fine busts of Col. John Augustus and Col. Robert Fullerton Udney, of Udney and Dudwick, who died respectively in 1859 and 1861. There is also a Free church, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile further SSW; and three public schools—Cultercullen, Foveran, and Newburgh Mathers—with respective accommodation for 120, 180, and 253 children, have an average attendance of 110, 89, and 213, and grants of £98, 16s. 6d., £90, 11s., and £209, 5s. Pop. (1881) 2042, (1891) 1945.—*Ord. Sur.* sh. 77, 1873.

Fowla or **Foula**, a Shetland island belonging to Walls parish, 16 miles WSW of the nearest part of the Shetland mainland, and 35 NNE of the nearest part of Orkney. It measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and 5·15 square miles in area; and, viewed at a little distance, appears to consist of five conical hills, rising steeply from the water, till the highest attains 1372 feet. It is easily seen on a clear day from the northern parts of Orkney; and, tested by Tacitus' words in speaking of the utmost limits of Agricola's victories, it has better claims than any other island to be deemed the Ultima Thule of the ancients. Only one spot, the fishing station of Ham, situated on its E side, is available as a landing-place; the coast all round, except at that spot, is almost one unbroken precipice, rising sublimely and terribly to the shoulders or tops of the hills, from 1100 to 1220 feet high. The single landing-place is much frequented as a fishing-station; the cliffs are denized with myriads of cormorants, kittiwakes, gulls, and other sea-fowl; and the rocks are sandstone, except where claystone slate occurs near Ham. Fowla is chiefly valued as a fishing and curing station, and the only agriculture practised in it is that of the Shetlander pure and simple. Yet it is capable of producing finer crops than any other island in the group. Much of the soil is naturally good, and the climate is manifestly more largely affected by the Gulf Stream than that of any other part of Scotland. The island belongs to Mr A. Ewing Gilmore. Its islanders are remarkably hardy, have few wants, and feel strong attachment to their rugged home. There is an Established mission church, a Congregational church, and a public school on the island. Pop. (1837) 202, (1861) 233, (1871) 257, (1881) 267, (1891) 239.

Fowls Castle. See FOULIS CASTLE.

Fowls-Easter, a parish formerly on the eastern border of Perthshire, containing the village of Fowls, 6

miles WNW of Dundee; and since 1618 united to the contiguous parish of LUNDIE in Forfarshire, for ecclesiastical and educational purposes. In course of the adjustment of the boundary between the counties of Forfar and Perth by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891, it appeared desirable to all parties that this parish should be transferred to the county of Forfar. This was accordingly done. The parish is bounded SW by Longforgan in Perthshire, and N by Lundie, E and S by Liff and Benvie, in Forfarshire. Its utmost length, from WNW to ESE, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its width from $\frac{1}{2}$ mile increases eastward to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 2827 acres, of which nearly 3 are water. The surface ascends, from flat carse lands to the braes of the Carse of Gowrie, from less than 180 feet above sea-level near Mains of Fowlis to 929 at Blacklaw Hill, at the north-western extremity, which commands a beautiful view of the Carse and of the southern screens of the Tay. A lake of 55 acres, the Piper-Dam, lay in its upper part, but was drained about 1780 for the sake of its marl. About two-thirds of the land are in tillage; and the rest is mainly disposed in woodland and pasturage. By David I. Fowlis and other lands were granted, for gallantry at the Battle of the Standard (1138), to William of Maule, who was succeeded by his son-in-law, Roger of Mortimer. From the latter's descendant, Fowlis passed by marriage (1377) to Sir Andrew Gray of Broxmouth, the first Lord Gray; and by the ninth Lord it was sold, in 1669, to an ancestor of the present proprietor, Keith-Murray of Ochertyre. Fowlis Castle stands to the S of the village, towards the head of the beautiful Den of Fowlis or BALRUDDERY, a favourite field alike for geologist and botanist. From 200 to 300 years old, it was suffered to go to decay towards the close of the 18th century, but has recently been rendered habitable for farm labourers. A church of Fowlis-Easter is first mentioned in 1180, and in 1242 was dedicated to St Marnan. The present church is commonly said to date from 1142, but is Second Pointed in style, and probably was built about 1452 by Andrew, second Lord Gray of Fowlis, who made it collegiate for a provost and several prebends. Measuring externally $89\frac{1}{2}$ by 29 feet, it is all of hewn stone, and retains a finely-sculptured ambry, a mutilated octagonal font (restored from Ochertyre), and a curious carved rood screen, with paintings of the Crucifixion, the Virgin Mary and the infant Christ, St John Baptist and the Agnus Dei, St Peter, etc. Of three round-headed doorways, one has been blocked up; and one, the priest's, is enriched with a crocketed canopy. Carefully repaired in 1842, its interior was in 1889 restored as nearly as possible to its original condition at a cost of over £1200, the heating apparatus being provided by Sir P. Keith-Murray, and an organ introduced: In the churchyard are a cross-carved coffin-slab and a plain passion cross 6 feet high. A public school, with accommodation for 99 children, has an average attendance of 60, and a grant of £55, 18s. 6d. Pop. (1831) 322, (1861) 317, (1871) 291, (1881) 311, (1891) 283.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868. See vol. ii. of Billings' *Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities* (1852); T. S. Muir's *Descriptive Notices of Ancient Parochial and Collegiate Churches of Scotland* (London, 1848); and an article by Andrew Jervise in vol. vii. of *Procs. Soc. Ants. Scotl.* (1870).

Fowlis-Wester, a parish of central Perthshire, containing Fowlis village, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Abercairney station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Crieff, under which it has a post office. Gilmerton, 2 miles NE of Crieff, with another post office, lies on the western border of the parish, which until 1891 consisted of two slenderly united sections and a small detached north-westerly district extending for $4\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs along the river Almond, 5 miles WSW of Amulree. This detached portion (containing 590 acres) was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in the above-mentioned year to the parish of Monzievaird and Strowan. That part of the parish, too, lying in the basin of the river Bran was transferred to the parish of Little Dunkeld, and that part of it lying to the north of the Almond was

transferred to the parish of Monzie. There were, however, added to the parish of Fowlis-Wester the Auchincznie detached part of the parish of Crieff, and all the part of Crieff parish which lay in the basin of the Almond. The parish is bounded N by Dull and Little Dunkeld, E by Monzie, SE by Methven, S by Madderty, SW by Crieff, and NW by Monzievaird. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its breadth varies between 4 and 7 miles. The ALMOND enters the parish in the NW, and has an east-by-southerly course across the northern half of the parish, and as it leaves Fowlis-Wester forms the boundary between it and Monzie. Other boundaries of the parish are traced by the Shillagan and Shaggy Burns, and sluggish Pow Water separates it from Madderty. Here, in the SE, along the Pow, the surface declines to less than 200 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 441 feet at Aldie, 706 near Drumick, 806 at Murray's Hill, 1098 at Stroness, 1153 at Meall Quhnzie, and 2117 at Meall Tarsuin. The northern portion, whilst sinking to 490 feet along the N bank of the Almond, rises in a north-north-westward direction. The northern division of the parish, consisting of rugged spurs of the Grampians, and dividing Strathbran from Glenalmond, is, with trifling exception, all of it wild or pastoral. The southern, in a general view, has a singularly varied and unequal surface, flecked and clumped with coppices and groves; but along Pow Water, throughout the southern border, consists of an opulent and finely-sheltered valley. The dells and ravines of the hillier portions are graced in numerous places with tiny cascades, and abound throughout with other features of fine close scenery. The hills themselves, with their large extent of southern exposure, are so adorned with wood and fine enclosures as to present a very charming appearance; and from many points they command magnificent views of Strathearn. Granite, clay slate, and sandstone are the prevailing rocks; but columnar trap and limestone also occur. The slate, of beautiful dark blue colour, possesses superior properties for roofing purposes. The sandstone in places suits well for building, having a beautiful colour and a durable texture; admits of fine polish; and has been quarried on the lands of Abercairney and Cultoquhey. The soil, alluvial in the valley of the Pow, is elsewhere variously gravelly, sandy, loamy, and clayey. Not much of the entire area is in tillage; woods and plantation cover many acres; and the rest is pastoral or waste. The castle of the ancient Earls of Strathearn stood on the E side of a ravine $\frac{3}{4}$ mile E of Fowlis village, and is now represented by a grassy knoll. Remains of a double concentric stone circle, comprising 40 stones in the exterior range, and measuring 54 feet in circumference, crown the brow of a hill to the N of the village; and three other ancient Caledonian standing stones and a cromlech are on the W; whilst in the middle of the village square stands the 'Cross of Fowlis,' transferred to its present site from Bal-na-croich, near the mouth of the Sma' Glen, and sculptured with figures of men and animals. Buchanty has been noticed separately, as likewise are the four mansions, Abercairney, Cultoquhey, Glen Tulchan, and Keilor Castle. Sir David Moray of Gorthie, author of *The Tragical Death of Sophonisba* (1611), and governor to Prince Henry, was born at Abercairney; and at the parish school were educated the Rev. William Taylor, D.D. (1744-1823), principal of Glasgow University, and the Rev. Archibald Alison (1757-1839), author of the *Essay on Taste*. Fowlis-Wester gives off portions to Monzie and Logiealmond, and itself is a living, of £276 value, in the presbytery of Auchterarder and synod of Perth and Stirling. The church, at the village, is a long unsightly edifice of Reformation time, with a fine lych-gate, however, bearing date 1644, but evidently older. The patron saint was Beanus, born 'apud Fowlis in Stratherne;' and till 1877 a yearly market was held at Fowlis village on his birthday, 26 Oct. a.s. Balgowan public, Fowlis public, and Buchanty Glenalmond subscription school, with respective accommodation for 84, 114, and 67 children, have an average attendance of 58, 50, and 28, and

grants amounting to £72, £60, 10s., and £40. Valuation (1883) £15,569, 19s. 11a., (1892) £13,374, 6s. 5d. Pop. of civil parish (1851) 1680, (1861) 1433, (1871) 1161, (1881) 1112, (1891) 908, of whom 74 were Gaelic-speaking; of ecclesiastical parish (1871) 850, (1881) 771, (1891) 662; of registration district (1871) 1028, (1881) 978, (1891) 853.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Fowlsheugh, a range of cliffs on the coast of Dunnotar parish, Kincardineshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles S of Stonehaven. Measuring upwards of a mile in length, and rising very boldly from the sea, it consists of Old Red sandstone and conglomerate, the latter containing nodules of quartz and limestone. Myriads of gulls, coots, and other sea-fowl here build their nests; and it is let to a tenant for the perilous privilege of taking the birds and their eggs by means of ropes lowered from the top.

Fowlshiels. See FOULSHIELLS.

Foxhall, an estate, with a mansion, in Kirkliston parish, Linlithgowshire, near the left bank of the Almond, 3 furlongs E by S of Kirkliston village.

Foxton, an estate, with a mansion, in Cupar parish, Fife, 2 miles NE of the town.

Foyera or Fechin, a small river of Boleskine and Abertarff parish, central Inverness-shire, issuing from Loch KILLIN ($1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile; 1050 feet), and thence winding 9 miles north-north-westward and northward, till it falls into Loch Ness, opposite the peak of Mealfourvie (2284 feet), and $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Fort Augustus. Its course is chiefly along a high glen, with wild mountain screens, and during the last $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile it makes a total descent of 400 feet, including two surpassingly picturesque falls, amid grandly romantic accompaniments of rock and wood. Foyers House, the property of J. C. Cunningham, Esq., stands at the left side of its mouth; and on the right side, above the steamboat jetty, is the Foyers Hotel, on the site of what was called the 'General's Hut,' from General Wade of road-making celebrity. A carriage-way ascends by easy traverses from the pier to the falls, and footpaths afford abort cuts for pedestrians. The upper fall is a leap of 40, and the lower fall of 165 feet. Dr E. D. Clarke, the celebrated traveller, pronounced the lower fall to be a finer cascade than that of Tivoli, and inferior only to the Falls of Terni; and Robert Burns, as he stood beside it on 5 Sept. 1787, wrote:—

'Among the heathy hills and rugged woods,
The roaring Foyers pours his mossy floods,
Till full he dashes on the rocky mounds,
Where thro' a shapeless breach his stream resounds,
As high in air the bursting torrents flow,
As deep recoiling surges foam below.
From down the rock the whitening sheet descends,
And viewless echo's ear, astonish'd, lends,
Dim-seen, thro' rising mists and ceaseless showers,
The hoary cavern, wide surrounding, lowers;
Still thro' the gap the struggling river toils,
And still below the horrid caudron boils.'

'The fall of Foyers,' says Professor Wilson, 'is the most magnificent cataract, out of all sight and hearing, in Britain. The din is quite loud enough in ordinary weather—and it is only in ordinary weather that you can approach the place from which you have a full view of all its grandeur. When the fall is in flood—to say nothing of being drenched to the skin—you are so blinded by the sharp spray smoke, and so deafened by the dashing and clashing and tumbling and rumbling thunder, that your condition is far from enviable, as you cling, "lonely lover of nature," to a shelf by no means eminent for safety, above the horrid gulf. In ordinary Highland weather—meaning thereby weather neither very wet nor very dry—it is worth walking a thousand miles to behold for one hour the fall of Foyers. The spacious cavity is enclosed by "complicated cliffs and perpendicular precipices" of immense height; and though for a while it wears to the eye a savage aspect, yet beauty fears not to dwell even there, and the horror is softened by what appear to be masses of tall shrubs or single shrubs almost like trees. And they are trees, which on the level plain would look even stately; but as they ascend, ledge above ledge, the walls of that awful chasm, it takes the eye time to see them as they

really are, while on our first discernment of their character, serenely standing among the tumult, they are felt on such sites to be sublime. Between the falls and the strath of Stratherrick, a space of three or four miles, the river Foyers flows through a series of low rocky hills clothed with birch, and presenting various quiet glades and open spaces." In 1894-95 the British Aluminium Company obtained power to construct reservoirs above the falls for the purpose of using the water power in the manufacture of aluminium by electricity, but arrangements were made by which the water could be restored to its ancient channel when it was desired to show the falls to visitors. The matter was referred to in Parliament, but the County Council being favourable to the scheme as promising employment to the people of the district, Parliament declined to interfere. See BOLESKINE AND ABERTARFF and chap. iv. of James Brown's *Round Table Club* (Elgin, 1873).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 73, 1878.

Fracafield, a village in Shetland, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Lerwick.

Fraigill, a cavern in Durness parish, Sutherland, on the W of Whiten Head and the E coast of Loch Eriboll, 6 miles NNE of Heilum ferry. Measuring 50 feet in height and 20 in width at the entrance, it runs about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile into the bowels of the earth, and gradually contracts into lowness and narrowness. Its walls are variegated with a thousand colours so softly and delicately blended, as to outvie the finest productions of the painter's brush.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 114, 1880.

France, Little, a hamlet at the boundary between Liberton and Newton parishes, Edinburghshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Craigmillar Castle, and 3 miles SE of Edinburgh. It got its name from being the residence of some of Queen Mary's retainers, brought with her from France.

Frankfield, a lake ($2\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ furl.), near Millerston, on the mutual border of Barony and Cadder parishes, Lanarkshire, sending off a rill to Hogganfield Loch.

Fraoch Eilean, a small island in Loch Awe, Argyllshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Kilehurn Castle and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Inishail. The hero Fraoch, going to gather its serpent-guarded apples, which the fair Meigo longed for, slew and was slain by the monster—a legend which recalls the classic myth of the Hesperides, and which forms the theme of an ancient Gaelic poem, translated about 1770 by the Rev. Dr John Smith. In 1267 the islet was granted by Alexander III. to Gilbert Maenoughton; and it contains the ruins of a strong fortalice, in which the Maenoughton chieftains resided.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 45, 1876.

Fraochy, Loch. See FREUCHIE.

Fraserburgh, a town and a parish in the NE extremity of Aberdeenshire. Founded by Alexander Fraser of Philorth in 1569, at first the town was known as Faithlie, the name of a free burgh of barony erected by charter of Queen Mary five years earlier; but by a new charter of 1601, it was constituted 'a free port, free burgh of barony, and free regality, to be called in all time coming the Burgh and Regality of Fraserburgh.' It is built on the southern slope of Kinnaird's Head, and along the western shore of Fraserburgh Bay, by road being 22 miles E of Banff and $17\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Peterhead, whilst by rail, as terminus of the Formartine and Buehan branch (1865) of the Great North of Scotland railway, it is 16 miles NNE of Maud Junction, 41 NNE of Dyea Junction, $47\frac{1}{2}$ N by E of Aberdeen, $177\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Edinburgh (by Tay and Forth Bridges), and 200 NE by N of Glasgow. Kinnaird's Head (the *Promontorium Taccaulium* of Ptolemy), $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the north, is a rocky headland, composed of mica slate, and 61 feet high. The Frasers' castle here, dating from 1570, is a rectangular four-storied tower, 39 feet by 27; on its roof a lighthouse was built in 1787, whose lantern, rising 120 feet above high water mark, shows a fixed light, red over Rattray Briggs, white in all other directions, and visible at a distance of 17 nautical miles. A sea-crag, 50 yards to the eastward, is crowned by the massive 'Wine Tower,' which, measuring $25\frac{1}{2}$ by 20 feet, and 25 high on the landward side, contains two vaulted

apartments. The only doorway is on the upper story, and the wooden stair leading up to this is modern, so that how the tower was formerly entered, and what was its purpose, remain a puzzle to the antiquary. The style, however, of five freestone carvings, that adorn the roof and two windows, is thought to refer it to the 15th century. It is now used as a depot for the arms and stores of the rifle volunteers. Beneath it is a cave, the Selches Hole, believed to penetrate 100 feet, but now much choked with stones. Scarce a vestige remains of a square three-storied tower at the W end of the town, part of a college begun by Alexander Fraser, he having obtained a charter in 1592 to erect a university. The scheme fell through, but his building was once called into requisition, when, on the outbreak of the plague at Aberdeen in 1647, King's College for a time removed to Fraserburgh. The town itself, overlooking the harbour and bay, is neat and regular. Its principal streets run parallel to the bay, with others crossing at right angles; and recent shoreward improvements and northward extensions have also tended to enhance its symmetry. The Town House, built in 1855, is a handsome Grecian edifice, whose dome-crowned tower contains a niche, with a statue of Alexander Fraser, sixteenth Lord Saltoun (1785-1853), a hero of Waterloo and of the Chinese opium war. His portrait hangs in the town-hall, on the second floor, with one of his ancestor the founder of the town. A market-cross, erected by that founder, stood originally on a large hexagonal basement, with nine gradations of steps; and, as restored in 1853, is an oval stone shaft 12 feet in height, surmounting a pedestal, and itself surmounted by the Royal and Fraser arms. The prison since 1874 has served only for the detention of prisoners whose period does not exceed three days. The parish church, rebuilt in 1802 and restored in 1873-74, is a plain structure, with clock-tower and spire and 1000 sittings. An organ was introduced into it in 1892. The West *quoad sacra* church (1877; 800 sittings) cost £4000, and has a very effective spire. There are two Free churches, a U.P. church (1875), a Congregational church (1853), an Evangelical Union church (1854), a Baptist church (1880), Salvation Army barracks, a Roman Catholic church (1896), and St Peter's Episcopal church (1891; 400 sittings). The last, a building in Norman-Scottish style, entirely of pink granite, was built as a memorial to the saintly Bishop Alexander Jolly, D.D. (1755-1838), who for half a century, from 1788 till his death, was incumbent, and a Life of whom, by the Rev. W. Walker (2d ed., Edinb., 1878), contains much of interest relating to Fraserburgh. On the north wall of the church stands a monument to the bishop. The Academy, opened in 1872, was built at a cost of £2700, and further endowed with £5000, by the late James Park, merchant; the Girls' Industrial school (1863) was mainly founded by the late Miss Strachan of Cortes, as a memorial to her brother, James Strachan, Esq., M.D., Inspector General of Army Hospitals, Madras; and a public school, costing over £6000, was opened in Sept. 1882. It has accommodation for 950 children, and superseded the former burgh school. The Hospital was built by the late Thomas Walker, fisher, and gifted by him to the town; whilst the Dalrymple Public Hall and Café was built at a cost of £4500, upwards of £2300 of which was given by the late Captain John Dalrymple. It is Scottish Baronial in style, and the hall has accommodation for 1100 persons.

The town has, besides, a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland, the Town and County, North of Scotland, and Union Banks, several hotels, a gas-work, a water supply from Ardull, complete sewage works, formed at a cost of over £4000 in 1877, a custom-house, a coastguard station, a cemetery, a library and newsroom (in Dalrymple Hall), two building societies, the Batchan's Hall, a masonic lodge, a lifeboat (1880), two newspapers—the *Fraserburgh Advertiser* (1852, Friday) and the *Fraserburgh Herald* (Tuesday), etc. There is a weekly cattle auction; corn

markets are held on Tuesday and Friday; and a sheriff small debt court sits on the last Friday of each month during session, and also in September. Whale and seal fishing is quite extinct; and shipbuilding has dwindled away. Some employment is furnished by two breweries, rope and sail yards, saw-mills, a manure factory, oil works, fish-curing works, and the Kinnaird fresh herring and white fish tinning works; but herring fishing is the staple industry, Fraserburgh being the chief seat of the herring fishing industry in Scotland. New and improved buildings are steadily on the increase, the ground for feuing purposes being taken up at what are considered high rates—namely, £30 to £40 per annum per acre for 99 years' lease or perpetual fee.

The harbour, founded by Alexander Fraser in 1576, 'in the name of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost,' had only one small pier. The north, south, and middle piers were built between 1807 and 1837 at a cost of £30,000, the space within the pier heads being nearly 8 acres, with a depth, according to the tides, of 11 to 16 feet of water inside and along the quays, and of 6 to 20 feet at the entrance. In 1855 and following years a new N harbour of 8 acres of sheltered water, with a low-water depth of 10 feet at the entrance, was formed by the construction of a pier and breakwater, giving a total berthage of 8850 feet, of which 6025 are available for shipping. The estimated cost of this N harbour (£25,000) was more than doubled, and even then the breakwater was left unfinished till 1875, when, and in following years, it was carried to a length of 850 feet. The latest undertaking has been the deepening of both harbours and the widening of the quays, £70,000 having been expended for that purpose. This has had the effect of diverting to Fraserburgh most of the trade from neighbouring small ports, while a further deepening scheme is under the consideration of the Harbour Board. The number of vessels registered as belonging to the port in 1895 was 16, of an aggregate tonnage of 729 tons, namely, 14 sailing vessels of 575 tons and 2 steamers of 154 tons. Fraserburgh is now one of the finest and most commodious harbours on the east coast of Scotland.

The herring fishing of 1894 was the most successful in the district. The total catch exceeded that of the previous year, which was a record one. The season was remarkable in many respects. The fishing was executed in exceptionally fine weather, the herring were large and of superior quality, while the quantities landed had never been exceeded in the history of the district. The number of barrels of herrings salted or cured in Fraserburgh in 1893 and 1894 was 387,101 and 435,312 respectively, while in 1894 the number exported was 335,054—the largest quantity exported in the previous ten years. The number of eod, ling, and hake cured in 1894 was 29,005. The number of boats, decked and undecked (including beam trawl vessels), employed by Fraserburgh in 1894 in the herring and other sea fisheries was 617, giving employment to 1223 fishermen and boys; the number of curers was 76, and of coopers 509. The value of the boats was £48,205; of nets, £34,580; of lines, £12,842, giving a total estimated value of £105,573. There were altogether in 1894 about 876 fishing boats coming and going in a desultory manner. A pretty large trade is done in timber, imported from Norway and Sweden, the other chief imports being coals, salt, etc.; while the principal exports, besides herrings and white fish, cured and fresh, are grain, empty barrels, potatoes, etc.

The harbour is managed by 13 commissioners; and the town, as a burgh of barony, was governed by a hereditary provost (Lord Saltoun), a baron bailie, 12 councillors, a dean of guild, and a burgh fiscal. In 1893 the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, came into operation, under which affairs are administered by an elected body of 9 commissioners, including a provost and 2 bailies. The municipal constituency numbered 1200 in 1892. Valuation (1892) £30,300. Pop. (1881) 6583, (1891) 7466, of whom 7360 were in the police burgh.

The parish of Fraserburgh, known as Philorth or Faithlie till early in the 17th century, consisted until

1891 of a main body and a detached district, situated at Technuiry, and comprising 2747 acres. This detached district, lying $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of the main body, was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in the year mentioned to the parish of Strichen. The parish is bounded N by the Moray Firth, NE by Fraserburgh Bay, SE and S by Rathen, SW and W by Pitsligo. Its utmost length, from WNW to ESE, is $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles; whilst its width, from NNE to WSW, varies between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles. The area of the parish is now 5920 acres, of which 258 $\frac{3}{4}$ are foreshore and 41 $\frac{3}{4}$ water. The northern coast, extending $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the Moray Firth, is low though rocky, but rises into bold headland at Kinnaird's Head (61 feet); the north-eastern, extending $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles along Fraserburgh Bay, is most of it low and sandy, skirted by bent-covered hillocks. Fraserburgh Bay measures $\frac{3}{4}$ mile across the entrance, from Kinnaird's Head to CAIRNBULO Point, and 9 furlongs thence to its inmost recess; on a fine summer day, with a fleet of vessels riding at anchor in it, it presents a charming scene. The Water of Philorth creeps $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward, along all the south-eastern border, to its mouth in Fraserburgh Bay; and two burns, draining the rest of the parish, flow northward and north-eastward to the sea. The surface throughout rises from the coast, but so slowly as to appear almost flat, and attains its maximum altitude in the Sinclair Hills (167 feet). Mica slate, granite, limestone, and ironstone are plentiful; and there are several chalybeate springs. The soil in many parts is sandy and light, in others loamy and clayey; and nearly all the land, except 400 acres of plantations and 200 of moss in the detached portion, is arable. Philorth House, noticed separately, is the only mansion; and Lord Saltoun is much the largest proprietor. In the presbytery of Deer and synod of Aberdeen, this parish since 1877 has been divided into Fraserburgh proper and West Church *quoad sacra* parish, the former a living worth £367. Four schools—Fraserburgh public, the Girls' Industrial, St Peter's Episcopalian, and Broadsea General Assembly—with respective accommodation for 960, 188, 304, and 211 children, have an average attendance of about 860, 190, 260, and 200, and grants amounting to nearly £870, £165, £230, and £175. Pop. (1881) 7596, (1891) 8092, of whom 106 were on board vessels in the harbour, 4751 in the ecclesiastical parish of Fraserburgh, and 3601 in that of West Church.—*Ord. Sur.*, ch. 97, 1876.

Freasgal. See FRAISGILL.

Freeburn, a hamlet in Moy and Dalarossie parish, Inverness-shire, on the left bank of Findhorn river, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Inverness, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Findhorn Bridge.

Freefield, an estate, with a mansion, in Rayne parish, Aberdeenshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Insh. Its plain mansion was built about the middle of 18th century, and has beautifully wooded grounds.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Freeland, an estate, with a mansion, in Forgandenny parish, SE Perthshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSE of Forgandenny station, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Bridge of Earn.

Frendraught, an estate, with an old mansion, in Forgue parish, NW Aberdeenshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Forgue church, and 11 ENE of Huntly. On the N side of the house is still a fragment of the older tower, whose basement story was vaulted with stone, the three upper floors being all of wood, and which, one October night of 1630, was the scene of the tragedy known as the 'Burning of Frendraught.' Sir James Crichton, great-grandson of the first Lord CRICHTON, chancellor of Scotland, about the close of the 15th century obtained the lordship of Frendraught, in the heart of the Gordon country. A feud between his descendants and the Gordons (whose chief was the Marquis of Huntly) had led to a skirmish on 1 Jan. 1630, in which Gordon of Rothiemay was slain; and this affair the Marquis had patched up by desiring Crichton to pay 50,000 merks to Rothiemay's widow. Some nine months later the Marquis again was called upon to act as arbiter, this time between Crichton and Leslie of Pitcape, whose son had been wounded in another fray;

and this time he decided in Crichton's favour. Leslie rode off from Bog of Gight or Gordon Castle with threats of vengeance; and the Marquis, fearful for Crichton's safety, sent him home under escort of his eldest son, young Lord Aboyne, and others—one of them, strangely enough, the son of the slaughtered Rothiemay. 'They rode,' says Spalding, 'without interruption to the place of Frendraught, without sight of Pitcape by the way. Aboyne took his leave from the laird, but upon no condition would he and his lady suffer him to go, and none that was with him, that night, but earnestly urged him (though against his will) to bide. They were well entertained, supped merrily, and to bed went joyfully. . . . About midnight this dolorous tower took fire in so sudden and furious a manner that the noble Viscount, the Laird of Rothiemay, and four others were cruelly burned and tormented to death, without help or relief.' The Marquis of Huntly, in the belief that the fire was no accident, but that gunpowder and combustibles had been piled in the vault below, instituted proceedings; and a commission, sent to inspect the premises, reported that the fire must have been raised from within; or if from without with aid from within. Crichton sought to fasten the crime upon Pitcape, one of whose kinsmen, John Meldrum, was actually hanged and quartered as the perpetrator. In the evidence given at the trial it was proved that there had been a good deal of drinking that night, and that one of the servants had gone to the vault with a light for a drink. The burning seems to have been the result of an accident. Crichton had everything to lose—in fact, did lose everything—by it. He, however, had influence at court, Charles I. desiring to counterbalance Huntly's feudal sway; and in Crichton's own lifetime his eldest son, James, was created Viscount Frendraught (1642). The title expired with the fourth Viscount in 1698; and the lands of Frendraught now belong to Lt.-Col. F. de Lemare Morison, Esq. of Bognie, whose ancestor married the widow of the second Viscount.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876. See vol. ii. of Chambers's *Domestic Annals* (1858); Sir A. Leith Hay's *Castellated Architecture of Aberdeenshire* (1849); an article by C. Rampini in the *Scottish Review* for July, 1887; and for the fine old ballad, 'The Fire of Frendraught,' Prof. Aytoun's *Ballads of Scotland* (1864).

Freswick, a township, a mansion, and a bay in Canisbay parish, Caithness. The township, near the coast, 4 miles S of John o' Groat's House, and 12 N of Wick, under which it has a post office, has a public school, and fairs on the second Tuesday of February and of December. Freswick House, on the SW shore of the bay, at the mouth of the Gill Burn, 1 mile SE of the school, is the property of Alexander-Sinclair of DUNBEATH. JOHN O'GROAT'S HOUSE and BUCHOLIE Castle are on the estate. Freswick Bay, measuring $\frac{1}{2}$ mile across the entrance between Skirsa and Ness Heads, and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile thence to its inmost recess, has a half-moon form, and lies completely exposed to the E.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 116, 1878.

Frech or Fraoch. See CLAIG.

Freuchie, a loch in the SE of Dull parish, Perthshire, in Glenquach, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Amulree. Lying 880 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{4}$ furlongs; sends off to the E the river Braan; and contains small, lively trout, with far too many pike. Glenquach Lodge, a shooting-box of the Earl of Breadalbane, is on its south-western shore.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Freuchie, a village near the E border of Falkland parish, Fife, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Falkland Road station, and 2 miles E by S of Falkland town. A quaint old place, with narrow winding streets, small courts, and bullet-paved closes, it strikingly represents the times when folks travelled only on foot or on horseback, and when all goods were conveyed by pack-horses; and it anciently lay in such relation to the precincts of Falkland, that disgraced courtiers were sent hither on their dismissal, whence the proverbial saying, 'Go to Freuchie.' It has a post office, a branch bank of the British Linen Co., a hotel, power-loom linen factories,

a water company, a co-operative society, a *quoad sacra* church, a United Presbyterian church, a public school, Lumsden Memorial Hall, and a reading-room and library. Pop. of village (1881) 1059, (1891) 913; of *q. s.* parish (1881) 1117, (1891) 981.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Frew. See FORD OF FREW.

Friardrykes, a place in Stenton parish, Haddingtonshire, the site of a cell of Melrose Abbey, used for rustivating refractory monks.

Friars Bras, an eminence in Linlithgow parish, on the S side of the town. It was anciently owned by a Carmelite friary, founded in 1290, and dedicated to the Virgin.

Friars Carse, an estate, with a mansion, in Dunseore parish, Dumfriesshire, on the right bank of the Nith, 2 miles SSE of Auldirth station, and 6½ NNW of Dumfries. It was the seat, in pre-Reformation times, of a cell of Melrose Abbey; and in the avenue leading to the mansion are a number of antique sculptured stones, believed to have belonged thereto. Passing at the Reformation to the Kirkpatrickes, then the proprietors of Ellisland, it went in 1634 to the Maxwells of Tinwald, afterwards to the Riddells of Glenriddel, and later to Dr Crichton, who bequeathed a sum of £100,000 to found the Crichton Royal Institution, which acquired the estate in 1895. Built, about 1774, on a piece of rising ground, round which the Nith makes a graceful curve, the mansion often was visited by Robert Burns during his three years' tenancy of ELLISLAND. Here he foregathered with 'fine, fat, fodge' Grose, a brother antiquary of Captain Riddell'; and here he acted as arbiter in the great Bæacnalian tourney of the *Whistle*. 'As the authentic prose history,' says Burns, 'of the *Whistle* is curious, I shall here give it. In the train of Anne of Denmark there came over a Danish gentleman of gigantic stature and great prowess, and a matchless champion of Bæacnus. He had a little ebony whistle, which at the commencement of the orgies he laid on the table, and whoever was the last able to blow it was entitled to carry it off as a trophy of victory. After many overthrowes on the part of the Scots, the Dane was encountered by Sir Robert Lawrie of Maxwelton, who, after three days' and three nights' hard contest, left the Scandinavian under the table,

"And blew on the whistle his requiem shrill."

Sir Walter, son to Sir Robert, afterwards lost the Whistle to Walter Riddel of Glenriddel; and on Friday, 16 Oct. 1790, at Friars Carse, the Whistle was once more contended for by Sir Robert of Maxwelton, Robert Riddel of Glenriddel, and Alexander Fergusson of Craiglaroch, which last gentleman carried off the hard-won honours of the field.' Allan Cunningham adds that 'the Bard himself, who drank bottle and bottle about, seemed quite disposed to take up the conqueror when the day dawned.' Another of his poems was written in Friars Carse Hermitage, which, now a ruin, was then 'a snug little stone building, measuring 10½ feet by 8, and supplied with a window and fireplace. Captain Riddel gave him a key, so that he could go in and out as he pleased.' An autograph copy of the *Whistle* is in the Thornhill Museum; and the pane of glass from the Hermitage on which Burns wrote the opening lines of the ode is in the possession of Arch. Fullarton, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863. See chap. i. of William McDowall's *Burns in Dumfriesshire* (Edinb. 1870).

Friars Croft. See DUNBAR.

Friars Dubb. See BERVIE.

Friars Glen, a sequestered glen in Fording parish, Kincairdineshire, at the base of Strathfinella Hill, beyond Drumtochty Castle. A small Carmelite friary here is still represented by foundations.

Frickheim, a modern village in Kirkden parish, Forfarshire, on the right bank of Lunan Water, with a station on the Arbroath and Forfar section of the Caledonian railway, 6½ miles NW by W of Arbroath and 1½ mile ESE of Guthrie Junction. About the year 1830 operatives connected with textile manufactures were induced to feu houses at a cheap rate on the estate

of Middleton; and Frickheim acquired material increase of importance, first by the Arbroath and Forfar railway (1839) placing it on a grand thoroughfare between these towns, next by the Aberdeen railway (1850) making it a centre of transit of all places N of the Tay. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the North of Scotland Bank, insurance agencies, a police station, gas-work, a cemetery, an assembly hall, a library and reading-room, a Young Men's Christian Association, a curling club, a charitable association, Mr and Mrs Mudie's bequests for the poor, a horticultural society, and cattle, sheep, and hiring fairs on 26 May or the Thursday after, on the Monday in July after Arbroath fair, and on 22 November or the Thursday after. The *quoad sacra* parish, constituted in 1870, is in the presbytery of Arbroath and synod of Angus and Mearns; the stipend is £160, with a manse. Its church, built in 1838 and enlarged in 1840, is a neat edifice, with a steeple. In 1885 a handsome Established mission church was erected by public subscription. There are also a Free church and an Evangelical Union chapel; and a public school, with accommodation for 320 children, has an average attendance of about 220, and a grant of £190. Pop. of village (1881) 1098, (1891) 943; of *q. s.* parish (1881) 1501, (1891) 1265, of whom 298 were in Inverkeilor and 967 in Kirkden.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Frogden, a farm in Linton parish, Roxburghshire. A spot on it, marked with five or six upright stones in circular arrangement, is called the *Tryste*, and was a place of muster in the old times for Border forays into England.

Froon. See FRUIN.

Frostly, a burn in Teviothead parish, Roxburghshire, rising, as Linhope Burn, close to the Castleton border, at an altitude of 1480 feet, and running 5 miles north-westward, along a narrow glen, till, after a descent of 900 feet, it falls into the Teviot just below Teviothead church.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17, 1864.

Fruchie. See FRETCHIE.

Fruid Water, an upland burn in Tweedsmuir parish, SW Peebleshire, rising close to the Dumfriesshire border, at an altitude of 2500 feet, on the N side of HARTFELL (2651). Thence it runs 8 miles north-westward, mainly along a beautiful glen, flanked by high green hills, till, after a total descent of 2626 feet, it falls into the Tweed 1½ mile SSW of Tweedsmuir church. Vestiges of an ancient Border peel are on its right bank at Fruid farm, 3½ miles from its mouth.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 16, 1864.

Fruin Water, a troutful stream of W Dumbartonshire, rising on Maol an Fheidh (1934 feet), at an altitude of 1500, in the NW of Row parish, 2 miles NE of the head of Gare Loch, and thence winding 12½ miles south-eastward and east-north-eastward, through or along the borders of Row and Luss parishes, till it falls into Loch Lomond, nearly opposite the lower end of Inchmurrin island, and 2½ miles N by W of Balloch pier. Its upper glen, named after it Glenfruin, is flanked, on the NE side, by BEN CHAQBACH (2338 feet), BEN THARSUINN (2149), and Balcnock (2092), a mountain range that figures grandly in the sky-line of the views from the upper waters of the Firth of Clyde, and on the SW side by the Row hills (1183); whilst the last 4 miles of its course are through a low and luxuriant plain. Dumfin (200 feet), an eminence here, 3 miles ENE of Helensburgh, is crowned by traces of a 'Fingalian' fort; and on the right or opposite bank of the stream stands the ruined castle of Bannachra, where in July 1592 Sir Humphry Colquhoun, the Laird of Luss, was besieged by an invading party of Macfarlanes and Macgregors. The loopholes still is shown through which he was shot dead by an arrow, guided by the treacherous torch of one of his own servants. At Strone, 3 miles ESE of Garelochhead, was fought the bloody clan conflict of Glenfruin in 1603. Early in that year Allaster Macgregor of Glenstra, followed by 400 men, chiefly of his own clan, but including also some of the clans Cameron

and Anverich, armed with 'halberschois, pow-axes, twa-handit swordis, bowis and arrowis, and with bagbutis and pistolitis,' advanced into the territory of Luss. Alexander Colquhoun, under his royal commission, granted the year before in consequence of the Macgregors' outrage at Glenfinlas, had raised a force which some writers state to have amounted to 300 horse and 500 foot. 'On 7 Feb. the Macgregors,' says Mr Fraser, 'were in Glenfruin in two divisions, one of them at the head of the glen, and the other in ambuscade near the farm of Strone, at a hollow or ravine called the Crate. The Colquhouns came into Glenfruin from the Luss side, which is opposite Strone—probably by Glen Luss and Glen Macknurn. Alexander Colquhoun pushed on his forces in order to get through the glen before encountering the Macgregors; but, aware of his approach, Allaster Macgregor also pushed forward one division of his forces and entered at the head of the glen in time to prevent his enemy from emerging from the upper end of the glen, whilst his brother, John Macgregor, with the division of his clan which lay in ambuscade, by a detour took the rear of the Colquhouns, which prevented their retreat down the glen without fighting their way through that section of the Macgregors who had got in their rear. The success of the stratagem by which the Colquhouns were thus placed between two fires seems to be the only way of accounting for the terrible slaughter of the Colquhouns and the much less loss of the Macgregors. The Colquhouns soon became unable to maintain their ground, and, falling into a mess at the farm of Auchingach, they were thrown into disorder, and made a hasty and disorderly retreat, which proved even more disastrous than the conflict, for they had to force their way through the men led by John Macgregor, whilst they were pressed behind by Allaster, who, reuniting the two divisions of his army, continued the pursuit.' All who fell into the victors' hands were instantly slain; and the chief of the Colquhouns barely escaped with his life after his horse had been killed under him. Of the Colquhouns 140 were slain, and many more wounded, among them a number of women and children. When the pursuit was over, the work of plunder commenced. Hundreds of live stock were carried off, and many of the houses of the tenantry were burned to the ground. The reckoning, however, was speedy, for on 3 April the name of Gregor or Macgregor was for ever abolished by Act of the Privy Council; and by 2 March 1604 thirty-five of the clan Gregor had been executed, among them Allaster himself.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 38, 30, 1871-66. See Sir William Fraser's *Chronicles of Colquhoun and their Country* (Edinb. 1869).

Fuda, a small fertile island of Barra parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of the nearest point of Barra island. It exhibits a number of granite veins, impregnated with iron. Of its 6 inhabitants in 1871, 4 were males; of the same number in 1881, 5 were females; of 7 in 1891, 6 were females.

Fuinafort, a place in Kilfinichen and Kilveclean parishes, Mull island, Argyllshire, 6 miles from Bunessan. It has a post office under Olan.

Fairdstone, an ancient tower on Wester Balnabreich farm, in Caralston parish, Forfarshire. Demolished early in the nineteenth century, it formerly gave its name to the parish.

Fulden. See FOULDEN.

Fulgae, a loity skerry of Shetland, on the NW coast of Papa Stour island. It rises almost murally from the sea and is pierced with caverns.

Fullarton. See MARYTON.

Fullarton, an Ayrshire burgh of barony within the bounds of the parliamentary burgh of Irvine, but lying in Dundonald parish, on the left or opposite bank of the river Irvine. With Irvine it is connected by a handsome stone four-arch bridge of 1746, and from 1690 to 1823 it was supposed to belong to Irvine parish, having in the former of those years been technically united thereto; but, an appeal being made to the Court of Session in 1823, it was found to have legally belonged all along to Dundonald. An Established church, built

as a chapel of ease in 1836 at a cost of £2000, contains 900 sittings, and in 1874 was raised to *quoad sacra* status, its parish being in Ayr presbytery and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr. There are also a Free church and 2 public schools. See IRVINE and DUNDONALD. Pop. of parish (1881) 4009, (1891) 4530.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Fullarton House, a seat of the Duke of Portland in Dundonald parish, Ayrshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of Troon. The estate around it belonged to the Foulertouns or Fullartons of that ilk from the 13th century till 1805, when it was sold to the third Duke of Portland by Col. William Fullarton (1754-1808). This gallant soldier and author, immortalised in Burns's *Vision*, was born at Fullarton House, which was built by his father in 1745. It has since been twice enlarged by the addition of wings, and what was once the back is now the front—a great improvement, any sacrifice of architectural grace being more than compensated by the fact that the house now faces the Firth of Clyde and Isle of Arran. That Louis Napoleon stayed here in 1839 is not correct; but the fourth Duke's third son, the Conservative leader and sportsman, Lord George Bentinck (1802-48), passed much of his boyhood at Fullarton. William John Arthur Charles James Cavendish Bentinck is the present and sixth Duke since 1716 (b. 1857; suc. 1879).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865. See LANGWELL and the Rev. J. Kirkwood's *Troon and Dundonald* (3d ed., Kilmarnock, 1881).

Fulton. See BEDRITTLE.

Fulwood Moss, a former peat-moss in Houston parish, Renfrewshire, a little W of Houston station, and $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of Paisley. Extending over 98 acres, it was reclaimed by the Glasgow Corporation in 1879-80 at a cost of £4539, no fewer than 1882 waggons, or fully 12,000 tons, of city refuse being shot into the moss. The reclamation, besides giving work to 300 of the unemployed at the time, has proved a financial success, good crops of potatoes, &c., being now raised from what was previously worthless ground. The detritus from the macadamized roads of the city, and its surplus manure, are sent chiefly to this farm.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Funtack, a burn in Moy and Dalarossie parish, Inverness-shire, winding $\frac{2}{3}$ miles east-south-eastward along Strathdearn, from Loch Moy to the river Findhorn.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876.

Funzie, a bay of Fetlar island, Shetland, the only ling-fishing station in the island. It is overlooked by remains of a pre-Reformation chapel.

Furnace, a post-office village in Inverary parish, Argyllshire, on the shore of Loch Fyne, in the mouth of Glenleaicainn, 8 miles SSW of Inverary town. It has a mission station in connection with the Scottish Episcopal church. It took its name from an iron smelting work established here towards the end of the 18th century, but it now depends on the great granite quarry of DUN LEACAINN, started in 1841, and rendered famous by its monster blasts. Craræ quarry, 2 or 3 miles farther down the loch, was the scene of a calamitous blast in 1886. Both quarries supply the Glasgow Statute Labour Department with granite, and on the occasion referred to a number of excursionists from the city and elsewhere, among whom were two city councillors, crowding in too soon after the explosion, succumbed to the fatal influence of the supervening gases.

Fushiebridge, a village in Borthwick parish, Edinburghshire, near the left bank of Gore Water, 1 mile S by E of Gorebridge. Across the stream lies Fushiebridge station on the Waverley route of the North British, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Edinburgh.

Fyne, a mountain rivulet and a large sea-loch in Argyllshire. The rivulet, rising on the south-western skirts of BENLOV, a little NW of the meeting-point with Dumbarton and Perth shires, runs $\frac{6}{7}$ miles south-south-westward, along a wild Highland glen, called from it Glenfyne, and falls into the head of the sea-loch 7 furlongs NE of Cairndow.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 46, 45, 37, 1876.

The sea-loch first strikes 27 miles south-westward; then makes a sudden expansion, and sends off to the N the considerable bay of Loch GILP, leading into the CHINAN Canal; and then strikes 13½ miles south-by-eastward, till, opposite Ardlamont Point, it merges in the Sound of Bute, the Kyles of Bute on the left, and Kibbrennan Sound, all passing into the Firth of Clyde. Its breadth is 1½ furlong near Cairndow, 1½ mile at Inverary Ferry, 1 mile near Strachur, 2 miles at Lachlan Bay, 1½ mile at Otter Ferry, 4½ miles at Kilfinan Bay, 2½ miles at Barmore Island, and 5 miles at Ardlamont Point. Its screens, from head to foot, show great variety of both shore and height, and present many scenes of singular force and beauty; but as a whole they offer little of the grandeur and romance that characterise the screens of many others of the great Highland sea-lochs. Around the head, and downwards past Inverary, they have striking forms and lofty altitudes, attaining 2955 feet in BEN-AN-LOCHAIN and 2557 in BEN BHEULA; round Inverary, too, they have great masses of wood, and some strongly picturesque features of hill and glen and park. In most of the reaches thence they have much verdure, some wood, and numerous hills, but rarely exhibit stronger features of landscape than simply the beautiful; towards the entrance, however, they combine, into great variety and magnificence, with the islands of Bute and Arran. The waters have been notable from time immemorial for both the prime quality and the great abundance of their herrings. One of the twenty-seven fishery districts of Scotland has its headquarters at INVERARY; and two others have their headquarters at respectively ROTHESAY and CAMPBELTOWN.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 37, 29, 1876-73. See pp. 124-132 of Dorothy Wordsworth's *Tour in Scotland* (ed. by Princ. Shairp, 1874).

Fyrish or **Cnoe Fyrish**, a wooded hill in Alness parish, Ross-shire, culminating 1½ mile NNW of Novar House at an altitude of 1483 feet above sea-level. It seems to have been used in ancient times as a station for beacon fires; and is crowned by an artificial structure of upright stone blocks in rude form of an Indian temple.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 93, 1881.

Fyvie, a parish of Aberdeenshire, containing Woodhead village, 2½ furlongs from the left bank of the river Ythan, and 3 miles E by S of Fyvie station on the Banff branch of the Great North of Scotland railway, this station being 7 miles SSE of Turriff, and 3¼ NNW of Aberdeen. In 1673 Alexander, third Earl of Dunfermline, obtained a charter, erecting the lordship of Fyvie into a free burgh of barony, with a tolbooth and a market cross, at which should be held three annual fairs. With this burgh of Fyvie, Woodhead has been identified; and its dilapidated cross was rebuilt in 1846, some years before which date the tolbooth—long a dwelling-house—had been pulled down. The fairs have been discontinued, but a cattle market is held on the third Thursday of every month at Fyvie station, and on the second Monday of every month at Rothie station, also in Fyvie parish, 3½ miles to the SW. Fyvie besides has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and railway telegraph departments, a branch of the Town and County Bank, a horticultural association, and a cottage hospital built and endowed by Colonel and Mrs Cosmo Gordon for the benefit of the parish.

The parish is bounded N and NE by Monquhitter, E by Methlick, SE by Tarves, S by Meldrum, SW by Daviot and Rayne, W by Auchterless, and NW by Turriff. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is 10½ miles; its breadth varies between 7 furlongs and 6½ miles; and its area is 29,650 acres, of which 64½ are water. From Towie Castle, at the NW corner of the parish, the YTHAN, a small stream here, first traces 2 miles of the boundary with Auchterless, next finds 8½ miles south-eastward and north-eastward through the interior, and lastly flows 2½ miles east-by-northward along the Methlick border. It receives in its course a

good many little affluents, and divides the parish into two pretty equal parts. Where, below Gight Castle, it passes off into Methlick, the surface declines to 88 feet above sea-level, thence rising south-westward to 499 feet at the Hill of Blairfowl, 691 near Stoneyfield, 629 near Waulkmill, and 700 on the Rayne border; north-westward to 466 near Monkshill, 587 near Gourdas, and 585 at Deers Hill. The leading rocks are greywacke and elate in the SW, Old Red sandstone over a small portion of the NW, and elsewhere greenstone or basalt, often intersected by veins of quartz, calcareous spar, hematite, &c. The soil along the banks of the Ythan is a lightish loam of great fertility, especially in the part called the Howe of Fyvie; and in other parts is extremely various—gravelly, mossy, &c. Fully four-sevenths of the entire area are in tillage, one-fifteenth is under wood, one-tenth is pasture, and the rest is either moss or heath. Founded by Fergus, Earl of Buchan, in 1179 for Benedictines of Tiron, and subordinate to Arbroath Abbey, St Mary's priory stood in a meadow between the Ythan and the parish church, a cross, on a base of hewn stones, surmounting a rough round cairn, having been erected in 1868 on the site of its church, which was built by Prior Mason in 1470. GIGHT Castle, on the Ythan, towards the eastern extremity of the parish, is an interesting ruin, noticed separately; and a ruined mill, 1¼ mile NE of Fyvie Castle, was the scene of the ballad of *Mill o' Tifty's Annie*, or Agnes Smith, who died in 1673. On the outskirts of St John's Well farm are remains of a cairn, Cairnchedy, which has yielded a number of small earthen urns. To the NE of the Castle of Fyvie, Moutrose, in Oct. 1644, was nearly surprised by Argyll with a greatly superior force—an episode known as the 'Skirmish of Fyvie.' This Castle, on the Ythan's left bank, ½ mile NE of Fyvie station, dates from remote antiquity, it or a predecessor having received a visit from Edward I. of England in 1296. It then was a royal seat, and such it continued till 1380, when the Earl of Carrick (later Robert III.) made it over to his cousin, Sir James de Lindsay. From him it passed in 1390 to Sir Henry Preston, his brother-in-law, and from him about 1433 to the Meldrums, who sold it in 1596 to Sir Alexander Seton, an eminent lawyer, created first Earl of Dunfermline in 1605. The fourth and last Earl being outlawed in 1690, his forfeited estate was purchased from the Crown in 1726 by William, second Earl of Aberdeen. It now belongs to A. J. Forbes Leith, Esq. The Fyvie Castle of today is a stately chateau-like pile erected at various periods, from the 13th on to the 18th century; and stands in the midst of a finely-wooded park, with an artificial lake (½ mile × ½ furl.) Other mansions are Rothie-Norman and Kinbroon. In the presbytery of Turriff and synod of Aberdeen, Fyvie comprises chief part of MILLBEX and a small part of Barthol Chapel *quoad sacra* parishes, and itself is a living worth £380. The church, originally dedicated to St Peter, stands near the left bank of the Ythan, 1½ mile SE of Fyvie station, and rebuilt in 1808, it was repaired in 1885, when a hall was presented to the church by Capt. Gordon of Fyvie Castle. St Mary's Established mission church, built and endowed by Colonel Gordon, is at Cross of Jackston. At Woodhead are a plain but commodious Free church, altered and decorated in 1878, and All Saints' Episcopal church, which, Early English in style, was built in 1849, and received the addition of a tower and spire in 1870. Another Episcopal church, St George's (1796-1848), is at Meiklefolla, 1½ mile SSE of Rothie station. Seven schools—Fyvie, Meiklefolla, Steinmanhill, Woodhead, All Saints', Fyvie female, and St Katherine's female—with total accommodation for 938 children, have an average attendance of over 580, and grants amounting to about £600. Pop. of civil parish (1881) 4403, (1891) 4049; of ecclesiastical parish (1881) 3235, (1891) 2977; of registration district (1881) 3317, (1891) 3050.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

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GADGIRTH, a hamlet and an estate, with a mansion, in Coyton parish, Ayrshire, on the left bank of the river Ayr, 4 miles SSW of Tarbolton. The estate was the property of the late Major-General Francis Claud Burnett.

Gadie, a burn of Aberdeenshire, rising in Clatt parish, and running 10½ miles east-by-northward through Leslie, Premnay, and Oyne parishes, till it falls into the Ury, 9 furlongs E of Oyne church. It is celebrated in several of the Latin poems of Arthur Johnston, and also in a fine old ballad, beginning—

'O an I were where Gadie rads,
'Mang fragrant heath and yellow wiins,
Or brawlin down the hocky liins,
At the back o' Bennockie.'

After the capture of Pondicherry in 1793, a Highland regiment, marching into the town, was suddenly arrested by hearing this ballad sung by a Scottish lady from an open window.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Gaick, a desolate alpine tract, a forest one, in Kingussie parish, Inverness-shire, around the head of Glentromie, contiguous to the Perthshire border. It touches, or rather overlaps, the watershed of the central Grampians, its mountain summits culminating at an altitude of 2929 feet above sea-level; and it abounds in grandly romantic scenery, including on its southern border one of the most accessible and picturesque of the passes over the central Grampians. It partly contains, partly adjoins, three lakes—Loch an Duin ($10 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 1680 feet), Loch Bhradain ($4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 1460 feet), and Loch an t-Seilich ($9 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 1400 feet). Wood there is none now, except some scattered birch copse; but the 'forest' is stocked by numerous herds of red deer, belonging to Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart of Invereskie. Glentromie Lodge, the residence, is 4 miles from Kingussie.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 64, 1874.

Gainvich. See SANDA, Argyllshire.

Gairbridge. See GUARD BRIDGE.

Gairden. See GAIRN.

Gairie, a rivulet of Kirriemuir and Glamis parishes, Forfarshire, flowing round two sides of Kirriemuir town, and, after a south-south-easterly course of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, falling into Dean Water 2 miles NE of Glamis village.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 56, 1870.

Gair Loch, a sea loch on the west coast of Ross and Cromarty. It strikes $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-eastward from the North Minch, and measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ across the entrance, where lies the island of Longa, whilst $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles higher up, near the southern shore, is the smaller island of Horrisdale.

Gairloch (Gael. *gair-loch*, 'short loch'), a coast village and parish of west Ross and Cromarty. The village stands on the north-eastern shore of the loch that gives it name, by water being 30 miles NNE of Portree in Skye, by road 6 SW of Poolewe, 9 WNW of Talladale or Lochmares hotel, 18 WNW of Kinlochewe hotel, and 28 WNW of Achnasheen station on the Dingwall and Skye section (1870) of the Highland railway, this station being 25½ miles NE of Strome Ferry and 27½ WSW of Dingwall. It communicates with Achnasheen by a daily coach, with Portree by weekly steamer (thrice a week in summer), and with Poolewe by mail-car thrice weekly. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Caledonian Bank, a steamboat pier, and a good hotel. A market for horses and cattle is held on the Thursday before Beaulyn in October and November.

The parish, containing also Poolewe, Talladale, and Kinlochewe, is bounded NE by Greinord Bay and Lochbroom parish, E by Contin parish, SE by Lochalsh and Lochcarron parishes, S by Applecross parish and Loch Torridon, and W by the North Minch. It has an utmost length, from E to W, of 25 miles; an utmost width, from N to S, of 22 miles; and an area of 356 square miles, or 227,880½ acres, of which 1689½ are foreshore and 16,996½ water. The seaboard, 90 miles long, is

bold and rocky, rising rapidly to 100 and 400 feet above sea-level, and deeply indented by GREINORD Bay, Loch EWE, Gair Loch, and Loch TORRIDON. The river Coulin or A Ghairbh, entering from Lochcarron parish, winds $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward, through Lochs Conlin and Clair, along the Lochcarron border and through the interior to Kinlochewe, where it is joined by a rivulet, running $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-westward down Glen Docherty. As Kinlochewe river, the united stream flows $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-westward to the head of famous Loch MAREE ($12\frac{1}{2}$ miles \times 3 furl. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; 32 feet above sea-level), and from its foot, as the river Ewe, continues $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-westward, till at Poolewe it falls into Loch Ewe. Lochan Fada ($3\frac{1}{2}$ miles \times 5 furl.; 1000 feet), lying near the Lochbroom border, sends off a stream $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-westward to Loch Maree, near its head; and Fionn Loch ($5\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; 559 feet), lying right on the Lochbroom border, sends off the Little Greinord along that border $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-eastward to the head of Greinord Bay. These are the principal streams and lakes of Gairloch parish, whose very large fresh-water area (more than fifteen times larger than that of the whole of Fife) comprises the 7090½ acres of Loch Maree, the 2238½ of half of Fionn Loch, the 928 of Lochan Fada, the 203 of part of Dubh Loch (9×3 furl.) at the head of Fionn Loch, the 345½ of Loch na b-Oidhe (1½ mile \times 3½ furl.), the 166 of Loch Tollie ($7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ furl.), etc. The surface is grandly diversified by tall pyramidal quartz mountains, the chief being Ben Airdh a'Char (2593 feet), Ben Lair (2817), BEN SLEOCH (3217), and Ben a' Mhuinidh (2231), to the NE of Loch Maree; to the SW, Bus-bheinn (2869) and Ben Eay or Eithe (3309). The rocks are primary, of Laurentian, Cambrian, or Devonian age. Less than 5000 acres, or one-fortieth of the entire area, is returned as 'arable, woodland, or rough pasture,' the rest being all of it mountain, moor, and deer-forest. So that Gairloch depends far less on agriculture proper than on sheep-farming and the fisheries of the streams and lochs of the neighbouring seas. In 1823 Hugh Miller was sent to Gairloch village with a party of fellow-quarriers, and chapters xii. and xiii. of *My Schools and Schoolmasters* give a graphic description of his sojourn here. 'For about six weeks,' he writes, 'we had magnificent weather; and I greatly enjoyed my evening rambles amid the hills or along the sea-shore. I was struck, in these walks, by the amazing abundance of wild flowers, which covered the natural meadows and lower hill-slopes. . . . How exquisitely the sun sets in a clear, calm summer evening over the blue Hebrides! Within less than a mile of our barrack there rose a tall hill (1256 feet), whose bold summit commanded all the Western isles, from Sleat in Skye to the Butt of the Lewis. . . . The distaff and spindle was still in extensive use in the district, which did not boast a single spinning-wheel, a horse, or a plough, no cart having ever forced its way along the shores of Loch Maree. . . . They tell me, that, for certain, the fairies have not left this part of the country yet.' The chief antiquities of Gairloch are described under Loch Maree, which, from the 12th to the 19th of September 1877, received a visit from Queen Victoria. Mansions, both noticed separately, are FLOWERDALE and LETTEREWE; and Sir Kenneth Mackenzie owns rather more than two-thirds of the entire rental. In the presbytery of Lochcarron and synod of Glenelg, this parish since 1551 has been ecclesiastically divided into Gairloch and POOLEWE, the former a living worth £222. Its church was built in 1791; in the graveyard lies buried the Gaelic bard, William Ross (1762-90), who was schoolmaster here for the last four years of his life. There are Free churches of Gairloch and Poolewe; and ten public schools—Achtercairn, Bualaluib, Inveresdale, Kinlochewe, Laide, Mellon Udrigle, Melvaig, Opinan, Poolewe, and Sand—with total accommodation for 820 children, have an average attendance of about 500, and grants amounting to over £600. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 1437, (1821) 4518, (1861) 5449, (1871) 5048,

(1881) 4594, (1891) 4181, of whom 3852 were Gaelic-speaking; of ecclesiastical parish (1871) 2425, (1881) 2277, (1891) 2071; of registration district (1881) 4479, (1891) 4090, of whom 2773 were in the southern division.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 91, 92, 81, 82, 100, 1881-82. J. H. Dixon's *Gairloch* (1888).

Gair Loch, Dumbartonshire. See GARE LOCH. **Gairloch**, a hamlet in Kilmallie parish, Inverness-shire, at the foot of Loch Lochy, 3 miles WNW of Spean Bridge. It has a post office under Spean Bridge.

Gairn, a small river of Crathie and Glenmuick parishes, SW Aberdeenshire, rising, on the eastern side of BEN AVON, at 3550 feet above sea-level, and thence winding 20 miles east-south-eastward along a mountain glen called from it GLENGAIRN, till, after a total descent of 2810 feet it falls into the Dee at a point $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Ballater. The Bridge of Gairn, on the line of road from Aberdeen to Castleton, spans it $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above its mouth, and here is a post office under Ballater.—*Ord. Sur.* shs. 75, 65, 1876-70.

Gairney Bridge, a farm at the NE verge of Cleish parish, Kinross-shire, on the left bank of Gairney Water, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Kinross. In a public house here, on the site of the farmstead stables, Ebenezer Erskine and the three other fathers of the Secession formed themselves into a presbytery, 15 Dec. 1733; and on the site of the farmhouse itself, the young poet Michael Bruce (1746-67) taught a small school in 1765-66.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Gairney Water, a burn of Glenmuick and Aboyne parishes, SW Aberdeenshire, rising at an altitude of 2500 feet, and running 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward, through Gintanner Forest, till, after a descent of 1880 feet, it falls into Tanner Water at a point $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Aboyne village.—*Ord. Sur.* sh. 66, 1871.

Gairney Water, a rivulet partly of Perthshire, but chiefly of Kinross-shire. Rising among the hills of the western portion of Fossoway parish, it runs $\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-south-eastward, and then proceeds $\frac{1}{4}$ miles east-northward, chiefly along the boundary between Cleish parish on the right and Fossoway and Kinross parishes on the left, till it falls into Loch Leven 2 miles SE of Kinross town.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Gairnside. See GLENGAIRN. **Gairsay**, an island of Evie and Rendall parish, Orkney, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile E of the nearest part of Orkney mainland, and $\frac{1}{4}$ NW of Shapinsay. It measures 2 miles in greatest length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in greatest breadth; consists chiefly of a conical hill of considerable altitude; rises steeply on the W side; includes, on the E and on the S, some low, fertile, well-cultivated land; contains, close to the S shore, remains of a fine old mansion, once the seat of Sir William Craicig; and has a public school and a small harbour, called Millburn, perfectly sheltered on all sides, mainly by Gairsay itself, and partly by a small island in the harbour's mouth. Pop. (1891) 33.

Gaitnip, a range of coast crags in the S of Kirkwall parish, Orkney, on the E side of the upper part of Scapa Bay. Several caverns penetrate it, all formed by the disintegrating action of the sea; and one, like a narrow winding tunnel, over 300 feet long, and from 12 to 20 feet high, is beautifully studded with stalactites.

Galashiels, a parliamentary burgh and parish of Selkirkshire. The town is situated on both banks of the river Gala, about a mile above the confluence of that river with the Tweed, and is 4 miles WNW of Melrose, 6 N of Selkirk, 18 ESE of Peebles, and 32 SSE of Edinburgh by road. It is a station on the Waverley section of the North British railway, and from it diverge branch lines to Selkirk and Peebles. The name, from *Gala* and *shields* or *shielings*, signifying shepherds' huts, appears to have designated originally a small village, on the site of what is now called the old or high town, which had found its nucleus in the baronial seat of Gala, on the S bank of the river. This Gallowschel was a place of considerable antiquity, and is traditionally said to have contained a hunting-seat of the Scottish monarchs. Its name appears in a charter of the early part of the 14th century; it is mentioned as containing a tower of

Earl Douglas in 1416; and it figures in documents relating to the marriage of James IV. with the Princess Margaret of England. The old peel tower, known as 'Hunters' Ha,' stood till the end of the 18th century; and ivy-clad ruins of the tolltooth, whose vane bore date 1669, were demolished in the summer of 1880. The decay of the village has been arrested by the prosperity of the modern town, and its site is now occupied by numerous handsome villas. The armorial bearings of Galashiels are a fox and a plum-tree, and are said to have been assumed in memory of an event that occurred during Edward III.'s invasion of Scotland (1337). A party of English, encamped in or near the town, had begun to straggle through the neighbouring woods in search of wild plums, when the inhabitants of Galashiels fell suddenly upon them, drove them headlong to a spot on the Tweed, nearly opposite Abbotsford, still known as the 'Englishmen's Syke,' and cut them down almost to a man.

Congratulating themselves on an exploit that had proved to be sourer fruit for the invaders than the plums they had been seeking, the villagers dubbed themselves 'the Sour Plums o' Galashiels,' and are celebrated under that name in an old song. The arms of the town, however, seem to indicate some confusion of thought between this event and the table of the fox and the grapes.

The modern town owes its origin, as well as its growth and prosperity, to the spirit of manufacturing enterprise which first seized the people in the 18th century. Galashiels has no history apart from the narrative of the development of its manufactures, and although mills on the Gala are mentioned early in the 17th century, it was not till the following century that a general move was made down to the banks of the stream which afforded such excellent water-power. Dorothy Wordsworth, speaking of the place in 1803, describes it as 'the village of Galashiels, pleasantly situated on the banks of the stream; a pretty place it once has been, but a manufactory is established there; and a townish rustic and ugly stone houses are fast taking the place of the brown-roofed thatched cottages, of which a great number yet remain, partly overshadowed by trees.' Since that time the prosperity and activity of the burgh have reached a very high pitch. An important factor in furthering the prosperity of the town was the opening of the various railways—to Edinburgh and Hawick, to Selkirk, and to Peebles—which at a lessened cost provided access to the best markets for the manufactures of the town.

The burgh of Galashiels stretches for 2 miles along both sides of the Gala, which flows through the narrow town from NW to SE. For the most part it is built on the alluvial ground along the banks, but it also sends offshoots, extending up the slopes of the adjacent hills. It is flanked or overlooked on the one side by Meikle Hill (1387 feet) and Gala Hill, and on the other by Buckholm and Langlee Hills; and the environs are picturesque and varied in their scenery. Situated previous to 1891 on the border between Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire, the burgh belonged to two parishes—Melrose and Galashiels—which were, however, for all civil and police purposes, regarded as one community in Selkirkshire, though for parochial matters each parish rated its own district. The Boundary Commissioners, in the above year, transferred the Melrose portion of the burgh to Galashiels, and placed the entire parish in the county of Selkirk.

The aspect of the town is unassuming. Most of it is either straggling or irregular; the central parts and both extremities, contiguous to the river, consist mainly of factories, shops, offices, and workmen's houses. The part S of the Gala is made up chiefly of one long irregular street, with several newer and shorter streets



Arms of Galashiels.

and detached buildings, stretching along the narrow level strip that intervenes between the river and the hills. The southern part of the town, which is the quarter showing the greatest extension and improvements in recent times, has a number of short, irregular streets, and rows and clusters of buildings that reach up the face of the hill. The suburbs, especially Abbotsford Road, Melrose Road, and Windy Knowe, are adorned with large and elegant villas, offering one of the best and most visible evidences of the prosperity of the Galashiels manufacturers. The river, which is spanned by five bridges and two railway viaducts, is, in times of drought, almost entirely drawn off by the factories; but in times of freshet it is not always prevented by strong bulwarks from flooding the adjacent streets. Heavy floods on 12 July 1880, and again on 10 March 1881, were attended with great damage to property along its banks. Another flood on 21 September 1890 severely tested the bridge between the station and the town, the intercepted water rushing down the streets on the south side of the Gala for fully half a mile. There is no drainage system whatever, and at all times the Gala serves as a common sewer for the refuse of the town—a fact which at times is unpleasantly impressed upon the olfactory nerves. The railway within the burgh is crossed by one foot-bridge and three for wheeled traffic.

Galashiels has not many buildings of an imposing nature. The houses, with the exception of the suburban villas, are in a plain and unambitious style. The town-hall, built in 1860 at a cost of £3000, is a handsome edifice of two stories, with a large hall capable of containing 600 persons, besides a smaller hall and committee-rooms. The Corn Exchange was erected in 1860 at a cost of £1100, and has a hall with accommodation for 500 persons. The Volunteers' Hall was built in 1874, accommodates 1400, and cost £3500; the Masonic Hall buildings, including shops and small dwelling-houses, as well as the public rooms, were erected in 1876 for about £3000; this hall and the Good Templar Hall can accommodate 300 persons each. Union Street Hall and St Peter's Church Hall accommodate 400 and 450 persons respectively. The public hospital was projected in 1872. In 1893 a cottage hospital was erected at a cost of about £3800, containing 20 beds, besides convalescent and accident wards, dispensary and other offices, and ample accommodation for nurses. The free public library, with a lending department, was erected in 1873 at a cost of about £1000, and is managed by a committee chosen from among the town council and the householders. There is a very large number of associations and combinations for various purposes—social, commercial, helpful, and pleasurable—among the people of Galashiels. These include a Mechanics' Institute, a horticultural society, two farmers' clubs, two building societies, three co-operative societies, a manufacturers' corporation, Masonic, Foresters, Free Gardeners, Oddfellows, and Good Templar lodges, clubs for angling, cricket, football, cycling, bowling, curling, golf, etc., a literary society, and various religious societies, an ornithological society and club, an entomological society, several benefit societies, a Jubilee Institute for nurses, etc. The churches and meeting-houses are numerous and capacious. The parish church is a semi-Gothic edifice dating from 1813, and contains about 850 sittings. Ladhope church serves for a *quoad sacra* parish constituted in 1855, and comprising part of the town formerly within Melrose parish. It contains about 900 sittings. The West Cburch serves for a *quoad sacra* parish constituted in 1870, and was built at a cost of £1400. It has since been extended at a cost of £2300, and has now 900 sittings. In Nov. 1881 St Paul's church was opened, its erection, begun in 1878, being the result of the growing needs of the populous town. It serves as a consort to the parish church, the parish minister and his assistant holding alternate services in the two buildings. The style of the edifice is Early Decorated Gothic; and the cost, including the spire, which is 190 feet high, was £17,000. The church, which is seated for 950 persons, has a nave 83 feet long, besides aisles and

transepts; the height to the apex of the roof is 62 feet. A large organ was placed in this church at a cost of £1150. Galashiels Free church was built in 1875 at a cost of about £5150, to supersede a previous edifice. It is in the Gothic style, with two gables in the transept, and is seated for 650 persons. A hall in the same style adjoins it. Ladhope Free church contains 750 sittings, and besides good hall accommodation, it has stained-glass windows, the gift of members of the congregation and friends. The East United Presbyterian church, built in 1844, with 840 sittings, superseded a previous church that was nearly as old as the modern town. The West United Presbyterian church was opened in 1880, also on the site of a former church, and affords room for upwards of 800 hearers. The South United Presbyterian church, an edifice in the Early English style, with a square tower 70 feet high, was opened in Aug. 1880. It cost £4500, and accommodates between 750 and 800 persons. St Peter's Episcopal church, an Early English building dating from 1853, was enlarged by the addition of a new chancel and S aisle in 1881, when a new organ also was erected, and contains 390 sittings. In connection with this church a hall accommodating 450 persons was built in 1889 at a cost of £1400. The Gothic Roman Catholic church of Our Lady and St Andrew, opened in 1858, with 400 sittings, was not entirely completed till 1872. Other places of worship are an Evangelical Union chapel (rebuilt 1872); two Baptist chapels (1883 and 1875); and meeting-houses for Plymouth Brethren and Christadelphians.

There are five public schools within the burgh, also an Episcopalian and a Roman Catholic school, whose accommodation, average attendance, and grants are—for the burgh public, about 900, 775, £805; Ladhope public, 310, 245, £255; Old Town, 450, 400, £350; Glendinning Terrace public, 355, 330, £335; Episcopalian, 265, 245, £220; Roman Catholic, 280, 220, £220. The burgh public school in Gala Park was erected in 1875 at a cost of £4200; and a considerable sum was afterwards spent in providing additional accommodation. But in 1893 Gala Public School was erected, to accommodate 875 scholars. It has science and art class-rooms, and was estimated to cost about £3900. There are various private schools, including three young ladies' schools and the academy for boys; also a High School in Balmoral Place, just outside the Burgh boundary.

Galashiels contains a head post office, with all the usual departments, including a savings bank; but to meet the growing requirements of the town a new one, with greater accommodation, was erected in 1894. There are also three receiving offices. The banks comprise branches of the Bank of Scotland, British Linen Company, Commercial Bank, National Bank, and Royal Bank of Scotland, and a trustee savings bank. There are several inns and hotels. Two weekly newspapers are published at Galashiels—*The Border Advertiser*, established in 1843, and *The Scottish Border Record*, established in 1881. A weekly market is held each Tuesday, a fair on the third Wednesday in March, and a live-stock sale every alternate Wednesday.

Galashiels contains several iron and brass foundries, engineering works, dye-works, skinneries, one of which is perhaps the largest in Scotland, and establishments for the production of such mill furnishings as shuttles, reeds, heddles, etc.; other trades, besides the usual shops for the local trade of a country town, are those in connection with coal, corn, and timber. But by far its most important interest centres in the manufacture of woollen cloth; the greater part of the population is connected with it; the largest buildings in the town are its woollen mills, and the most ornate the mansions of its tweed manufacturers. The industry seems to have been followed in the district from an early period; for a charter of 1622 makes mention of certain walk-mills (fulling-mills). But even in 1774, 150 years later, no great progress had been made, for only 170 cwts. of wool were used at Galashiels, and woven into blankets and coarse 'Galashiels Greys.' At the same date, the

nited rental of the three waul-mills in the town was £15, while the valued rental of mills in 1893 was £13,460. But before the close of the 18th century an advance was begun. In 1790 the first carding machine in Scotland was erected at Galashiels, and that was only the forerunner of many new machines and modes introduced by the active and enterprising manufacturers. In that year mills began to be erected for the reception of the new machinery; but by far the greater part of the 660 cwt. of wool used in the district in 1792 was woven in the dwellings of the weavers. Few years passed in the beginning of the 19th century without the introduction of some improvement that enhanced the quality of the cloth, or lessened the cost of production. The chief products up till 1829 were, as before, blankets and cloth of home-grown wool, with knitting yarns and flannels; but the depression of that year, co-operating with a change of fashion, inflicted a check on the prosperity of Galashiels. The manufacturers skilfully adapted themselves to circumstances, and introduced new fabrics, of which the chief were tartans and mixed truserings in tweed. Thenceforward the prosperity of the town has been steady and uniform; and, notwithstanding the keen and growing rivalry of the mills in Selkirk, Hawick, Dumfries, Innerleithen, etc., the manufacturers of Galashiels, as they were the first to introduce the woollen manufactures into the south of Scotland, have constantly maintained their position at the head of the industry. The chief fabrics now produced at Galashiels are the world-renowned tweeds; but yarns, blankets, plaids, shawls, tartans, narrow cloths, grey and mixed crumblcloths, and blanket shawls of variegated patterns, also bulk largely in its trade returns. It has about 20 woollen-mills in operation, and several yarn-spinning mills. There are no factories for the manufacture of hosiery, although there are two or three stocking-makers in the town who do a little business privately. There are also 4 tweed warehouses, on a tolerably extensive scale, which carry on a home and foreign trade. The manufacturers are exceedingly averse to affording information concerning the extent of their operations; and it is difficult to obtain accurate returns as to the number of hands employed or the yearly value of goods manufactured. They and the weavers meet annually on the Friday nearest the 10th of October, for the purpose of electing a deacon of the trade, and conferring on matters connected therewith.

Galashiels proper was made a burgh of barony in 1599, and, till 1850, was administered by a baron-bailie under the Scotts of Gala, who succeeded the Pringles of Gala as superiors in 1632. In 1868 the town was constituted a parliamentary burgh, and it unites with Hawick and Selkirk in returning one member to parliament. In 1876 the boundaries of the burgh were extended for municipal purposes, though not for parliamentary election purposes. By the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act of 1892, which came into operation in May 1893, there are 12 commissioners, including the provost and 4 bailies. An Act of Parliament was obtained in 1875 for extending the limits of the police burgh, and for investing the governing body with efficient powers. A gas company was established in 1836, and a water company in 1839. The bill of 1875, however, authorised the corporation to construct waterworks, with a compensation reservoir on the Caddon, a clear water reservoir on Knowesdean, and a service reservoir to the S of Leebrae. These were completed in 1879 at a cost of about £60,000. The police force, in 1895, consisted of 13 men, and a superintendent, receiving a salary of £160, with other appointments by the corporation. Police courts are held as occasion may require. Small debt courts are held on the second Mondays of February, April, June, and December, on the last Monday of July, and on the first Monday of October. The valuation of the burgh in 1895 was £68,279, including £1745 for railways. The parliamentary constituency, in 1895, was 2554. Pop. of the parliamentary burgh (1881) 12,435, (1891) 17,252; of the entire town (1881) 15,330, (1891) 17,367, of whom 7997 were males and 9370 females, whilst 11,033 were in the parish and police burgh of

Galashiels and 6334 in Melrose parish. Houses (1891) inhabited 3500, vacant 44, building 47.

Galashiels parish until 1891 was situated partly in Selkirkshire and partly in Roxburghshire, its larger portion being in the former county. It includes the ancient parishes of Boldside in Selkirkshire, and Lindean formerly in Roxburghshire; and the union appears to have been carried through in 1640. The Boundary Commissioners, however, in the year above mentioned transferred to the parish of Galashiels the Selkirkshire part of the Roxburghshire parish of Melrose, the portion thus transferred being simply that part of Melrose parish situated within the police limits of the burgh of Galashiels. They then placed the parish wholly in Selkirkshire. By certain statutes it is secured that whatever part of the parish of Melrose may be at any time included within the police limits of the burgh of Galashiels, shall *ipso facto* become part of the county of Selkirk. The parish as it now exists is bounded on the NE and E by Melrose, on the SE by Bowden, on the S by Selkirk, on the W by Selkirk and the Selkirkshire section of Stow, and on the NW by the Selkirkshire section of Stow. Its greatest length, from NW to SE, is 6½ miles; its greatest breadth is 3¾ miles. From Caddonfoot to the Ettrick's influx the river TWEED winds 3¾ miles east-south-eastward along the boundary with Selkirk parish, and then, bending 2½ miles north-eastward, divides the Boldside from the Lindean portion and from the Abbotsford corner of Melrose. The ETTRICK, for the last 1½ mile of its course, divides the Lindean portion from Selkirk parish. CADDON WATER, over its last 6½ furlongs, traces the N half of the western border; and GALA WATER traces the boundary with Melrose parish on the NE. CAULDSHIELS LOCIT (2½ x 1 furl.) is in the Lindean portion. The whole parish of Galashiels is hilly; but the hills expand on wide bases, and have in general rounded tops and a soft outline. They yield a good quantity of land to the plough and for plantation, and afford excellent pasture-land for sheep, and they are usually separated from each other by beautiful narrow valleys. The principal heights are, in the Boldside portion, Meikle Hill (1387 feet), Mossilee Hill (1264), Neidpath Hill (1203), Blakehope Hill (1099), and Gala Hill (904); in the Lindean portion, Cauldsiels Hill (1076 feet), White Law (1059), Lindean Moor (968), and Broad Hill (943). Greywacke and clay slate are the prevailing rocks, and these furnish most of the local building material. Ironstone has been found, but no quantity of sandstone, limestone, or coal. The soil along the river banks is sandy, on the rising-ground N of the Tweed dry and gravelly; and on similar ground S of the Tweed it has a considerable admixture of clay resting upon till. Some small patches of table-land, distant from the rivers, have black mould. Nearly one-third of the land is arable; most of the remainder is pasture, though a respectable number of acres is under wood. Antiquities are represented by the beginning of the CATRAIL, a reach of ROMAN road, the Rink camp on the Rink Hill, relics of various other Roman and Pictish fortifications, and FERNIELE Tower. Gala House, a little S of the town, is a recent Scottish Baronial edifice, one of the last works of the late David Bryce; and another mansion is FALDONSIDE; while a short distance from the town is ABBOTSFORD, the beautiful seat of Sir Walter Scott. In the presbytery of Selkirk and synod of Merse and Teviotdale, this parish is ecclesiastically divided into Galashiels proper, West Church *quoad sacra* parish, Ladhope *quoad sacra* parish, and part of the *quoad sacra* parish of Caddonfoot, the first a living worth £467. Under the landward school-board is Lindean public school, with accommodation for about 60 children, an average attendance of nearly 40, and a grant of £40. Valuation of landward portion (1892) £7256. Pop. (1891) 17,941, of whom 7460 were in the ecclesiastical division of Galashiels, 8991 in that of West Church, 6743 in that of Ladhope, and 156 in that of Caddonfoot.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Gala Water, a river of Edinburgh, Selkirk, and Roxburgh shires, rising among the Moorfoot Hills in the

first-named county, and joining the Tweed near Melrose, after a course of 21 miles, during which it descends from 1100 to 300 feet above sea-level. From its source on the northern verge of Heriot parish, the Gala first flows for 2 miles eastward, and thence takes a south-south-easterly direction, which it maintains to the SE border of Edinburghshire, successively traversing the eastern portion of Heriot parish, tracing the boundary between Heriot and Stow, and traversing the main body of the last-named parish. At the junction of the Heriot and Stow parishes it receives, on the right, the Heriot Water, and within the latter parish the Luggate Water—the former a tributary almost as large as the Gala itself; on the left, the smaller affluents, Armit or Ermet Water, Cockum Water, and Stow Burn. Its further course lies in a south-easterly direction, chiefly along the boundary between Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire, till it reaches the Tweed, into which it falls a little below Abbotsford, and about 2½ miles W of Melrose. The course of the Gala is remarkably sinuous; and the road from Edinburgh to Jedburgh and Carlisle, which traces the windings of the river along the E bank, is, says Chambers, at least a third longer than the crow-flight. An older road ran along the W bank; but the North British railway line, which traverses almost the entire length of the valley, crosses and recrosses the stream several times. The river-basin consists for the most part of a narrow valley flanked with rounded hills, and presents scenery with all the usual characteristics of the Scottish Lowlands, alternating agricultural and pastoral scenes with the rougher beauty of uncultivated nature. At the beginning of the nineteenth century the Gala dale was almost entirely pastoral and nearly destitute of trees, but since then much of the ground has been broken up by the plough, and numerous plantations have arisen, in many cases as the protection or ornament of the private mansions along the banks. Of these last the chief are Crookston, Burnhouse, Torsonce, Bowland, Torwoodlee, and Gala. As a fishing-stream, the Gala was once famous for the abundance of its trout; now, however, it has been so much over-fished that a considerable amount of time and skill are required, though very fair takes may be secured above Galashiels, the stream below the town being too dirty. The Gala waters Stow village, and 2 miles of its course lie through the busy town of Galashiels, whose mills sometimes in summer draw off almost all the water from its natural channel. There are several ruined castles and towers in the valley of the river, and traces of perhaps a dozen ancient camps. The name Gala has been connected with the Welsh *garu*, 'rough'; some authorities derive it from the Gaelic *guala*, meaning 'a full stream.' An ancient name for the valley was Wedale, sometimes explained as meaning the vale of woe, as having been the scene of some sanguinary prehistoric struggle; others connect it with the Norse *Ve*, a temple or church, and translate the name 'holy house dale.' In Wedale Dr Skene places Guinnion, the scene of one of the twelve battles of Arthur. Two ballads, one of them by Burns, celebrate the 'braw lads o' Gala Water.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865. See Sir Thomas Dick-Lauder's *Scottish Rivers* (Edinb. 1874).

Galatown. See GALLATOWN.

Galbraith. See INCH GILBRAITH.

Galdry or Gaudry, a village in Balmerino parish, Fife, on a plateau on the centre of a ridge of hill, 1½ mile S of the Firth of Tay and 4½ miles SW of Newport. It has a Free church and a police station.

Gallangad, a burn of Dumbarton and Kilmarnock parishes, Dumbartonshire, rising near Dongnot Hill (1228 feet), and winding 8½ miles north-by-eastward, till, near Drymen station, it falls into Endrick Water. During the last 2½ miles of its course it traces the boundary between Dumbarton and Stirling shires, and here bears the name of Catter Burn.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Gallary. See GALLERY.

Gallatown, a suburban village in Dysart parish, Fife, 5 furlongs NNW of Dysart station, commencing at the N end of Sinclairtown, and extending ¼ mile northward

along the road from Kirkcaldy to Cupar. It is included in the parliamentary burgh of Dysart, but (since 1876) in the royal burgh of Kirkcaldy. Originally called Gallowstown, it took that name either from the frequent execution at it of criminals in feudal times, or from the special execution of a noted robber about three centuries ago; and it long was famous for the making of nails. It now participates generally in the industry, resources, and institutions of Sinclairtown; and it has a Free church, a public school, and a post office under Kirkcaldy.

Gallengad. See GALLANGAD.

Gallery, an estate, with a mansion, in Logieperth parish, Forfarshire, on the right bank of the North Esk, 5 miles NNW of Dunton Junction. Its owner is David Lyall, Esq. (b. 1826). A hamlet, Upper Gallery, stands 3 miles nearer Dunton.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Gallow or Gala Lane, a rivulet of Kirkcubright and Ayr shires, issuing from the Dungeon Lochs, and running 6½ miles north-by-eastward, chiefly along the mutual boundary of the two counties, to the head of Loch Doon.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 8, 1863.

Galloway, an extensive district in the south-western corner of Scotland, which originally and for a considerable period included also parts of Ayrshire and Dumfriesshire, but has for ages past been identified simply and strictly with the shire of Wigton and the stewartry of Kirkcubright. The name, though inextricably interwoven with Scottish history, designates no political jurisdiction, and is unsanctioned by the strict or civil nomenclature of the country. The district is bounded on the N by Ayrshire and Dumfriesshire, on the E by Dumfriesshire, on the S by the Solway Firth and Irish Sea, and on the W by the Irish Channel and Firth of Clyde. Its greatest length, from E to W, is 63½ miles; and its greatest breadth, from N to S, is 43 miles. It is divided into three districts—Upper Galloway, including the northern and more mountainous parts of the two shires; Lower Galloway, embracing the southern and lowland sections E of Luce Bay; and the Rhinns of Galloway, consisting of the peninsula SW of Luce Bay and Loch Ryan. Galloway has long been famous as an excellent pastoral district; and though its unsettled condition long kept its agriculture in a backward state, the last hundred years have seen splendid progress made. The Galloway breed of horses is celebrated, and large droves of polled black cattle used to be reared for the southern markets. Of late, however, Ayrshire cattle have been superseding the native breed; and dairy-farming is coming into favour. The absence of coal, lime, and freestone has protected Galloway from the erection of busy industrial or manufacturing centres. The surface, on the whole, is undulating; and to quote Mr Henry Inglis, 'there is no district of Scotland more rich in romantic scenery and association, few which possess the same combination of sterile grandeur and arcaid beauty, and fewer still which are blessed with a climate equal in mildness of temperature to that of Galloway. The tulip-tree flourishes and flowers at St Mary's Isle, and the arbutus bears fruit at Kirkdale.' But for all save historical details, we must refer to our articles on KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE and WIGTOWNSHIRE.

The district of Galloway was in early times held by tribes of the nation of the Brigantes. Ptolemy, writing in the 2d century of our era, calls them Novantes and Selgove. The former occupied the country W of the Nith, and had two towns—Lucopibia at Whithorn, and Rerigonium (see BEREGONUM) on the E shore of Loch Ryan. The Selgove or Elgove lay to the E, extending over Dumfriesshire, and their towns were Trimontium, Uxellum, Corda, and Carbantorigum, whose sites Dr Skene finds respectively on Birrenswark Hill, on Wardlaw Hill, at Sanquhar, and at the Moat of Urr, between the Nith and Dee. A large amount of ethnological controversy has been waged over these peoples; some authorities recognising in them a Gothic, others a Cymric, and others a Gaelic race. The authority we have just named considers them to have been Celtic tribes of the Gaelic branch. Intercepted by the Britons of Strathclyde from their northern Gaelic relations, and

surrounded in their little corner by a natural girdle of sea and mountain, this people long retained their individuality. They were known as the Picts of Galloway centuries after the word Pict had disappeared elsewhere from the country; and they appeared under that name as a division of the Scottish army at the Battle of the Standard in 1138. We know little concerning Galloway in Roman times. Agricola, overrunning it in 79 A.D., added it to the Roman province in Britain, and Roman military remains are tolerably frequent in certain districts. In 397 it is related that St Ninian built a church at Candida Casa, formerly Lucoibia, dedicated it to St Martin of Tours, and began the conversion of the Picts. After the departure of the Romans from Britain, Galloway appears, from the evidence of topographical names and old chronicles, to have been governed by a series of Pictish kings; but probably early in the 7th century the Northumbrian rulers of Bernicia brought it under their sovereignty, and for several centuries remained the nominal superiors of its lords. There is no authority for the common narrative of immigrations of Irish Celts into Galloway during the 8th and following centuries. It is at this period that the modern name emerges. The district was known to the Irish as Gallgaidel or Gallgaidhel, and to the Welsh as Galwyddel, from the Celtic *gall*, 'a stranger'; and the name, besides indicating the land of strangers, seems to have some reference also to the fact that the Gaelic population was under the rule of the Anglian Galle or strangers. From the above terms came Galloweithia, Galwethia, and many other forms, Latinised as Gallovidia, and appearing now as Galloway. Towards the end of the 8th century the power of the Angles began to decline. Bede, who gives to the Gallowegian Picts the alternative name of Niduari from Nid or Nith, like Novante from Novius, the name under which Ptolemy knew the same river, relates that one of the four bishoprics into which Northumbria was divided had its seat at Candida Casa. The first bishop was appointed in 727; the Angles appear to have been too weak to appoint another after Beadulf about 796. The Northmen, who first appeared in England in this century, did not overlook Galloway; and there is some ground for believing that the Gallowegians themselves partly adopted a piratical life. During the next two or three centuries Galloway was probably ruled by native rulers in tolerably complete independence; and it had the honour of being the locality whence Kenneth mac Alpin emerged to obtain the throne of Scotia. About the middle of the 11th century the name Galweya was used to include the whole country from Solway to Clyde. In the Orkneying Saga, which narrates the history of the Norwegian Jarl Thorfinn, a contemporary of Macbeth, Galloway is referred to under the name of Gadgeddli; and it probably formed one of the nine earldoms that Thorfinn possessed in Scotland. Malcolm Ceanmor, who succeeded to the throne of Scotia in 1057, recovered Galloway from the Norse supremacy, though it is probable that many Northmen remained in the district. In 1107, David, youngest son of Malcolm Ceanmor, received Scotland S of the Forth and Clyde as an earldom; and in the charter which he granted in 1113 to the newly-founded monastery of Selkirk, he assigned to the monks the tenth of his 'can' or dues from Galweia. David's ascent of the Scottish throne in 1124 may be regarded as the date of the union of Galloway with Scotland.

Various attempts have been made to furnish Galloway with a line of independent lords during the earlier parts of its obscure history, and we even hear of a certain Jacob, Lord of Galloway, as having been one of the eight reguli who met Edgar at Chester in 973. But all these efforts are entirely unauthentic, and are based upon comparatively modern authorities. From the reign of David I. we are on more historical ground. After the death of Ulgric and Duvenald, described as the native leaders of the Galwenses, at the Battle of the Standard in 1138, Fergus, who may possibly have been of Norwegian connections, was appointed first Earl of

Galloway. This powerful noble married Elizabeth, a natural daughter of Henry I. of England. In 1160 he joined Somerled, Norse ruler of Argyll, in a revolt against Malcolm IV., but was subdued after three battles and compelled to resign his lordship to his sons. He retired as canon regular to Holyrood, where he died in the following year. His gifts and endowments to Holyrood Abbey were very extensive; and that house possessed more lands in the stewardry than any other. Uchtre and Gilbert, sons and successors of Fergus, accompanied King William the Lion on his expedition to England in 1173; but when he was taken prisoner they hurried home, expelled with cruel slaughter the English and Norman inhabitants of Galloway, and attempted to establish their independence of the Scottish government, even offering to swear fealty to England. William, on his release in 1174, marched at once to Galloway, where, however, Gilbert, who had cruelly murdered his brother at Loch Fergus, made humble submission and gave hostages. Gilbert died in 1185, and Roland, son of the murdered Uchtre, succeeded, after first quelling a revolt under Gilpatrick, and subduing Gilcolm, a powerful freebooter, who had invaded Galloway. Duncan, the son of Gilbert, received the earldom of Carrick. Roland married Elena, daughter of the Constable of Scotland, and eventually succeeded to his father-in-law's high office. It is said that Roland swore allegiance to Henry II. of England for the lands of Galloway, and that the English monarches continued to look upon that district as part of their lawful dominions. Alan succeeded his father in 1200 as Lord of Galloway. He assisted King John in his Irish expedition in 1211, and appeared as one of the barons who extorted the Magna Charta from that king. Later, however, he returned to his Scotch allegiance, and succeeded to his father's office of constable. He died in 1234, leaving three daughters and an illegitimate son. On the king's refusal either to accept the lordship himself or to prevent the partition of the land among the Norman husbands of the three heiresses, the Gallowegians rose in fierce revolt, and were with difficulty reduced to obedience in 1235. Roger de Quincy, husband of Elena, Alan's eldest daughter, received the lordship. This strict enforcement of the rule of legitimate succession marks the transition in Galloway from the Brehon law to feudalism. From that date lands began to be held by charter and lease, the rights of property began to be more secure, and agriculture began to be attempted. De Quincy died in 1264. In 1291, when the Scottish succession was disputed after the death of the Maid of Norway, one-half of the lordship of Galloway belonged to John Baliol, a son of Alan by Margaret, granddaughter of David I.; the other half was shared by William de Ferrers, Alan de Zouch, and Alexander Comyn, Earl of Buchan, husbands of the three daughters of De Quincy. Of the three last Comyn alone is of importance in the history of Galloway. The Gallowegians, during the wars of the succession, naturally sided with the Comyns and the Baliols, and speedily shared in their disasters. When John Baliol was obliged to resign his dependent crown, Edward I. considered Galloway as his own; and he immediately appointed over it a governor and a justiciary, disposed of its ecclesiastical benefices, and obliged the sheriffs and bailiffs to account for the rents and profits of their bailiwicks in his exchequer at Berwick. In 1296 he granted to Thomas of Galloway all the lands, etc., that had been granted to him there by his father Alan; and at the same time he restored all their former liberties and customs to the men of Galloway. In 1297, Wallace is said to have marched into the west 'to chastise the men of Galloway, who had espoused the party of the Comyns, and supported the pretensions of the English; and a field in the farm of Borland, above the village of Minnigaff, still bears the name of Wallace's camp. During his campaign of 1300, Edward I. marched from Carlisle through Dumfriesshire into Galloway; and though opposed first by the remonstrances, and next by the warlike demonstrations of the people, he overran the

whole of the low country from the Nith to the Cree, pushed forward a detachment to Wigtown, and compelled the inhabitants to submit to his yoke. In 1307, Robert I. marched into Galloway, and wasted the country, the people having refused to repair to his standard; but he was obliged speedily to retire. In the following year, Edward Bruce, the king's brother, invaded the district, defeated the chiefs in a pitched battle near the Dee, overpowered the English commander, reduced the several fortlets, and at length subdued the entire territory. Galloway was immediately conferred on him by the king, as a reward for his gallantry; but after the death of Alexander, his illegitimate son, whom the king had continued in the lordship, in 1333, it reverted to the crown. When Edward Baliol entered Scotland to renew the pretensions of his father, Galloway became again the wretched theatre of domestic war. In 1334, assisted and accompanied by Edward III., he made his way through this district into the territories to the N. and laid them waste as far as Glasgow. In 1347, in consequence of the defeat and capture of David II. at the battle of Durham, Baliol regained possession of his patrimonial estates, and took up his residence in Buittle Castle, the ancient seat of his family. In 1347, heading a levy of Gallowegians, and aided by an English force, he invaded Lanarkshire and Lothian, and made Scotland feel that the power which had become enthroned in Galloway was a scourge rather than a protection. In 1353, Sir William Douglas overran Baliol's territories, and compelled M'Dowal, the hereditary enemy of the Bruces, to renounce his English adherence and swear fealty to his lawful sovereign. After the restoration of David II. and the expulsion of Baliol, Archibald Douglas the Grim obtained, in 1369, Eastern and Middle Galloway, or Kirkcudbrightshire, in a grant from the crown, and, less than two years after, Western Galloway, or Wigtownshire, by purchase from Thomas Fleming, Earl of Wigtown. This illegitimate but most ambitious son of the celebrated Sir James Douglas obtained, at the death of his father, in 1388, on the field of Otterburn, the high honours and the original estates of the house of Douglas; and now, while holding in addition the superiority of all Galloway, became the most powerful as well as the most oppressive subject of Scotland. On an islet in the Dee, surmounting the site of an ancient fortlet, the residence of former lords of Galloway, he built the strong castle of Threave, whence he and his successors securely defied the enemies that their violence and oppression raised against them. About the middle of the 15th century one of those earls of Douglas and lords of Galloway carried his lawless insolence so far as, on the occasion of a quarrel, to seize Sir Patrick Maclellan of Bombie, the sheriff of Galloway, and to hang him ignominiously as a felon in Threave Castle. The Douglases experienced some reverses, and were more than once sharply chastised in their own persons, yet they continued to oppress the Gallowegians, to disturb the whole country, and even to overawe and defy the crown, till their turbulence and treasons ended in their forfeiture. James, the ninth and last earl, and all his numerous relations, rose in rebellion in 1453; and, two years afterwards, were adjudged by parliament, and stripped of their immense possessions.

The lordship of Galloway with the earldom of Wigtown was annexed to the crown, and in 1469 was conferred, with other possessions, upon Margaret of Denmark, as part of her dowry when she married James II. But although the king had introduced a milder and juster rule, the troubles of Galloway were not yet over. For some time after the fall of the Douglases it was occasionally distracted by the feuds of petty chiefs, familiarly known by the odd name of 'Neighbour Weir.' Early in the 16th century a deadly feud between Gordon of Lochinvar and Dunbar of Mochrum led to the slaughter of Sir John Dunbar, who was then steward of Kirkcudbright; and, during the turbulent minority of James V., another feud between Gordon of Lochinvar and Maclellan of Bombie led to the slaughter of the latter at the door of St Giles's Church in Edinburgh. In

1547, during the reign of Mary, an English army overran Eastern Galloway, and compelled the submission of the principal inhabitants to the English government; and after the defeat of Langside, Mary is incorrectly said to have sought shelter in DUNDRENNAN Abbey, previous to her flight into England across the Solway. In the following month (June 1568) the regent Moray entered the district to punish her friends; and he enforced the submission of some and demolished the houses of others. In 1570, when Elizabeth wished to overawe and punish the friends of Mary, her troops, under the Earl of Moray and Lord Scrope, overran and wasted Annandale and part of Galloway. As the men of Annandale, for the most part, stood between the Gallowegians and harm, they expected to receive compensation from their western neighbours for their service; and when they were refused it, they repaid themselves by plundering the district. The people of Galloway warmly adopted the Covenant, and suffered much in the religious persecutions of the time. The story of the martyrs of Wigtown will be told elsewhere. The rising that was crushed by General Dalziel, in 1666, at Rullion Green had its beginning at Dalry in Kirkcudbrightshire. Among the strict Cameronians and 'wild western Whigs' the men of Galloway were represented. In a happier age Loch Ryan sheltered William III.'s fleet on his voyage to Ireland in 1690; and since then the history of Galloway has mainly consisted in the advance of agriculture and of the social condition of the people.

Galloway gives name to a synod of the Church of Scotland, a synod of the Free Church of Scotland, and to a presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church. The former synod, meeting at Newton-Stewart, and including the presbyteries of Stranraer, Wigtown, and Kirkcudbright, comprises the whole of Wigtownshire and all Kirkcudbrightshire W of the river Urr, besides Ballantrae and Colmonell parishes in Ayrshire. Pop. (1871) 67,280, (1881) 68,738, (1891) 62,845, of whom 15,589 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1895. The Free Church synod, having the same limits, with the exclusion of the two Ayrshire parishes, and divided into three presbyteries of the same names as above, had 4480 members in 1894; whilst the United Presbyterian presbytery had 1452. The pre-Reformation Church of Scotland had a see of Galloway, with a church at WHIRRHORN; and the present Roman Catholic Church has a diocese of Galloway, re-established in 1878. The Episcopal Church has a united diocese of Glasgow and Galloway.

See Andrew Symson's *Description of Galloway mclcccxxv.* (1823); Thomas Murray's *Literary History of Galloway* (1822); William Mackenzie's *History of Galloway* (2 vols., Kirkc., 1841); Sir Andrew Agnew's *History of the Hereditary Sheriffs of Galloway* (1864, 2d. ed., 2 vols., 1893); P. H. MacKerlie's *History of the Lands and their Owners in Galloway* (5 vols., 1870-78), and *Galloway in Ancient and Modern Times* (1891); Harper's *Rambles in Galloway* (1876); Sir Herbert Maxwell's *Studies on the Topography of Galloway* (1887); and Maxwell's *Guide Book to the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.*

Galloway House, the family seat of the Earls of Galloway, in Sorbie parish, SE Wigtownshire, within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of Rigg or CRUGGLETON Bay, and $\frac{1}{4}$ SE of Gariestown station, this being $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Wigtown. Built in 1740, it is a plain large edifice, with projecting wings, a fine conservatory, beautiful gardens, and a nobly wooded park; and it commands a magnificent prospect of the shores of Wigtown Bay and the Solway Firth, away to the Isle of Man and the far, blue Cumberland mountains. Within hang thirty family portraits, beginning with Sir Alexander Stewart, who was thirteenth descendant of Alexander, fourth lord high steward of Scotland, through his younger son, Sir John Stewart of Bonkill or Bunkle, and the Stewarts of Dalswinton and GALLIES, and who in 1607 was created Lord Garlies, in 1623 Earl of Galloway. Alan Plantagenet-Stewart is the present and tenth Earl (b. 1835; suc. 1873).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 4, 1857.

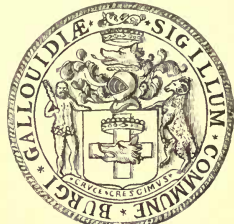
Galloway, Mull of, a precipitous headland, forming the southernmost point of the Rhinns of Galloway, and

so of Scotland (lat. 54° 35' N, long. 4° 53' W), in Kirk-maiden parish, SW Wigtownshire. By water it is 26 miles E by N of Ireland, 22½ NNW of the Isle of Man, and 50 W by N of Cumberland; whilst by road it is 5 miles S by E of Drumore and 22½ SSE of Stranraer. Extending 1½ mile eastward, and from 1½ to 3 furlongs broad, it rises to 210 feet above sea-level at its eastern extremity, which is crowned by a lighthouse that, 86 feet high, was erected in 1828-30 at a cost of £8378. Its light, supplied by a new apparatus of 1880, is intermittent, visible for 30 and eclipsed for 15 seconds; and can be seen at a distance of 25 nautical miles. 'The prospect from the lighthouse,' says Mr M'Ilraith, 'is very fine. To the N are the fields of Cardryne, Cardrain, and Mull. Away to the eastward stretches the bay of Luce, with the rocky sears looming through the sea mist; and beyond are the outlines of the Machars and Minnigaff Hills. Southward is the wild blue sea, and on the horizon, very plain in clear weather, is the Isle of Man. Ireland is discernible in the glittering west.' The *Novantæ* of Ptolemy, the Mull retains remains of considerable earthworks, Scandinavian probably; whilst, according to tradition, it was the last asylum of the two last of the Picts—'short wee men they were, wi' red hair and long arms, and feet sae braid that when it rained they could turn them up ower their heads, and then they served for umbrellas.' How they did not reveal their mystery of brewing leather ale is delightfully told in Chambers's *Popular Rhymes*, though there the story is not localised. Half a mile N of the narrow neck that joins the Mull to the mainland, at the foot of the steep cliffs, is St Medan's Cave or the Old Chapel at the Mull, of which the late Mr T. S. Muir wrote that 'the cave is very small, its length being only 11 feet, its greatest width rather over 9, and the roof so low as scarcely to admit of an upright posture under it. In the making of the chapel, which joins to in front as the nave, so to speak, of the chancel-like cell, it is curious to observe how largely the labour has been economised by using the rocks, which, rising perfectly upright and smooth, form its two side walls. The builded walls, which, with those of nature's furnishing, enclose an area of nearly 15 feet by 11½, are of great thickness, and are composed principally of clay slate, well put together, but without lime. That fronting the sea, now little more than breast high, has a narrow window at about its middle, and there is a pretty wide doorway, wanting the lintel, close to the rock-wall on the S. The rear wall, covering the face of the crag, rises much higher, and may perhaps be as high as ever it was; but on no part of it is there any trace of a roof.' Hard by is the Well of the Co, or Chapel Well; and here, on the first Sunday in May, the country people used to assemble, at no such remote period, to bathe in the well, leave gifts in the cave, and pass the day in gossiping and amusements.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 1, 1856. See pp. 253-255 of M. Harper's *Rambles in Galloway* (Edinb. 1876), and pp. 139-142 of W. M'Ilraith's *Wigtownshire* (2d ed., Dumf., 1877).

Galloway, New, a royal and police burgh in the parish of Kells, Kirkcubrightshire, is situated on the right bank of the Ken, at the intersection of the road from Kirkcubright to Ayrshire with that from Newton-Stewart to Dumfries, 17½ miles NE by E of Newton-Stewart, 19 NNW of Kirkcubright, 25 W of Dumfries, and 38 SE of Ayr. It stands, 200 feet above sea-level, at the foot of an irregular ridge of ground in the vicinity of Kenmure Castle; and it is surrounded by charming and picturesque scenery. Loch Ken, 1½ mile SSE, and the neighbouring streams are good trouting waters. Although New Galloway is a place of municipal dignity, it can hardly be described as more than a village. It consists for the most part of a main street running N and S, cut by a cross street about half as long running E and W, and a scanty sprinkling of detached houses; while the business of the place is confined to the local domestic and handicraft branches. The burgh is clean and neat. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Clydesdale bank, a reading-room, and two hotels. At the centre or cross stands the

town-hall, with a neat spire, and a clock placed there in 1872 by subscription. Half a mile N, but not within the royalty, the parish church of Kells, built in 1822, raises its neat stone front and square tower. In the cemetery is an old monument in a granite setting to the memory of a martyred Covenanter. A handsome stone bridge of five arches, erected in the same year as the church, spans the river ½ mile to the E. The station of New Galloway is about 6 miles SSE of the town; and a 'bus runs between them daily. A sort of suburb of the burgh, in the form of a number of detached cottages, called the Mains of Kenmure, lies scattered to the E between the town and the bridge.

King Charles I. bestowed upon Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar a charter, dated 15 Jan. 1629, empowering him to create a royal burgh of Galloway on his estates in Kirkcubrightshire. The site fixed upon was probably St John's Clauchan of Dalry, but no settlement seems to have followed this first charter, which was changed by another charter under the Great Seal, dated 19 Nov. 1630, and confirmed by Act of Parliament in June 1633.



Seal of New Galloway.

Under this latter charter the present site was selected, and the burgh privileges seem to have soon attracted a few settlers; but the place could never acquire any trade or manufacture, and the inhabitants were for the most part simple mechanics, agricultural labourers, and a few ale-house and shop keepers, while the houses were, even at the beginning of the nineteenth century, low, ill built, straw-thatched, and often dilapidated. Since then, however, the appearance of the houses and the social condition of the people have made considerable advances. By charter the corporation of the burgh was to comprise a provost, 4 bailies, dean of guild, treasurer, and 12 councillors; but by the sett, as reported to and sanctioned by the convention of royal burghs on 15 July 1708, the council was then declared to consist of 1 provost, 2 bailies, a treasurer, and 15 councillors. In 1832 the entire parliamentary constituency, as enrolled, was 14, and consequently it was quite impossible to supply a council of the usual number. The burgh had a parliamentary constituency of 71, and a municipal of 105 in 1896, and formerly united with Wigtown, Stranraer, and Whithorn in returning a member to parliament; but in 1885, along with that of those burghs, its representation was merged in that of the county. By the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, it has 9 commissioners, including a provost and 2 bailies. Fairs are held here on the first Thursday after 12 April o. s., and on the Thursday of August before Lockerbie. The sheriff's court is held three times a year. The Kells parochial school, at New Galloway, with accommodation for 190 scholars, has an average attendance of about 100, and a grant of about £100. Valuation (1875) £896, (1882) £1044, (1896) £1262. Pop. of police burgh (1881) 422, (1891) 391, of whom 216 were females; and of royal burgh (1891) 374. Houses, inhabited 91, vacant 8, building 6.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Gallowflat, an estate, with a mansion, in Rutherglen

parish, Lanarkshire. It is now partly fenced and built upon as an extension of the burgh of Rutherglen. An ancient tumulus here was surrounded by a fosse, out of which a fish-pond was formed in 1773, when a paved passage, 6 feet broad, was discovered leading up to the top of the tumulus.

Gallowgreen. See PAISLEY.

Gallowhill, a hamlet, with a public school, in Alford parish, Aberdeenshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by S of Alford village.

Galston, a town and a parish in the NE of Kyle district, Ayrshire. The town stands chiefly on the southern bank of the river Irvine, and on the Newmilns branch of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, 1 mile SSW of Loudoun Castle, 2 miles W by S of Newmilns, and 5 E by S of Kilmarnock, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments. Its site is low, surrounded by gentle rising-grounds, and overhung on the N by the woods and braes of Loudoun; and with its charming environs it presents a very pleasing appearance. A fine stone three-arch bridge across the Irvine unites a Loudoun suburb to the town, which long was a mere hamlet or small village, maintained chiefly by the making of shoes for exportation through Kilmarnock. It acquired sudden increase of bulk and gradual expansion into town by adoption of lawn and gauze weaving for the manufacturers of Paisley and Glasgow, and had 40 looms at work in 1792, 460 in 1828. Weaving is still the staple industry, there being several muslin and blanket factories, besides saw-mills and a paper-millboard factory; and Galston wields a considerable local influence as the centre of an extensive coalfield and of an opulent agricultural district. It has a station, branches of the British Linen Co. and Union banks, numerous inns and hotels, a gaswork, a cemetery, co-operative, temperance, and Good Templars' halls, and a newspaper, the *Weekly Supplement and Advertiser* (Fridays). Fairs are held on the third Thursday of April, the first Thursday of June, and the last Wednesday of November. The parish church, erected in 1808, has a spire and clock, and there is a mission church in connection with it. Other places of worship are a Free church (1888, costing £2500), a U.P. church, an Evangelical Union chapel, and St Sophia Roman Catholic church, in the Byzantine style, opened in 1886, and costing upwards of £10,000, the gift of the Marquis of Bute. Blair's Free School, an elegant massive edifice, affords education and clothing to 120 boys and girls for a term of four years; under the Endowment Act it is now incorporated with the public schools. Brown's Institute, built by Miss Brown of Lanfine in 1874 at a cost of over £3000, comprises reading and recreation rooms, with a library of nearly 3000 volumes. In 1893 the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act of 1892 came into operation, by which the town is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners. Pop. (1881) 4085, (1891) 4296, of whom 447 were in Loudoun parish.

The parish, containing also the hamlet of ALLANTON, with parts of the villages of NEWMILNS and DARVEL, is bounded N by Kilmarnock and Loudoun, E by Avondale in Lanarkshire, S by Sorn and Mauchline, and W by Riccarton. The Boundary Commissioners in 1891 effected an exchange of territory between the two parishes of Galston and Riccarton. So much of the former as lay to the west of the western fence of the Glasgow and South-Western railway from Kilmarnock to Dumfries was transferred to Riccarton, while so much of the latter as lay to the east of the west boundary of the estate of Milrig was transferred to Galston. Galston parish thus received the east portion of the former detached part of Riccarton, while the remainder of this detached part was joined to the main portion of Riccarton by the annexation of the intervening Galston portion. AVON WATER, rising in the south-eastern corner, runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward along the Lanarkshire border. CESSNOCK WATER, at three different points, traces $7\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs of the boundary with Mauchline, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of that with Craigie, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of that with Riccarton; whilst the river IRVINE, from a little below its source,

flows 10 miles westward on or close to all the northern boundary, and from the interior is joined by Logan Burn, Burn Anne, and several lesser tributaries. Where, in the NW, it quits the parish, the surface declines to less than 140 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 359 feet near Millands, 566 near Sornhill, 618 at Molmont, 797 near Burnhead, 965 near Greenfield, 1054 near Hardhill, 982 at Tulloch Hill, and 1259 at DISTINKMORN. A strip of rich alluvial level, highly fertile and well cultivated, lies all along the Irvine; a belt of brae, largely covered with woodland, extends southward from the alluvial level to the distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and much of the remaining area consists of rising-grounds and hills which, bleak and sterile till 1810, are now variously arable land, good pasture, or covered with plantation. In the extreme E and SE is a considerable tract of high upland, mostly carpeted with heath or moss, and commanding magnificent prospects over all Cunninghame, most of Kyle, and a great part of Carrick, away to Arran and the dim distant coast of Ireland. Loch Gait, at the eastern extremity, was once a sheet of deep water, but now is a marsh; and Loch Bruntwood, too, in the south-western extremity, has been completely drained. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly carboniferous. Trap rock appears on the summits and shoulders of many of the hills; coal is largely mined in the W; sandstone, of a kind suitable for paving and roofing flag, is quarried; and limestone also is worked. Agate and chalcedony are often found at Molmont; and a beautiful stone, called the 'Galston pebble,' occurs in the upper channel of Burn Anne. The soil ranges in character, from rich alluvium to barren moor. Nearly two-thirds of all the land are arable; woods and plantations cover some 1000 acres; and the rest is either pastoral or mossy. An ancient Caledonian stone circle at Molmont has been destroyed; in the E of the parish a Roman coin of Cæsar Augustus was discovered in 1831; and here an extensive Roman camp above Allanton has left some traces. Sir William Wallace fought a victorious skirmish with the English at or near this camp; he had several places of retirement among the eastern uplands of Galston and Loudoun; and he has bequeathed to a hill in the former, and to a ravine in the latter, the names of respectively Wallace's Cairn and Wallace's Gill. The 'Patie's Mill' of song is in the neighbourhood of Galston town. There are also CESSNOCK CASTLE, Lanfine House, and Barr Castle, the ancient seat of the Lockharts, a stately pile, sometimes also called Lockhart's Tower. Giving off since 1874 a portion to Hurlford *quoad sacra* parish, Galston is in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The value of the living is returned as £386. Three public schools—Allanton, Barr, and Galston—and St Sophia Roman Catholic, with respective accommodation for 46, 436, 591, and 121 children, have an average attendance of about 13, 310, 512, and 62, and grants of about £15, £310, £533, and £58. Pop. of civil parish (1881) 5961, (1891) 6408; of ecclesiastical parish (1891) 6287.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 22, 23, 1865.

Galtway, an ancient parish in Kirkcubrightshire, united about the year 1683 to Kirkcubright, and now forming the central part of that parish. It contained the priory of St Mary's Isle, subordinate to Holyrood abbey, and its church and lands, till the Reformation, belonged to that priory. Its church stood on high ground, 2 miles SSE of Kirkcubright town, measured 30 feet by 15, and has left some traces of its walls; whilst the churchyard, now completely engirt by plantation, and presenting a very sequestered appearance, is still used by the Selkirk family.

Galval or Gouldwell Castle. See BOHARM.

Gamescleuch, a ruined tower in Ettrick parish, Selkirkshire, near the right bank of Ettrick Water, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile E of Ettrick church. It was built about the middle of the 16th century by Simon, second son to Sir John Scott of Thirlestane, Lord Napier's ancestor; but, according to tradition, was never occupied, Simon having been poisoned by his stepmother the night before his marriage. A burn on which it stands has a north-westward

run of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and is flanked, on the right side, by Gamesleuch Hill, rising to an altitude of 1490 feet above sea-level.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 16, 1864.

Gameshope, a small lake ($1 \times \frac{2}{3}$ furl.) and a burn in Tweedsmuir parish, Peeblesshire. Lying 1850 feet above sea-level, within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the Dumfriesshire border, and 2 miles NE of the summit of Hartfell, it occupies a lofty upland hollow, and is the highest tarn in all the Southern Highlands. The burn, rising close to the Dumfriesshire border, 2 miles E by N of the summit of Hartfell, runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-westward; receives, at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from its source, a short small affluent from the loch; and falls into Talla Water at a point 3 miles SE of that stream's influx to the Tweed. Both the loch and the burn abound in excellent dark-coloured trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 16, 1864.

Gamhain. See GAUR.

Gambra, a lake in the W of Rothiemurchus, Inverness-shire, 1 furlong SE of Loch-an-Eilein. Lying 895 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, and is encircled by tall, dark Scottish pines.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 74, 1877.

Gamrie (12th century *Gamerie*), a coast parish of Banffshire, containing the post-town, seaport, and police burgh of MACDUFF, with the fishing villages of GARDENSTOWN and CROVIE. It belongs to Buchan district, and comprises in itself the north-eastern extension of Banffshire. It is bounded N by the Moray Firth, E and SE by Aberdeen in Aberdeenshire, S by King Edward in Aberdeenshire, and W by Alvah and Banff. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 17,293 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 240 are foreshore and 11 water. Torr Burn, running to the sea, traces for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles the eastern boundary; and Logie Burn, running in a landward direction to fall eventually into the Deveron, follows part of the Alvah border; whilst the Deveron itself, immediately above its influx to the sea, separates Gamrie from Banff. Numerous burns drain the interior, some of them running to the sea, others belonging to the Deveron's basin, and most of them traversing romantic dells. Not a drop of water runs into Gamrie from any other parish; but all its burns either rise within itself or merely touch its borders; and several of them are highly interesting for either the fitfulness of their course, the beauty of their falls, or the utility of their water-power. Towards the SE is a very small lake, the Standing Loch, which lies in a hollow engirt by hillocks, nearly the highest ground in the parish, and in early spring is a nightly resort of wild geese. A mineral spring, called Tarlair Well, is on the coast near Macduff, and has enjoyed considerable medicinal repute. The coast, if one follows its bends, measures fully 10 miles in extent, and is one of an exceedingly grand and picturesque character, attaining 366 feet at Troup Head, 363 at Crovie Law, 536 near More Head, and 404 at Melrose Law. A rocky rampart, in some places perpendicular in nearly all precipitous, presents almost everywhere characteristics of considerable sublimity and grandeur. Parts of it are inaccessible to the feet of man, and others bend just enough from the perpendicular to admit a carpeting of greensward, and here and there are traversed by a winding footpath like a staircase, which few visitors would be venturesome enough to scale. The summits of this rampart are only a few furlongs broad, and variously ascend or decline towards the S, then break down in sudden declivities into ravines and dells, which run parallel to the shore; and they command sublime views of the ever-changeant ocean to the N, and of a great expanse of plains and woods, of tumulated surfaces and mountain-tops, to the S and W. Several deep chasms cleave the rampart from top to bottom, and look like stupendous rents made by shock of earthquake; they open widely at the shore, and take the form of dells toward the interior, and they have zigzag projections, with protuberances on the one side corresponding to depressions or hollows on the other. The most easterly of these is at Cullykhan, near Troup House; another is

at Crovie fishing village; a third, the chief one, called Afforsk Den, is at Gamrie old church; and the most westerly, called Oldhavan, is between the lands of Melrose and those of Cullen. Several caverns pierce the sea-bases of the rocky rampart; and two of these, in the neighbourhood of Troup, are of great extent and very curious structure, and bear the singular names of Hell's Lum and Needle's Eye. The villages of Gardenstown and Crovie nestle on such contracted spots at openings of the great rampart as to have barely standing room, requiring even to project some of their houses into shelves or recesses of the acclivities; and are so immediately and steeply overhung by the braes, that persons on the tops of the braes might fancy that they could peer into the chimneys of the houses. The interior of the parish, all southward from the summit of the coast range of rampart, slopes away, mostly in a southerly or south-westerly direction, to the basin of the Deveron, and is finely diversified by hills, dells, and precipices, rising to 588 feet above sea-level at Troup Hill, 652 at the Torr of Troup, 643 near Dubford, 603 near Little-moss, 558 near Millhow, and 461 near Headtown. The rocks possess great interest for geologists, and have been specially discussed or noticed by Sedgwick, Murchison, Prestwick, Hugh Miller, and others. Granite has been occasionally worked; and greywacke, greywacke slate, and clay slate, in exceedingly tilted, fractured, and contorted positions and mutual relations, predominate on the seaboard and through much of the interior. The greywacke is quarried for building purposes, and the clay slate was formerly worked at Melrose as a coarse roofing slate and slab-stone. Old Red sandstone, Old Red conglomerate, and Devonian shales also occur, but rest so unconformably on the edges of the slates, and present such faults and dislocations, that their connections with one another and with related rocks cannot be easily determined. The soils vary from a fertile loam to a barren benty heath; and those on the sandstone and conglomerate are more fertile than those on the slate. Woods cover some 750 acres; and of the rest about one-half is under cultivation, the other either pastoral or waste. Findon Castle, near the old church, is said to have been garrisoned by a Scottish force to watch and resist invasions by the Danes, and now is represented by only a green conical mound. The ruins, too, of Wallace Tower, occupying the Ha' Hill upon Pitgair farm, consist only of two detached masses of wall. Vestiges and memoranda of Danish invasion are in numerous places. Troup House, the chief mansion, is separately noticed; and its owner divides the best part of the parish with the Duke of Fife. In 1874 the estate of Greenskares was presented by Dr James Taylor to Aberdeen University, the revenue to be applied to bursaries for students belonging to or educated in Banffshire. In the presbytery of Turriff and synod of Aberdeen, this parish is divided ecclesiastically into Gamrie proper, Gardenstown, and Macduff, the former a living worth £300. The ancient parish church of Gamrie, St John's, alleged to have been founded in 1004 by the Mormaer of Buchan in place of one demolished by invading Danes, and granted by William the Lion to the monks of Arbroath between 1189 and 1198, is now an interesting ruin, situated at the head of Gamrie Bay, on a hill-terrace in the mouth of Afforsk Den, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile WSW of Gardenstown. It was used as a place of worship till 1830, when the present parish church, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of Gardenstown, was built. Other places of worship are a Free church and those of Gardenstown and Macduff; and five schools—Bracoden, Clenterty, Longmanhill, Macduff, and Macduff Murray's Institution—with respective accommodation for 400, 159, 103, 700, and 95 children, have an average attendance of about 250, 100, 80, 750, and 60, and grants of nearly £234, £95, £655, and £56. Valuation (1882) £80,633, 19s. 1d., (1891) £21,776, 0s. 3d., (1893) £23,458, 9s. 9d., of which £1259 was for railways. Pop. of civil parish (1831) 4094, (1861) 6086, (1871) 6561, (1881) 6756, (1891) 7003; of *q.* a parish (1881) 2852, (1891) 1334; of registration district (1881) 3106, (1891) 2839.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 96,

1876. See chaps. viii., x., xi., of Samuel Smiles's *Life of a Scotch Naturalist* (1876).

Gannel Burn. See GLOOMINGIDE.

Gannochy, Bridge of. See FETTERCAIRN.

Ganuh or Gaineimh, a triangular lake ($2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) in the upper part of Kildonan parish, Sutherland, 6 miles W of Forsinard station. It abounds with trout and char.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 109, 1878.

Garabost. See GARRABOST.

Garallan, a collier village, with a public school, in Old Cumnock parish, Ayrshire, 2 miles SW of Cumnock.

Garan or Garanhill. See MUIRKIRK.

Garan or An Garbh-eilean, an islet of Durness parish, Sutherland, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Cape Wrath, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the shore. It measures 3 furlongs in circumference and 60 feet in height, and is a crowded resort of sea-fowl.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 114, 1880.

Garbh Allt, a mountain burn of Braemar, Aberdeenshire, formed by two head-streams that rise on Loch-nagar, and running 1 mile north-by-westward to the Dee, at a point $\frac{3}{4}$ mile E of Invercauld bridge. It is an impetuous stream, traversing a romantic glen; and it makes one splendid fall.

Garbh Allt, a mountain burn in Arran island, Bute-shire. It rises, 4 miles NW of Brodick, on the eastern side of Ben Tarsuinn, and runs $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward and east-by-northward down a wild and delivitous glen, careering and leaping along a granite channel in a series of striking falls, till it plunges head-long into confluence with Glenrosie Water, at a point 2 miles WNW of Brodick.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1870.

Garbh Bheac, a lake ($2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 926 feet) in Kiltarity parish, Inverness-shire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Erchless Castle. It abounds in trout.

Garbh dhun, a picturesque waterfall on the river Gaur, in Fortingall parish, Perthshire.

Garbh Mheall. See FORTINGALL.

Garbhreisa, an islet of Craignish parish, Argyllshire. The largest of a group of five, it is faced with cliffs, and flanks one side of the strait called the Great Door. See CRAIGNISH.

Garbh Uisce, a reach of the northern head-stream of the river Teith in Callander parish, Perthshire. Issuing from Loch Lubnaig, and traversing the Pass of Leny, it winds $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward, till, at a point 3 furlongs SW of Callander town, it unites with the Eas Gobhan to form the Teith.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Garchary. See DEE, Aberdeenshire.

Garchonzie, a tract of land on the mutual border of Callander and Port of Monteith parishes, Perthshire, between Loch Venacher and Callander town.

Garden, an estate, with a mansion, in Kippen parish, Stirlingshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE of Buckleyvie.

Gardens, a village of central Shetland, 1 mile from Mossbank.

Gardenstown, a fishing village and a *quoad sacra* parish in Gamrie parish, Banffshire, in the mouth of a romantic ravine at the head of Gamrie Bay, 8 miles ENE of Banff, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. Founded in 1720 by Alexander Garden, Esq. of Troup, it stands so close to the high overhanging cliffs as to be almost directly under the eye of any one standing on the top, and rises from an older part close upon the sea to a newer part on ledges and in recesses of the cliffs. At it are a harbour for fishing boats, a coastguard station, a hotel, a branch of the North of Scotland Bank, a National Security Savings Bank, an Established church, raised to *quoad sacra* status in 1885, and a U. P. church. A coach runs daily between Gardenstown and Banff. In 1895 the number of its fishing boats, together with those of the neighbouring village of Crovie, was 136. Gardenstown was the first herring fishing station on the Moray Firth, fishing having been commenced in 1812. Pop. (1881) 871, (1891) 1139; of q. s. parish (1891) 1505.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 98, 1876.

Garderhouse, a hamlet in Sandsting parish, Shetland, 15 miles WNW of Lerwick, under which it has a post office.

Gardnerside, a village near Bellshill in Bothwell parish, Lanarkshire.

Gare Loch, a branch of the Firth of Clyde, projects into Dumbartonshire between the parishes of Roseneath and Row, running off almost due N from the upper waters of the Firth. The part of the Firth of Clyde lying between a line drawn from Roseneath Point to Helensburgh, and one from Roseneath to Row Point, is not properly included in the Gare Loch, though frequently spoken of as forming part of it. This external portion is at first about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide, but contracts tolerably rapidly to a breadth of $4\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, just before it expands again into a rude circle, of which Roseneath Bay forms one hemisphere. At the entrance to the Gare Loch proper the breadth of the passage is only 1 furlong. The total length of the external portion is 2 miles. The Gare Loch proper extends for $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in a north-north-westerly direction between the parishes of Roseneath on the W and Row on the E, to within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of Loch Long. For nearly its entire length it keeps an average breadth of 7 furlongs, but about $6\frac{1}{2}$ from its head it suddenly contracts to 3 furlongs, which breadth it retains to the northern extremity. Immediately before this contraction Farlane Bay, on the E side, increases the breadth temporarily to nearly 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs. The only other noteworthy bay is Stroul Bay, immediately to the NW of the narrow entrance to the loch. The shores of the Gare Loch are low and shingly, and, with the exception of Row Point, have no projections of importance. Carnban Point is the name given to a blunt angle just N of Shandon on the Row side. The tidal current is strong, and runs at the rate of 3 to 4 miles an hour, while off Row Point especially it is forced in varying directions. The depth in mid-channel varies from 10 to 30 fathoms.

The basin of the Gare Loch is a narrow and shallow cup among the Dumbartonshire hills. Along the Roseneath or W side the loch is flanked partly by the well-wooded and undulating grounds of Roseneath Castle, but chiefly by a softly outlined chain of moorland hills, that nowhere rises to a greater height than 651 feet. On the Row or eastern side a narrow belt of low-lying or gently-sloping ground intervenes between the beach and a chain of rounded summits that culminates nearly midway between Helensburgh and Garelochhead at a height of 1183 feet. Around the N end of the Gare Loch, and between the flanking ranges of hills, runs a semicircular connecting link in the shape of a heathy saddle, 256 feet high, over which tower the lofty containing mountains of Loch Long. The water-basin thus limited is not wider than from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 miles, so that the streams which fall into the Gare Loch, though numerous, are small, the longest having a course of only $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The scenery on the Gare Loch, though by no means grand, is picturesque; the outlook from its mouth towards Ardmore and Erskine, and the view of the lofty Argyllshire hills over its northern end, especially so. The climate of the valley of the Gare Loch is mild in winter and spring, but it tends to become sultry and relaxing in summer. The rainfall is large; and the wind, though not frequent nor strong, is gusty; and as squalls coming down the valleys between the hills are not infrequent, the navigation of the loch is somewhat dangerous for small sailing boats. For large vessels, however, the Gare Loch affords excellent anchorage, with good shelter; and is much resorted to by vessels about to leave the Clyde, for the purpose of adjusting their compasses. The Clyde training ship *Empress* is permanently stationed off Row. Its predecessor, the *Cumberland*, after many years' service as a training ship, was destroyed by fire, February 1889. Fortunately no lives were lost. The various villages on the Gare Loch are favourite summer residences for sea-bathers and others. On the Row side of the loch are situated, to the S, the outlying portions of Helensburgh, and the villages of Row, Shandon, and Garelochhead; while the intervals between these are studded with mansions, villas, and ornate cottages, for the most part the country quarters of the rich merchants of Glasgow and its neighbourhood.

Among the best known of these is the mansion of West SEANDON, now occupied as a hydropathic establishment. On the opposite shore are the piers of Mamberg, Rachane, Barmman, and Roseneath, similarly separated from each other by private residences, though a great part of the coast lies within the policies of Roseneath Castle, the property of the Duke of Argyll.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 37, 38, 30, 1866-76. See Maughan's *Roseneath Past and Present* (1893).

Garelochhead, a village in Row parish, Dumbartonshire, just at its junction with Roseneath parish, is pleasantly situated at the head of the GARE LOCH, with a station on the West Highland railway, 2 miles SSE of Portincaple Ferry on Loch Long, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Helensburgh, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. It has also steamboat communication with Helensburgh and Greenock. The village stands near the western entrance to Glenfruin, the 'glen of sorrows' (see FRUIN WATER), is small, and contains neat little houses standing amidst garden-plots and shrubberies, and it ranks as one of the favourite watering-places on the Clyde. Garelochhead has a water supply—a reservoir for collecting the waters of several hill-streams in the neighbourhood having been formed in 1893. The Established church, a neat modern edifice, enlarged in 1894, was built as a chapel of ease, and became in 1874 a *quoad sacra* parish church. There are also a Free church, a hotel, and a public school. Pop. of village (1871) 433, (1881) 460, (1891) 557; of *q. s.* parish (1881) 751, (1891) 904.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Garf Water, a rivulet of Wiston and Robertson parish, in the upper ward of Lanarkshire, running $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward along the southern base of the Tinto range, till it falls into the Clyde at a point $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile NNW of Lamington station.

Gargunock, a village and a parish in the N of Stirlingshire. The village stands 7 furlongs SW of Gargunock station on the Forth and Clyde Junction section of the North British, thus being $24\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Ballech, and 6 W by N of Stirling, under which there is a post and telegraph office. Occupying a pleasant site on the slope of a rising-ground, whose summit commands an extensive and beautiful view, it is a neat place, with little gardens attached to its houses, and has a distillery, some trade in basket-making, and a curling club.

The parish is bounded N by Kilmadock and Kincardine in Perthshire, E and SE by St Ninians, SW by Fintry, and W by Balfon and Kippen. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 4 miles; and its area is $9913\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $54\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The river FORTH winds $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-southward along all the northern border, though the point where it first touches and that where it quits the parish are only $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant as the crow flies. It here has an average breadth of 60 feet, with a depth of 12 feet, and, at a point a mile from the eastern boundary, approaches close to Gargunock station. ENDRICK WATER, in two of its head-streams, traces much of the south-eastern and south-western borders; whilst BOGHAN BURN, coming in from Fintry, runs 4 miles north-by-eastward to the Forth along all the western boundary, and traverses a glen so grandly romantic and so beautifully wild as to have been sometimes compared to the Trossachs. Several burns rise in the interior, and run, some to Endrick Water, more to Boghan Burn, or to the Forth; and some of them have considerable volume, and rush impetuously down craggy steeps, forming in times of heavy rain far-seen and far-heard cataracts. Perennial springs are numerous, and two chalybeate springs are near Boghan Burn. The northern district, all within the folds of the Forth, and a short distance southward thence, is carse land, from 35 to 44 feet above sea-level, and was covered for centuries by part of the ancient Caledonian Forest. Passing thereafter into a condition of moss so deep and swampy as to be almost worthless, it was in the eighteenth century completely reclaimed, and thenceforth possessed

a value and fertility similar to the carses of Stirling, Falkirk, and Gowrie. The middle district, down to a line from nearly 2 miles to nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ S of the Forth, rises gently from the carse district, and lay in a neglected state, mostly waste and wild, overrun with furze and broom, till towards the close of the 18th century it was thoroughly reclaimed by draining and hedging, and now is all an expanse of beauty, mostly under the plough, and largely embellished and sheltered with wood. The southern district consists entirely of the north-western portion of the Lennox range, called the Gargunock Hills, whose highest point, Carleatheran (1591 feet), is 2 miles SSW of the village. It once was all, or nearly all, a moorish waste, but now, as a result of improvements, is a capital sheep-walk, and commands from the summits and shoulders of its hills a wide, diversified, and splendid prospect. The rocks beneath the low lands include red and white sandstone, and are thought to be carboniferous; those of the hills are chiefly eruptive. The soil of the carse is a rich, loamy clay, on a subsoil of blue or yellow clay, with subjacent beds of sea-shells; that of the middle district, in parts adjacent to the carse, is a fertile loam, and elsewhere is clayey and sandy; whilst that of the hills is partly clay and partly wet gravel. Of the entire area, 1120 acres are in tillage, 574 are under wood, 3638 are in pasture, and nearly all the rest of the land is waste. Keir Hill, near the village, was a fortified place in the end of the 13th century, and appears to have been surrounded by a rampart, and defended by two confluent streams and a fosse. It rises to a considerable elevation, and measures 140 yards in circumference on the summit. Gargunock Peel, on a rising-ground, 50 yards from the Forth and 1 mile NE of the village, was erected seemingly to command a ford on the river, and was surrounded by a rampart and a fosse, but now is represented by only part of the fosse. Sir William Wallace, with a band of retainers, is said to have taken post upon Keir Hill, while an English garrison held Gargunock Peel; and he sallied from the hill, drove the English from the peel, and then crossed the Forth by the Bridge of Offers $\frac{1}{4}$ mile higher up. An ancient tower belonging to the Grahams stood on the lands of Boquhan; its ruins were removed about the year 1760. A battle between the Grahams and the Leckies was fought, at some unrecorded period, on the western border of the parish; and here a great quantity of human bones, with spearheads and fragments of brass armour, were exhumed about 1800. Gargunock House, 5 furlongs E by N of the village, is an interesting building, with a fine modern front, but a massive E wing of considerable antiquity; its owner is Col. John Stirling Stirling (b. 1832; suc. 1839). Other mansions, separately noticed, are Boquhan, Leckie, and Melklewood. Gargunock is in the presbytery of Stirling and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £197. The parish church, at the village, was built in 1774, and renovated in 1891-92. There is also a Free church station; and a public school, with accommodation for 167 children, has an average attendance of about 90, and a grant of nearly £88. Valuation (1882) £8009, 19s. 6d., (1892) £6690, 4s., plus £1429, for railway. Pop. (1881) 698, (1891) 674.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Garis. See GAIRIE.

Garifad, a village in the Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. Its post-town is Kilmuir, under Portree.

Garioch, an inland district of Aberdeenshire. It is bounded on the NE and E by Formartine, on the S by Mar, on the W by Mar and Strathbogie, and on the NW by Strathbogie. It has an area of about 150 square miles, contains 15 parishes, and gives name to a presbytery in the synod of Aberdeen. It is bounded or bordered by a range of hills, extending about 20 miles westward from the vicinity of Old Meldrum; it comprises fertile, warm, well-sheltered valleys, notable for the salubrity of their climate; is sometimes, on account of its fertility, called the 'giral' of Aberdeenshire; it has long been famed as a summer resort for invalids; it experienced great development of its resources from

the opening of the Inverurie Canal, and now enjoys better advantages from the superseding of that canal by the Great North of Scotland railway; and it has a farmers' club, dating from 1808, and the Garioch and Northern Medical Association, dating from 1854. The presbytery of Garioch, meeting at Inverurie and Insch, comprehends the parishes of Bourtie, Chapel of Garioch, Culsalmond, Daviot, Insch, Inverurie, Keithhall, Kemnay, Kintore, Leslie, Meldrum, Monymusk, Oyne, Premnay, and Rayne, with the chapelry of Blairdaff. Pop. (1871) 20,132, (1881) 20,136, (1891) 19,435, of whom 6259 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1895.—The Free Church also has a presbytery of Garioch, meeting at Inverurie, and comprising churches at Blairdaff, Chapel of Garioch, Culsalmond, Insch, Inverurie, Kemnay, Kintore, Leslie, Oyne, and Rayne, which ten churches together had 2040 communicants in 1894.

Garioch, Chapel of. See CHAPEL OF GARIOCH.

Garon, an estate on the NE border of Dalsersf parish, Lanarkshire, 2½ miles SE of Larkhall. A bridge here over the river Clyde, erected in 1817, has three arches, each 65 feet in span, with a roadway 21½ feet wide; and measures 34 feet in height from the bed of the river to the top of the parapet.

Garleton, a range of porphyry hills in the N of Had-dington parish, culminating, 1½ mile N of the town, at an altitude of 590 feet above sea-level. A western spur is crowned by a conspicuous column, a monument to John, fourth Earl of Hopetoun (1768-1823), the Peninsular hero. Garleton Castle, at the N base of the range, was once a superb mansion, a seat of the Earls of Winton, but is now a fragmentary ruin.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Garlies, a ruined estate in Minnigaff parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 2½ miles N by E of Newton-Stewart. From the latter half of the 13th century the seat of the ancestors of the Earl of Galloway, it gives to the Earl the title of Baron (cre. 1607). It has, for several hundred years, been in a state of ruin; and, though now in a fragmentary condition, it has walls so very tightly mortar-bound as to be nearly as solid as rock.

Garliestown, a small town in Sorbie parish, SW Wigtownshire. Founded about 1760, by John, seventh Earl of Galloway, then Lord Garlies, the town stands on the W shore of GARLIESTOWN BAY, in the northern vicinity of GALLOWAY HOUSE, with a station on the Wigtownshire branch (1875-77) of the Dumfries and Portpatrick railway, 5 miles NNE of Whithorn, and 9½ SSE of Wigtown. It tends in the form of a crescent round the bay, and, consisting of neat substantial houses, built of whinstone, presents a pleasant appearance. Boatbuilding, fishing, chemical manufactures, and a saw-mill afford employment. A considerable commerce in the export of agricultural produce, and the import of coal, lime, manures, etc., is carried on from a harbour, which, naturally good, was artificially enlarged and improved about 1855; and Garliestown has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, two hotels, a Congregational chapel, and a public school. The parish church and a Free Church are at Millisle, about a mile WNW of the town. By steamboat it communicates once a fortnight with Liverpool. Pop. (1861) 685, (1871) 683, (1881) 699, (1891) 632.

Garliestown Bay, striking north-westward from the Irish Sea in the same direction as Wigtown Bay, has a breadth of ½ mile at the entrance between Eggerness Point and the breakwater, a length thence of 5 furlongs to its inmost recess, and a depth of from 20 to 30 feet at high water, though at low tide its upper part is all left dry. Engirt for the most part by flat sandy shores, but partly overlooked by rising grounds, it lies on a bed of such deep soft clay as to afford secure anchorage, and is admirably adapted to accommodate the coasting vessels between many points, particularly between Dublin and Whitehaven. The tide runs out from Wigtown Bay six hours, and takes the same time to return, but in Garliestown Bay it flows five hours from the S, and ebbs seven.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 4, 1857.

Garlogie, a village, with a public school and an extensive spinning and carding factory, in Skene parish, Aberdeenshire, 2½ miles SW of Skene Church, and 10 W of Aberdeen.

Garlpool. See GARPOL, Dumfriesshire.

Garmond, a village in Monquhitter parish, NW Aberdeenshire, on a rising-ground 1½ mile N by E of Cuminstown, and 7 miles ENE of Turriff, on the Inveramsay and Macduff section of the Great North of Scotland railway. It was built in the latter part of the 18th century, and has a public school.

Garmouth, a seaport village in Urquhart parish, Elginshire, on the left bank of the river Spey, ¾ mile S of Kingston at its mouth, with a station on the Elgin and Portsoy branch of the Great North of Scotland railway, 4½ miles N by W of Fochabers. A burgh of barony, under the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, it chiefly consists of modern houses, neatly arranged in regular street lines; it has a harbour naturally good, but severely damaged by the great flood of 1829, and always subject to fresh shifting and obstructions of ground from heavy freshets of the Spey; and it, at one time, conducted a remarkably large timber trade, in the export of tree-trunks floated down to it from the forests of Glenmore, Abernethy, Rothiemurchus, and Glenfeshie. It still deals largely in timber, both for exportation and for local shipbuilding; and it also imports coal, exports agricultural produce, and carries on a valuable salmon fishery, considerable quantities of the takes being despatched to London and the southern markets. Garmouth was plundered by the Marquis of Montrose in the February, and burned in the May, of 1645; and at it King Charles II. landed from Holland on 23 June 1650. It has a post office, with money order and savings' bank departments, a branch of the Caledonian Bank, a National Security Savings Bank, one or two hotels, a coastguard station, gas-work (1857), a fair on 30 June, a Gothic Free church (1845), with an octagonal tower, and a public school. The last, on an eminence between it and Kingston, is a handsome Elizabethan edifice, erected in 1875-76 at a cost of over £1600. Pop. (1831) 750, (1861) 802, (1871) 636, (1881) 626, (1891) 535.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 95, 1876.

Garnethill. See GLASGOW.

Gargad Hill. See GLASGOW.

Garnkirk, a station, a seat of fireclay manufacture, and an estate near the southern border of Cadder parish, Lanarkshire. The station, on the Glasgow and Garnkirk section (1831) of the Caledonian railway, is 5½ miles ENE of Buchanan Street Station in Glasgow, and 4 WNW of Coatbridge. The Garnkirk Fireclay Works, perhaps one of the largest and most complete works of the kind in the kingdom, in the near vicinity of the station, comprise extensive buildings, and produce bricks, furnace blocks, retorts and crucibles, water-pipes, chimney cans, vases, flower-pots, and other articles of remarkable elegance and durability. The Heathfield and Cardowan Fireclay Co. have also a large establishment for the manufacture of similar goods. The Garnkirk fireclay, occurring in beds from 4 to 19 feet thick, and equal if not superior to Stourbridge clay, resembles light-coloured sandstone in tint, and withstands a much stronger heat than any other fireclay known in Scotland. Its composition is 53·4 per cent. of silica, 43·6 of alumina, 0·6 of lime, 1·8 of peroxide of iron, and 0·6 of protoxide of manganese; while that of Stourbridge clay is 63·30 of silica, 23·30 of alumina, 0·73 of lime, 1·80 of oxide of iron, and 10·30 of water. Garnkirk House is ¾ mile NNW of the station. Pop. of Garnkirk, Crow Row, and Heathfield, (1881) 782, (1891) 971.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Garnock, a small river of Cunningham district, Ayrshire, rising among the Mistylaw Hills, at an altitude of 1600 feet above sea-level, close to the Renfrewshire border, and winding 21½ miles southward till it falls into the Irvine, ½ mile above that river's influx to the sea, and unites with it to form Irvine harbour. It traverses or bounds the parishes of Kilbirnie, Dalry, Kilwinning, Stevenston, and Irvine; makes, before

reaching Kilbirnie village, a wild and lonely cataract, the Spout of Garneck; lower down proceeds slowly through a flat fertile country, over a gravelly bed, with an average breadth of 60 feet; and receives on its right bank Rye and Caaf Waters, on its left bank Lugton and Dusk Waters. Always subject to freshets, it sometimes overflows its banks in its lower reaches with devastating effects; and, on an autumn day of 1790, it rose 4 feet higher than it had ever been known to do before, destroyed a great quantity of standing corn, and carried away many aheaves to the sea. The trout fishing is very fair, the waters being everywhere preserved, but salmon are very scarce. A viscounty of Garneck was created in 1703 in favour of John Crawford of Kilbirnie, whose grandson, the fourth Viscount, succeeded in 1749 to the earldom of Crawford. It became dormant in 1808.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 30, 22, 1866-65.

Garnqueen, a village, with brickworks, on the mutual border of New Monkland and Cadder parishes, Lanarkshire, near GLENBOIG station. Here are the immense works of the Glenboig Union Fireclay Co. Fire bricks are also manufactured at Garverrie, half a mile distant, while coal is plentifully found in the district. Garnqueen Loch here receives a burn from New Monkland parish, and sends off one, by way of Croftfoot Mill, into confluence with the buras from Bishop and Johnston Lochs. Pop. with Glenboig (1871) 307, (1881) 934, (1891) 1360.

Garpel, a burn in Glenkens district, Kirkeudbrightshire, rising in Dalry parish, and running 5½ miles south-westward, through that parish and on the boundary with Balmacellan, to the river Ken, 1¼ mile N by E of New Galloway. It has, in some parts, a narrow rugged channel, overhung by lofty wooded precipices, and it makes a few fine falls, the most picturesque of which bears the name of Holy Linn, and is associated with events in the persecution of the Covenanters.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Garpel Water, a burn in Muirkirk parish, E Ayrshire. It rises, at an altitude of 1755 feet, close to the boundary with Lanarkshire, and runs 4¼ miles north-westward till it falls into the river Ayr at a point 1 mile WSW of Muirkirk town.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 15, 1864.

Garpol or Garpool Water, a burn of Kirkpatrick-Juxta parish, Dumfriesshire, rising close to the Lanarkshire border at an altitude of 1300 feet, and winding 5½ miles east-by-southward, partly along the Moffat boundary, but mainly through the interior, till, after forming a cascade near Achinness Castle, it falls into Ewan Water at a point 1½ mile SW of Moffat town. A very strong chalybeate, called Garpol Spa, near it, is properly not a spa or spring, nor perennial, but is formed, fitfully and occasionally, in warm weather, by rain water imbibing and dissolving mineral constituents from ferruginous-aluminous soil.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 16, 1864.

Garr. See GARRY, Auchtergaven, Perthshire.

Garrabost, a village in the Eye peninsula, Stornoway parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire, 7 miles E by N of Stornoway town, under which it has a post office. A Free church was built here in 1881. Pop. (1861) 418, (1871) 482, (1881) 309, (1891) 385.

Garraghuislun Cave. See COLL, Stornoway.

Garrallan. See GARALLAN.

Garrel. See GARVALD.

Garrison, The. See MILLFORT.

Garroch, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Kells parish, Kirkeudbrightshire, 5 miles NW of New Galloway.

Garroch Head, a headland, 210 feet high, at the southern extremity of Bute island, Buteshire, 2½ miles W of Little Cumbrae. The peninsula that it terminates is joined to the rest of Kingarth parish by a low sandy isthmus 9½ furlongs wide, and, with an utmost length and breadth of 2½ and 2 miles, attains 485 feet at Torr Mor, 119 at DUNAGOL, and 517 at Suidhe Plantation, near the SW shore of Kilchattan Bay. See ST BLANE'S CHAPEL and DEVIL'S CAULDRON.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1870.

Garrochory or Garchary. See DEE, Aberdeenshire.

Garron, a headland in Fetteresso parish, Kincardineshire, flanking the N side of Stonehaven Bay. It consists of a light green coloured rock, of intermediate character between trap and serpentines, and passing into chlorite slate.

Garry, a burn in Auchtergaven parish, Perthshire. It rises in boggy ground at the head of Glen Garr, a hill pass on the mutual border of Auchtergaven and Little Dunkeld parishes; runs 7½ miles south-eastward, past Auchtergaven manse; receives the tribute of Corral Burn; and falls, at Loak, into Ordie Burn.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 47, 48, 1869-68.

Garry, a lake and a river of Blair Athole parish, N Perthshire. Lying 1330 feet above sea-level, and having a maximum width of 2½ furlongs, Loch Garry extends 2½ miles north-north-eastward to within ¾ mile of Dalnaspittal station on the Highland railway. It is screened, all round, by bare, lofty, rugged mountains; receives a dozen mountain torrents, flowing to it through gorges among the mountains; and exhibits a wild, sequestered aspect, being in some parts so closely beset by its mountain screens, as to have scarcely a foot-breadth of shore. Its trout are numerous, but small and ahy. The river Garry, issuing from the foot of the lake, runs 22 miles east-south-eastward, mainly through Blair Athole parish, but in the last 3 miles of its course, below Blair Athole village, forming the boundary with Moulin parish, till, at Faskally House, below the Pass of KILLIECRANKIE, it falls into the Tummel, after a total descent of nearly 1000 feet. It receives, on its left bank, the Edendon, Ender, Bruar, Tilt, and Allt Girnaig, and on its right the Erieldie; is closely followed, from head to foot, by the Highland railway and by the great road from Inverness to Perth; and changes, in scenic character, from alpine wildness and dismal bleakness to a rich variety of picturesque. One of the most impetuous rivers of Scotland, it is, as the Queen writes, 'very fine, rolling over large stones, and forming perpetual falls, with birch and mountain-ash growing down to the water's edge.' In times of freshet it comes down with sudden burst and tumultuous fury, tearing up its slaty or gravelly bed, carrying off heavy fragments, and menacing the very cliffs upon its banks.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 54, 55, 1873-69.

Garry, a river and a lake in GLENGARRY district, Inverness-shire. The river, issuing from the foot of Loch Quoich (555 feet above sea-level), runs 10½ miles eastward to Loch Garry (258 feet), on emerging from which it winds 3½ miles south-eastward and east-by-northward, till it falls into Loch OICH (105 feet), on the line of the Caledonian Canal, at INVERGARRY, 7½ miles SW of Fort Augustus. Loch Garry is thus an expansion of the river, having a length of 4½ miles east-by-northward, with a varying width of 1 furlong and ½ mile. It lies in a beautiful glen, with lofty reeading mountains, and, immediately engirt by a series of low, swelling, birch-clad eminences, bursts into view, from foot to head, at a point near its eastern extremity. Towards its foot it contains a little island, by which and a peninsula it is almost divided in two. Both lake and river abound in salmon, salmo-ferox, and trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 62, 63, 1875-73.

Garrynahine, a hamlet in Uig parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire, at the head of Loch Roag, 14 miles W by S of Stornoway, with a hotel.

Garscadden, an estate, with a mansion and a village, in New Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire. Held by successively the Flemings, the Erskines, and the Galbraiths, the estate passed about 1664 to the Campbell Colquhouns of Killermont. The mansion, standing 1½ mile WSW of Bearsden station and 3 miles WNW of Maryhill, is remarkable for a castellated Gothic gateway, larger and more imposing than any similar structure in the W of Scotland. Pop. of the village (1871) 602, (1881) 649, (1891) 574.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Garscube, an estate, with a mansion, in New Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire. The mansion, standing on the right bank of the river Kelvin, 1 mile NW of Maryhill station and 5 miles NW of Glasgow, was erected in

1827, after designs by W. Burn, in the Elizabethan style, and has very beautiful grounds. Acquired by the Colquhouns in 1558, the estate of Garscube passed about the middle of the 17th century to John Campbell of Succoth, whose descendant, Islay Campbell, was created Lord Advocate in 1784, President of the Court of Session under the title of Lord Succoth in 1789, and a baronet in 1808. His son, Sir Archibald, became a Lord of Session in 1809, also under the title of Lord Succoth; and the widow of his grandson, Sir George (1829-74), is present owner. Sir George was succeeded as fifth Bart. by his cousin, Archibald Spencer Lindsay Campbell (b. 1852).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Gartcosh, a village and station in Cadder parish, Lanarkshire, on the Caledonian railway, 2½ miles NW of Coatbridge, and 7 ENE of Glasgow, under which it has a post office. Near it are Gartcosh Fire Clay Works. Pop. (1881) 356, (1891) 631.

Gartferry, an estate, with a mansion, in Cadder parish, Lanarkshire, 2½ miles NNE of Garnkirk station.

Garth, a village in Delting parish, Shetland, 2 miles from Mossbank.

Garth Castle or **Caisteal Dubh**, a ruined fortalice in Moulin parish, Perthshire, among a larch plantation ½ mile SE of Moulin village. It looks, from its style of architecture, to have been built in the 11th or 12th century, but is unknown to record.

Garth House, a mansion in Fortingall parish, NW Perthshire, on the left bank of the Lyon, 1¼ mile ENE of Fortingall hamlet, and 7 miles W by S of Aberfeldy. It was the birthplace of Major-General David Stewart (1772-1829), Governor of St Lucia, and author of *Sketches of the Highlanders*; and the seat of Sir Archibald Campbell, G.C.B., Bart. (1770-1843), Governor of New Brunswick and commander-in-chief in the Burmese war. Now it is the property of Sir Donald Currie, K.C.M.G. (b. 1825), who purchased the estate for £51,000 in 1880, the year of his election as member of Parliament for Perthshire, and who has built a considerable addition, including a tower. Garth Castle, 2½ miles NNE, near the right bank of Keltyn Burn, is a ruinous square keep, crowning a rocky promontory 150 feet high. It was a stronghold of Alexander Stewart, Earl of Buchan (the 'Wolf of Badenoch'), in the latter half of the 14th century.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 55, 1869.

Garthland, an estate, with a mansion, in Lochwinnoch parish, Renfrewshire, in the western vicinity of Lochwinnoch town. Purchased by his ancestor in 1727, it belongs to Henry Macdowall, Esq. (b. 1845; suc. 1882).

Garthland Mains, a farm in Stoneycirk parish, Wigtownshire, 3½ miles SSE of Stranraer. Here in 1840 was demolished a square tower, which, 45 feet high, bore on its battlements the date 1274, and was long the stronghold of the ancient and powerful family of the M'Dowalls.

Gartingreen Loch. See GARNQUEEN.

Gartloch, an estate in Cadder parish, Lanarkshire, on the NW shore of Bishop's Loch, 1 mile SSE of Garnkirk station. Consisting of 347 acres, it was purchased in 1889, at a cost of £8500, by the Glasgow District Lunacy Board, who forthwith erected, at an estimated cost of £150,000, a magnificent pile of buildings to accommodate 500 inmates. The style of the architecture is 'François Premier,' and the architects were Messrs. Thomson & Sandilands, Glasgow. Gartloch Lunatic Asylum extends about 700 feet both ways, is arranged on the pavilion system, and is divided into two distinct parts— asylum and hospital. The asylum comprises four blocks, and the hospital block has accommodation for five classes of patients. Both sections are provided with a dining hall, kitchen, stores, etc., while the asylum section is provided besides with a spacious recreation hall, and with workshops for the male inmates on their side, and a laundry on the females' side. The official block is situated to the north, and is flanked by two towers about 130 feet high. Here are the board room, the doctor's room, waiting rooms, and attendants' quarters. There are also connected with the establishment a large farm, a chapel, a doctor's house, a gate lodge, and a mortuary.

Gartly, a parish of NW Aberdeenshire, containing near its southern border Gartly station on the Great North of Scotland railway, 5 miles S of Huntly and 35½ NW of Aberdeen, with a post and railway telegraph office. Previous to 1891 that part of the parish which lies east of the river Bogie formed a detached part of the county of Banff, surrounded wholly by Aberdeenshire. This portion is called the Barony; the Aberdeenshire portion, the Braes. In the above year the Boundary Commissioners transferred the Barony to the county of Aberdeen, so that Gartly parish is now wholly in Aberdeenshire. Bounded NE by Drumblade, SE by Insh, S by Kennethmont and Rhynie, W by Cabrach and Glass, and NW and N by Huntly, the parish has an utmost length from E to W of 10½ miles, an utmost breadth from N to S of 4½ miles, and an area of 18,126½ acres, of which 38½ are water, and 6348 belonged to Banffshire. The Bogie winds 3½ miles northward through the interior, having the Barony section to the E and the Braes section to the W, and then proceeds 1½ mile NNW along the Drumblade border. The URY has its source in the E of the Barony; and the Braes section is drained to the Bogie by Kirkney Burn and by Lag Burn and Priest's Water, uniting to form Ness Bogie, whose lateral vales, as also Strathbogie itself, abound in charming scenes of quiet pastoral beauty. The surface is hilly, sinking along the Bogie to 386 feet above sea-level, and thence ascending in the Barony section to 632 feet at Birkenhill, 1029 at Wind's Eye, 1375 at Wishach Hill, and 1869 at the Hill of Corskie; in the Braes, to 1148 at the *southern shoulder of CLASHMACH HILL, 1069 at the Hill of Collieth, 1495 at the *Hill of Kirkney, 1263 at the *Hill of Bogairdy, 1248 at Slough Hill, 1086 at the Hill of Drumfergus, and 1724 at *Grumack Hill, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate right on the borders of the parish. Basalt or greenstone appears along Kirkney Burn, but the rocks are mainly Silurian—greywacke, with strata of limestones and laminate clay slate, which, grey or bluish-green in hue, has been largely quarried at Corskie. The soil in Strathbogie and in the transverse vales is for the most part a fertile clay loam; that of the Barony is light and sandy, incumbent on a hard retentive subsoil. From the 12th to the 16th century, the Barony of Gartly belonged to a branch of the Barclays, who, as hereditary high sheriffs of Banffshire, procured its annexation to that county; at their castle here (now in ruins) Queen Mary spent a night of October 1562, the month of the Battle of Corrichie. A number of cairns that formerly stood on Mill-hill farm, near the parish church, are believed to have been sepulchral monuments of a skirmish fought there after the Battle of Harlaw, and, being opened and removed about the year 1801, were found to contain some broken fragments of armour. Of other and more ancient cairns on Faichhill and Riskhouse farm, one was found to contain a funeral urn; in the Braes were four pre-Reformation chapels. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon is sole proprietor. Gartly is in the presbytery of Strathbogie and synod of Moray; the living is worth £287. The parish church, near the right bank of the Bogie, 2 miles N by E of Gartly station, is a handsome Gothic edifice of 1880, with 400 sittings, and E and W gable rose-windows, filled, like the rest, with cathedral glass. Its predecessor was a plain old building of 1621, originally dedicated to St Andrew. A Free church stands, across the river, 9 furlongs to the NW; and Barony public, Braes public, and Gartly female schools, with respective accommodation for 135, 47, and 50 children, have an average attendance of about 50, 30, and 60, and grants of nearly £37, £43, and £46. Pop. (1801) 958, (1831) 1127, (1861) 1029, (1871) 972, (1881) 890, (1891) 928.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Gartmore, a village and a *quoad sacra* parish in Port of Monteith parish, SW Perthshire. The village stands on the peninsula between the river Forth and Kelty Water, 4½ miles NW of Bucklyvie, and 1 mile from Gartmore station on the Strathendrick and Aberfoyle railway (1882), under which it has a post office. It has a free library, the gift of Mr John M'Donald, a Glasgow

merchant. Gartmore House, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of the village, is a commodious mansion and a seat of R. B. Cunningham-Graham, Esq. The parish, constituted in July 1869, is in the presbytery of Dunblane and synod of Perth and Stirling; its minister's stipend is £100, with a manse. The church, built as a chapel of ease in 1790 at a cost of £400, underwent great improvements in 1872, and contains 415 sittings. There is also a Free church; and Gartmore public and Dalrymple sessional schools, with respective accommodation for 134 and 54 children, have an average attendance of about 70 and 40, and grants of nearly £70 and £30. Pop. of *g. s.* parish (1871) 353, (1881) 718, (1891) 816, of whom 413 were in Drymen parish, Stirlingshire.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Gartmorn Dam, a reservoir on the mutual border of Alloa and Clackmannan parishes, Clackmannanshire, 2 miles ENE of Alloa town. Formed about the year 1700, and repaired and improved in 1827 and 1867, it is fed from the Black Devon rivulet in Clackmannan parish, and supplies water to the town of Alloa.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Gartnavel. See GLASGOW.

Gartness, a village, with iron-works, in Shotts parish, Lanarkshire, on the left bank of North Calder Water, 2 miles ESE of Airdrie.

Gartness, a village and an estate on the W border of Stirlingshire. The village has a post office, two woollen cloth factories, and a station on the Forth and Clyde Junction section of the North British railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE of Drymen station, and 22 miles WSW of Stirling. The estate lies around the station, along Endrick Water, on the mutual border of Drymen and Killearn parishes; and possesses much interest, both for its scenery and for association with the life and labours of John Napier of Merchiston (1550-1617), the inventor of logarithms. Endrick Water here, over a run of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, traverses a natural cleft in the solid rock, and rushes vexedly over a series of mural ledges; in one part, it passes through a caldron-shaped cavity, the Pot of Gartness, and forms there a picturesque cascade. A woollen factory hard by succeeded an ancient mill, the noise of which, along with that of the cataract, disturbed the mathematician amid his studies. Though falsely claimed as a native of Gartness, he at least was the member of a family who held the estate from 1495, and he is known to have resided here at various periods of his life, and here to have prosecuted those studies which have immortalised his name. An old castle, overhanging the Pot of Gartness, was his place of residence, and has left some fragments; a stone taken from its ruins, and bearing the date 1574, is built into the gable of the factory; and some stones, with markings or engravings on them believed to have been made by him, are in possession of the present proprietor of the estate.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Gartney or Strathgartney, an upland tract in the W of Callander parish, Perthshire, along the northern shore of Loch Katrine.

Gartsherrie, a suburban town and a *quoad sacra* parish in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire. The town is partly identical with the E side of Coatbridge, partly extends about a mile to the NNW; and, lying along the Monkland Canal and reaches of the Caledonian and North British railway systems, presents an urban aspect throughout its identity with Coatbridge, and a strictly suburban aspect in its north-westward extension. It contains, in its urban part, the parish church and a large academy—in its suburban part, extensive iron-works and dwelling-houses for the operatives in these works, being collectively the most prominent of the seats of iron manufacture which give to Coatbridge district its characteristic aspect of flame and smoke and busy traffic. It has a station of its own name on the Caledonian railway, near the forking of the line towards respectively Glasgow and Stirling, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Coatbridge station. The church, crowning an eminence $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of the iron-works, was built in 1839 at a cost of £3300, chiefly defrayed by Messrs. Baird. A handsome edifice, with a spire 136 feet high, it figures

in the general landscape as a striking feature of Coatbridge, and contains 1050 sittings. The academy, near the church, is also a handsome and prominent edifice, and supplies a liberal course of instruction. It and a school at the iron-works, with respective accommodation for 659 and 369 children, have an average attendance of about 650 and 300, and grants of over £740 and £310. The iron-works of Messrs. Baird, first put in blast on 4 May 1830, are among the best organised manufactories in Scotland, and have long had a wide and high reputation for producing iron of superior quality. The furnaces, 22 feet in diameter and 60 high, stand in two rows, one on each side of the canal, and about 40 yards distant from it. There are several hundred workmen's houses, each with two or three apartments, a small garden plot, and a cheap supply of gas and water. Gartsherrie House, near the station, a modern mansion, was the residence and death-place of Alexander Whitelaw, Esq. (1823-79), M.P. for Glasgow from 1874 to 1879. The parish is in the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and was endowed entirely by the late James Baird, Esq. of CAMBUSDOON. Pop. of parish (1881) 9070, (1891) 12,155.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867. See Andrew Miller's *Rise and Progress of Coalbridge and the Surrounding Neighbourhood* (Glasg. 1864).

Gartshore, an estate, with a mansion, in Kirkintilloch parish, Dumbartonshire. The mansion, standing 3 miles E of Kirkintilloch town, is a fine old edifice, with beautiful surrounding woods. The estate was purchased, a few years before his death, by Alexander Whitelaw, Esq., of Gartsherrie, and is now owned by his eldest son and namesake. See GARTSHERRIE.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Gart, The, a fine mansion in Callander parish, Perthshire, on the left bank of the river Teith, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of the village. Built about 1832 by Admiral Sir William Houston Stewart, it now is the seat of Dan. Ainslie, Esq.

Garturk, a *quoad sacra* parish in the south-eastern district of Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire. It was constituted in January 1870; and its post-town is Coatbridge, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the NW. It comprises a compact area, including the villages of Whifflet, Rosehall, and CALDER, and also the Calder Iron-works, belonging to the firm of William Dixon (Limited). These works are interesting, as the place where the famous and valuable blackband ironstone, which has proved such a source of wealth to Scotland, was first discovered. The discovery was made in 1805 by Robert Mushet, from whom it received the name of 'Mushet Blackband,' and as such it is still known. In this parish there are also several other large iron and engineering works, and numerous coal mines of considerable depth. The parish, which is in the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, was endowed at a cost of upwards of £8000, of which £1500 was from the General Assembly's Endowment Fund, the remainder being raised by voluntary subscription. The church, erected in 1869 and renewed in 1880, is a handsome edifice—the interior, which is richly ornamented, being one of the finest specimens of the Decorated style to be seen in this part of the country. Adjoining the church and under the same roof with it is a very comfortable manse, prettily situated amidst a plantation of trees. The parish contains two good schools—one close beside the church, supported by the proprietors of Calder Iron-works; the other in Rosehall, maintained by the owners of Roschall colliery. With respective accommodation for 227 and 170 children, these schools have an average attendance of about 220 and 160, and grants of over £240 and £160. Pop. (1871) 3883, (1881) 4266, (1891) 4551.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Garvald, a village and a parish in Haddingtonshire. The village stands towards the N of the parish, 450 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of Papan Water, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of East Linton station, and $\frac{1}{2}$ ESE of Haddington; it has a post office under Prestonkirk. In 1893 a bill was introduced into Parliament for the construction of a deviation railway from the Macemerry branch of the North British to Gifford and Garvald.

The present parish, comprising the ancient parishes of Garvald and Bara, united in 1702, is bounded N, NE, E, and SE by Whittingham, S by Lander in Berwickshire, W by Yester and Haddington, and NW by Morham. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW, is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 13,442 acres. The northern division, comprising about one-fourth of the entire area, is a lowland tract, all rich in the characters of soil, cultivation, and beauty, that mark the great plain of East Lothian; but the other divisions consist of portions of the Lammermuir Hills, ascending to their watershed at the Berwickshire border, and are mostly bleak, heathy, and mossy, with occasional patches of verdure. In the N the surface declines to 390 feet above sea-level, and rises thence to 900 at Snawdon, 1250 at Rangely Kipp, and 1631 at Lowrans Law. Hopes Water and two other head-streams of Gifford Water, descending from the southern heights, unite near the western boundary, and pass into Yester on their way to the Tyne. Papan Water rises on the south-eastern border, and, winding 5 miles northward through the interior, past the village, to the northern boundary, proceeds thence, under different names, to the sea at Belhaven Bay; within this parish it runs along a very rocky bed, and is subject to violent freshets, sweeping down stones of great weight, and overflowing portions of its banks. In 1755 it rose to so great a volume as to flood some houses in the village to the depth of 3 feet. The rocks in the N include excellent sandstone, which has been quarried; and those of the hills are chiefly Silurian. The soil in the N is a deep rich clay; in the NE is of a light gravelly nature; and on the hills is thin and spongy. An ancient circular camp, 1500 feet in circumference, is on Garvald farm, and four or five others are dotted over the hills. Whitecastle and Yester Castle are the chief antiquities; the two mansions, Hopes and Nunraw Castle, are noticed separately. Garvald is in the presbytery of Haddington and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £253. The parish church, at the village, is an old building, enlarged in 1829, and containing 360 sittings. There is also a Free church; and a public school, with accommodation for 125 children, has an average attendance of 60, and a grant of about £57. Valuation (1883) £9320, 10s., (1892) £7254, 2s. 6d. Pop. (1881) 753, (1891) 600.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Garvald or Garrel, an ancient parish and a burn in Dumfriesshire. The parish was annexed, about 1674, partly to Johnstone, chiefly to Kirkmichael; and it continues to give name to the two farms of Upper and Nether Garrel. Its church, rebuilt so late as 1617, stood on the right bank of Garvald Burn, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Kirkmichael church; and now is represented by ruined walls and an enclosed burying-ground. The burn, rising at an altitude of 1050 feet above sea-level, winds $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward through all the length of the parish, till it glides into Ae Water, 2 miles NNW of Lochmaben. With a total descent of 860 feet, it forms a number of tiny cascades and cataracts, making in one place a fall of 18 feet over a mural rock.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Garvald or Garrel, a hill and a burn in Kilsyth parish, S Stirlingshire. The hill is part of the Kilsyth range, and culminates $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by N of Kilsyth town at an altitude of 1381 feet above sea-level. The burn, issuing from a reservoir on a high plateau, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WSW of the hill's summit, and running $1\frac{1}{2}$ eastward under the name of Birken Burn, proceeds $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward to Kilsyth town, during which course it makes an aggregate descent of 1000 feet, necessarily forming cataracts and falls. It next goes $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-westward across Kilsyth plain to the river Kelvin; but, in traversing the plain, is so drawn off for water-power and to a lake as to be generally dry except during a freshet.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Garvald or Garwald Water, a stream of Eskdalemuir parish, Dumfriesshire, rising, on the southern slope of ETRICK PEN, at an altitude of 1850 feet, close to the Selkirkshire border, and thence winding $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-

south-eastward and east-north-eastward till it falls into the White Esk, 2 miles NNW of Eskdalemuir church. It receives a number of mountain tributaries, and makes a magnificent waterfall, called Garvald Linn. This linn is a long descent over a stony channel, sloping here, and there precipitous, between rocky flanks, for the most part naked, but clothed at intervals with copse and brushwood; and forms now a cascade, now a capricious cataract, now a rushing rapid.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 16, 1864.

Garvald House, a mansion in Linton parish, NW Peebleshire, near the left bank of South Medwin Water, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Dolphinton station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of West Linton. Having passed by marriage to the Dicks of Prestonfield from a family of the name of Douglas, it was purchased in 1827 for £11,650 by John Woddrop, Esq. of Dalmarnock, whose son, William Allan-Woddrop, Esq. (b. 1829; suc. 1845), is present proprietor. See BIGGAR.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Garvald Point. See GREENOCK.

Garvan, a hamlet at the mouth of Glen Garvan, in the Argyllshire section of Kilmallie parish, on the southern shore of upper Loch Eil towards its head, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Fort William.

Garvary or Blar Garvary, a hill (864 feet) in Kincardine parish, Ross-shire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of the church.

Garve, a hamlet, river, and loch on the mutual border of Contin and Fodderty parishes, Ross-shire. The hamlet, with a hotel and a station on the Dingwall and Skye railway, is $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Dingwall and about a mile NW of the loch, and has a post and railway telegraph office. The river rises on the Dirriemore Mountains, and runs about 18 miles to the Conan. The loch, lying 220 feet above sea-level, has an utmost length and breadth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, has finely wooded shores, is traversed by the BLACKWATER, and contains abundance of trout, running 2 or 3 to the lb. Through Strath Garve, which emerges here, lies the coach road to Ullapool, alongside of which the ground has been surveyed for a proposed Garve and Ullapool railway.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 83, 1881.

Garv-Eilan or Garbh-Eilean, the north-westernmost of the three Shiant Isles in the Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire, in the North Minch, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of the nearest point of the Lewis, and 21 S of Stornoway. Triangular in shape, it has an utmost length and breadth of $7\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 furlongs; is separated from Eilan-na-Kelly only by a neck of rolled pebbles, commonly dry, except at a concurrence of spring tide and tempestuous wind; has a surface diversified with hollows and declivities; and abounds in rich pasture.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 99, 1858.

Garvellan. See GARAN.

Garvelloch, a group of four pastoral islets in Jura parish, Argyllshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Lunga. They extend 4 miles from NE to SW, and are nowhere more than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad; are now valuable solely on account of the excellence of their pasture for sheep and black cattle; but have yielded marble, a specimen of which exists at Inverary Castle. Adamnan terms them *Insula Hinba* or *Hinbina*, and in 545 St Brendan seems to have founded a monastery on the most westerly of the group, Eilean na Naoimh ('island of the saints'). Swept away by the defeat of the Dalriadan Scots in 560, this monastery was refounded a few years after by St Columba; and 'atill,' says Dr Skene, 'there are remains of some very primitive ecclesiastical buildings which we can identify with Columba's monastery, the first he founded after that of Iona, and which, fortunately for us, owing to the island being uninhabited, not very accessible, and little visited, have not disappeared before the improving hand of man. The remains are grouped together about the middle of the island, on its north-eastern side. Here there is a small sheltered port or harbour, and near it a spring of water termed *Tobar Chathum na Chille*, or Columba's Well. Near the shore, S of this, in a sheltered grassy hollow, are the remains of the cemetery, with traces of graves of great age; and adjoining it a square enclosure, or small court, on the E of which are the remains of buildings of a domestic character. N of this is the church, a roofless building, formed of slates

without mortar, and measuring 25 feet by 15. NE of this is a building resembling the cells appropriated to the abbots of these primitive monasteries. Farther off, on higher ground, are the remains of a kiln, and on a slope near the shore two beehive cells resembling those used by anchorites.' See Appendix to Dr Reeves' *Adamnan* (Edinb. 1874), and vol. ii., pp. 78, 97, 128, 246, of Dr Skene's *Celtic Scotland* (Edinb. 1877).

Garvel Point. See GREENOCK.

Garvock is a parish in Kincardineshire, bounded on the NE by the parish of Arbuthnott, on the SE by Benholm and St Cyrus, on the SW by Marykirk, and on the NW by Laurenekirk. Its extreme length, from NE to SW, is rather more than 7 miles; its greatest breadth, from NW to SE, about 4 miles; and its area is 7982 acres, of which 16 are water. The name is derived from two Celtic words denoting a 'rough marsh or meadow.' Though cultivation has done much in the way of improvement, there are still parts of the parish to which the original name is not inappropriate. It is intersected, but very unequally, by what is distinctively named the 'Hill of Garvock,' a range of high land covered with heath. On the NW of this ridge are Barnhill and the upper lands of several farms otherwise lying in Laurenekirk. On its S lies much the larger part of the parish, descending gently to form a hollow plain, chiefly of cultivated land, and rising again to higher ground (where it borders upon Benholm and St Cyrus), varied by a single narrow opening, the source of the romantic Den Finella. Bervie Water, well known to anglers, winds $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile along the border of Garvock, separating it from Arbuthnott. It receives two inconsiderable streams in the parish, one of them flowing, when not checked by drought, through the picturesque Woodburden. The surface of the parish along the Bervie Water is 140 feet above the level of the sea. It rises thence, and at Denhead attains a height of 462 feet, falling on the SE border to 455 feet. The three highest points of the Hill of Garvock are cairns, situated from the parish church respectively 7 furlongs NE, 3 furlongs NW, and 12 furlongs SW, and their various altitudes being 854, 813, and 915 feet. On the last the tower of Johnston is built. Those cairns and others in different parts of the parish are supposed to be relics of the Druids; and several have been found to contain evidence of having been places of sepulture at a very early period. There is one on Barnhill, which tradition marks as the grave of two travelling merchants who, early in the 18th century, quarrelled and fought on the spot, and were both killed. Here it may be noted, in the words of Mr Jervise, that 'stone cists, flint arrow-heads, and curious stone balls have been found in various parts of Garvock; and in March 1875 there was discovered, at a depth of 15 inches, in a gravel hillock near Brownies' Leys, an oval-shaped vessel made of burned clay, about 11 inches deep by about 8 inches wide, and containing part of a skull and other human remains.' But the spot which has attained the greatest celebrity is that known as Brownies' Kettle, or Sheriff's Kettle, on the farm of Brownies' Leys and estate of Davo. Here was the caldron in which John Melville of Glenbervie, Sheriff of the Mearns, met his cruel fate at the hands of his brother barons, being 'sodden and suppit in bree,' in literal compliance with the too hasty sentence of his majesty James I. The story is too well known for a detailed account to be given here. The unnatural deed was perpetrated about 1420 or 1421, and on 1 Sept. of the latter year, Hugh Arbuthnott, George Barclay, Alexander Falconer, William the Graham, Gilbert Middleton, Patrick Barclay, and Alexander of Graham were received 'to the laws of Clane Macduff for the deid of quhillome John the Malaville, Laird of Glenbervie.' The chief actor, David Barclay, preferred to seek for safety by building the Kaim of Mathers, to the security of which he retired for a time. The soil has been described as 'mostly either thin or medium loam resting on a hard subsoil, or stiff clayey loam lying on a cold sour bottom. Considering that a large portion of this parish consists of uncultivated hilly ground, the

rise in rental must be regarded as very large. As already indicated a large extent of land has been reclaimed on the slope of Garvock Hill during the last twenty-five years' (*Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1881, p. 112). Tradition bears that a large part of Garvock was in ancient times a forest, and there are traces of the deer-dyke by which it was enclosed. It is uncertain how much interest was held in the parish by Hugh le Blond, who had owned the patronage, and land also in the neighbourhood, of the church, or how long that interest continued in the family of Arbuthnott. But in the first quarter of the 14th century the lands of Garvock were among the gifts to Sir Alexander Fraser, Thane of Cowie, brother-in-law of King Robert I., and Great Chamberlain of Scotland, who fell at the Battle of Dupplin in 1329. His grand-daughter, Margaret Fraser, became the wife of Sir William Keith, founder of the castle of Dunnottar, and the barony of Garvock was for several generations in possession of the Keiths-Marischal. It is included in charters to the first earl and the fourth, who died in 1581. In his time a lease of the lands of Shiells was given to James Keith, great-grandson of the second earl, 'a man of parts and merits,' devoted to Queen Mary, a favourite of his chief, and captain of the castle of Dunnottar. He was head of the family of Craig, and, though possessed of lands in several counties, including some in Garvock, he made his residence on Shiells. There he had virtually exercised the powers of baron, administering justice and holding councils on the Baron-hill (Barnhill); while the adjoining height, still known as Gallowbank, had been utilised by the grim 'finisher' of the law. The 17th century began the breaking up of the barony into various holdings. Before 1628, Bradieston ('town of the flat meadow land') was in possession of Robert Keith, grandson of the above-mentioned James, and Provost of Montrose, who subsequently acquired the barony of Scotston and Powburn and the lands of Haddo. He was commissioner from the burgh of Montrose in the Scottish Parliament of 1639, and he died in 1666. His initials, 'R. 1666 K.', with shield and crest, are still found on a stone which had been part of a funeral monument, and is now built into a wall of the church. The lands of Ballagarty ('town of the priest') are known to have belonged in 1637 to Earl Marischal, and they were in possession of Scott of Scotstarvet before 1672. There was a charter of the lands of Whitefield in 1617 to Sir Robert Arbuthnott and his wife, Mary Keith; and in 1677 the Hon. Alexander, younger son of the first Viscount Arbuthnott, had a charter of the lands of Tulloch ('little hills'). In the last quarter of the 17th century three branches of a distinguished family were conterminous proprietors. In 1672 the lands of Barnhill and Henstown were in possession of Lord Falconer of Haulkerton; in 1682 Smiddehill and adjoining parts belonged to Sir David Falconer of Newton; and in 1684 the lands of Shiells were disposed to Sir Alexander Falconer of Glenfarquhar. The eldest branch succumbed, and the Haulkerton title and estates passed to Glenfarquhar, who enjoyed them only for three years, when David Falconer of Newton succeeded, as fifth Lord Falconer; and, coming into possession of the whole lands which had belonged to the three families, was probably the largest heritor of Garvock for the time. Space cannot be given for a detailed account of the transmission of the various lands to their present respective proprietors, but it may be stated that in course of this transition the parish numbered among its heritors more branches than one of the Barclays, descendants of the once powerful De Berkleys. The church was rated in 1275 at 18 marks. In 1282 Hugh le Blond, Lord of Arbuthneth, granted to the monks of Arbroath the patronage of the church of Garvock, with an ox-gang of land and some common pasture. The earliest recorded vicar was William, who did homage to King Edward in 1296. Coming to Reformation times, the church with three others was served, in 1574, by one minister, who had the Kirklands and a money stipend of £133, 6s. 8d. Scots. The reader had £20 Scots. There has been no vacancy in the office of parish minister

ter since 1698, the successive incumbents having all had assistants and successors ordained before their death. The stipend is returned as £189; the manse (built in 1866) is valued at £25, and the glebe at £15. The church (built in 1778) is seated for about 300 people. The churchyard has a few old gravestones; and on the manse offices there is the fragment of one with date 1603. The church was dedicated to St James; and a well in the den near the manse, called St James's Well, had the reputation once of working miraculous cures. St James's Fair, now at Laurencekirk, was long held near the church on Barnhill, where the site may still be traced by the turf seats which did service in the various tents. The parish has always been well provided with the means of education. The public school (built in 1866) has accommodation for 92 pupils, with an average attendance of about 50, and a government grant of over £60. The valuation of the parish, in 1856, was £4215. In 1883 it had reached £6270, 13s. 11d., but in 1892 it had fallen to £4548. The population, in 1755, was 755; in 1801 it was 468. The highest point it has reached since was 485 in the year 1811; the census of 1881 reduced it to 428; and in 1891 it was 415.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 66, 57, 1871-68.

Garvock, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Dunning parish, Perthshire, 1 mile ENE of the town of that name. Its owner is Robert Grame, Esq. (1841; suc. 1859).

Gascon Hall, an ancient castle, now a ruin, in the SE corner of Trinity Gask parish, Perthshire, on the N bank of the Earn, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW of Dunning station. Tradition makes it the place where Sir William Wallace, according to Blind Harry's narrative, encountered the ghost of Faudon; but it must have been built long after Wallace's day. The real Gascon Hall appears to have stood about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of this castle, on a spot amid the present woods of Gask.

Gask or Findo Gask, a hamlet and a parish in Strathearn district, Perthshire. The hamlet lies $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Balgowan station, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Dunning station, this being $\frac{3}{4}$ miles WSW of Perth, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Auchterarder, under which there is a post office of Gask.

The parish, containing also CLATHY village, and having BALGOWAN station on its north-western border, is bounded NW by Madderty and Methven, E by Tibbermore and Forteviot, S by Dunning, SW by Auchterarder, and W by Trinity Gask. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 4 miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 5227 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 42 are water. The river EARN, winding $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward roughly traces all the southern boundary; and the surface, sinking along it to close upon 30 feet above sea-level, thence rises gently to 382 feet near Charlesfield, and 427 near the manse, from which point it again slopes softly down to 190 feet along Cowgask Burn, flowing $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-westward on the boundary with Madderty. Sandstone and grey slate have both been quarried, and marl occurs in several places. The soil is partly argillaceous, partly a fertile loam. More than 1200 acres are under wood. A Roman road, traversing the summit ridge, on the line of communication between two camps in Scone and Muthill parishes, has a breadth of 20 feet, and consists of compactly-built rough stones. It is flanked, at intervals, by traces of fortified posts, each to be garrisoned by from 12 to 19 men. One of these posts has from time immemorial been called the Witch Knowe, and is said to have been the scene of executions for the imputed crime of sorcery. William Taylor, D.D. (1744-1823), afterwards Principal of Glasgow University, was minister of Gask; and natives were Thomas Smeaton (1536-83), an early Presbyterian divine, and the sculptor, Lawrence Macdonald (1798-1878). So, too, was Carolina Oliphant, Lady Nairne (1766-1845), who was author of *The Laird o' Cockpen*, *The Land o' the Leal*, *The Auld House*, and others of Scotland's choicest songs. Her ancestor, Sir William Oliphant, about the beginning of the 14th century, acquired broad lands in Perthshire from Robert the Bruce, and became

the Lord of Gasknes and Aberdalgie; and Lawrence Oliphant, his descendant, was in 1458 created Lord Oliphant. The fifth of the title, 'ane base and unworthy man,' soon after 1600 sold all his great estates but Gask, which in 1625 was purchased by his cousin, the first of the 'Jacobite lairds.' On 11 Sept. 1745, Prince Charles Edward breakfasted at the 'auld house,' and a lock of his hair is still a family heirloom; in the following February Gask was ransacked by the Hanoverians. The present mansion, begun in 1801, stands 9 furlongs SW of the hamlet, amid finely-wooded grounds, and is the seat of Mr T. L. Kington Oliphant. Gask is in the presbytery of Auchterarder and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £193. The church, at the hamlet, was built in 1800. A public school, with accommodation for 75 children, has an average attendance of about 50, and a grant of nearly £60. Valuation (1882) £5119, 3s. 6d., (1892) £4277, 13s. 10d. Pop. (1801) 601, (1831) 428, (1861) 399, (1871) 368, (1881) 364, (1891) 361.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 47, 48, 1869-68. See T. L. Kington Oliphant's *Jacobite Lairds of Gask* (Gramplan Club, 1870).

Gask Hill. See COLLESSIE.

Gask House, an old mansion in Turriff parish, Aberdeenshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by E of the town. From the Forbeses it passed through several hands to the fourth Earl of Fife early in the 19th century, but now is merely a farmhouse.

Gasstown, a village in Dumfries parish, Dumfriesshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Dumfries town, under which it has a post office. It was founded about 1810 by Joseph Gass. Pop., with Heathery Row, (1871) 521, (1881) 467, (1891) 363.

Gatehead, a collier village in the S of Kilmarnock parish, Ayrshire, near the right bank of the river Irvine, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Kilmarnock. It has a station on the Kilmarnock and Ayr section of the Glasgow and South-Western railway.

Gatehope, a burn in Peebles parish, Peebleshire, rising at an altitude of 1750 feet on the southern slope of Carden Law (1928), near the meeting-point with Innerleithen and Eddlestone parishes. Thence it runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-westward, till, after a total descent of 1245 feet, it falls into the Tweed 5 furlongs ESE of Peebles town.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Gatehouse, a town of SW Kirkcudbrightshire, on the Water of Fleet, 9 miles WNW of Kirkcudbright and 6 SE by S of Drumore, with both of which it communicates twice a day by coach. Comprising Gatehouse proper on the left bank of the river in Girthon parish, and Fleet Street suburb on the right bank in Anwoth parish, it has picturesque environs, that ascend from luxuriant valley to an amphitheatre of distant hills, and commands navigable communication $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile down Fleet Water to that river's expansion into Fleet Bay or estuary, and so to Wigtown Bay and the Irish Sea. It sprang, about the middle of the 18th century, from a single house situated at the gate of the avenue to CALLY House—hence its name Gatehouse-of-Fleet—and rapidly rose to manufacturing importance, so as to have, at the beginning of the 19th century, four cotton factories, a fair proportion of cotton-weaving hand-looms, a wine company, a brewery, a tannery, and workshops for nearly every class of artisans. It made a grand effort, too, by deepening Fleet Water to the sea and otherwise, to establish a great commercial trade, and seemed for a time to menace the Glasgow of the West with the energetic rivalry of a Glasgow of the South. Somewhat suddenly it suffered such arrest to further progress as has made it from 1815 stationary or retrograde; and now its only industrial works are 2 bobbin works, and several sawmills. Still, it consists of neat and regular streets, and presents, in its main body or Gatehouse proper, a sort of miniature of the original New Town of Edinburgh, being one of the handsomest towns in Galloway, equalled indeed by very few in Scotland. The town-hall, erected by subscription in 1885 at a cost of about £1000, is in the old Scotch style, with a front gable surmounted by saddle-backed crows-steps and

GATESIDE

final. To the front of the vestibule is the entrance to the hall, which is 50 feet by 33, and can accommodate about 400 persons. To the right is the cloak-room, and to the left a stair leading to the second story, where is a room, 25 feet by 14, in which council, committee, and other meetings are held. At the farther end of the large hall is a raised platform, in an arched recess at the back of which is a very large and magnificent painting executed by Mr John Faed, R.S.A., and presented by him to the town. The subject is the town of Gatehouse and its surroundings, from the artist's residence of Ardmore. The view includes the old castle, Rutherford's Monument on a hill near the town, with the hills and sea in the background. Barlay Mill, a short distance from Gatehouse, is the birthplace of the donor, and of his two artist brothers James and Thomas. The town has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and the Union Bank, several insurance companies, 2 hotels, a handsome clock-tower, a fine stone bridge across the Fleet, the parish church, a Free church, a United Presbyterian church, an Episcopalian church, a public news-room, a gas company, a literary association, Masonic, Oddfellows', and Foresters' lodges, a Rechabite tent, bowling, cricket, and football clubs, a weekly market on Saturday, a cattle market on the second Saturday of every month, and hiring fairs on the Saturdays before Castle-Douglas fair. The clock-tower, of Craignair granite, built in 1871, stands at the N end of the principal street, and rises to a height of 75 feet. The bridge succeeded one of the 13th century, has twice been widened, and comprises two spacious arches. The parish church of Girthon was built in 1817; that of Anwoth, built in 1826, stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by S. The United Presbyterian church is in the Fleet Street suburb; and the Episcopalian church stands in the grounds of Cally. The improvement on the Fleet's navigation includes a canal or straight cut along the river, made at a cost of about £3000, and enables vessels of 60 tons burden to come up to the town. The exports are principally grain, timber, and wood, and the imports principally coal and lime. The town was made a burgh of barony, by royal charter, in 1795, and is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 4 councillors, while by the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act of 1892 it has 9 commissioners including the provost and two bailies. A justice of peace small debt court is held on the first Saturday of every month. Three schools—Girthon, Cally, and Fleetside—with respective accommodation for 188, 139, and 175 children, have an average attendance of about 130, 80, and 110, and grants of over £140, £76, and £118. The municipal constituency numbered 90 in 1892. Pop. (1851) 1750, (1861) 1635, (1871) 1503, (1881) 1286, (1891) 1226, of whom 330 were in Anwoth.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Gate-side, a village in Beith parish, Ayrshire, 1 mile E by S of Beith town. Pop. (1881) 874, (1891) 326.

Gate-side, a village in Neilston parish, Renfrewshire, on the left side of Levern Water, and on the Glasgow and Neilston railway, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile WSW of the centre of Barrhead. One of the cluster of seats of manufacture now forming the police burgh of Barrhead, it had a cotton factory so early as 1786. Pop. (1861) 455, (1871) 399, (1881) 465, (1891) 446.

Gate-side, a small village in Kirkcunzeon parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 3 furlongs ESE of Kirkcunzeon church, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Dalbeattie.

Gate-side, a farm in Caraldston parish, Forfarshire, near the N bank of the South Esk, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Brechin. It is supposed to adjoin the site of the Roman station *Æsica*, and to have got its name from a gate or port of the station towards the river.

Gate-side, a village in Whitburn parish, Linlithgowshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by S of Whitburn town.

Gate-side, a hamlet in Markinch parish, Fife, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Markinch village.

Gate-side, a village in Strathmiglo parish, Fife, with a post office. See EDENSHED.

Gattonside, a village in Melrose parish, Roxburgh-

GEARR ABHAINN

shire, on the left side of the Tweed, 1 mile N by W of Melrose town, under which it has a post office, and with which it communicates by a foot suspension-bridge. Lying scattered among groves and orchards, 300 feet above sea-level, it retains some traces of a large and beautiful pre-Reformation chapel; it is celebrated for both the quality and the quantity of its fruit; and it is overlooked, on the N, from Allen Water to Leader Water, by a range of softly outlined heights, the Gattonside Hills, that culminate at 927 feet. Gattonside was granted by David I. to Melrose Abbey in 1143, and places round it still bear such names as the Abbot's Meadow, the Vineyard, Friar's Close, the Cellary Meadow, etc. Gattonside House, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the W, is the seat of H. Mungall, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Gaushness, a place on the W coast of Dumfriesshire parish, Shetland, near Fiftul Head. A vein or bed of iron pyrites here was, many years ago, unsuccessfully worked with the view of finding copper ore; and then produced many hundred tons of iron pyrites, which were thrown into the sea.

Gaur or **Gaoure**, a stream of Fortingall parish, NW Perthshire, issuing from Loch LAIDON (924 feet), which at its head receives the BA, and winding 7 miles eastward to Loch RANNOCH (668 feet), mainly across bleak Rannoch Muir. It expands midway, in times of heavy rain, into a large temporary lake, Loch Eigheach; forms several tumultuous far-sounding waterfalls; enters the head of Loch Rannoch by two channels, enclosing a green triangular islet; and contains abundance of trout, running from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lbs.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 64, 1873.

Gauldry. See GALDRY.

Gavel. See GHEIL.

Gavieside, a village of recent origin in West Calder parish, Edinburghshire, 2 miles N by E of West Calder town. Pop. (1871) 550, (1881) 456, (1891) 555.

Gavinton, a village in Langton parish, Berwickshire, 2 miles SW of Duns. Built in 1760 to supersede the ancient village of Langton, which stood $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the N, it took its name from Mr Gavin, the then proprietor, and is a neat place, on a regular plan, with a post office under Duns and Langton parish church.

Gawreer or **Garrrier**, a burn in Cunninghame district, Ayrshire, rising 2 miles S by W of Stewarton, and running $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-westward along the boundary between Dregthorn parish on the right and Kilmaurs on the left, till it falls into Carmel Water, $4\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs above the Carmel's influx to the river Irvine.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Gaylet Pot or **Geary Pot**, a cavern and a natural shaft on the coast of St Vigeans parish, Forfarshire, about a mile S of Auchmithie village. The cavern, piercing the base of a cliff 150 feet high, opens from the sea in a rude archway about 70 feet high and 40 wide, penetrates the land to the distance of 300 feet, and gradually contracts to a minimum height and width of 10 or 12 feet. The shaft opens in the midst of an arable field, goes perpendicularly down to the extremity of the cavern, is proximately circular at the mouth, measures there 150 feet in diameter, and, in its descent to the cavern, has an outline resembling that of an inverted urn. The sea enters the cavern, and takes up to the foot of the shaft the fluctuations of the tide; and when it is urged by an easterly wind, it bursts in at high water with amazing impetuosity, surges and roars with a noise which only the great depth and contractedness of the shaft prevent from being heard at a considerable distance, and then recedes with proportionate violence, and makes a bellowing exit from the cavern's mouth.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Geanach or **Gannoch**, a mountain in Birse parish, S Aberdeenshire, 4 miles WNW of Mount Battock, near the meeting-point with Kincardineshire and Forfarshire. It belongs to the Grampian range, and has an altitude of 2396 feet above sea-level.

Geanies House. See FEARN, Ross-shire.

Gearr Abhainn, a river in Inversry parish, Argyllshire, running 5 furlongs southward from the river Shira's expansion of DOULOCK to Loch Fyne. Its

water is alternately fresh and salt, according to the ebb or flow of the tide; and is well stored with trout, salmon, white fish, and shell fish. Its name signifies 'short river,' and alludes to the shortness of its course.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 37, 1876.

Geary Pot. See GAYLET POT.

Geauly or Glenly. See GELDIE BURN.

Geddes House, a mansion in Nairn parish, Nairnshire, 4 miles S of Nairn town. Standing amid highly embellished grounds, it is the seat of John Mackintosh-Walker, Esq. See NAIRN.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876.

Geil or Glengavel Water, a rivulet in Avendale parish, Lanarkshire, rising close to the Ayrshire border, and running 5 miles north-north-westward, till it falls into the Avon at a point 5½ miles SW of Strathaven.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Geldie Burn, a trout and salmon stream of Crathie and Braemar parish, SW Aberdeenshire, rising, at an altitude of 2300 feet above sea-level, 9 furlongs SE of the meeting-point of Aberdeen, Perth, and Inverness shires, and running 8½ miles northward and eastward, till, after a total descent of 982 feet, it falls into the Dee at a point 3 miles WSW of the Linn of Dee. See FESHIE.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 64, 1874.

Geletra. See GOMETRA.

Gelly, Fifa. See LOCHGELLY.

Gelston or Gilston, a village in Kelton parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 2½ miles SSE of Castle-Douglas, under which it has a post office. Gelston Castle, ½ mile SE of the village, was built by the late Sir William Douglas, Bart., and is now the property of Major William F. M. Kirwan. An ancient parish of Gelston now forms the south-eastern district of Kelton. Its church stood adjacent to a ravine or gill, traversed by a brook, and has left some vestiges.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Gelt or Guelt Water, an Ayrshire burn formed by the confluence of Back Lane and Clocklowie Burn, and winding 4½ miles west-north-westward along the boundary between New and Old Cumnock on the left and Auchinleck on the right, till it unites with Glenmore Water at Kyle Castle, 6 miles E of Cumnock town.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 15, 1864.

General's Bridge. See BOWHILL.

General's Hut. See FOYERS.

Genoch, an estate, with an old-fashioned mansion, in Old Luce parish, Wigtownshire, 1½ mile SW of Dunragit station.

George, Fort, a strong regular fortress in Ardersier parish, Inverness-shire, on a promontory projecting into the Moray Firth, 3½ miles NNW of Fort George station on the Highland railway, this being 5½ miles WSW of Nairn and 9½ NE of Inverness. Station and fortress have each a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. The fort, built three years after the rebellion of 1745, at an estimated cost of £120,000, but an actual cost of more than £160,000, covers 16 acres of ground; has a polygonal line, with six bastions; is defended, on the land side, by a ditch, a covert way, a glacis, two lunettes, and a ravelin; is bomb-proof and strong, yet could readily be assailed from neighbouring ground; and contains accommodation for 2000 men. It is the dépôt of the Seaforth Highlanders; and its inmates numbered 1118 in 1891, of whom 904 were military. Pending the construction of the Highland railway's branch line to the fort from Fort George station on the main line, conveyances for passengers run in connection with all trains. A small pier projects from the fort for the use of the ferry boats which here communicate with the opposite or Black Isle shore.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876.

Georgemas Junction, a station in Halkirk parish, Caithness, on the Sutherland and Caithness railway, 14 miles WNW of Wick, and 6½ SSE of Thurso.

Georgetown, a village in Dumfries parish, Dumfries-shire, 2½ miles ESE of the town.

Gerardine's Cave. See DRAINIE.

Geylet Pot. See GAYLET POT.

Gezzen Briggs, a shoal or broad bar across the Dornoch Firth, on the mutual border of Ross-shire and

Sutherland, 3 miles below Tain. It greatly obstructs navigation, and sometimes occasions a tumultuous roar of breakers.

Gharafata, a headland in Kilmuir parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire.

Ghost's Knowe. See CRAIGENGELT.

Ghulbhunn or Ben Gulabin, a hill (2641 feet) at the head of Gleneshee in Kirmichael parish, NE Perthshire.

Giant's Chair, a picturesque spot on the river Dullan, in Mortlach parish, Banffshire. A beautiful small cascade here is called the Linen Apron.

Giant's Fort (Gael. *Dun-na-foghmhar*), one of two conjoint ancient circular enclosures in the southern division of Killeen and Kilchenzie parish, Kintyre, Argyllshire. The other is called *Dun Phinn* or Fingal's Fort. They have few characters definable by antiquaries; but they attract the attention of travellers, and are vulgarly regarded as ancient residences of Fingal and his giants.

Giant's Leg, a natural arch on the S coast of Bressay island, Shetland. It projects from a cliff into the sea, and stands in such depth of water that boats can pass through it in favourable weather.

Giant's Stone, a standing-stone in Tweedsmuir parish, SW Peebleshire, near the right bank of the Tweed, ½ mile SSW of the church. It is 5 feet high, and adjoins two smaller boulders.

Gibbinston, a village in Auchtergaven parish, Perthshire, 3½ miles W by N of Bankfoot.

Gibbon. See CRAIG GIBBON.

Gibb's Cross, a place on the moors of Wedderlie farm in Westruther parish, Berwickshire, 3 miles NNE of Westruther village. It is traditionally said to have been the scene of a martyrdom for the Protestant faith.

Giffon. See BETH.

Gifferton or Giffordtown, a village in Collesie parish, Fife, 1½ mile NW of Ladybank. It is of modern erection, and consists of neat comfortable houses.

Giffnock, a hamlet in Eastwood parish, Renfrewshire, 1½ mile S of Pollockshaws, with a post office under Glasgow. It has a station on the Glasgow and Bushy railway, and lies near extensive quarries of an excellent building sandstone, popularly called 'liver rock.'

Gifford, a village in the N of Yester parish, Haddingtonshire, lying 340 feet above sea-level, on the right bank of Gifford Water, 4½ miles SSE of Haddington. By a bill introduced into Parliament in 1893 it was proposed to construct a railway to Gifford and Garvald, deviating from the Macmerry branch of the North British at Ormiston. Set in a wooded vale, and sheltered by hills, Gifford is a pretty little place, its two streets of unequal length consisting chiefly of neat two-story houses, and one of them ending in the fine long avenue that leads up to Yester House. It has a post office under Haddington, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, an inn, a public school, a public hall (1889), bowling and curling clubs, and fairs on the last Tuesday of March, the third Tuesday of June, and the first Tuesday of October. The old parish school is now used for lectures, &c. Here, too, are Yester parish church (1708) and a handsome new Free church (1880). The latter occupies a prominent position on the rising-ground above the village, and, built at a cost of £1700 in the Gothic style of the 14th century, has a NE tower and spire. Gifford has claimed to be the birthplace of John Knox, the great Reformer. Beza in his *Icones* (1580) calls him 'Giffordiensis;' and Spottiswood states in his *History* (1627) that Knox 'was born at Gifford in the Lothians.' But two contemporary Catholic writers, Archibald Hamilton (1577) and James Laing (1581), assign to Haddington the honour in question; and recent investigation has proved, moreover, that no village of Gifford was in existence until the latter half of the 17th century. So that the late David Laing, who in 1846 had followed Knox's biographer, Dr. Thomas M'Crrie, in preferring Gifford, reversed his verdict in 1864 in favour of the Giffordgate, a suburb of Haddington (article 'Knox' by the Rev. C. G. M'Crrie, in *Encycel. Britannica*, 9th ed. vol. xiv., 1882). Two lesser divines at least were natives.—James

Craig (1682-1744) and John Witherspoon, D.D. (1722-94), the president of Princeton College, New Jersey. Though the village thus is hardly two centuries old, it derived its name from the Giffords, who under William the Lyon (1165-1214) added Yestred or Yeaster to their Lothian possessions, and after whom the parish itself is often, though not legally, called Gifford. Their male line failed with one Sir Hugh in 1409, but his daughter wedded an ancestor of the Marquis of Tweeddale, the present superior of Gifford. Pop. (1861) 458, (1871) 455, (1881) 382, (1891) 305.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Giffordgate. See HADDINGTON.

Giffordtown. See GIFFERTON.

Gifford Water, a burn of Haddingtonshire, rising, as Hopes Water, among the Lammermuirs, at an altitude of 1500 feet, in the southern extremity of Garvald and Barra parish, close to the Berwickshire border. Thence it winds 11½ miles northward and north-westward through or along the borders of Garvald, Yester, Bolton, and Haddington parishes, till it falls into the Tyne, at a point 1½ mile SSW of the town of Haddington, and 190 feet above sea-level. A first-rate trout-stream of much gentle beauty, it traverses the wooded grounds of Yester House, Eaglescarnie, Coalstoun, and Lennoxlova, and bears in its lower reaches the name of Coalstoun Water.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Gigalum. See GIGLUM.

Gigha, an island and a parish of Argyllshire. The island lies 1½ mile W of the nearest point of Kintyre, and by ferry from Ardmintish is 2½ miles NW of Monimora, near Tayinloan. It has a post office, and communicates by boat from its northern extremity with the steamers on the passage between Tarbert and Port Ellen or Port Askaig in Islay. It measures 6 miles in length from NNE to SSW; varies in width between 1½ furlong and 1½ mile; and, with the neighbouring island of CARA, has an area of 3913½ acres, of which 266½ are foreshore. Its coast is so jagged as to measure 25 miles in extent; and, bold and rocky on the W side, has there two caverns, the Great and the Pigeons' Caves, the latter of which is coated with calcareous spar, and much frequented by wild pigeons. At the south-western extremity it is pierced by a natural tunnel 133 feet long, with two vertical apertures, and so invaded by surging billows in a storm as to emit dense vapour and loud noises. Much, too, of the E coast, although not high, is bold and rocky enough; and here are various sandy bays, very suitable for sea-bathing, whilst those of Ardmintish, Druimycron, and East Tarbert afford good anchorage. The harbour, on the N side of the islet of GIGLUM, is much frequented by coasting vessels, and is considered safe in all sorts of weather. The interior westward attains 225 feet beyond the church, 260 at Meall a Chlamaidh, and 153 at Cnoc Loisgte. The rocks are mica slate, felspar slate, chlorite slate, and hornblende slate, with veins of quartz and a few transverse dykes of basalt. The soil, except on the hills, is a rich loam, with a mixture here and there of sand, clay, or moss. About three-fifths of the land are in tillage, but barely 7 acres are under wood. Springs of good water are plentiful, and two of them afford water-power to a corn-mill. Some ten boats are employed during three or four months of the year in cod and ling fishing on banks 2 or 3 miles distant. Dunchiife or Keefe's Hill, towards the middle of the island, appears to have been anciently crowned with a strong fortification; and a hill, now used as a steamer signal-post, at the northern end of the island, is crowned by a cairn, called 'Watch Cairn,' and seems to have formerly served as a beacon station for giving alarm in case of invasion. Achamore House, 7 furlongs SSW of the church, is the Scottish seat of the proprietor, William James Yorke Scarlett, Esq. The parish comprises also the brownie-haunted island of CARA, 1 mile to the S of Gigha, and 185 feet high at the Mull of Cara, with the uninhabited islet of Gigulum in the sound between them, and bears the name of Gigha and Cara. It is in the presbytery of Kintyre and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £272. The

church, which stands at the head of Ardmintish Bay, was built about 1780, and contains 260 sittings. An ancient chapel, ½ mile SSW, is now represented by ruined walls and a burying-ground. A public school, with accommodation for 75 children, has an average attendance of about 70, and a grant of over £80. Pop. (1801) 556, (1831) 534, (1861) 467, (1881) 382, (1891) 401, of whom 3 belonged to Cara.—*Ord. Sur.* sh. 20, 1876. See Captain Thomas P. White's *Archaeological Sketches in Kintyre and Gigha* (2 vols., Edinb., 1873-75).

Gighay, a small pastoral island of Barra parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 2 miles SW of Eriakay, and 3 NE of the nearest point of Barra island.

Gight, a ruined castle in Fyvie parish, N Aberdeenshire, on the left bank of the Ythan, 8¼ miles ENE of Woodhead or Fyvie village, and 9 SE of Turriff. Crowning the brink of a rocky eminence, with the Braes of Gight on one side and the Braes of Haddo or Formartine on the other, it commands a circle of exquisite scenery, dates from remote times, and continued to be inhabited till the latter part of the 18th century. It figures commonly in history as the House of Gight, was plundered by the Covenanters in 1644, and now is remarkable only for the great strength of its remaining walls. The estate, having belonged for many generations to the Maitlanda, became about 1479 the property of William Gordon, third son of the second Earl of Huntly. It remained in possession of his lineal descendants till 1785, when the last heir, Catherine Gordon of Gight, married Hon. John Byron; so that it would have passed to their son, Lord Byron the poet, had it not been sold in 1787 to the third Earl of Aberdeen.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 87, 1876.

Gightly, a burn of Forfarshire, rising near Rossie Reformatory, and running 5¼ miles south-westward along the borders of Craig, Maryton, Lunan, Kinneil, and Inverkeilor parishes, till it falls into Lunan Water at a point 1½ mile E of Frickheim. It drives several mills.—*Ord. Sur.* sh. 67, 1868.

Gigulum, an uninhabited islet of Gigha parish, Argyllshire, in the sound between Gigha island and Cara. It measures 2½ furlongs by 1.

Gilbertfield, a decayed mansion in Cambuslang parish, Lanarkshire, at the N base of Dechmont Hill, 1 mile SE of the town. Built in 1607, it was for some time the residence of Allan Ramsay's friend and brother-poet, Lieutenant William Hamilton of Gilbertfield (1670-1751).

Gil Burn, a rivulet in Borrowstounness parish, Linlithgowshire, rising near the centre of the parish, and running along a beautiful ravine to the Firth of Forth. Its glen, according to tradition, is haunted by the wraith of Ailie or Alice, Lady Lilburne, who threw herself down from the walls of Kinneil House, and who was either the mistress of a Duke of Hamilton or the wife of the Cromwellian colonel for some time resident at Kinneil.

Gilcomston. See ABERDEEN.

Gildermony, a place in Alness parish, Ross-shire. It is the site of a pre-Reformation chapel; and near it are two huge stones of very extraordinary appearance, *Clach-nam-ban* ('stone of the women'), which are said to mark the spot where several women were smothered by a snowstorm on their way to the chapel.

Gillilan, a place near the middle of Sorbie parish, Wigtonshire. It was the site of an ancient church.

Gill, a reach of the river Cree on the mutual boundary of Kirkcudbrightshire and Wigtonshire, commencing about a mile NNW of Minnigaff church. It traverses a narrow gorge, richly fringed with wood, and romantically picturesque.

Gill or Fort Gill, a small bay on the mutual border of Stony Kirk and Kirkmaiden parishes, Wigtonshire, 8¼ miles SE by S of Portpatrick.

Gillander, a cave in the E of Golspie parish, Sutherland. It occurs on the face of a white sandstone rock.

Gillean, an island in Lochalsh parish, Ross-shire. A lighthouse was erected on the south-east point of the island in 1857. See KYLE-AKIN.

Gills, a village and a bay in Canisbay parish, Caithness. The village stands at the head of the bay, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of the parish church, and $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N of Thurso. The bay has a triangular outline, measuring 3 miles across the entrance, and 7 furlongs thence to its inmost recess. It is sheltered by Stroms island, but lies open to the NE and the NNW, and has a beach of flat rocks and shingles.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 116, 1878.

Gillyburn, a hamlet in Little Dunkeld parish, Perthshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Murthly station.

Gilmancleuch, a ravine, traversed by a burn, in Kirkhope parish, Selkirkshire, descending from Blackknowe Hill (1808 feet) $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the river Ettrick at a point $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Tushielaw Inn.

Gilmerton, a mansion in Athelstaneford parish, Haddingtonshire, 4 miles NE of Haddington, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ ESE of Drem Junction. It is the seat of Sir Alexander Kinloch, tenth Bart. since 1686 (b. 1830; suc. 1879).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Gilmerton, a modern, well-built village in Fowlis-Wester parish, Perthshire, 2 miles NE of Crieff, under which it has a post office.

Gilmerton, a village and a *quoad sacra* parish in Liberton parish, Edinburghshire. The village, the most considerable one in the parish, by road is 4 miles SSE of Edinburgh, and 3 WNW of Dalkeith; whilst its station on the Loanhead and Glencorse branch of the North British, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSE, is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the former city. Standing high, 400 feet above sea-level, and commanding a fine view of Edinburgh, it comprises three streets, and mainly consists of low one-story cottages. At it are a post office, an inn, a police station, 2 schools, an institute and reading-room, a children's convalescent home (1881), and the *quoad sacra* church; whilst on its SW outskirts stands Gilmerton House, an old-fashioned white mansion, whose owner is Sir David Baird of NEWBYTT, Bart. Coal of prime quality has here been mined since 1627 and earlier, and down to the opening of the Dalkeith railway the carters or coal-bearers of Gilmerton, who largely furnished Edinburgh with fuel, formed a class by themselves. The humours of their annual horse races, 'My Lord's,' as they were called, are vividly sketched by Moir in *Mansie Wauch*. Ironstone, too, has been mined for a number of years. A little to the NW of the village is a limestone quarry of vast extent, the oldest perhaps in Scotland, at all events worked from immemorial time. At first it was worked from the surface, afterwards it was mined; and the produce was brought up in successive epochs by women, by asses, and by steam-power. Even with the aid of machinery it ceased at length to repay the cost of working, and since 1827 it has been almost entirely abandoned. Now, like a huge deep trench, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, it presents a shelving declivity, overgrown with brushwood and wild flowers, and sending off lateral caverns, whose roof of solid rock is upborne by massive piers, left as props in the process of mining. This vast colonnaded cavern, instead of proceeding far inwards, where the rapid dip of the stratum—at an angle of 45° —would have carried the miner too far beneath the surface, advances obliquely up the side of the ridge or hill, and thus one may wander some way underground and yet never lose the light of day. At the village itself, near the entrance from Edinburgh, is a singular cave, hewn from the solid rock during 1719-24 by a blacksmith named George Paterson. Rooms, beds, and a table bearing aloft a punch-bowl, all are nicely chiselled from the rock, which thus provided both dwelling-house and furniture. Several apertures in the roof served for windows to let in the light from above. The constructor of this strange subterranean abode had it fitted up with a well, a washing-house, and a forge; and here, pursuing his craft, he lived with his family till his death, about 1735. The cave was for years a great object of curiosity, and even yet has occasional visits paid to it. The *quoad sacra* parish is in the presbytery of Edinburgh and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the stipend, from endowment of 1860, is £185 with a manse. The church was built as a chapel of ease in 1837, and enlarged by two aisles

in 1882. The public and the Anderson female industrial schools have an average attendance of about 220 and 100, and grants of over £220 and £80. For the female industrial school an elegant schoolroom and teacher's house were built in 1882 at the expense of the Misses Anderson of Moredun. The Ravenscroft Convalescent Home (1879) was, in 1886, transferred to new buildings costing £2000. Pop. of village (1891) 1301; of *q. s.* parish, 1571.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Gilmilnscroft, a mansion in Sorn parish, Ayrshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Catrine. Its owner is Mr Farquhar, the representative of an old Ayrshire family.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Gilmour's Linn, a beautiful cascade on Touch Burn, in St Ninians parish, Stirlingshire.

Gilnockie, a station on the Langholm branch of the North British railway, in Canonbie parish, Dumfriesshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Riddings Junction, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ SSE of Langholm. The Border peel-tower of Gilnockie stood on a small promontory, washed on three sides by the river Esk, so steep and rocky as to be scarcely accessible except on the land side, and defended there by a deep ditch. It gave designation to Johnnie Armstrong, the Border freebooter of ballad fame, and puts in a claim against Hollowa Tower, a little higher up the river, to have been his principal residence. Seemingly it became ruinous soon after Armstrong's execution by James V. at Caerlanrig (1529); and, eventually obliterated to make room for a bridge over the river, it is now not represented by even the slightest vestige. (See DURIE.) Distinct remains of a Roman station are on a rising-ground a little N of the station.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 11, 1863.

Gilp, a burn and a sea loch on the mutual boundary of Kilmichael-Glassary and South Knapdale parishes, Argyllshire. The burn has a brief course south-westward to the head of the loch. Loch Gilp descends from the burn's mouth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward, into line with the great southward reach of Loch Fyne, and broadens gradually from 3 furlongs to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. It sends off, from its W side, the Crinan Canal; and is mostly so shallow as not to be navigable for boats of any considerable burden at low tide. See LOCHGILPHEAD, ARDRISHAIG, and CRINAN CANAL.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Gilston, Kirkcudbrightshire. See GELSTON.

Girdle Ness, a promontory in Nigg parish, Kincardineshire, flanking the S side of the mouth of the river Dee, and terminating 2 miles ESE of Aberdeen. It forms the eastern extremity of a spur of the Grampian mountains; and is crowned with a lighthouse, which, built in 1833 and altered in 1890, shows one double group flashing white light, giving two flashes in quick succession every twenty seconds, and visible at the distance of 19 nautical miles.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 77, 1873.

Girlsta. See TINGWALL.

Girngog. See CASTLES GIRNGOG and SINCLAIR.

Girnock Burn, a rivulet in Crathie and Braemar parish, SW Aberdeenshire, rising at an altitude of 1800 feet, and running $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward to the river Dee, at a point 3 miles W by N of Ballater.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 65, 1870.

Girthingate, an ancient bridle-road in Roxburghshire and Edinburghshire, leading northward from Old Melrose up the vale of Allen Water and over the moors to the ancient hospice of Soutra. Traces of it still exist.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 25, 33, 1865-63.

Girthead, an estate, with a mansion, in Wamphray parish, Dumfriesshire, on the left bank of the Annan, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by W of Wamphray station.

Girthon, a parish of SW Kirkcudbrightshire, containing the greater part of the post-town of GATEHOUSE, and traversed across its northern half by $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the Dumfries and Portpatrick railway. It is bounded N and NE by Kells, E by Balmaghie and Twynholm, SE by Borgue, SW by Wigtown Bay, W by Anwoth and Kirkmabreck, and NW by Minnigaff. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 34,993 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 943 $\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore and 675 $\frac{1}{2}$ water. The river DEE winds

6 miles east-south-eastward along all the boundary with Kells, and from Girthon is fed by a dozen or so of burns; but the drainage mainly belongs to the Water of FLEET, which, with its principal head-stream, traces all the western border, and from the interior receives Little Water of Fleet and numberless lesser tributaries. Four lakes, with their utmost length and breadth and their altitude above sea-level, are Loch Whinyen (4½ x 4½ furl.; 725 feet), on the Twynholm border; Loch SKERROW (5½ x 4 furl.; 425 feet), close to the Balmaghie border; Loch Fleet (3 x 2 furl.; 1120 feet), in the north-western interior; and Loch GRENNOC (2 miles x 3 furl.; 680 feet), on the Minnigaff border. Three-fourths of the land, comprising all the northern and most of the central division, with a strip along the eastern border, is bleak and heathy upland, with but few spots devoted to tillage or capable of producing corn. The upland consists rather of broad masses, irregularly intersected by water-courses, than of continuous ridges or distinct hills, and rarely rises to mountain altitude. Some of the principal summits, from S to N, are Cairntook Hill (1000 feet), Castramont Hill (700), White Top of Culrooch (1000), Craiglowrie (1079), Craigronald (1684), Craigwhinnie (1367), Auchencloy Hill (684), Shaw Hill (1265), and Round Fell (1319). The rest of the land, comprising a strip along the middle and lower reaches of the Fleet, is chiefly undulating, partly flat or gently sloping, and all of it fertile, finely cultivated, and highly embellished. Granite predominates throughout the uplands, and metamorphic rocks, chiefly clay slate, prevail in the lowlands. Slate has been quarried on Culrooch farm; and a vein of copper ore, on the lands of Enrick, was leased, and for some time worked, by a Welsh company. The soil of the uplands is very poor; that of the lowlands is naturally various, and has been highly improved. About 4000 acres are regularly or occasionally in tillage, and a fair proportion throughout the lowlands is under wood. Three small ancient moats are at Castramont, Enrick, and Bush Park; and at Enrick stood an occasional residence of first the abbots of Tongland, next the bishops of Galloway, which has bequeathed to its site the name of Palace Yard. The Rev. William Erskine, who figures among the worthies in Wodrow's *History of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland*, was minister of this parish, in which, at Auchencloy, Claverhouse shot four Covenanters, 18 Dec. 1684. Besides the three Faeds, the celebrated artists, already noticed under BARLAY MILL, natives of Girthon were Captain James Murray Denniston (1770-1857), author of *Legends of Galloway*, and Thomas Murray, LL.D. (1792-1872), author of the *Literary History of Galloway*. Mansions, both separately noticed, are Cally and Castramont. Girthon is in the presbytery of Kirkeudbright and synod of Galloway; the living is worth £185. The old church, 2 miles SSE of Gatehouse, is a roofless ruin, with a graveyard, the Broughton vault, and the grave of 'Robert Lennox, who was shot to death by Grier of Lagg, in the paroch of Tongland, for his adherence to Scotland's Covenants, 1685.' A little farther S is the site of the Mill of Girthon or the Lake, whose miller was fined in 1300 by Edward I. of England. The present parish church is noticed, with three other places of worship and the schools, under Gatehouse. Pop. (1801) 1727, (1831) 1761, (1861) 1702, (1871) 1586, (1881) 1415, (1891) 1354.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 5, 4, 8, 9, 1857-63.

Girvan, a police burgh and a parish in Carrick district, Ayrshire. The town stands on the coast, at the mouth of the Water of Girvan, 10 miles by sea E by S of Ailsa Craig, whilst by the Maybole and Girvan section (1860) of the Glasgow and South-Western railway it is 21½ miles SSW of Ayr and 62 SSW of Glasgow, and by the Girvan and Portpatrick section (1876) 45 NNE of Portpatrick. Its name originally was Invergarvan, in allusion to Girvan Water, which was formerly called the Garvan; and it seems to have been founded in the 11th century, but never till a recent period rose above the condition of a village. Extending southward from the river's mouth along the shore, and overlooked by hills that culminate a mile inland at 827 feet above sea-level,

it enjoys a delightful site, picturesque surroundings, a splendid view of the Firth of Clyde, with Ailsa Craig exactly opposite, and is one of the most delightful and health-giving resorts on the Ayrshire coast. Robert Heron, in his *Journey through the Western Counties of Scotland* in 1792, though liberal enough in praises generally, of Girvan wrote:—'The houses are but more miserable than those of Ballantrae. They are so low as to seem, at the S end of the village, rather caves dug in the earth than houses built upon it; though, on the NW side and close upon the banks of the river, there are some more decent and commodious houses.' The town has been greatly extended and vastly improved since Heron's day, and it now contains some very fair public buildings and numerous commodious private houses. The sanitary condition of the town is good, a sewage scheme which cost about £5000 having been carried out in 1892. So that, with a fine beach, a good golf course, and many first-rate walks inland, the surrounding country being most interesting, Girvan is rapidly rising in public estimation as a watering-place. A steamer (G. & S.W. Ry. Co.) goes round Ailsa Craig once a week or oftener in summer. The parish church was rebuilt in 1883 at a cost of £4000. The South church, built as a chapel of ease in 1839, and containing 900 sittings, was raised in 1875 to *quoad sacra* status. Other places of worship are a Free church (1844), a U.P. church (1870), Wesleyan Methodists', St John's Episcopal church, and the Roman Catholic church of the Sacred Hearts (1860). Girvan has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the British Linen Co., Commercial, National, Royal, and Union banks, several hotels, a town-hall, assembly rooms, a Young Men's Christian Association, an agricultural society, a lifeboat institution, a gas company, a weekly market on Mondays, and fairs on the first Monday of April and October. The M'Kechnie Institute was the gift of the late Mr Thomas M'Kechnie. It consists of library, ladies' and gentlemen's reading rooms, smoking and committee rooms, and was completed in 1888 at a cost of about £3000. The interest of £1000 left by the late Mrs Crawford of Ardmillan is divided annually among poor householders not receiving parish relief, except £12 to the preceptor for teaching ten children sacred music. Hand-loom weaving is still carried on, though not as in 1838, when the number of looms, including a few in the neighbourhood, was no less than 1800, the fabrics woven being a variety of cotton and woollen goods for the manufacturers of Glasgow and Paisley. A harbour, at the mouth of Girvan Water, was formerly capable of admitting only vessels of small burden, but underwent great improvement in 1869-70; while further and more extensive improvements, undertaken by the harbour commissioners in 1881, and completed in 1883, at an expense of about £1200, included the carrying out of a pier from the W side, and of a breakwater from the NE side of the old harbour. As now completed, the harbour resembles that of Eyemouth, and from it large quantities of grain of various kinds are annually exported, chiefly to Glasgow and Liverpool. The trade in coal and lime is important, the mines and quarries for these being numerous in the neighbourhood. The principal trade of the place, however, is the herring fishing, which occurs twice a year, beginning in December and May. A steamer plies backwards and forwards to Glasgow once a week. The wooden bridge across the river has been replaced by an iron carriage bridge built by Sir William Arrol. A burgh of barony under the superiority of the proprietor of BARGANY, Girvan received its first charter in 1696, but did not enjoy burgh privileges till 1785. By the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act of 1892 it is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners, whilst the harbour is managed by 8 commissioners. Sheriff small debt courts are held three times a year; and a justice of peace small debt court sits on the first Monday of every month. Municipal constituency (1882) 310, (1895) 1071. Pop. (1871) 4791, (1881) 4505, (1891) 4081. Houses (1891) inhabited 979, vacant 108, building 11.

The parish of Girvan is bounded N by Kirkoswald, NE by Dailly, SE by Barr, S by Colmonell, and W by the Firth of Clyde. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 14,954 acres, of which 322 are foreshore and 52 water. The coast-line, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, is closely skirted by the road to Ballantrae, and, offering few and inconsiderable curvatures, over all but the southernmost $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles is low, with a boulder-strewn beach, covered thickly with seaweed. From Ardwell southwards to Pinhain it is bold and rocky, the road itself attaining 100 feet above sea-level at the southern extremity of the parish, and the surface thence rising rapidly inland to 973 feet at Grey Hill and 734 at Pinhain Hill. The WATER OF GIRVAN winds 1 mile south-south-westward along the Dailly border, then $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-westward through the interior to its mouth at Girvan harbour; and, at the SE corner of the parish, the STINCHAR traces 1 mile of the boundary with Barr and Colmonell, and from Girvan is fed by the Water of Assel, running 5 miles south-westward, southward, and south-eastward. The surface generally is hilly, from N to S attaining 275 feet above sea-level near Boghead, 639 near Brae, 970 at Saugh Hill, 923 at Trower Hill, 883 near Laggan, 701 at Byne Hill, and 971 at Kirkland Hill, which culminates right on the Barr border. The tract to the N of the town is flat in places, but on the whole presents an undulating appearance, and is fertile, well cultivated, and finely embellished. The southern district is to a large extent pastoral. Sandstone conglomerate is the predominant rock, and extends for a considerable distance along the beach; whinstone, both grey and blue, is sufficiently plentiful and accessible to furnish material for all the local buildings; and limestone has been worked pretty largely in the E. Coal, though abundant in Dailly, does not seem to pass within the limits of Girvan; but excellent copper ore has been found, and is supposed to exist in considerable quantity; whilst gypsum, shell marl, and coarse potter's clay are also found; and the last has long been extensively used for tile-work. The soil of the arable lands has much diversity of character, but is mostly a dry light mould on a sandy or gravelly bottom. Vestiges of five ancient camps occur near the sea, one of them engirt by two concentric ditches. Of several pre-Reformation chapels, the chief were Kirkdomine in the SE and Chapel-Donan in the N. St Cuthbert's itself, the ancient parish church, was held by Crossraguel Abbey; its graveyard in 1611 was the scene of a singular episode. A murdered retainer of Kennedy of Colzean had been buried here, when his master the laird was moved by a dream to have him disinterred, that all who lived near might come and touch the corpse. All did so but John Mure of Anchen-drane and his son, whom none suspected, till young Mary Mure, his daughter, perceiving the crowd, went in among them. When she came near the dead body, the blood started from it, whereon her father was apprehended and put to the torture. ARDMILLAN is the chief mansion. Girvan is in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £409. Four public schools—the Burgh, Assel, Doune, and Girvan—and a Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 838, 50, 118, 301, and 181 children, have an average attendance of about 470, 50, 90, 240, and 100, and grants amounting to over £520, £64, £78, £250, and £100. Pop. (1801) 2260, (1831) 6430, (1861) 7053, (1871) 5685, (1881) 5480, (1891) 4906, of whom 2601 were in Girvan ecclesiastical parish, and 2305 in that of South Church.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 7, 8, 1863.

Girvan, Water of, a stream of Carrick, Ayrshire, rising in the E of Barr parish, at an altitude of 2050 feet above sea-level, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of the head of Loch Doon. Thence it winds $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-westward to the neighbourhood of Kirkmichael village, and thence again 18 miles south-westward, till it falls into the Firth of Clyde at Girvan town, only 14 miles WNW of its source as the crow flies. It traverses or skirts the

parishes of Straiton, Kirkmichael, Maybole, Kirkoswald, Dailly, and Girvan; and in the first of these it flows through five lakes, the largest of which are Lochs Lure and BRADAN. The scenery hereabouts is bleak and cheerless, but lower down the Girvan's course lies through the fine demesnes of Blairquhan, Dalquharran, Bargany, and Killochan—boyish haunts these of the great landscape painter, Thomson of Duddingston. It is closely followed by the Maybole and Girvan railway, from a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Crosshill village; and it contains good stores of trout, with occasional salmon.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 8, 14, 8, 7, 1863.

Girvan and Portpatrick Railway, The, extends from Girvan to a junction with the Castle-Douglas and Portpatrick railway at East Challoch, near Dunragit, in the parish of Glenluce and county of Wigtown. In 1846 there was projected the Glasgow and Belfast Union railway, a line proposed to leave Ayr for Girvan and proceed southwards into Wigtownshire. The powers then obtained only covered the line to Maybole and Girvan, although the extended line was in contemplation. The project was allowed to lapse, and the line to Maybole was not opened till 1856 (under an act obtained in 1854); in 1860, under a later act, the line was opened to Girvan. In 1865 the Girvan and Portpatrick railway was sanctioned, but the matter lay in abeyance; and in 1870 the time for completing the line was extended, a further extension of time being obtained in 1873. The first sod was cut in Sept. 1871, and in Oct. 1876 the railway was opened for traffic. The line is $30\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, with a single line of rails. Crossing Girvan Water, it ascends a steep gradient for 4 miles, passes through a tunnel of 500 yards, and crosses the Stinchar and the Dhuis on important bridges. After passing Barrhill it follows the valley of Cross Water of Luce, and crosses the Luce by a viaduct of ten arches. In the course of the construction of the line, the works were seriously damaged by floods; and, from an estimated cost of £330,000, the capital expenditure advanced to a sum of £532,000. The railway was at first worked by the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Company under an experimental agreement, and afterwards on stated terms. The railway, however, having fallen into financial difficulties, a judicial factor was appointed by the Court of Session in 1881; and the line, which for a time was used as a rapid through route between Glasgow and Stranraer, was, after being shut for a brief period, resumed for the accommodation of local traffic. In 1882, under a new act, powers were obtained to reconstruct the company and to develop its capabilities as a through line. Again, in 1887, another act was obtained to incorporate a company for maintaining and working this line, and for other purposes. Finally, in 1892, it became the property of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Co. The stations on the line are Girvan, Pinmore, Pinwherry, Barrhill, Glenwhilly, and New Luce.

Gizen Briggs. See GREYEN BRIGGS.

Glack, a mansion in Daviot parish, Aberdeenshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Old Meldrum. Erected in 1875 at a cost of £10,000, it is a Scottish Baronial edifice of block granite, with a tower 80 feet high.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Glack, a defile and pass between Newtyle and Hatton hills in Newtyle parish, Forfarshire, giving communication between Strathmore and Strathdighty.

Glackharnis, a deep defile in Aberdour parish, Banffshire, between Ben Kinnes and the Conval mountains. It has an impressive character from at once its great length, its uniform bottom breadth, and the regular acclivity and vast height of its mountain flanks.

Glackingdaine, a small bay and a ruined Scandinavian castle in Ulva island, Argyllshire. The castle, crowning a high steep rocky islet, had a causeway leading from the rock to the island at low tide, and still is represented by walls and rubbish of its own structure and by remains of the causeway.

Gladhouse Reservoir, on the course of the principal head-stream of the South Esk river in TEMPLE parish, Edinbushshire, was opened in 1879.

Gladney or Gladney, a village in the southern extremity of Cupar parish, Fifeshire, adjacent to Ceres. Pop. (1861) 148, (1871) 229, (1881) 116, (1891) 118.

Glademuir, a village and a parish in the W of Haddingtonshire. The village stands 355 feet above sea-level, near the eastern verge of the parish, 2½ miles SSE of Longniddry station, on the Haddington branch of the North British railway, 4 W by S of Haddington, and ¾ E of Tranent, with a post office under Macmerry. Crowning the ridge between Haddington and Tranent, it commands a superb panoramic view of the Lothians, the Firth of Forth, and the southern shore of Fifeshire.

The parish, constituted in 1692 out of portions of Haddington, Tranent, and Aberlady, contains also the villages of Longniddry, Samuelston, and Penston. It is bounded NW by the Firth of Forth, N by Aberlady, E by Haddington, S by Pencaitland, and W by Tranent. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 4½ miles; its utmost breadth is 4 miles; and its area is 7165½ acres, of which 120½ are foreshore. A small burn, running to the Firth, traces much of the Aberlady border; another traces for 1½ mile the boundary with Tranent; two others rise in and traverse the interior; and the river TYNE winds 1½ mile east-north-eastward along the Haddington border. The coast-line, 1 mile long, is low but rocky; and from it the surface rises gently to 371 feet at Penston and 400 at the south-western corner of the parish, whilst sinking again south-eastward to 190 feet along the Tyne. So much of the area was in a marshy condition as to look almost like a continuous fen, but now has been so thoroughly reclaimed as to be everywhere in a state of high cultivation. The ridgy tract, too, was for ages an open moor, but that likewise has been well reclaimed. The rocks belong chiefly to the Carboniferous formation, but are intersected, from E to W, by a remarkable trap dyke, which has been largely quarried for road metal, and for building has abundant sandstone. Limestone and ironstone have been worked; and coal abounds of excellent quality, occurring in some places in seams from 4 to 5 feet thick. It seems, in the vicinity of Penston, to have been mined for upwards of five centuries. Fireclay also is plentiful. The soil is sandy on the immediate seaboard, a fertile loam towards Longniddry, clayey in the middle tract, and loamy along the Tyne. About 200 acres are under wood; nearly 1200 are in pasture; and all the rest of the land is either regularly or occasionally in tillage. The mansion of the Douglasses of Longniddry, who acted a distinguished part in the Reformation, and invited John Knox to their home when he was driven away from St Andrews, is now represented by only a low round mound. A ruined chapel, called John Knox's Kirk because the great Reformer sometimes preached in it, stands a little E of Longniddry village. A church was built, in 1650, at Thrieplaw, near the boundary with Pencaitland, but, on the constituting of the parish, fell into disuse, and has utterly disappeared. William Robertson, D.D. (1721-93), who became Principal of Edinburgh University, was minister of Gladsmuir from 1743 to 1758, and wrote here the greater part of his *History of Scotland*; and George Heriot (1563-1624), the founder of the hospital that bears his name in Edinburgh, was the son of a native of Gladsmuir, and himself has been claimed as a native. Under PRESTONPANS is noticed the battle, sometimes called of Gladsmuir. ELVINGSTON is the chief mansion. Gladsmuir is in the presbytery of Haddington and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £300. The parish church, at the village, a handsome edifice of 1850, and successor to one of 1695, was destroyed by fire in 1886, and afterwards rebuilt. Four schools—Gladsmuir, Longniddry, Macmerry, and Samuelston—with respective accommodation for 113, 144, 140, and 61 children, have an average attendance of about 50, 90, 100, and 30, and grants of over £40, £80, £70, and £35. Valuation (1879) £18,648, 6s., (1883) £16,250, 18s., (1892) £13,044, 19s. 5d. Pop. (1801) 1460, (1831) 1658, (1861) 1915, (1871) 1863, (1881) 1747, (1891) 1604.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Gladney. See GLADNEY.

Glaisean or Glashan, a lake in Kilmichael-Glassary parish, Argyllshire. Lying 340 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 1½ and ¾ mile, abounds in smallish trout, lies on moorland, and sends off a stream 1½ mile south-south-eastward to Loch Awe at Lochgair.—*Ord. Sur.* sh. 37, 1876.

Glatness. See KIRKWALL.

Glamaig or Ben Glamaig, a conical mountain (2670 feet) in Portree parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, on the S side of Loch Sligachan, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Cuchullin Mountains. It has round bronze-hued shoulders; its sides are channelled by innumerable water-courses; great heaps of shingle lie scattered around its base; and its summit is washed bare of soil and vegetation.

Glamis, a village and a parish of SW Forfarshire. The village stands, 300 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of Glamis Burn, 11 miles N of Dundee, and 1½ mile SSE of Glamis station on the Scottish Midland section of the Caledonian, this station being 5½ miles WSW of Forfar and 27 NE of Perth. It serves as a small centre of traffic for a tract of country around it, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office, a branch of the Royal Bank, 2 sawmills, a school, Established and Episcopal churches, a masonic hall, a hotel, and fairs on the first Wednesday of April and May, the Wednesdays after 26 May and 22 November, and the Saturday of October before Kirriemuir.

The parish contains also the villages or hamlets of Charleston, Newton, Milton, Thornton, Grasshouses, and Arniefoul. It is bounded N by Kirriemuir, NE by Forfar, E by Kinnettles and Inverarity, SE by Tealing, SW by Auchterhouse and Newtyle, W by Eassie and Nevay, and NW by Airlie. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 6½ miles; its breadth varies between 2 and 5½ miles; and its area is 14,483½ acres, of which 136½ are water. From the Loch of FORFAR (9 × 2 furl.; 171 feet) in the NE corner of the parish, DEAN Water flows 5½ miles west-south-westward, chiefly through the northern interior, but 2 miles along the Kinnettles border, which also is traced for 2½ miles north-westward by ARITY or Kerbit Water, from just above Douglastown to its mouth. Glamis Burn, another of the Dean Water's affluents, rises close to the southern border at 910 feet above sea-level, and thence winds 6½ miles north-by-eastward through the interior along Glen Oglivie; just above Glamis village it breaks through a ridge of high ground, and forms a fine cascade. And EASSIE Burn curves 2½ miles northward through the south-western extremity, then 1½ mile along the boundary with Eassie. (See DENON.) Sinking along Dean Water to 160 feet above sea-level, the surface thence rises east-north-eastward to 224 feet at Broom Hill and 232 near Drumgray, southward to 664 at Hunters Hill, 700 at West Cram Hill, 825 at Berry Hillock, 754 near Kilmundie, 1115 at Carlunie Hill, 1116 at Ark Hill, 1242 at Gallow Hill, and 1493 at Craigowl. The northern district, cut off by Dean Water, presents a gently undulating surface, and lies entirely within Strathmore, to which belongs also the northern portion of the central district. The rest of Glamis, lying among the Sidlaws, comprises three parallel hill-ranges, that extend from NNE to SSW, and enclose the two hill-valleys of Glen Oglivie and Denon. The northern district, as forming part of Strathmore, is all an unbroken belt of Old Red sandstone; in the southern or Sidlaw portion, the rocks are mainly eruptive. Both trap and sandstone have been largely quarried; and some veins of lead ore, in the eastern vicinity of Glamis village, were worked for a short time in the latter part of the 18th century. Traces of carbonate of copper occur in the trap rocks of the hills; and porphyry, jasper, and Lydian stone have been found. The soil in Strathmore is generally a deep, sound, reddish loam, heavier and richer on the lower slopes than in the bottom of the valley; on the Sidlaws, is chiefly of a moorish character, covered with heath or swampy. If Skene is right in maintaining that King

Malcolm was not murdered, the following is a curious instance of misapprehended ingenuity. Before the manse door stands a sculptured obelisk—'King Malcolm's Gravestones'—erected, as is generally supposed, in memory of the murder of Malcolm II. On one side of it is an elaborately carved Cross, and near the base are the figures of two men, who, by their attitude, seem to be forming the bloody conspiracy. A lion and a centaur, on the upper part, represent the barbarity of the crime. On the reverse, fishes of several sorts appear, a symbol of Loch Forfar, in which, by missing their way, the assassins were drowned. On Hunters Hill is another small obelisk or stone, on which are delineated various symbolical characters similar to those of the larger obelisk, and supposed to be intended as representations of the same facts. At a mile's distance from the village of Glamis, near a place called Cossans, is a third obelisk, vulgarly styled St Orland's Stone, still more curious than the others, and possibly akin to them in object. On one side is a cross rudely flowered and chequered; on the other, four men on horseback appear to be pursuing their way with the utmost possible speed, while the horse of one of them is trampling under foot a wild boar; and on the lower part of the stone is the figure of an animal somewhat like a dragon. Though no probable decipherment has been made of these symbols, they have been conjectured to represent the officers of justice in pursuit of Malcolm's murderers.' GLAMIS CASTLE is the chief feature of the parish; and the Earl of Strathmore is sole proprietor. Glamis is in the presbytery of Forfar and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £307. The parish church, at the village, was built in 1792. Glamis public and Glen Ogilvie or Milton public schools, with respective accommodation for 200 and 68 children, have an average attendance of about 130 and 50, and grants of nearly £120 and £50. Valuation (1857) £11,026, (1882) £13,934, 15s., (1892) £11,118, 19s., plus £2206 for railway and water-works. Pop. (1801) 1931, (1831) 1999, (1851) 2152, (1871) 1813, (1881) 1631, (1891) 1464.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 56, 57, 48, 1870-68.

Glamis Castle, the seat of the Earl of Strathmore, in Glamis parish, SW Forfarshire, near the left bank of Dean Water, 7 furlongs N by E of the village. Ascribed by tradition to the 10th or 11th century, it mainly consists in its present form of reconstructions and additions of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, and is a stately pile in the style of Chantilly and other great French chateaux, such as the Chevalier, who stayed here in January 1716, declared he had not seen matched upon the Continent. The central part is a great square tower, whose top is gained by a flight of 143 steps, and from which project three wings; and the whole exterior is profusely adorned with sculptures, corbellings, battlements, pinnacles, pepper-box turrets, and the like. In front stands a curious old sun-dial, presenting an extraordinary number of faces to the sun. Within, the most interesting features are the great hall, bearing date 1621, and containing portraits of Charles II., James VII., Claverhouse, Lauderdale, etc.; a quaint little Jacobean chapel, with paintings by De Witt; and 'Sir Walter Scott's Bedroom,' of which, in *Demonology and Witchcraft*, Sir Walter writes:—'I was only 19 or 20 years old when I happened to pass a night in this magnificent baronial castle. The hoary old pile contains much in its appearance, and in the traditions connected with it, impressive to the imagination. It was the scene of the murder of a Scottish king of great antiquity, not indeed the gracious Duncan, with whom the name naturally associates it, but Malcolm II.* It contains also a curious monu-

* The later chronicles, says Skene, 'state that Malcolm was slain by treachery at Glamis,—and Fordun adds by some of the stock of Constantin and Gryn; but this tale is quite inconsistent with the early notices of his death, which clearly imply that he died a natural death. Thus the contemporary chronicler, Marius Scotus, writes simply: "1034 Malcolm, king of Scotia, died 25 November." In the secret chamber that follows, according to older tradition, Earl Beattie, of the Crawford line, still dresses his wair—to play at cards until the day of doom.

ment of the peril of feudal times, being a secret chamber, the entrance of which, by the law or custom of the family, must only be known to three persons at once, viz., the Earl of Strathmore, his heir-apparent, and any third person whom they may take into their confidence. The extreme antiquity of the building is vouched by the immense thickness of the walls and the wild and straggling arrangement of the accommodation within doors. I was conducted to my apartment in a distant corner of the building; and I must own that, as I heard door after door shut, after my conductor had retired, I began to consider myself too far from the living, and somewhat too near the dead. We had passed through what is called the "King's Room," a vaulted apartment garnished with stag's antlers and similar trophies of the chase, and said by tradition to be the spot of Malcolm's murder, and I had an idea of the vicinity of the castle chapel. In spite of the truth of history, the whole night scene in Macbeth's castle roused at once upon my mind, and struck my imagination more forcibly than even when I have seen its terrors represented by the late John Kemble and his inimitable sister.' The thanaage of Glamis possesses a fictitious interest from its imaginary connection with Macbeth; in history we do not hear of it till 1264 (*Skene's Celtic Scotland*, iii. 266, 1880). It seems to have been held by the Crown from the War of Independence till 1372, when Robert II. erected it into a barony, and granted it to John Lyon, whose grandson Sir Patrick was created a peer by the title of Lord Glamis in 1445. John, sixth Lord, who died in 1528, had wedded Janet Douglas, a sister of the banished Earl of Angus; and she, in 1537, was burned on the Castlehill of Edinburgh on a trumped-up charge of conspiring the destruction of James V. by poison. Her son, the young seventh Lord, was involved in the charge, and did not recover title and estates till 1543. John, eighth Lord, chancellor of Scotland, was shot at Stirling in a chance fray between his followers and the Earl of Crawford's (1578); his brother, the Master of Glamis, was a chief conspirator in the Raid of Ruthven (1582). Patrick, ninth Lord, was created Earl of Kinghorne in 1606; and in 1677 Patrick, third Earl, obtained a charter providing that himself and his heirs should in all future ages be styled Earls of Strathmore and Kinghorne, Viscounts Lyon, Barons Glamis, etc. This Patrick retired from public life at the Revolution (1688), and 'spent,' one is told, 'the last six years of his life in improving his estates and in repairing and modernising his castle of Glamis under the direction of the celebrated Inigo Jones,' who died, however, in 1652. John, fourth Earl, was father of 'four pretty boys,' who all in turn succeeded to the earldom—John, killed at Sheriffmuir, 1715; Charles, killed in a brawl at Forfar, 1728; James, died 1735; and Thomas, died 1753. John, ninth Earl (1737-76), married Mary Eleanor Bowes, heiress of £1,040,000; and the present and thirteenth Earl, Claude Bowes Lyon (b. 1824; suc. 1865), is their grandson. He is twenty-first Lord Glamis, but thirteenth only in descent from Patrick, first holder of that title. The Glamis estate—22,850 acres—comprises 16,850 acres of arable land, 4000 of natural pasture, and 2000 under wood. Since 1860, at an outlay of over £43,000, it has undergone great improvements in the way of building, draining, fencing, reclaiming, and road-making. Lord Strathmore's Clydesdale stud, dating from 1869, may also be noticed. See Andrew Jervise's *Glamis, Its History and Antiquities* (Edinb. 1861); James C. Guthrie's *Vale of Strathmore* (Edinb. 1875); and pp. 91-94 of *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* (1881).

Glanasnar, a pastoral islet of Southend parish, Argyllshire, adjacent to the NE side of Sands island.

Glanderston, an estate, with a mansion of 1697, a farmhouse now, in Neilston parish, Renfrewshire, 2 miles S of Barrhead. It was given in 1507 by the first Earl of Lennox to his brother John Stewart, and, going by marriage to Mure of Caldwell, afterwards passed to other proprietors.

Glasbehinn. See GLASVEIN.

Glasclune, an ancient baronial fortalice on the E border of Kinloch parish, Perthshire, crowning the steep bank of a ravine at the boundary with Blairgowrie parish. The stronghold of the powerful family of Blair, it was once a place of considerable strength, both natural and artificial, and is now represented by somewhat imposing ruins.

Glasford. See **GLASSFORD**.

Glasgow, the commercial and manufacturing capital of Scotland, was formerly for the most part in the lower ward of Lanarkshire and to a small extent in Renfrewshire. By the Orders of the Boundary Commissioners appointed under the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1889, it was placed wholly within Lanarkshire; and in 1893 the entire area within the municipal boundary was constituted a county of a city, with independent jurisdiction. As regards population it is, when taken with its suburbs, the second city of the British islands. It stands on both banks of the river Clyde, 14 miles from its mouth at Dumbarton; but the larger portion of the city is on the N side of the river; latitude 55° 51' 32" N, and longitude 4° 17' 54" W. Its distance as the crow flies from John o' Groat's House is 197 miles, and from London 348. It is NW by N of London and Carlisle, SW of Aberdeen, Perth, and Stirling, SW by W of Dundee, W by S of Edinburgh, and N by W of Dumfries. By road it is 42½ miles from Edinburgh, 23 from Greenock, 34 from Ayr, 79 from Dumfries, and 396 from London; while by railway its distance is 7 miles from Paisley, 21 from Falkirk, 23 from Greenock, 29 from Stirling, 24 from Kilmarnock, 40½ from Ayr, 47½ from Edinburgh, 63½ from Perth, 104½ from Berwick-on-Tweed, 105 from Carlisle, 152 from Aberdeen, 207 from Inverness, 401½ from London by the West Coast route, 423 by the Midland, and 448½ by the East Coast route.

Site.—At no very remote time in the geological history of the country, but long before the historic period, the lower part of the valley of the Clyde formed the bottom of an estuary. This estuary opened to the sea by a narrow strait near Erskine, and embraced Loch Lomond and the valleys about on the one hand, while on the other it extended as far as Johnstone and Paisley. Narrowing at Ibrox and Pollokshields, it again widened out, and, sweeping round by the Cathkin and Cathart Hills, formed a wide bay where Glasgow Green and Bridgeton now are. The mouth of the river was then probably about Bothwell or Rutherglen. That the estuary was marine the list of shells found in the deposits in the valley abundantly proves. That the levels of the land were much the same as at present during the Roman occupation is shown by the termination of the Roman Wall; but that prior to this, and yet subsequent to the first appearance of man in Clydesdale, there must have been an upheaval of the land is shown by relics dug up on the present site of Glasgow. Among other remains a number of canoes have been found, some of them 300 feet distant from the modern bed of the river and 19 feet below the present surface. In the eighty years prior to 1855, no less than seventeen canoes were dug out of the silt—one in 1780 in digging the foundations of St Enoch's Church, and another later near the Cross. In 1824 one was found at Stockwell Street, and another in the Drygate behind the prison. Twelve were found on the lands of Springfield, on the S side, and two at Clydehaugh in 1852. Of all these, one was in a vertical position, with the prow up, as if it had sunk in a storm; while another was bottom up, as if it had been capsized. Since 1855 other three at least have been found. All this points to a considerable rise within the human period, and accounts for the traces of ancient terraces that are to be seen along some portions of the higher grounds, as well as for the nature of the site of the lower part of the city, which, especially towards the E and S, is very flat, as it also is on the N along the side of the river. Nowhere in these districts is it more than a few feet above the level of spring tides. The ground on the N side of the river beyond the flat strip and to the W is variable and undulating, there

being a number of elliptical ridges mostly with their longer axes parallel to the course of the river, but in the W trending somewhat more in a N and S direction. They rise with considerable rapidity to heights of from 100 to 250 feet, the principal being Blythswood Hill (185), Woodlands Hill (153), Hillhead (157), Garnet Hill (176), the Observatory site (179), the Necropolis (225), and Garnag Hill (252). The city is intersected and divided into two unequal portions by the river Clyde, which has within it a course of about 6 miles, following the windings from the E at Dalmarnock Bridge to the mouth of the Kelvin on the W. The Molendinar Burn swept round the NE, passed between the Cathedral and the Necropolis in a deep ravine, and afterwards crossed the low ground to the Clyde; but this has now become an underground sewer, though the ravine still partially remains. The river Kelvin approaches from the NW through a picturesque and well-wooded dell, skirts the base of the height on which the Botanic Gardens are laid out, and, sweeping to the southward, passes through the West End or Kelvingrove Park, between the high grounds to the E of the Park and Gilmore Hill on the W, and then, bending to the SW, enters the Clyde opposite Govan at Govan ferry. Glasgow has about its site none of the picturesque features that give such beauty and well-marked character to Edinburgh. The features of the views within all the low parts of the city, and even in the suburbs, are mainly architectural, and always distinctly modified by the smoke and turmoil of a great seat of commerce and manufacture. From a few of the higher spots—particularly from Sighthill Cemetery, Garnag Hill, the Necropolis, Blythswood Hill, Garnet Hill, the upper part of Kelvingrove Park, and Gilmore Hill in front of the new University buildings—there are, however, in clear states of the atmosphere, views of considerable picturesque quality, the foreground of the city, with its streets and buildings and bustle, being backed by glimpses of the country and shut in by distant hills.

Extent.—The exact extent of Glasgow is somewhat difficult to define, as the districts to be embraced by the name are variously understood. The compact central portion of it measures about 2½ miles by 1½; the area covered by buildings, but exclusive of detached parts and straggling outskirts, measures about 4 miles from E to W and about 3 from N to S. The area comprehended in the returns of population includes, besides the separate burghs of Partick, Govan, and Kinning Park, the detached suburbs of Tollcross and Shettleston, and comprises 21,336½ acres. It measures about 9½ miles from E to W, and about 5½ from N to S. The royal burgh lies all on the right bank of the Clyde, and comprises 9884 acres. The old royalty also lies all on the right bank of the river, and includes the royal burgh as well as very considerable suburbs and some tracts of open country; it comprises 2336½ acres. Prior to 1872 the municipal and parliamentary burgh excluded much of the old royalty, but included tracts beyond it both N and S of the Clyde, and comprised 5084½ acres; but by an Act of Parliament passed in that year the boundaries were largely extended on the N and W, so that the total area within the line was increased to 6111 acres, the portions added including the Alexandra Park and parts of St Rolox, Sighthill, Springburn, Cowlands, Keppoch Hill, and the Kelvingrove Park, with the lands of Gilmore Hill belonging to the University, and the Western Infirmary. In 1891 six of the suburban burghs which had for nearly twenty years formed a tightly-uncomfortable girdle round the parent city, consented to annexation, and by an Act of Parliament to which the royal assent was given on 21 July, and which came into operation on 1 Nov. in the year mentioned, a large extension of the municipality was sanctioned, by which not only were the burghs of Govanhill, Crosshill, East and West Pollokshields, Hillhead, and Maryhill (1998 acres) added to the city, but also the residential districts of Polmadie, Mount Florida, Langside, Crossmyloof, Shawlands, Strathbungo, Bellahouston, Kelvinside, Possilpark, Springburn (including Barnhill), and West-

thorn (3752 acres), so that the area of what may be termed 'Greater Glasgow' now covers 11,861 acres. The burghs of Kinning Park, Govan, and Partick resisted annexation and still remain independent; but were these and the landward part of the parish of Govan to be added to the city, to which they naturally belong, the acreage would be increased to 15,659. The extension involved an addition of 9 to the 16 former wards of the city, the seventeenth being formed by Govanhill, the eighteenth by Polmadie and Crosshill, the nineteenth by Langside, Mount Florida, and Shawlands; the twentieth by Strathbungo, the twenty-first by Pollokshields and Bellahouston, the twenty-second by Hillhead, the twenty-third by Kelvinside, the twenty-fourth by Maryhill, Gilshochill, and Wyndford; and the twenty-fifth by the NE part of Springburn, Possilpark, Blochairn, Broomfield, Barnhill, and Balgray. The wards of the city were rearranged and reconstituted in 1896, and an act of Parliament was passed to bring the parliamentary boundaries into conformity with the new arrangement. The length of the municipality from Shettleston Sheddings on the E to beyond Jordanhill station on the W, and from the Kelvin near Sandyflat on the N to beyond Langside on the S is about 6 miles in each case, and the total length of the boundary line is over 24 miles.

Appearance.—A stranger entering Glasgow by any of the ordinary routes is not likely to be favourably impressed by it. By the Edinburgh and Glasgow branch of the North British system and by the northern branch of the Caledonian, he enters through dark and smoky tunnels. By the Bathgate branch of the North British, he enters through the dingy region of Parkhead, with its rolling-mill and forge; while, by the southern branch of the Caledonian, the approach lies through murky mineral fields, amid the blaze of iron-works. By the Glasgow and South-Western line, he approaches amid houses of an inferior description. If the visitor come by road—excepting the approach by the Great Western Road—it is much the same; while if he come by the river, long ere reaching the city he has left the beauties of the Clyde behind, and finds himself moving slowly along a river which is not at all pure or sweet, amid a motley array of shipbuilding yards and engineering establishments resounding to the rattling of many hammers. No sooner, however, does he reach the centre of the city than he finds a vast difference in the character of the streets and in the surroundings, and sees on every hand buildings displaying both beauty and taste. Few exterior views of the city or of parts of it are interesting; and from the fact that no exterior view of it as a whole can be got, it is difficult to carry away from Glasgow any general impression. The best of the exterior views is from the Cathkin Hills, and they are too far off (3 miles) to allow of a distinct idea.

Lines of Street and Districts.—The city had its origin on the high ground adjoining the western side of the Molendinar Burn ravine, nearly a mile N of the Clyde; and as any extension immediately eastward was impracticable in consequence of the opposite side of the ravine being flanked by steep rising ground, the earliest enlargements took place over rapid slopes to the SE and SW to the flat ground towards the bank of the river. From this the extensions, which, till the latter part of last century, constituted the main bulk of the city, passed southward to an ancient bridge across the Clyde on the site of the present Victoria Bridge. The central line of thoroughfare through these extensions was the Bell o' the Brae (High Street NE of its intersection with George Street), leading to the flat ground, and then continuously High Street, Saltmarket, and Bridgegate to the bridge. This was intersected at the S end of High Street at the Cross by a transverse line of streets running E and W, Gallowgate striking off to the E and Trongate to the W. The principal extensions of the latter part of the 18th century and the early part of the 19th century went westward, along the plain over all the space between the high ground and the river, the main thoroughfare being George Street, along the base

of the high ground; Argyle Street, a continuation of the Trongate westward; and a number of transverse streets running in a direction nearly parallel to High Street and Saltmarket. Other extensions of contemporary date went eastward along the sides of the Gallowgate, and thence spread still farther to the E and SE, forming suburbs; while a small suburb of ancient date, at the S end of the bridge across the Clyde, spread rapidly E and S and W. The more recent extensions which have taken place to the N and NE, very largely to the S, and most of all to the W, have been very wide, so much so indeed that they have not only taken in outlying suburbs of some antiquity, but have also created new ones of considerable size; whilst the lines of streets exhibit an amount of imposing architecture in public buildings, works, warehouses, and private houses of much greater account than that of all the previous portions of the city. The westward extension on the N bank of the river, which reaches from about the line of Hope Street to nearly 2 miles W of the Kelvin, is the finest of all, and, consisting mainly of elegant private residences, with places of business and public buildings interspersed, constitutes on the whole a West End somewhat similar to the West End of London. This portion of the city has the great advantage of including the heights at Blythswood Square and Garnet Hill, the high grounds to the E of Kelvingrove Park and Gilmore Hill, with the reaches of the Kelvin between; and is comparatively free from the smoke and turmoil that prevail in most of the other parts of the city. It offers indeed, along with the suburban districts, so many advantages for residence that probably ere long, out of business hours, the central portion of Glasgow will be as little inhabited as the city in London, and the whole area given over to business purposes.

From the outline of the growth of the streets of Glasgow just given, it will be evident that the older and more irregular part of the city, with the usual closes and narrow and crooked streets, will lie to the E of the Cross, while the districts to the W, N, and S show greater regularity of plan, the streets in most cases intersecting at right angles, though the branching of some of the main roads causes in many places minor deviations by the formation of triangular and irregularly shaped blocks. As might be expected from the course of the river Clyde, the main lines of thoroughfare run in a direction more or less from E to W, with cross streets from N to S; but this regularity is best marked in the districts on the S side and between Argyle Street and George Street and Argyle Street and Sauchiehall Street.

In the eastern district, extending for fully a mile in length and with an average breadth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, is the public park of Glasgow Green, all that now remains of the old common ground. It is bounded on the N partly by somewhat ordinary looking streets, with factories, and partly by neat terraces. The streets leading westward are spacious, and for more than half a mile are not encumbered by buildings next the river bank. Beyond this the sheds for the traffic at the harbour are close to the Clyde. The areas at the College Station E of High Street, and of George and St Enoch's Squares, break in this district the prevailing density of the street masses. The West End district displays a fine assemblage of handsome streets, terraces, and crescents, intermixed with open ground and spaces laid out with shrubs. The chief lines of thoroughfare from N to S are by Springburn Road, Castle Street, High Street, Saltmarket, Crown Street, and Cathcart Road in the E; and by Garscube or New City Road, Cowaddens, Renfield Street, Union Street, Jamaica Street, Glasgow Bridge, Bridge Street, and Eglinton Street in the centre and towards the W; and subsidiary lines are by Port Dundas Road and Buchanan Street, and by Glassford Street, Stockwell Street, Victoria Bridge, Main Street (Gorbals), and Pollokshaws Road. The main line of thoroughfare from E to W is by Great Eastern Road, Gallowgate, Trongate, Argyle Street, Main Street (Anderston), and Dumbarton Road. There are also subsidiary lines along both banks of the river,

and by Stirling Road, Cathedral Street, Bath Street; by Parliamentary Road and Sauchiehall Street; and by Duke Street, George Street, St Vincent Place, Renfield Street, Cowcaddens, and Great Western Road. The great part of the streets on the S side are, as will be seen from the historical section, much more modern than the central part of the city. The compact districts of the city and the continuous suburbs on the outskirts have separate names, and were either originally separate villages or took their names from separate estates. On the N are Cowcaddens—which takes its name from being the part of the common land which was set apart for the feeding of the town's cattle—Port Dundas, St Rollox—a corruption of St Roche, who had in the district a chapel noticed in the historical section—and Dennistoun; farther N from W to E are Maryhill, Ruchill Park, Possilpark, Rockvilla, Sighthill, and Springburn; on the E Calton—an old barony—Camlaich, Mile-End, Bridgeton, and Parkhead; on the S Gorbals, which has various subdivisions. The lands of the last district, which form an old barony, were left in 1650 by Sir George Douglas in trust to the magistrates, one-half for Hutcheson's Hospital, one-fourth for the Trades House, and one-fourth for the city. The lands were divided in 1789, and the part acquired by the hospital was called Hutchesontown; what fell to the Trades House, Tradeston. Lauriston was built on the hospital ground in the beginning of the present century, and Kingston about the same time on the part belonging to the council. Still farther S from E to W are Polmadie, Govanhill, Crosshill, and Mount Florida; Strathbungo, Crossmyloof, Langside, and Shawlands; and East and West Pollokshields. On the W are Blythwoodholm—from the ancient barony of Blythwood; Anderston—from Mr Anderson, who was proprietor of the Stobcross lands in 1725, and laid out the plan of the original village; Finnieston—named after Mr Finnie, a tutor in the family of Mr Orr, who had bought the estate of Anderston, and who laid out a plan for a village about 1765; Sandfyrd, Kelvinhaugh, and Woodside. Anderston, Finnieston, Gorbals, Hutchesontown, Tradeston, and Kingston were quite recently detached country villages. The suburban villages and burghs connected with the main part of the city by chains of houses or by partly open road, are, on the E, Shettleston and Tollcross; on the WSW, Kinning Park and Govan; and on the W, Partick and Whiteinch.

Streets and Street Architecture.—The city is in general remarkably well built. The building material is a fine light-coloured sandstone, the masonry substantial, and the frontages in most parts lofty and good, though there is often a tendency towards too profuse ornamentation and to a rather factory-like arrangement of windows. The older districts are mostly squalid, and have little or none of the picturesqueness of the older Scottish architecture which gives such a characteristic and quaint aspect to portions of so many of the old towns of Scotland. Most of the other districts are plain in style, and with nothing to distinguish the appearance of the houses from that of dwellings in any of the other stone-built towns in Britain, though the newer districts show more ornament, some of it running to heaviness and in questionable taste. The older districts about Drygate, High Street, Gallowgate, Bridgeton, Saltmarket, Bridgegate, Trongate, the Wynds, Gorbals, and Calton have been much altered and improved between 1866 and the present time. The operations of the City of Glasgow Union railway and still more of the City Improvement Trust, acting under an act obtained in 1866, have removed altogether or greatly altered and improved a number of narrow and dirty courts, lanes, and streets that were in their old state mere hotbeds of disease and crime, and defied alike the efforts of sanitary inspector and police to improve them. The newest districts of all are ambitious and showy; some parts in very tasteful Italian; others abounding in pillared porches, projecting or divided windows, balconies, and balustrades; while the grand front range on the crown of the hill overlooking the West End Park is in the French style. A strong fondness is shown for pillar decoration even up to the

Corinthian and composite, but the type adopted is often poor. The great number of new buildings erected along the principal streets of the city since about 1840 shows a desire for variety of style and profusion of ornament which sometimes leads to rather striking results. Edifices of Norman, Italian, Flemish, and Scottish styles frequently may be seen standing side by side with one another and with old plain buildings, and occasionally a lofty ornate iron shell replaces stonework. High Street, Rottenrow, and Drygate retain but few signs of their former grandeur, though the last was once filled with the mansions of the aristocracy of the West. Alas, how are the mighty fallen! One of the best buildings in it now is a well-planned lodging-house erected by the City Improvement Trust, and containing accommodation for 200 persons. Rottenrow (originally *rotundum* and *rus*, as it was the usual road of the church dignitaries to the Cathedral) used formerly to contain the residences of several of the prebendaries of the Cathedral. The city gasworks were removed from it in 1872. At the E end is the Barony Church, and on the opposite side of the street a large block of one and two-room model dwellings, erected in 1892 by the Glasgow Workmen's Dwellings Company. This has a large hall, a common room, a common kitchen, and a library, as well as club-rooms and class-rooms for both men and women. The dividend is limited to 5 per cent., and the rent is fixed on a low scale to suit the means of the class for which the houses are intended. At the corner of the street is the hydraulic power pumping station of the Corporation. Cathedral Square, at the E end of Rottenrow, was formed partly by the operations of the City Trust and partly by the removal of the old Barony Church in 1889. The fountain in it was originally in the grounds of the Glasgow Exhibition of 1888, and was formally presented to the city in 1890 by the makers and exhibitors, Messrs. M'Dowall, Steven & Co., of the Milton Ironworks. Bell o' the Brae, the upper part of High Street, from which the buildings were removed by the Improvement Trust, and the slope of the street lessened, derived its old name from a bell placed in a small turret at its top, and always tolled at funerals.* Duke's Place, adjacent to Drygate, contained an ancient house at one time belonging to the Earl of Lennox, and afterwards to the Duke of Montrose, where Darnley's illness took place, and where Queen Mary visited him. It was removed in 1853. Its connection with the Duke gave name to Duke Street. John Knox Street, extending from Cathedral Square to Duke Street, was formed by the City Improvement Trust in 1872. It replaced a cluster of wretched houses called the Rookery, and is overlooked from the brow of the neighbouring Necropolis by John Knox's Monument. Ladywell Street, in the same neighbourhood, contains a small restored structure over a well anciently dedicated to the Virgin. Duke Street, a continuation of George Street eastwards to the suburbs, has to the N the district of Dennistoun with pleasant villas. It is not entirely built, and contains the Prison and the Cattle Market. A road branching off to the left leads to the Alexandra Park. George Street is in line with Duke Street to the W. It is a straight well-built street, and contains the buildings of some of the departments of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College and the Inland Revenue offices. High Street has been very much altered by the action of the Improvement Trust, a number of densely populated buildings that stood nearly opposite the College station having been pulled down, and their site occupied by the E end of Ingram Street.

Saltmarket, extending about 2 furlongs S in a line

* The first 'deid bell' was fabled to have belonged to St Mungo, but the earliest historical mention of it is in 1521. It seems to have then been square, and was probably of considerable antiquity. Till the Reformation it was held in high esteem, but disappearing in the turmoil that attended the change from the old state of things to the new, it was not recovered till 1677, when the fender received 'ten pounds Scots money' and was made a Burgess for his pains; but the relic again disappeared or became worn out, for in 1612 a new bell was cast, and this again was replaced in 1640 by another now in the Kelvingrove Museum.

with High Street to the river and to the Court House at Albert Bridge, was once the place of residence of the magnates of Glasgow—the Baillie Nicol Jarvie of their time—and gave lodging to James, Duke of York (afterwards James VII.), when he visited Glasgow. It became the rag fair of the city, and, with some of the streets leading from it, was the abode of people in a condition of the most squalid poverty. Prior to 1822 it contained some old houses, but in that year extensive reconstruction took place with a view to the improvement of the condition of the inhabitants. The effort failed, and no improvement was effected till the operations of the Improvement Trust and the Union railway cut off many of its closes, and almost revolutionised it. On the E side, at the N corner of Steel Street, was a house where Oliver Cromwell lived when he was in Glasgow. The site of the demolished buildings on the E side was, in 1887, occupied by blocks of model dwelling-houses erected by the Improvement Trust. Bridgegate, leading westward from the S part of Saltmarket, also was once a place of high note. It contained the mansions of several noble families, and afterwards the only banks of the city, the Merchants' Hall, and the Assembly Rooms where the Duchess of Douglas used to lead off the Glasgow civic balls in the last century. Here also the Union railway and the Improvement Trust have effected great improvements. St Andrew Square, 120 yards E of Saltmarket, and connected with it by St Andrew Street, was built in the latter part of the 18th century as an aristocratic quarter, and showed a symmetry worthy of its importance and purpose, an appearance enhanced by St Andrew's Church in the centre. It soon fell into disrepute, however, and its narrow dark approaches have since been partly supplanted by modern spacious entrances. London Street, extending ESE from the head of Saltmarket, a straight, open, well-built street, was formed at a comparatively recent period. It was intended as a convenient outlet to the SE districts to which it leads, partly by the line of Great Hamilton Street, partly by Monteth Row and Glasgow Green. The eastern districts are Bridgeton, Barrowfield, Milcend, and Calton. These contain a considerable number of factories—cotton, linen, jute—and engineering and other works. They have been improved by the construction of spacious streets under the Improvement Act. Gallowgate, striking off eastwards from the Cross at an acute angle with London Street, leads to the district of Camlachie. It was formerly the principal outlet on the E, but now has little to attract attention except here and there some dwarfish old dwelling almost hidden by the neighbouring houses. To the W of Barrack Street were the old Barracks, which were superseded in 1876 by the new buildings at Maryhill, and which were demolished during the Bridgeton Cross extension of the North British Railway in 1889. Trongate, the early state of which is noticed in the historical section, was the seat of all the main business of the city so late as the time of the tobacco trade in the latter part of the 18th century. The buildings are stately, though some of them are old. It contains the Cross Steeple (the tower of the old Tol-booth) the Tontine buildings, the equestrian statue of William III., the Tron Steeple, and an imposing block of buildings (1858) in the Scottish Baronial style which occupies the site of a house where Sir John Moore was born. It was widened on the S side in 1892. Trongate and its continuation westward, Argyle Street, are the busiest thoroughfares in Glasgow. Candleriggs, at right angles to Trongate, on the N, is an old street (1722) of high houses on either side, and lately partly improved. It has on the E side the City Hall and Bazaar, and St David's church is at the top. Hutcheson Street and Glassford Street, parallel to Candleriggs, are handsome open streets. The former is named from Hutchesons' Hospital, which stands at its top. Glassford Street (1792) is named from a distinguished merchant of the times of the tobacco trade mentioned by Smollett in his *Humphrey Clinker*. On the W side is the Trades Hall. Stockwell Street, going S to Victoria Bridge, is older, and was long the SW verge of the city.

Argyle Street—mentioned under the name of West Street (as leading from the West Port) in the early part of the 18th century, and under its present name as early as 1777—extends from Trongate westward to Anderston. The centre dates from the beginning of the 19th century, and the western part is subsequent to 1820. The older part has been almost entirely reconstructed. It is a very crowded thoroughfare, and as a seat of business is scarcely surpassed by any street in Europe; though its appearance W of Jamaica Street has been sadly marred by the bridge that carries the lines of the Caledonian Railway at the S end of the Central Station. Virginia Street (N) was formed in 1753, and was then occupied by mansion-houses. It takes its name from a house called Virginia House, which belonged to a Virginia merchant named Buchanan, and stood on the site now occupied by the Union Bank. Miller Street (N) was opened in 1771, and got its name from the proprietor of the ground. It was also intended for mansions, and Mr Buchanan in his *Desultory Sketches of Glasgow* tells how when it was first laid out no fees were taken off for some time, as it was considered too far out of town, a statement that gives a far better idea of the increase in size of Glasgow within the last hundred years than pages of description. Dunlop Street (S) had at its head of old the Buck's Head Hotel, long a place of high city note. From 1840 to 1868 the Theatre Royal was also here. Queen Street (N) is on the line of the Cow Loan, by which the cows of the inhabitants (kept in a common byre on the site presently occupied by the Royal Exchange) passed to the public pastures at Cowcaddens. It was constructed at the end of the 18th century, and now contains the offices of the National Bank of Scotland, and the Royal Exchange. At the corner of George Square, opposite the N end, is the Queen Street station of the North British railway. Buchanan Street (N) is parallel to Queen Street. It was opened in 1778, and took its name from the owner of the ground. At first it was not intended to connect it with Argyle Street, but the plan was afterwards changed. The situation is described in an advertisement as being 'rural and agreeable.' Even so late as 1816 it was the western street of the city. It was occupied by villas, and was so quiet that grass grew abundantly on the carriage-way. It is now lined with shops and business tenements, and contains some of the finest buildings in the city, including the offices of the *Glasgow Herald*, the Western Club, the Stock Exchange, St George's Church, part of the Atheneum buildings, and the original terminus of the Caledonian railway. The Argyle Arcade passes E from Buchanan Street, and then, turning off at right angles, enters Argyle Street. St Enoch Square (S) was originally an aristocratic quarter, with villas, and in the centre were shrubberies. It was gradually given up to business, and about 1850 the open central space was appropriated for a cab stand. At the S side is St Enoch's Church; on the E side is St Enoch's railway station and Hotel; and in the centre is a station of the Glasgow Subway. Union Street (N) is occupied by handsome and well-designed business premises; near the top of it are the offices of the *North British Daily Mail*. Jamaica Street (S) was formed about 1760, and was then in the country. Now it is quite as busy as Argyle Street, and thronged with people and machines passing and repassing to Glasgow Bridge. W of Union Street and Jamaica Street are booking offices in connection with the Caledonian central station, also the central station of the underground line of the same company. Anderston, to the W of Argyle Street, was founded in 1725. Originally occupied by weavers, it is now the chief seat of the marine engineering industry.

Ingram Street striking eastward from Queen Street opposite the Royal Exchange, was formed in 1777 on the line of the Back Cow Loan, and was by the Improvement Trust a century afterwards extended eastward to High Street. It contains the British Linen Company's Bank, the S wing of the General Post Office, the Union Bank, Hutchesons' Hospital, the N frontage of the County Buildings, and St David's Church. George Square (1782) was originally surrounded by aristocratic

private residences, with a spacious garden in the centre. It became in course of time the centre of crowded thoroughfares, and in 1865 numerous paths were formed across it. It now contains a number of monuments of those whom the city delights to honour. The post office is on the S side; the Queen Street station and hotel of the North British railway on part of the N. On the W side are the offices of the Bank of Scotland and the Merchants' House, while on the E are the City Chambers.

St Vincent Place, which runs W from the SW corner of George Square, is spacious and open, with fine buildings. It contains the main front of the Bank of Scotland, the Clydesdale Bank, the offices of the *Evening Citizen*, and a very handsome insurance office. St Vincent Street, a continuation of the Place westward, was one of the first of the new western streets, and outstripping the others passed over Blythwood Hill to Anderston. It was originally dwelling-houses, but most of it is now given up for business premises. At its highest point is the St Vincent Street United Presbyterian Church. West George Street, parallel to St Vincent Street to the N, has at the E end St George's Church, and at the Renfield Street corner is the handsome office of the Sun Fire and Life Insurance Co. (1892-3). Regent Street, parallel to West George Street, and a number of the cross streets in the same quarter, are handsome and airy and occupied by dwelling-houses; at the corner of Regent Street and Renfield Street is the office of the Prudential Assurance Co. (1890-92). On the summit of the high ground at the W end of Regent Street is Blythwood Square, a spacious opening surrounded by dwelling-houses. There is a central enclosure of grass. Bath Street runs W from Buchanan Street. The buildings at the E end are devoted to business, but the rest of it is occupied by substantial dwelling-houses, a number of hotels, and several churches. Parallel again, and N, is Sauchiehall Street, and on the S Bothwell Street, which, terminating at Hope Street at the Central Station, is continued eastward by Gordon Street to Buchanan Street. Bothwell Street is one of the widest, and promises by and by when fully built up to become one of the finest streets in Glasgow. It already contains on the S side the handsome offices of the Allan Steamship Co. (1891) and the Conservative Club (1893), while on the N are the over-ornamented offices of the Central Thread Agency, and the dignified home of the Christian Institute. This last is a very handsome building erected in 1879, and extended in 1896-97, the style being Early English Gothic. On corbelled niches above the doorway are statues of Knox and Tyndale, and above the windows of second floor are medallion busts of Luther and other reformers. The Bible Training Institute is E of it.

Sauchiehall Street, at first parallel to Bath Street and then turning WSW to the vicinity of Kelvingrove Park, was, till 1830, a quiet narrow suburban thoroughfare called Sauchiehall Road. The eastern part is now a spacious business street, while the western comprises a series of terraces and crescents, with lawns and shrubberies in front. It stands to Argyle Street very much in the same relation as Oxford Street in London does to the Strand. At the W end of the business part, at St George's Road, are the Grand Hotel and the imposing-looking and well-designed block of buildings known as Charing Cross Mansions (1890). On the S side of the street, near the centre of the business part, stands the Institute of the Fine Arts, where are held the Glasgow Art Exhibitions. It is a building in the Greek style, plain but dignified. At the E end are the *Royalty* and *Empire* Theatres. From the N side of Sauchiehall Street, opposite Wellington Street, there is communication with Cowcaddens by a series of arcades called the Wellington Arcade. They are much the same as the Argyle Arcade, but not quite in such good style. Cowcaddens was, as has been already mentioned, the common pasture for the cattle belonging to the citizens. It is now a compactly built and densely populated district. It contains the Theatre Royal, the Grand Theatre, and the Free Church Normal School. N of Cowcaddens on an elevated ridge

is Port Dundas, where is the harbour of the Forth and Clyde and the Monkland Canals. The appearance of the lines of boats amid lofty houses on the crest of a ridge some 60 feet above the adjacent level is somewhat peculiar. Port Dundas is mainly a place of commerce and manufacture, and has large warehouses and granaries. There are here a very large distillery, and grain, flour, and saw mills. Garnet Hill, flanking the N side of Sauchiehall Street, near the centre, rises so steeply in some parts as to be very inconvenient for carriages and traffic, but is nevertheless covered with streets of a good class. The western part of Sauchiehall Street and the districts round are known collectively as the Crescents. The district measures about 5 furlongs by 3, and contains numerous terraces, which are well and uniformly built with houses of good style, mostly varieties of Italian, set off by the lawns and shrubs. On the higher ground near Park Circus, and overlooking the whole district, rise the tower of Park Church and the campanile of the Free Church Collegiate. Sandfyrd, lying beyond, and occupying the district between the Clyde and the Kelvin, has a number of good streets.

From Cowcaddens the line of street is extended westward by the New City Road and the Great Western Road. The tract to the N of this was till 1830 quite open, but it is now largely built on. Across the Kelvin lies the district of Hillhead, the whole of which is of quite recent structure. The streets are wide and airy, and most of them have good houses; while there are a number of terraces, with grass plots and trees in front. Constituted a police burgh in 1869 Hillhead was annexed to Glasgow in 1891. To the W and SW of it are the large and important districts of Downhill and Kelvin-side, entirely occupied by self-contained houses, either in terraces or detached villas, these districts forming two of the most aristocratic quarters of suburban Glasgow. In Kelvin-side, on the N side of Great Western Road, are the Botanic Gardens, which became a public park belonging to the Corporation practically in 1887, but legally in 1891. To the SW of Kelvin-side is the burgh of Partick, extending towards the Clyde. It is large enough and populous enough to outrival many a provincial town that plumes itself on its importance. The part towards the river is occupied by densely-populated streets, the denizens of which are somewhat noted for their rough character; but on the rising-ground to the N are immense numbers of detached or semi-detached villas, which render this district one of the prettiest and pleasantest about Glasgow. To the W of Partick is the suburb of Whiteinch, with a considerable population employed in the adjoining shipbuilding yards. Govan, on the S side of the Clyde opposite Partick, was once almost a rival of Glasgow. It is fully 2 miles in length by about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in breadth, and lies along the bank of the river. The older parts of it show plain cottages, now somewhat dingy; the newer parts show well-built streets and neat villas. The bank of the river is occupied by shipbuilding yards. Gorbals, which lies E of Govan along the S bank of the Clyde, is the largest and most populous district in the city, and is indeed large enough of itself to rival Aberdeen or Dundee. It might in every way be described as the Southwark of Glasgow. It measures about 2 miles by 1 mile, and has, in connection with new manufactures, with railway works, and with harbour works, spread rapidly and widely between 1835 and the present time. It comprises the districts of Plantation, Kinning Park, Kingston, Tradeston, Laurieston, and Hutchesontown. Some idea of the rapid growth of these districts may be gathered from the fact that, between 1861 and 1871, the population of Kinning Park increased from 651 to 7217, and between 1871 and 1891 again to 13,679. The streets are mostly regular, but very very much in style. Eglinton Street and Victoria Road, leading from Glasgow Bridge to Queen's Park, is a fine line of thoroughfare.

Gorbals proper is a name sometimes given to the parts of Laurieston and Hutchesontown adjoining the Clyde near Victoria Bridge. Its chief thoroughfare used to be a wretched old, narrow, and tortuous street called

Main Street, ribbed with closes of the most squalid and dismal order, every house in which was overcrowded to an alarming extent. At that time it was such a hot-bed of quarrels and disturbance that it was known as 'Little Ireland.' The City Improvement Trust, however, drove a new street with a width of 70 feet straight over the old site of Main Street and its closes, and also formed a series of new streets from Kingston Dock to the E end of Hutchesontown. At the intersection of this line with Main Street a sort of square has been formed, measuring about 200 by 180 feet, and known as Gorbals Cross. Hutchesontown, farther E still, is about 6 by 4 furlongs in extent, and was considerably modified by the operations of the City Union Railway, which passes through the western part of it. It contains a number of cotton factories, and an iron-works with blast furnaces. Some distance S of these is Govanhill, constituted a police burgh in 1877 and annexed to Glasgow in 1891. Under the name of 'No Man's Land' the district was in 1875 a bone of serious contention between the burgh of Crosshill and the parent city, both of which had cast envious eyes on it, and were anxious to include it within their boundaries. Between Govanhill and the Queen's Park is Crosshill (a separate burgh from 1871 to 1891) which, lately a mere village, has rapidly taken on a thriving town-like appearance, as have also the districts of Langside, Shawlands, and Crossmyloof to the SW of the Queen's Park. To the N of these and between them and Kinning Park and Kingston, are East and West Pollokshields. The first, consisting of ordinary tenements of a good class, was constituted a police burgh in 1880; the latter, which consists almost entirely of detached villas, in 1876; both were annexed to Glasgow in 1891. To the W of these is Bellahouston and Ibrox; and between them and Crosshill is Strathbungo.

History.—Unlike many of the populous and enterprising towns of the present day, Glasgow can boast of a history which proves that, even in those remote times when trade and commerce were unknown, it was a place of considerable importance. The name Glasgow does not appear till the 12th century, but there were two villages called Deschu and Cathures on the same site. These names, however, bore so little resemblance to the present form, that the connection was difficult to trace. M'Ure, the earliest historian of Glasgow, says that it is called Glasgow because in the Highland or Irish language Glasgow signifies a grayhound or a gray-smith. The *New Statistical* takes gray-smith or dark glen, the latter referring to the ravine at the Molendinar Burn. Wade, in his *History of Glasgow*, gives Welsh *glas*, 'green,' and *coed*, 'a wood'—the green wood. But Mr Macgeorge, in his *Old Glasgow*, seems to have solved the difficulty. He suggests that the transcribers of the old MSS. mistook *cl* for *d*, and so wrote Deschu instead of Cleschu, from which comes Gleschu, and hence Glasgu and Glasgow (*Glas*, 'green,' and *ghu*, 'beloved,' the name being therefore the beloved green place). In the early part of the Christian era we find the district inhabited by a tribe called the Damnonii, who were, during the time the Romans held the Wall of Antoninus, under Roman rule within the province of Valentia. This wall, in its course from Old Kilpatrick on the Clyde to Blackness, passed a short distance to the N of Glasgow; and there are also the remains of a large camp, said to be Roman, on the lands of Camphill, near the battle-ground of Langside, about 2 miles S of the city. Probably there were Roman garrisons at stations scattered among the conquered tribes behind the wall, and of these one is said to have been at Glasgow; but nothing except the vague tradition of its existence is known, not even its name. When the Romans retired, the district became part of the Cumbrian British kingdom of Strathclyde; but the important place in this connection is DUMBARTON, then the chief town, and called Alclyde or the Rock of the Clyde. St Ninian—who was trained at Rome, and founded the church of WHITHORN in 397—according to the 12th century *Life of St Kentigern* by Jocelyn of Furness, established a primitive church and consecrated

a burial-ground at a place called Cathures, where Glasgow Cathedral now stands. This was about the beginning of the 5th century, but his influence seems to have passed away with himself; and when Deschu next emerges from obscurity, it is in connection with its later and locally more famous saint, Kentigern or Mungo, who made his appearance in the district somewhere near the middle of the 6th century, and probably about 543 A.D. St Kentigern or Mungo was the son of Ewen ap Urien or Eugenius, a prince of the Britons of Strathclyde—according to some the King of Cumbria—and Thenew, daughter of Loth, King of Northumbria, or, according to others, King of the Lothians, to which he is supposed to have given name. Though Loth was 'a man half pagan,' his daughter had become a convert to Christianity, and, according to the legend, in her zeal for her new faith, became desirous of rivaling the virginal honour and maternal blessedness of the Virgin Mary. In carrying out her purpose she scorned all suitors, Prince Eugenius, who had her father's influence to back him, among the rest. To escape from farther trouble, she at last fled to a remote part of the kingdom, and concealed herself in the lowly guise of a swineherd. Prince Eugenius, however, followed her and found her, and she returned to her father's court, only to be relentlessly condemned to death on account of her condition. Though she denied all crime, her father refused to listen to her prayers for life, and handed her over to the executioners to be stoned to death. They preferred the easier plan of casting her over a precipice, Dumpender or Traprain Law, but she escaped unhurt. This was considered clear proof of sorcery, and she was put into a coracle, which was taken down the Forth to the Isle of May and there set adrift; but this was no more fatal to her than the former attempt, for a shoal of fishes made their appearance at this opportune moment and carried the boat on their backs to the shallow water at Culross, on the N side of the Firth of Forth. Here Thenew landed and gave birth to a son, and both mother and child were brought by some of the country people to St Serf or Servanus, a disciple of St Palladius, who had here established a little monastery.* He received them into his household, where the infant received his nurture, and was taught the rudiments of his faith. The boy, named Kentigern (Welsh *cyn*, 'chief,' and *teyrn*, 'lord'), turned out so well as he grew up, that he became a great favourite with the aged Serf, who gave him the pet name of Munghu (Welsh *myryn*, 'amiable,' and *cu*, 'dear'), whence came the second name of 'Mungo,' by which the saint is now probably better known than by the name of Kentigern. As he grew in years and knowledge, he displayed a faculty for working miracles which soon attracted attention. He restored to life a robin-redbreast whose head had been cut off; one winter night when the fire was quenched by his enemies, he kindled it again with a frozen branch which he blew into a flame; during harvest the cook died and there was no one to provide food for the reapers, whereupon St Serf himself came and enjoined his Mungo either to restore the cook to life or to fill his place, a command which he obeyed by bringing the cook to life again. Obeying a monition of the Spirit, he secretly left Culross to devote himself to work in other places, and went southward, the waters of the Forth opening to allow him to pass. He was followed by St Serf, who, looking forward to him as his successor, begged him to return; but feeling his duty to lie elsewhere, he would not go back. Journeying westward, he found, at a place called Kernach, an aged Christian named Fergus, to whom it had been revealed that he should not die until he had seen one who was to bring back the district to the faith of St Ninian, and who, almost as soon as he saw St Mungo, fell dead on the ground. Taking the body with him in a cart drawn by two wild bulls, the saint proceeded on his journey till he reached Deschu and Cathures on the banks of the Clyde,

* The anachronism involved in this portion of the legend has been already noticed under CULROSS.

and here, in the churchyard consecrated by St Ninian, he buried Fergus. His fame must have either gone before him or must have spread very rapidly, for he was almost immediately visited by the king and the leading men of Strathclyde, who begged him to become their religious guide. The saint, who was only twenty-five, pleaded his youth as an excuse; but they were determined to have him, and he was consecrated by a bishop brought from Ireland for the purpose. His habits were very ascetic, for he is said to have been in the habit of often rising in the middle of the night and rushing into the Molendinar Burn, where he remained in the water, no matter what the season or the weather, till he had recited the whole of the Psalms of David. He still retained miraculous power. A young man who scoffed at him was killed suddenly by a falling weight; he sowed sand and a crop of fine grain grew; he ploughed a field with a team consisting of a wolf and a stag. At length, however, he became involved in a quarrel with the king—Morken—because in answer to a mocking taunt of his majesty he had actually caused the Clyde to sweep the contents of the king's barns at Cathures up the Molendinar Burn to Deschu. Morken shortly after, using violence to the saint, was killed by being flung from his horse, and the saint, to escape the vengeance of the king's relatives, had to flee to Wales. Here, after remaining for a time with St David, he founded a monastery, and gathered about him a band of disciples at the place now known, from the most celebrated of his followers, as St Asaph's. The victory of Arthuret (573) placed Rydderch Hael on the throne of Strathclyde, and he at once despatched an embassy to Wales to St Mungo to urge him to return to his old abode on the banks of the Clyde, and, the effort succeeding, the saint's power became greater than before. His miraculous gift continued, and was exemplified in a very wonderful way in connection with the queen. This lady, named Languech, had received from her husband at their marriage a peculiar ring, of which she was not so careful as she should have been, and which she had entrusted to the keeping of a soldier with whom she was in some way connected. The king one day found the soldier sleeping, and noticed the ring on his finger, and, his anger being roused at the small value the queen thus seemed to set upon the jewel, he took it from the man's finger, and casting it into the river, went straightway to the queen and told her he wished for the ring. She urged delay, and sent at once for it, but it was, of course, not to be found; and her majesty in great dismay applied to the saint, who forthwith came to her rescue. He told her to cause a fishing-line to be cast into the Clyde, when the first fish that was caught would be found to have the ring either in its mouth or in its stomach. This turned out exactly as he had said, and the ring being thus restored the jealous monarch was satisfied.



Seal of Glasgow.

This incident has given the city the main features of its armorial bearings, while other incidents in St Mungo's life have supplied the whole. The arms, as settled by the Lord Lyon King of Arms, and described in his

patent granted at Edinburgh on 25 Oct. 1866, are:—'Argent, on a mount in base vert an oak tree proper, the stem at the base thereof surmounted by a salmon on its back, also proper, with a signet ring in its mouth, or; on the top of the tree a redbreast, and on the sinister fess point an ancient hand-bell, both also proper. Above the shield is to be placed a suitable helmet, with a mantling gules, doubled argent, and issuing out of a wreath of the proper livery is to be set for crest the half-length figure of S. Kentigern, affronté, vested and mitred, his right hand raised in the act of benediction, and having in his left hand a crozier, all proper: in a compartment below the shield are to be placed for supporters two salmon proper, each holding in its mouth a signet ring, or; and in the escrol entwined with the compartment this motto, "Let Glasgow flourish." The salmon and the ring are connected with the foregoing story; the tree is the branch with which the monastery fire was lighted; the bird is the robin that was miraculously restored to life; and the bell is the consecrated one that was brought from Rome by St Mungo when he visited the sacred city in his later years, and which was placed in the college buildings, and preserved in Glasgow till the Reformation, or perhaps to a later date. It was called St Mungo's Bell, and was tolled through the city to warn the inhabitants to pray for the repose of a departed soul. These tokens appear on the seals of the bishops of Glasgow in the 12th and 13th centuries, from which they were transferred to the common seal of the city in the beginning of the 14th. This at least seems a probable explanation, and as such it is now accepted in preference to the fanciful theory propounded by Cleland in his *Rise and Progress of Glasgow*, where he says, 'The tree is emblematical of the spreading of the Gospel: its leaves being represented as for the healing of the nations. The bird is also typical of that glorious event, so beautifully described under the similitude of the winter being passed, and the rain over and gone, the time of the singing of birds being come, and the voice of the turtle heard in our land. Bells for calling the faithful to prayers, and other holy ordinances of the Church, have been considered so important in Roman Catholic countries, that for several centuries past the right of consecration has been conferred on them by the dignitaries of the Church. That religion might not absorb the whole insignia of the town, the trade, which at that time was confined to fishing and curing salmon, came in for its share, and this circumstance gave rise to the idea of giving the salmon a place in the arms of the city.' The motto, which is said to have been in its original form 'Let Glasgow flourish by the preaching of the word,' traditionally takes its origin from a mound which the saint raised miraculously at the Dovehill, E of the Cross, to enable him to get an elevation from which to preach to the crowd. Glasgow was to rise and flourish as this mound had done. The motto does not, however, seem to have been in use previous to 1699.

The rest of the saint's life is little more than a record of the miracles he performed, not only in Strathclyde, but all over the country, his travels being widely extended, and on more than one occasion reaching as far as Rome, where he was kindly received by the Pope and confirmed in his bishopric. The one historic event of his later years appears to be his visit from Columbia on the banks of the Molendinar about the year 584, when the saints interchanged their pastoral staves. His death took place probably in 612, and he was buried, according to the monkish chronicler, at the right hand side of the high altar of the cathedral. See the two Lives of St Kentigern edited by Bishop Forbes in vol. v. of *The Historians of Scotland* (Edinb. 1874), and vol. ii., pp. 197-198, of Dr Skene's *Celtic Scotland* (Edinb. 1877).

The successors of St Mungo are involved in obscurity, though no doubt the sanctity pertaining to the resting-place of the bones of so holy a man would for a time keep his establishment together, and help to increase the size of the village close by. It must have suffered, however, in the struggle against the supremacy of

the Roman Church, and probably also in the commotions and strife produced by the incursions of the Danes, as well as in the contest in which the kingdom of Strathclyde disappeared and the country passed under the sway of the king of the Scots. Whatever the cause, so at least it was; and, just as in the case of Lichfield, the records of the see of Glasgow disappear for full 500 years. 'After St Mungo,' says M'Ure, a quaint early historian of Glasgow, 'for many ages the Episcopal see was overrun with heathenism and barbarity till the reign of Alexander I.' When Alexander succeeded to the throne in 1107, he bestowed on his younger brother David, Prince of Cumbria, all the territory S of the Forth except the Lothians; and as David inherited all his mother's zeal for religion, he set himself to look after the spiritual condition of his subjects as vigorously as after their temporal welfare. The saintly character of St Mungo, and his connection with Glasgow, very soon attracted David's attention, and in 1115 he restored the see, and appointed his tutor and chaplain John (commonly called Achais) the first of the new line of bishops. John, who was a man of learning and ability, as well as with considerable knowledge of the world, for he had travelled extensively on the Continent, was at first somewhat unwilling to accept the proffered promotion, but at last yielded to the prince's wishes, and was consecrated by Pope Paschal II., to whom he was well known. An inquisition 'concerning the lands belonging to the church of Glasgow,' a copy of which exists in the chartulary of Glasgow, was made in 1120. In this it is set forth that 'various disturbances, everywhere arising,' had 'not only destroyed the church and her possessions, but, wasting the whole country, driven the inhabitants into exile;' and that the inhabitants, thus left to themselves, had followed the manners of the Gentiles and lived 'like brutes;' but that now 'God sent unto them David as their prince,' who was to set this scandalous state of matters right, and who for that purpose had appointed John as their bishop. John, it goes on to say, was frightened at their barbarity and their abominable sins, but had been constrained by the Pope to enter upon the burdensome charge; and so the Prince had caused all the lands formerly belonging to the church of Glasgow to be found out and made over to the new bishop, that he might have sinews for his struggle with the wrong. The bishop had more trouble, too, than what merely arose from the condition of his see, for he got involved in a quarrel about church supremacy with the Archbishop of York, who claimed to be metropolitan of Scotland, and adduced in support of that claim a record (strongly, and with good cause, suspected of being a forgery) of three bishops of Glasgow consecrated at York in the 11th century. John resisted the York claims, and was so sorely tried that he quitted his see for the purpose of proceeding to the Holy Land. The Pope, however, ordered him to return, and 1124 found the good bishop not only settled again, but beginning to replace the primitive church of St Mungo by a stately erection, of which some parts were of stone. The new cathedral was consecrated in presence of his royal patron, who was now King of Scotland, on 7 July 1136. The Prince had, on his accession to the throne, made large donations to the establishment, and he now further conferred on it the lands of Perdeyc [Partick], which still form part of the episcopal belongings, though they have passed into the hands of the University. According to the *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, 'the king, David I., gave to the church the land of Perdeyc [Partick], which was soon afterwards erected, along with the church of Guvan [Govan], into a prebend of the cathedral. In addition to the long list of possessions*

* Viz. :- Carlewien, Camew, Camethethyn, Lengartheyn, Pathel, Aserthe, Canclut, Cefernest, Carnethyn, Carvil, Quendal, Abercarr, Meehyn, Plannicheil, Stobo, Pentelach, Alerumba, Keveoronum, Lillesilva, Hodelm, Elyngahum, Abermele, Drive-dale, Colehtam, Kevertrole, Aschib, Brumeseheyd, Keversgyrt; in Peeblis, one carucate of land and a church; in Kincaird, one carucate of land and a church; in Mereboda, one carucate of land and a church.

restored to Glasgow upon the verdict of the assize of inquest, this saintly King granted to the bishop the church of Renfrew; Guvan, with its church; the church of Cadihon [Cadzow]; the title of his cane or duties paid in cattle and swine throughout Strathgrif, Cuningham, Kyle, and Carrick; and the eighth penny of all pleas of court throughout Cumbria (which included the greater part of Scotland S of the Forth and Clyde, as well as the English county of Cumberland). The bishop also acquired the church of Lochowort, near Borthwick in Lothian, from the Bishop of St Andrews, the King and Prince present and consenting. David, the sainted son of St Margaret, was the greatest benefactor known in the annals of the see of Glasgow, and this is only one example of that liberality in gifting royal possessions to the Church which earned him from James VI. the character of 'ane sair sanct for the croon.' At the time of the consecration of the cathedral, 'the diocese was divided into two archdeaconries of Glasgow and Teviotdale, and for the first time there were appointed a dean, sub-dean, chancellor, treasurer, sacrist, chanter, and sub-chanter, all of whom had prebends settled upon them out of the gifts received from the King.' Bishop John died on 28 May 1147, after having held the see for the long period of thirty-two years. He was succeeded by Bishop Herbert, in whose time the strife with York was finally ended by Pope Alexander III., who decided that the only controlling power over the Church of Scotland was the see of Rome. He died in 1164, in which year also Malcolm IV. made proclamation that titles were to be paid in the bishopric of Glasgow just as elsewhere. Herbert was succeeded by Ingram, who died in 1174; and was in turn succeeded by Joceline, abbot of the Cistercian monastery of Melrose, who was consecrated at Clairvaux, in France, on 1 June 1175, by Esceline, the Pope's legate. He is reputed on all hands to have been a worthy and liberal-minded prelate, and his actions prove him to have been one of the greatest, if not the greatest, of the occupants of the episcopal throne of Glasgow. Above all others ought he to be held in happy remembrance by the citizens of Glasgow, for, by a charter obtained from William the Lion about 1180, the first start was given to the growth of Deschu into something more than a village. By this charter Glasgow was constituted a burgh of barony, holding of the bishop; and the King granted and confirmed 'to God and St Kentigern, and Joceline, Bishop of Glasgow, and all his successors for ever, that they shall hold a burgh at Glasgow, with a weekly market on Thursday, fully and freely, with all freedoms, liberties, and customs which any of my burghs throughout the whole of my kingdom enjoy.' Subsequently, about 1190, the bishop obtained for his burgh the further privilege of 'a fair to be kept at Glasgow, and to be held every year for ever, from the octave of the Apostles Peter and Paul, for the space of eight days complete, with' the King's 'full protection, and with every freedom and all other liberties belonging and granted to fairs throughout the whole of' his 'dominions, as fully and freely as all fairs are or ought to be held in any of his 'dominions.' The octave of St Peter and St Paul fell on 6 July, and on that date the fair is still kept up with unflinching regularity, the only difference from the olden time being, that, instead of being held for business purposes, it is now characterised by the total want of it, Glasgow Fair being in those days the annual holidays, when labour is suspended and the industrious thousands enjoy a few days' recreation. While thus mindful of the temporal benefit of those under his charge, he was no less diligent in matters relating to their spiritual care. In 1192 the church built by Bishop John was burned, and so complete was the destruction that it is evident the greater portion must have been constructed of wood, though, judging from the fragments of Norman architecture that have since been dug up, some part at least was of stone. Joceline at once set himself to the task of rearing a new and more substantial edifice. He obtained a royal edict from his ever-ready patron, King William, which expressed the King's sympathy with the ruined condition

of the church, which 'consumed by fire,' required 'the most ample expenditure for its repairs,' and charged all his servants throughout the kingdom to give what help they could to the 'fraternity' (a committee for gathering subscriptions) appointed by the bishop. Aid was invoked from the pious all over Europe; and Joceline's appeal was so generously answered, that the present beautiful crypt known by his name was consecrated in 1197, on the octave of St Peter and St Paul, other two bishops besides Joceline himself taking part in the ceremony. In the crypt a tomb was erected, with a votive altar, dedicated to St Mungo. The merit has also been assigned to Joceline of having built the superincumbent choir and lady chapel; but it seems now proved that these were only commenced by him, and were completed by his successors. Still the honour belongs to him of being the founder of the existing magnificent and venerable structure, for it is certain that no part of the church built by Bishop John now remains above ground. After having held office for twenty-four years, Joceline died on 17 March 1199, and was buried on the right side of the choir. The next three bishops seem to have done little or nothing for the rising burgh; but in the time of the next bishop, Walter, a contest took place with Dumbarton and Rutherglen, both by that time royal burghs, with regard to tolls and customs. A royal charter had granted exemption to the bishop and his people from the dues levied by these places, and this the royal burghs resented and opposed as an infringement of their privileges; but, notwithstanding all their efforts, the bishop was powerful enough to obtain an edict declaring that his burgesses 'were entitled to trade in Lennox and Argyll as freely as the men of Dumbarton,' and Rutherglen was prohibited from levying toll or custom nearer Glasgow than the cross of Shettlestone. Bishop Walter died in 1232, and was succeeded by William de Bondington, who pushed on the building of the cathedral, and in whose time the choir was either altogether or almost finished. A special canon was passed at a provincial council of the clergy, commending the work to the benevolence of the faithful, and promising certain indulgences to all who should contribute. This Bishop William, who also held the office of chancellor to King Alexander II. during the latter half of his reign, was a munificent prelate, and, besides his exertions on behalf of the cathedral, he aided, in 1246, in establishing at Glasgow a monastery of friars of the order of St Dominic (Black Friars). Their church, which is said to have rivalled the cathedral itself, was dedicated to the blessed Virgin and St John the Evangelist; and when the building commenced, Pope Innocent IV. issued a bull of forty days' indulgence to all who should contribute to its completion. The church stood on the E side of High Street, and must have been a fine old building. M'Ure declares that it was 'the ancientest building of Gothic kind of work that could be seen in the whole kingdom, as was observed by Mr Miln, the architect to King Charles I., who, when he surveyed it in 1638, declared that it had not its parallel in all Scotland, except Whittairn in Galloway.' Even in 1638, however, it must have lost some of its old grandeur, for at the time of the Reformation it was deserted and probably injured; and on 24 April 1574 it was 'statute, thoct gude, and ordainit, be the provest, baillies, and counsaile that the westir ruinous gavill of the Blackfreir kirk and the stanes thereof be tain down' and sold, and the proceeds applied to mending the windows and the minister's seat 'in the said kirk.' The latter building survived till 1670, when, having been struck by lightning, it was taken down and replaced by the old College or Blackfriars church, which is now also gone. The adjoining 'place' or monastery of the friars was largely and richly endowed. When King Edward I. of England remained in Glasgow for a fortnight in the autumn of 1301, he was lodged in the monastery of the Friars Preachera, from which it may be inferred that it was the only building in the town capable of accommodating the monarch and his train. Although his residence was with the friars,

however, Edward, as became one desirous of being reputed a pious king, was constant in his offerings at the high altar and the shrine of St Mungo. The accounts of Edward's wardrobe show that he required the hospitality of the brethren with a payment of six shillings. No vestiges of the monastery now remain. It occupied the site of the old university, near the place now occupied by the Midland Railway Company's offices.

Bishop William died in 1258, and his two successors are of very little importance or influence, one of them being indeed so obnoxious to his flock that he resided at Rome. In 1273, however, Robert Wishart or Wischard, a man of eminence and a member of the council of Alexander III., became bishop. Unlike his predecessors his services were of a national rather than of a local nature. Being, after the death of the king, appointed one of the lords of regency, he took a vigorous part in the struggle for national independence; and in these perilous times no man exerted himself with more ardour or a purer patriotism towards the preservation of the independence of his country from the assaults of Edward I. It was in Glasgow during his episcopate that Wallace was captured on 5 Aug. 1305 by Sir Alexander Monteith, and carried off to Dumbarton, thence a week later to be taken to London for trial and execution; and Wishart himself, although imprisoned by the English, and so cruelly treated that he became blind, yet lived to see the cause for which he had struggled entirely successful, and Robert the Bruce firmly seated on the Scottish throne. 'The affectionate sympathy expressed by the King (Robert the Bruce) for the bishop would serve to give us some insight into his character, even if the history of Robert Wishard were not so well known. It was a time when strong oppression on the one side made the other almost forget the laws of good faith and humanity. Our bishop did homage to the Suzerain and transgressed it; he swore fidelity over and over again to the King of England, and as often broke his oath. He kept no faith with Edward. He preached against him; and when the occasion offered, he buckled on his armour like a Scotch baron and fought against him. But let it not be said that he changed sides as fortune changed. When the weak Baliol renounced his allegiance to his overlord, the bishop, who knew both, must have divined to which side victory would incline, and yet he opposed Edward. When Wallace, almost single-handed, set up the standard of revolt against the all-powerful Edward, the Bishop of Glasgow immediately joined him. When Robert Bruce, friendless and a fugitive, raised the old war-cry of Scotland, the bishop supported him. Bruce was proscribed by Edward and under the anathema of the Church. The bishop assuaged him for the sacrilegious slaughter of Comyn (in the Greyfriars' Church at Dumfries), and prepared the robes and royal banner for his coronation. Wishard was taken prisoner in the castle of Cupar, which he had held against the English in 1306, and was not liberated till after Bannockburn. . . . The bishop had grown blind in prison.' Notwithstanding his activity in national matters he took also an interest in his cathedral, for he seems to have made arrangements for a supply of timber for the erection of a steeple, and part of this, curiously, he had procured from Edward himself; indeed one of the charges preferred by the English king against the bishop was 'that he had used timber which he [Edward] had allowed him for building a steeple to his cathedral, in constructing engines of war against the King's castles, and especially the castle of Kirkintilloch.' So greatly was Edward's anger roused against the patriotic bishop that, had not fear of exciting the ire and resentment of the Pope restrained his hand, he would probably have put him to death. Wishard was, along with Bruce's queen and daughter, exchanged for the Earl of Hereford, who had been captured in Bothwell Castle by Edward Bruce immediately after the Battle of Bannockburn. The severity of his treatment, however, had proved too much for him, and he died in Nov. 1316, and was buried in the cathedral between the altars of St Peter and St Andrew. During the earlier

part of the national strife, an English garrison was quartered in the bishop's castle near the cathedral, and many of the older historians, following Blind Harry, make Glasgow the scene, in 1300, of a desperate conflict between the English and the Scots. However much the details may be open to question, there is probably some foundation of fact for the incident, though the blind bard has undoubtedly indulged his usual tendency to such exaggeration as would magnify the exploits of his hero. Edward, it is stated, had appointed one of his creatures named Anthony Beck or Beik Bishop of Glasgow during the captivity of Robert Wishart, and a large English force, under Earl Percy, was stationed in the neighbourhood of the cathedral, both for the purpose of supporting the bishop in his new dignity and of overawing the discontented inhabitants of the western shires. Wallace, who was in possession of Ayr, after the burning of the barns, gathered his men and addressed them,—

'Ye know that thair was set
Sic law as this now into Glasgowe toun
Bs byschope Beik and Perseve off renoun,
Tharfor I will in haist we thidder fair.'

He first summoned the men of Ayr,

'And graif command in general to thaim aw,
In keepyng thair suld tak the houses off Ayr,
And had it baill quhill tyme that we her mayr.'

And that place being thus left safe, started with his company of 300 and made in hot haste for Glasgow. They pushed on so fast that they by

'Glasgow bryg that byggyt was off tree,
Weyll passit our or Sotheroun mycht thaim se.'

After crossing the bridge Wallace divided his followers into two bodies, one of which, led by himself, marched by the High Street; while the other, under the Laird of Anchinleck, 'for he the passage kend,' went by St Mungo's Lane and the Drygate. Percy had a force of 1000 men, and with these between Bell o' the Brae and the site of the old university he met the body under Wallace. While the battle was doubtful the other body came rushing on from the Drygate, Percy being cut down by Wallace himself. The English were seized with a panic, and fled in all directions, notwithstanding that they were 'gud men off wer' like 'all Northumyrland.'

The three bishops who held the see from 1317 to 1336 need merely a passing mention, but the next bishop, William Rae, who held office from 1337 to 1367, has the honour of having erected the first bridge of Glasgow. From Blind Harry's account of the Battle of Bell o' the Brae, it would seem that there was a wooden bridge across the river; but this Bishop Rae was able, notwithstanding the impoverished condition of the diocese, between 1345 and 1350, to replace by a stone bridge of eight arches, which, though only 12 feet wide, was long looked on as a marvel of architectural skill. A pious lady of the family of Lochow, who had some property in the burgh, bore the expense of one arch, and besides erected a leper's hospital, afterwards known as St Ninian's Hospital, in the Gorbals district. The bridge, known as Stockwell Bridge, remained till 1777, when it was repaired and widened to 22 feet, and it was again repaired in 1821, but it had become so shaky and unsuitable that in 1845 it was condemned, and in 1847 was replaced by Victoria Bridge. The bishop who succeeded Rae was Walter Wardlaw, who died in 1357. He was followed by Matthew Glendinning, in whose time the wooden spire of the cathedral was struck by lightning and destroyed. He made preparations for the erection of a new stone spire, but died before anything was done. He died in 1408, and left the carrying out of the work to the new bishop, William Lauder. The spire, as then constructed up to the first battlement, still remains, and forms a magnificent and fitting monument of the taste and skill with which it was designed and carried out. Lauder also laid the foundation of the chapter-house. He died in 1425, and was succeeded by Bishop John Cameron (supposed to be of the family

of Lochiel), then Provost of Lincluden and secretary to the King. On his appointment to the bishopric he was promoted to the chancellorship, which he held till 1440. His generosity and large expenditure in connection with his see won for him the title of 'the Magnificent,' and he seems to have deserved it, though, according to Pitscottie, he was by no means an amiable man; for by this writer the bishop is described as 'the principal ruler of the prince and court to all mischief and innocent slaughter done in thir troublous times. . . . For he counselled them to exercise all such scathing and oppression upon the realm as he had done himself upon the poor tenants of Glasgow.' He resumed the building of the chapter-house, and either extended or completed various other portions of the cathedral (including the spire), as may be seen by the carvings of his arms still existing on several portions of the structure. Cameron also built the 'great tower' of the bishop's palace in Glasgow. During his incumbency the episcopal see was in the zenith of its temporal glory and power. The prebendaries, originally seven, now numbered thirty-two, and the revenues were very large. With a view of adding dignity to the episcopal court, he ordained that the prebendaries should reside in the neighbourhood of the cathedral church, and in consequence that portion of the city was extended and adorned by their comfortable mansions and orchards. A number of their houses remained in good condition till the close of the last century, and a few even later, though in a dingy and dilapidated condition. By contemporary writers the court of Bishop Cameron is spoken of as almost rivalling that of the monarch himself, from the great number of dignified ecclesiastics and noblemen of the first consideration whom he drew around him. 'He was,' says Pagan, 'fond of celebrating the great festivals of the Church, and on these occasions he entered the choir through the nave by the great western door (recently opened up), preceded by many high officials, one of whom bore his silver crozier or pastoral staff, and the others carried costly maces and other emblems. These were followed by the members of the chapter, and the procession moved on amidst the ringing of bells, the pealing of the great organ, and the vocal swell of the choristers, who were gorgeously arrayed in vestments of high price; the Te Deum was then sung and high mass celebrated. On certain highly solemn occasions it pleased the prelate to cause the holy relics belonging to the church to be exhibited for the edification of the faithful. These, according to the chartulary, principally consisted of the following objects of veneration:—(1st), The image of our Saviour in gold; (2d), the images of the twelve apostles in silver; (3d), a silver cross, adorned with precious stones and a small piece of wood of the cross of our Saviour; (4th), another cross of smaller dimensions, adorned with precious stones; (5th), one silver casket, gilt, containing some of the hairs of the blessed Virgin; (6th), in a square silver coffer, part of the scourges of St Kentigern and St Thomas of Canterbury, and part of the hair garment made use of by St Kentigern our patron; (7th), in another silver casket, gilded, part of St Bartholomew the Apostle; (8th), in a silver casket, gilded, a bone of St Ninian; (9th), in another silver casket, gilded, part of the girdle of the blessed Virgin Mary; (10th), in a crystal case a bone of some unknown saint, and of St Magdalene; (11th), in a small phial of crystal part of the milk of the blessed Virgin Mary, and part of the manger of our Lord; (12th), in a small phial a liquor of the colour of saffron, which flowed of old from the tomb of St Kentigern; (13th), one other silver phial with some bones of St Eugene and St Blaze; (14th), in another silver phial part of the tomb of St Catherine the Virgin; (15th), one small hide, with a part of St Martin's cloak; (16th), one precious hide with a part of the bones of St Kentigern and St Thomas of Canterbury; (17th), four other hides with bones of saints and other relics; (18th), a wooden chest with many small relics; (19th), two linen bags with the bones of St Kentigern and St Thenuw and other deceased saints. Indeed the paraphernalia of the

see had about this time extended so greatly that a new officer was appointed as keeper of the church vestments and furniture treasured within the "Gemma doors" entering the choir.' Cameron died on Christmas Eve 1446 at Lochwood, a rural retreat belonging to the bishops in the parish of Old Monkland, about six miles westward of Glasgow. A number of the older writers hint that his magnificence was carried out by money extorted in cruel fashion from his people. Pittscottie's opinion of him has been already referred to, and Buchanan and Spottiswoode both speak of his death as fearful. Pittscottie describes minutely, how, 'on Yule-even, when he was sleeping, there came a thunder and a voice out of heaven crying "and summoning him to the extreme judgment of God, where he should give an account and reckoning of all his cruel offences without further delay." Through this he wakened forth of his sleep, and took fear of the novelty of such things unknown to him before; but yet he believed this to be no other but a dream, and no true warning for amendment of his cursed life; yet he called for his chamber-chiels, and caused them to light candles and to remain a while beside him till he recovered the fear and dread that he had taken in his sleep and dreaming. But by he had taken a book and read a little while the same voice and words were heard with no less fear and dread than was before, which made them that were present at that time about him to be in dread, so that none of them had a word to speak to another, thinking no less than sudden mischief hastily to befall them all; and, from hand, the third time, the same words were more uglyly cried than before. This bishop rendered his spirit hastily at the pleasure of God, and shot out his tongue most wildly as he had been hanged upon a gallows. A terrible sight to all cruel oppressors and murderers of the poor.'

To Cameron succeeded William Turnbull, archdeacon of St Andrews and keeper of the privy seal, whose name will ever be held in honoured remembrance as the founder of the University of Glasgow. King James II. seems to have been the prime mover in the matter, and at his instigation a hull was obtained from Pope Nicholas V. in 1450, erecting a university at Glasgow after the model of the university at Bologna, 'Glasgow being a place well suited and adapted to that purpose on account of the healthiness of the climate, the abundance of victuals, and of every thing necessary for the use of man.' The university was opened for teaching in 1451, and on 20 April 1453 James himself granted a charter exempting all connected with the university save the bishop, 'from all tributes, services, exactions, taxation, collections, watchings, wardings, and all dues whatever.' Acting on this Bishop Turnbull granted to the members of the university the privilege of trading within the city without payment of customs, and also the power of jurisdiction in all but very important matters, a power which was claimed and exercised even in serious cases down to the beginning of the 18th century. Passing the episcopate of Muirhead, Laing, and Carmichael, important changes took place in the time of Bishop Robert Blackadder, who was consecrated in 1484. In 1488, by the exertions of the king, a bull was obtained from Pope Alexander VI., erecting the see of Glasgow into an archbishopric, and the erection was confirmed by Act of Parliament. Its suffragans were the Bishops of Dunkeld, Dunblane, Galloway, and Argyll. James IV., whose piety in early youth took an enthusiastic turn, had become a canon of the chapter of Glasgow, and loved to show favour to the cathedral of which he was a member. In the first year of his reign it was 'concluded and ordained be our sovereign lord and his three estates that for the honour and public good of the realm the see of Glasgow be erected in ane Archbishoprick with sic privilegis as accordis of law and siclike as the Archbishoprick of York has in all dignities, emunities, and privilegis,' and besides, 'the king renewed and extended the privileges and exemptions and much valued civil jurisdiction of the bishop, with expressions that show both his attachment to Glasgow, and the commencement

of that high character of its chapter, which afterwards drew to the archbishop's court of Glasgow a great proportion of civil business.' Blackadder was the last of the prelates who lent a kindly hand to the extension and adornment of the cathedral, which had now been more than 370 years in existence since its foundation by Bishop John. 'He founded,' says M'Ure, 'several altars in the choir, and caused place his arms above them in the roof of the lower area, illuminate in a small escutcheon, three cinquefoils on a bend without either a myrre or a crossier, and above it in large capital letters *Robertus Archiepiscopus*. He raised the ascents on each side of the church by steps from the nave to the floor of fine work, with effigies, as I take it, of the apostles, neatly engraved; and in the descent, on both sides, you will see the archbishop's arms, in several places at large, with his myrre and other *pontificalia* with the initials of his name. He likewise founded the great isle to the south of the church, of curious work, corresponding to the other parts of this most magnificent structure.' Though this southern aisle, known as Blackadder's crypt, remains unfinished, enough has been done to show the rudiments of a beautiful design. He is also believed to have erected the organ screen. According to Leslie the archbishop undertook a pilgrimage to the Holy Sepulchre in his old age, and died on 28 July 1508 when almost in sight of the Syrian shore.

Blackadder was succeeded by James Beaton, who in 1524 was translated to St Andrews, and was followed by Gavin Dunbar, tutor to King James V., who was consecrated in 1525. The spread of new doctrines had begun to show itself in Blackadder's time, for we find that, in 1503, thirty persons from the districts of Kyle and Cunningham were tried in the chapter-house of the cathedral on a charge of heresy, but were dismissed, 'with an admonition to take heed of new doctrines, and content themselves with the faith of the Church.' By the time of Dunbar, however, matters had gone farther, and the infallibility of the Church, the purity of the Romish faith, and the morals and precepts of the clergy began to be freely and boldly questioned. In the attempt to suppress these doctrines which caused the clergy to tremble, many pious persons suffered death at St Andrews and Edinburgh; and to such an extent had such heresies spread in the West—then, as ever after, a stronghold of the reformed doctrine—that it was at last deemed necessary to make an example in Glasgow, in order to intimidate the heretics, but the very means which were intended to crush the Reformation, namely, the martyrdom of Russel and Kennedy, greatly aided its progress in the West of Scotland. Dunbar, a man of kindly disposition and of sufficient good sense to know that the spirit of inquiry was not to be stilled, nor conscientious belief changed, by lacerating the flesh, recommended moderate measures; but the high powers of the Church thought otherwise, and accordingly, in 1538, a deputation, consisting of John Lawder, Andrew Oliphant, and Friar Maltman, was sent from Edinburgh to Glasgow to stimulate the archbishop, and assist in crushing the advancing Reformation by the help of stake and faggot. The victims were Jerom Russel, said to have been one of the Grey Friars in Glasgow, and noted for his learning and talent; and John Kennedy, a young man from Ayr, not more than 18 years of age. After a mock trial in which 'Mr Russel reasoned long, and learnedly confuted his accusers,' they were handed over—much against the will of Dunbar, who affirmed 'that these rigorous proceedings did hurt the cause of the Church more than in his opinion could be well thought of'—to the secular power for execution, and suffered martyrdom at a stake which had been erected near the E end of the cathedral. These were the only martyrs who suffered at Glasgow during the progress of the Reformation. Though gentle in spirit, Dunbar seems yet to have been tinged with some of the bigotry of his order, for, when in March 1542 Lord Maxwell brought into the Scottish Parliament a bill for the purpose of authorising the reading of the Bible in the vulgar tongue, he led the opposition, and

when to the credit of the legislature the bill passed he protested 'for himself and in name and behalf of all ye prelatys of yis realme,' and 'dissassentit thereto simple; and opponit yame yairto unto ye tyme yat ane provincial counsell myt be had of all ye clerge of yis realme, to avyys and concludit yairpoun.' He died in 1547, and was buried in the choir of the cathedral in a stately tomb which he had caused to be built for himself, but which was entirely swept away when the Reformers obtained the mastery, and when the cathedral itself so narrowly escaped the fate of the other beautiful ecclesiastical structures, which for ages had adorned the kingdom.

In the midst of the civil and ecclesiastical turmoil that then disturbed the kingdom, it was some time before the vacant office of archbishop was filled up, but at last James Beaton, nephew of the cardinal, was consecrated at Rome in 1541. With this prelate came the crisis and the close. He was the last of the long line of spiritual princes who had held sway in Glasgow for so many centuries. The Reformation had now acquired an irresistible momentum, of which the archbishop speedily became fully conscious. He accordingly removed into the castle or palace all the portable valuables which the church contained, and summoned around him the gentlemen of the neighbourhood still attached to the old doctrines, who, by means of their servants and adherents, guarded the church and palace from any sudden onslaught on the part of the Reformers. As the Lennox family, who had long been strong supporters of the diocese, had gone over to the Protestants, he entered into an agreement in 1558 with 'James duke of Chatelrault, erle of Arran, lord Hamiltonne' to defend him and all the cathedral possessions 'againis quatsomever person or persons within yis realme, except ye queens grace, prince or Kingis grace,' which bond the Duke did not long keep, for in the following year he passed over to the side of the Reformers, and not only caused 'all the images, altars, and relics within the church to be destroyed, but he also attacked and took possession of the palace of the archbishop, from which he was with difficulty expelled by a body of the Queen-Regent's French troops. It is believed that at this time the leaden roofing was stripped from the cathedral.' The defection of the Duke of Chatelrault seems to have convinced Beaton that further struggle was hopeless, and he quietly retired from the contest, and passed into France in 1560 escorted by some troops of that nation, probably those who had assisted in the expulsion of the Duke. The archbishop carried with him all the treasures and costly ornaments, chalices, and images of gold and silver, including the relics and their cases formerly mentioned, and what is of much greater importance, from a modern point of view, he also carried away all the valuable records of the see from the earliest period to his own time. These he deposited partly in the archives of the Scots College, and partly in the Chartreuse at Paris, where, at the time of the French Revolution, they were, along with other valuable MSS., saved by the patriotic exertions of Abbé Macpherson, one of the members of the college, and transmitted to Scotland. In 1843 they were arranged and printed under the superintendence of Mr Cosmo Innes, for the Bannatyne Club, at the expense of the late Mr Ewing of Strathleven. Long previous, however, to that date authenticated and notarial transcripts of the chartulary and other documents had been procured by the University of Glasgow (in 1738 and subsequent years); and the Magistrates of Glasgow, in 1739, obtained authenticated copies of the writs that were considered of most importance to the city. When the archbishop settled in France he was constituted ambassador to that court from his sovereign the unfortunate Mary, whom he served with unshaken fidelity throughout her chequered career and till her death at Fotheringay. Her son, James VI., respecting his fidelity, employed him and obtained for him, by special act of parliament in 1600, the restoration of the temporalities of the see which he had abandoned, 'notwithstanding,' as the act says, 'that he has never maid con-

fession of his faith, and has never acknowledged the religion profest within this realme.' His closing days were, therefore, affluent and easy, and he died on 24 April 1603, at the advanced age of 86. By his will he ordained that the archives and relics of the cathedral, which he had carried away, should be restored to Glasgow so soon as the inhabitants should return to the communion of the Church of Rome—'Which,' says M'Ure, 'I hope in God shall never be, but that His Church is so established here that neither the gates of Rome or hell shall ever be able to prevail against it.' In its prime the see of Glasgow was endowed with magnificent temporal possessions which fully warranted its title of the 'Spiritual Dukedom,' and at its final overthrow it may be fairly assumed that the anticipated scramble for the fair domains of the ancient church quickened the conversion of many of the Scottish nobles to the doctrines of the Reformation. The archbishops held the lordships of the royalty and baronies of Glasgow, and, besides, of 18 baronies of lands within the sheriffdoms of Lanark, Dumfries, Ayr, Renfrew, Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburgh, Dumfries, and the stewartry of Kirkcubright. 'It is impossible,' says Cosmo Innes, 'for a student of ecclesiastical antiquities not to look back with fond regret to the lordly and ruined church which we have traced from its cradle to its grave, not stopping to question its doctrines, and throwing into a friendly shade its errors of practice. And yet if we consider it more deeply we may be satisfied that the gorgeous fabric fell not till it had completed its work and was no longer useful. Institutions, like mortal bodies, die, and are reproduced. Nations pass away, and the worthy live again in their colonies. . . . In this view it was not unworthy of that splendid hierarchy, which arose out of the humble family of St Kentigern, to have given life and vigour to such a city as Glasgow, and a school of learning like her University.'

During the alternate rule of Episcopacy and Presbyterianism there were 15 Protestant archbishops, but, compared with their predecessors, they are by no means important. They and their doctrines were alien to the genius of the people among whom they were placed, and though some of them, like the amiable and virtuous Leighton (1670-74), were able and excellent men, others (numbered among the 'Tulchans') 'were the mere nominees of noble lay patrons, with whom, by a Simoniacal arrangement, they divided the temporalities of the see. None of them did anything to extend or beautify the cathedral which had so happily and miraculously survived the storms of the Reformation. Possibly little blame is attachable to the Protestant prelates for this seeming remissness. Their means were limited, and they might foresee that the decorations put up during an episcopalian reign would be shorn off when the Presbyterians came to rule the house. . . . Only two of the prelates put their hands to the fabric of the cathedral. Archbishop Spottiswood, the eminent church historian, commenced to renew the roof which had been stripped of its lead during the Reformation troubles, and had only been imperfectly repaired afterwards, and this work was completed after Spottiswood's translation to the Primacy of St Andrews in 1615.

During the civil and religious troubles of the time of Queen Mary and the early years of King James VI., Glasgow was concerned in some of the numerous conflicts that were then so common all over the country. The most important were the 'Battle of the Butts' and the Battle of Langside. During the minority of Queen Mary, James Hamilton, Earl of Arran, then heir-presumptive to the throne, and the ancestor of the ducal house of Hamilton, was appointed regent of the kingdom, but his appointment was strongly repugnant to the Earl of Lennox and the Queen-Dowager, and the hostile feeling at last became so strong that both parties resorted to arms. In 1544 Lennox garrisoned the bishop's palace in Glasgow, and retired himself to the stronghold of Dumbarton, and the Regent, having gathered together a numerous army at Stirling, marched to Glasgow and be-

sieged the palace or castle with the aid of cannon. After the siege had lasted for ten days, the garrison agreed to surrender on condition of receiving quarter; but no sooner had they laid down their arms than all were massacred, with the exception of two only who escaped. Lennox determined to revenge this treachery and their loss by striking a desperate blow, and, having associated with himself the Earl of Glencairn, at first determined to march into Clydesdale, and there desolate the lands of the Hamiltons by fire and sword. The Regent, however, was timely apprised of the scheme, and resolved to counteract it by taking possession of Glasgow. Glencairn was, however, beforehand with him, and when Arran approached, the other had his forces already drawn out, amounting to 800 men, partly composed of his own vassals, and partly of the citizens of Glasgow. The armies met at the 'Butts,' the place where the 'weapons-haw' exercises were held, and now the site of the old infantry barracks. The onset of Glencairn was so furious that he beat back the first rank upon the second and captured the Regent's cannon, but, in the heat of the battle, while victory yet wavered, Robert Boyd, of the Kilmarnock family, suddenly arrived with a small party of horse and turned the scale in Hamilton's favour, for Glencairn's men, thinking that a new army had come against them, fled with great precipitation. Considering the comparatively small numbers engaged on both sides, the conflict must have been unusually sanguinary, for it is recorded that 300 men were slain or wounded on both sides, one of Glencairn's sons being among the slain. 'The Regent immediately entered the city, and in revenge for the part the citizens had acted, gave the place up to plunder; and so completely was it harried that the very doors and windows of many dwelling-houses were carried away, in fact they only spared the city in so far as they did not commit it to the flames.'

Glasgow is also closely connected with the decisive event of the times—the Battle of Langside, 13 May 1568—which, though it 'lasted but for three-fourths of an hour,' and was, from 'the number engaged and the nature of the contest,' more of the character of a skirmish than anything else, was yet, from the conditions under which it was fought, of a most decisive character, settling the fate of Scotland, affecting the future of England, and exerting an influence all over Europe. The Regent Murray was holding a court of Glasgow in the city when the startling intelligence reached him of the Queen's escape from LOCHLEVEN and of the assembling of her friends at Hamilton. 'The news whereof being brought to Glasgow (which is only 8 miles distant), it was scarce at first believed; but within two hours or less, being assured, a strong alteration might have been observed in the minds of those who were attending. The reports of the Queen's forces made divers slide away; others sent quietly to beg pardon for what they had done, resolving not to enter in the cause farther, but to govern themselves as the event should lead and direct them; and there were not a few who made open desertion, and not of the meaner sort, amongst whom my Lord Boyd was specially noted, and in the mouths of all men; for that being very inward with the Regent, and admitted to his most secret counsels, when he saw matters like to turn he withdrew himself and went to the Queen.' Though Murray was surprised by the rapid and unexpected course of events, which had not only rescued Mary from a prison but placed her at the head of an army, he was not dismayed; and having gained a breathing time by listening to overtures of accommodation from the Queen's party, he in the meantime sent word to his own friends and those of the young King, and was joined by the Earls of Glencairn, Montrose, Mar, and Monteith, the Lords Semple, Home, and Lindsay, by Kirkaldy of Grange, a soldier of great ability and skill, and many other gentlemen, in addition to a large body of the citizens of Glasgow, which placed him at the head of an army of upwards of 4000 men. With this force he encamped on the Burgh Muir (which extended along

the E from the Green by Borrowfield towards the cathedral), and there awaited the approach of the Queen's forces, as it was believed that her followers intended to place her Majesty in safety in the strong fortress of Dumbarton, which was then held by Lord Fleming. This was her own desire, as, once there, she hoped 'to regain by degrees her influence over her nobility and her people.' Murray was thus in a favourable position for intercepting the Queen's troops had they proceeded towards Dumbarton by the N bank of the Clyde; but news came that the royalists were marching W by the S bank of the river, intending to cross at Renfrew, and so reach the castle. Both sides were keenly alive to the importance of occupying Langside Hill, an eminence $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Glasgow, and directly on the line of Mary's march from Rutherglen; but while Murray promptly moved forward, his cavalry being sent across the Clyde by a ford (each horseman with a foot soldier behind him), and his infantry following by the bridge, the Queen's forces were delayed by the illness of their chief commander, the Earl of Argyll; and when, therefore, they reached Langside, they found it already occupied by the Regent's cavalry and the bagbutters they had carried with them, who, disposed among the houses and along the hedges, poured a heavy fire into the Queen's troops as they advanced. The vanguard, however, confident in their numbers, pressed on, but were exhausted by the time they reached the top of the hill, and so but little fit to cope with Murray's first line which there awaited them, and which was composed of excellent pikemen. Notwithstanding this, the fighting was severe, 'and Sir James Melvil of Halhill, who was present, and from whose account of the battle all subsequent accounts have been derived' describes the long pikes as so closely crossed and interlaced, that when the soldiers behind discharged their pistols, and threw them or the staves of their shattered weapons in the faces of their enemies, they never reached the ground, but remained lying on the spears.' The battle was wavering, and Murray's right wing beginning to give way, when Kirkaldy at the critical moment brought up the reserves, and such was the impetuosity of the new attack that the Queen's forces gave way, and the flight immediately became general. Three hundred of her followers perished, while the Regent's loss is set down as one man. On seeing the rout of her army, Mary, who had been watching the conflict from a hill near Cathcart House, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in the rear, fled in such a state of terror that she never stopped till she reached Sanquhar, 60 miles from the field of battle, thence going on to TERREGLES, and thence crossing over to England.

The Regent 'returned in great pomp to the city, where, after going to church and thanking Almighty God in a solemn manner for the victory, he was entertained by the magistrates and a great many of the town council very splendidly, suitable to his quality, at which time the Regent expressed himself very affectionately towards the city and citizens of Glasgow; and for their kind offices and assistance done to him and his army, he promised to grant to the magistrates or any incorporation in the city any favour they should reasonably demand.' Several requests were in consequence made and granted to the incorporations. The deacon of the incorporation of bakers was at the time Matthew Fauside, and he, being 'a very judicious and projecting man, who had an extraordinary concern for the good and advancement of the incorporations,' took occasion to say that, as the mills at Partick, which were formerly the property of the archbishop, now belonged to the crown, and the tacksman exacted such exorbitant multures that it raised the price of bread to the community, a grant of these mills to the corporation would be regarded as a public benefit; and, moreover, the bakers were not altogether undeserving of favour in another respect, as they had liberally supplied the army with bread while it remained in the neighbourhood of Glasgow. Fauside's well-timed address had the desired effect, and the five flour-mills at Partick, on the banks of the Kelvin, are possessed by the incorporation of

bakers till this day. The citizens have, however, never been able to discover that in virtue of this gift bread is to be had cheaper in Glasgow than elsewhere.

In May 1570 the Hamiltons, with others of the Queen's supporters, had again mustered sufficient force to attack the castle or bishop's palace at Glasgow, which was now held for the Earl of Lennox, who had become Regent after the murder of Murray at Linlithgow by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh. They first attempted a surprise, and when that failed they opened fire with cannon to make a breach, so that the position might be stormed. The garrison, though it numbered only twenty-four, and had no head, as the governor was absent, held out so bravely, however, that the besiegers failed, and, after losing a number of men, were forced to retire. Probably they had not much heart left, and they may besides have been alarmed by the approach of the troops sent to avenge the murder of Murray on the Hamiltons. These, under Lennox and Sir William Drury, reached Glasgow two or three days after the attack, and says Tytler, 'commenced a pitiless devastation of Clydesdale and Linlithgowshire, razing their [the Hamiltons'] castles, destroying their villages, and making a desert of the whole territory.' Hamilton Palace, Linlithgow and Kinneil Castles, and the estates and houses of the Duke's kindred, were completely wasted. 'In these days,' says Pagan, 'the citizens of Glasgow looked upon the castigation of the Hamiltons with no small satisfaction, for they had not forgotten the grievous ills which the town had suffered from their party at the Battle of the "Butts," and the remembrance of their slaughtered kinsmen and plundered homes nerved many a stout arm against the party of the Hamiltons and the Queen at the field of Langside.'

Up to the Reformation the progress and prosperity of Glasgow had been solely dependent on the progress and power of the see, and, no doubt, to some extent on the personal character of its ecclesiastical head for the time being, and as the overthrow of the Roman Catholic system thus forms a great break in the history of the city, it may be well here to depart from strict chronological order and go back and trace the development of the place in its proper municipal aspect. Mention has been already made of the privileges granted to Glasgow when it was constituted a burgh of barony by William the Lion in or about 1180, and in 1242 another advance was made, and the burgesses and men of the bishop became as free to trade in Lennox and Argyll as the men of Dumbarton. In 1450, in the time of Bishop Turnbull, James II. granted a charter raising the burgh to one of regality, with all the increased privileges thereto belonging. In return for this grant, the bishop and his successors were to give 'a red rose upon the Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed John the Baptist at Glasgow in name of Blanchfarm, if asked only, and the assistance of their prayers.' The bishop was permitted to appoint a sergeant for making arrestments and executing the edicts of his court, and this officer was to bear a silver staff having the royal arms blazoned on the upper end, and the arms of the bishop at the other. Previous to the regality privileges, and the foundation of the university, the village of 'Deschu' had grown so that it reached from the cathedral on the N to the Blackfriars' monastery on the S, and from Drygate on the E to near the site of the modern Balmano Street on the W, but the two changes just mentioned soon brought considerable increase in size to the place, as the accommodation was insufficient for the 200 students who soon gathered, and also for the growing numbers who flocked into it in order to engage in trade. One extension, therefore, took place southward from the Blackfriars' monastery to the cross along the line of High Street, and another eastward over the Gallow Muir in the line of the Gallowgate, while, to the W, streets were extended as far as the Tron. The town was not walled, but it had ports at the ends of the principal streets. These seem to have been shifted from time to time. The Stable Green Port was near the castle, and on the opposite side was the Castle Port, the site of which is now occupied by part

of the Barony Church. There was a port 'between the Gytheburn and the street called the Dregate,' a port known as the Subden Port, and there was also one at the E end of the Drygate, one at the Gallowgate, one at the foot of the Saltmarket, and others elsewhere at later dates. Of the bishop's palace or castle which stood near the Stable Green Port, not far from the western entrance to the cathedral, no trace now remains. The original castle was very old, for it is mentioned in 1290, and it seems to have been extended and strengthened from time to time. Bishop Cameron is said to have added a tower to, and otherwise improved, it. Archbishop Beaton strengthened it with a stone wall, with a bastion at one angle, and a tower with battlements on the angle facing High Kirk Street. In 1515 it must have been a place of importance, for it seems to have been the depot for the King's cannon. When Arran and others broke out in rebellion against Albany's rule, it was stormed and plundered by Mure of Caldwell, but Albany compelled him to give it up. In 1554 Archbishop Dunbar added a stately and handsome gatehouse and an arched gateway with his arms on it. In 1670 the castle again underwent a siege as is told elsewhere, and after this under the poor Protestant archbishops it seems to have begun to fall into decay. It was partially restored in 1611 by Archbishop Spottiswoode, but Sir William Brereton, who was there in 1634, describes it as a 'poor and mean place,' while, on the other hand, Ray, whose notions were probably not so high-flown, says it was 'a gootly building.' It must, however, have been ruins, for Morer, in his *Short Account of Scotland* (1689), speaks of it as 'formerly without doubt a very magnificent structure, but now in ruins.' In 1720, Robert Thomson, a merchant in Glasgow, represented to the Barons of the Exchequer that 'bad men' were carrying off stones, timber, etc., from the ruins, but no action seems to have been taken, and a drawing of it, made about 1750, shows part of it in a very ruinous condition. The magistrates themselves showed their barbarity, for when the Saracen's Head Inn was erected in the Gallowgate in 1755, they allowed the contractor to take stones from the archbishop's castle. In 1778 part of it was again removed to widen Castle Street, but, judging from a drawing made in 1783, the fine square tower was almost entire. The crowning act of Vandalism of the long series was committed in 1792, when the last of the remains of it were cleared away to make room for the foundations of the Royal Infirmary.

To the N, on the burgh muir at the modern St Rollox, was a little chapel dedicated to St Roche the Confessor. It was founded about 1508 by Thomas Muirhead, one of the canons of Glasgow. The burying-ground which surrounded it was, during a pestilence in 1647, used for the reception of the infected poor, who were placed there in wooden huts. The houses of the canons were about the cathedral from the Stable Green Port round by the Molendinar, High Kirk Street, the Drygate, Rottenrow, and Balmano Street. The Drygate contained the mint, which seems to have dated at least from the time of Alexander II., for coins of his struck here exist, and M'Ure describes some coins of Robert III. struck here as having a representation of the King crowned, but without a sceptre, with the motto *Robertus Dei Gratia Rex Scotorum*, and, on the other, on an inner circle, *Villa de Glasgow*, and on an outer *Dominus Protector*. The site is now occupied by part of Duke Street Prison. Not far from Stable Green, on the W side of Castle Street, stood St Nicholas' Hospital, which was founded by Bishop Muirhead about 1460, and which was pulled down in 1808. Originally it was endowed for twelve indigent old men, and a priest to perform divine service at the canonical hours, and Archbishop Leighton subsequently, in 1677, bequeathed £150 for its further endowment. In Brown's *History of Glasgow*, in 1796, the chapel of the hospital is mentioned as existing, but in ruins, and converted into a cow-house! Farther N was the Back Almshouse, erected by Roland Blackadder, subdean of Glasgow, as a sort of casual ward, which seems to have been afterwards united to

St Nicholas' Hospital. In 1590 John Painter, master of the Sang school, left £3 to the twelve poor men in St Nicholas' Hospital, and 20s. to the four poor men in the Back Almshouse. Of the revenues of these, only £380 of capital, and £15 per annum from grain and ground rents, now remain to be administered by the magistrates and town council.

The Cross stood at the junction of Rottenrow, Drygate, and High Street. In the latter street were the buildings and church of Blackfriars' Monastery, the seminary of the canons regular, and a small building belonging to the Grey Friars. The new cross was at the junction of High Street and the Gallowgate beyond the Saltmarket Port. There was a road by the Saltmarket (the Fuller's Gate) and Bridgegate to Bishop Rae's bridge, near which, at the lower end of the present Stockwell Street, were a number of fishermen's huts. These were called the Fishergate. The modern name is taken from a well in the district called the Stok Well, which is mentioned in 1478. On the other side of the river was the leper hospital already mentioned. Part of Glasgow Green was covered with wood, and known as the Bishop's Forest. It is difficult to arrive at any idea of the population of the city at this time. The presence of the plague twice within the preceding century would tend probably somewhat to diminish it, but, allowing for this, an estimate has been made that it might number about 2000, of which from two to three hundred would be connected with the University. Fish seem to have been exported, and the name Fuller's Gate points at the manufacture of cloth, but the trade was still so small that, practically, by far the greater part of the inhabitants were dependent on church and churchmen for their means of making a living. In the time intervening between this and the Reformation the burgh of regality had gone on thriving notwithstanding temporary drawbacks. Mr Macgeorge estimates the population in the middle of the 16th century as about 4500, which shows that the place was still growing, but all on the lines already laid down, and, no doubt, in a great part along further extensions of those main streets. It still had no more than the one principal street and the five or six lesser ones. High Street, occupying in the main the same line as it did till recent years, stretched in an irregular line downwards to the Cross from whence it was continued by the Waulker or Fuller's Gate (now the Saltmarket) to the Bridgegate. From the Market Cross the Gallowgate, opened early in the 14th century, went E, and the Trongate (both now more closely built than in 1450) went W. On the N side of the Gallowgate stood the church or chapel of St Mungo's-in-the-Field or Little St Mungo's, built and endowed about 1500 by David Cunningham, provost of the collegiate church of Hamilton. It was surrounded by a cemetery—all traces of which have long vanished, although the site is still known—and close by it stood certain trees bearing the name of St Mungo. The Trongate was then better known by its original name of St Thenev's Gate. It got this title from its leading to the well and chapel of St Tanew or Thenew (the mother of St Mungo) which stood in the region outside the West Port, now occupied by St Enoch's Square, the name Enoch being merely a corruption of the older one, after a passage through the intermediate stage of St Tennoch's. Both well and chapel were near the site of the present church.

The chapel marked the spot where Thenew was supposed to have been buried, and contained her tomb. In Oct. 1475 James III., by a charter, granted to the cathedral church of Glasgow half a stone of wax from the lands of 'Odingstounne' in the lordship of Bothwell for lights to be burned at the tomb of 'St Tenew' in the chapel where her bones are buried. The chapel was entire in 1597, and some traces of it remained in the beginning of last century. The name of Trongate was just beginning to come into use, the term being derived from the 'trone' or weighing-machine having been erected in it near the end of the 15th century. The first public mention of it is in a deed of seisin of 30 May

1545, where a tenement is described as being in 'lo Troyne Gait.' On the S side of the Trongate stood the collegiate church of the blessed Virgin Mary and St Ann, founded prior to 1528 by James Houston, sub-dean of Glasgow. Round it there was a large burying-ground, which, after the Reformation, was used as a market for grass and straw. No memorial of the old building (upon the site of which the Tron Church now stands) has been preserved, and the burying-ground has long since been built over, the property which was held in trust by the Corporation having been parted with in 1588 in a time of need. To the W of the collegiate church was the Song School, which was taught by one of the prebendaries of the church, who was required to be a good organist, and capable of training the youth 'in plain song and descant.' The church lay empty and unused for a long time after the Reformation, but about 1592 it began to be resorted to as a place of Presbyterian worship, and continued to be used as such with the status of a parish church till 1793, when it was destroyed by fire. In the Trongate stood also two other chapels, one called our Lady Chapel, on the N side of the street, not far from the Cross, founded as early as the year 1293; the other dedicated to St Thomas-a-Becket, which seems to have been endowed in 1320 by Sir Walter Fitz Gilbert, the progenitor of the Hamiltons. Except, then, for its ecclesiastical connection, Glasgow was as yet a place of no very great importance; and indeed, in the taxation of royal burghs in the time of Queen Mary, it is rated only as the eleventh; but the successful outcome of the Reformation, by depriving the citizens of their former great mainstay, turned their industry into the new, permanent, and more profitable channels that were to lead to future greatness.

The first outlook, however, was far from promising, for the loss of the clergy and of the university students and the confusion of the times brought ruin and suffering to many in Glasgow, especially of the middle and lower classes, and caused much distress. The burgh records for 1563 state that 'there was a grit dearth approaching to a famine,' and that all the necessities of life were more than treble their ordinary value. The magistrates tried to regulate prices and weights, but probably they were not very successful. In 1576 a humble supplication was presented to the King and parliament by the freemen and other indwellers of the city of Glasgow above the Greyfriars' Wynd thereof, and makes mention that 'wheras that part of the said city that afore the Reformation of the religion was entertained and upholden by the resort of the bishops, pastors, and others of the clergy for the time, is now becoming ruinous, and for the maist part altogether decayit, and the heritors and possessors thereof greatly depauperit, wanting the means not only to uphold the same, but for the entertainment of themselves, their wyffs, bairnies, and families. . . . And seeing that part of the said city above the Greyfriars' Wynd is the only ornament and decoration thereof, by reason of the great and sumptuous buildings of great antiquity very proper and meet for the receipt of his highness and nobility at such times as they shall repair thereto,' and so on, and generally claiming some amelioration of their condition. Commissioners were accordingly appointed to take measures for the relief of their necessity, and as one of the complaints had been that there was 'ane great confusion and multitude of markets togidder in ane place about the croce,' they ordered the markets to be removed farther up the street for the benefit of the petitioners. There is no reason to believe that the shifting of the markets compensated for the banishment of the Roman Catholic clergy, and the desired amelioration took place only when the inhabitants, learning to rely on themselves, began to direct their industry into new channels. It is indeed somewhat remarkable to find that, even thus early, and while the place was still so poor and so limited, Glasgow began to possess the germs of commercial eminence in so far as it was not destitute of shipping, for there is an order of the Privy Council to the effect that vessels belonging to Glasgow should not

annoy those belonging to Henry VIII., the Queen's grand-uncle.

Subsequent to the Reformation the glimpses of the social and moral condition of the people, which previously were drawn mostly from the archives of the see, come to be taken from the records of the presbytery, kirk-session, and town council, and the picture they present is certainly very curious, though fresh and truthful. There is no doubt that, notwithstanding the amount of suffering caused by the change, the citizens adhered firmly to the doctrines they had embraced with such cordiality and sincerity, for in 1581 the negative Confession of Faith, with the National Covenant annexed, was signed at Glasgow by 2250 persons, men as well as women—a total which, considering the probable number of the population, must have included almost every one above the condition of childhood. As the old bishops and archbishops had never been legally divested of their temporalities, it became necessary to employ a legal fiction in order to get possession of the revenues; and for this purpose the bishops known as the 'Tulchans'—since they were employed merely as dummy calves, while the court favourites or the great officers of state *milked* the benefices—were appointed. In 1581 the king promoted Robert Montgomery, minister at Stirling, to be Protestant Archbishop of Glasgow, on the understanding that the larger portion of the temporalities were to be paid to the Lennox family, an appointment and arrangement in the highest degree distasteful to the people. It was resolved to oppose his induction by sending Mr Howie, one of the Presbyterian preachers, to take prior occupation of the pulpit of the cathedral. Howie went, but while he was, on the day set apart for the induction of the prelate, engaged in the ordinary service of the day, Sir Matthew Stewart of Minto, provost of the city, determined to enforce the royal warrant, pulled him out of the pulpit, and in the course of the struggle a handful of hair was torn from the minister's beard, some of his teeth were knocked out, and his blood was shed. This assault was regarded by the citizens of Glasgow as a most sacrilegious one; and as Mr Howie denounced the judgment of God upon Sir Matthew and his family, it was remarked that in seventy years this once potent race had been reduced to impoverished circumstances in the city in which for many generations they had been lords. How much of this was due to Mr Howie's curse it is unnecessary to inquire, but it may be remarked in passing that this was the first sign of that stubborn opposition to Episcopacy which the western shires afterwards so strongly exhibited. Montgomery was forced to resign, and he afterwards became minister of the parish of Stewarton, where he died, but his retirement did not prevent the appointment of other episcopal prelates in due season. The power of the Presbyterian clergy having been meantime fairly established, they proceeded to exercise a system of discipline which new-days would be considered of a very stringent and oppressive character, but, considering the superstition and looseness which marked the former papal rule, there is no doubt that it was necessary for the regeneration of the people, especially those of what were termed 'the meaner sort.' If the sacerdotal power were supreme before the Reformation the Church power, cleric and lay, now became equally so, and even if possible still more so. There are cases of Church interference and discipline which might hardly be credited had we not the records before us, and curiously enough we find the general kirk-session—a body appointed in 1572, and possessing a power as despotic and secret as that of the Venetian Council—so powerful as often to set presbytery and corporation alike at defiance. In perusing the ecclesiastical injunctions and sentences, the large number of cases in which jurisdiction usually belonging to the civil power was exercised by the Church courts is very remarkable. In 1582 it was ordered that 'the both doors of merchants and traffickers were to be steaked [shut] on Wednesdays and Fridays in the hour of sermon, and the masters of boths were enjoined to keep the hour of preaching under the penalty of twenty

pounds Scots, without a lawful cause admitted by the session.' On 26 Dec. five persons were appointed to make repentance, because they kept the superstitious day called Yuil [Christmas]. 'The baxters [bakers] to be inquired at, to whom they baked Yuil bread.' In 1587 the session laid down the following tariff in Scots money to meet cases of immorality:—'Servant women, for a single breach of chastity, twenty pounds for her relief from bread and steeple; men servants, thirty pounds, or else to be put in prison eight days and fed on bread and water, thereafter to be put in the jugs [stocks].' As for the richer sort of servants, the fines were to be exacted at the arbitrement of the Kirk. 'This act not to extend to honest men's sons and daughters, but they to be punished as the kirk shall prescribe.' The Kirk could, however, afford to be tender when it had to deal with a transgressor whose rank was above the common sort; for in 1608 the laird of Minto, a late provost, was in trouble by reason of a breach of chastity, but it was resolved to pass him over with a reprimand. Harlots were to be carted through the town, ducked in the Clyde, and put in the jugs at the cross on a market-day. The punishment for adultery was to 'satisfy six Sabbaths on the cuckstool at the pillar, barefooted and barlegged, in sackcloth, then to be carted through the town and ducked in the Clyde from a pulley fixed in the bridge.' The presbytery enjoined the ministers to be serious in their deportment and modest in their apparel, 'not vain with long ruffles and gaudy toys in their clothes.' The session directed that the drum should go through the town to intimate that there must be no bickerings or plays on Sundays, either by young or old. Games—golf, alley-bowls, etc.—were forbidden on Sundays, and it was enjoined that no person should go to Rutherglen to see the plays on Sunday. Parents who had children to be baptized were to repeat the commandments distinctly, the articles of faith, and the Lord's Prayer, or to be declared ignorant, and some other godly person present their bairn, with further punishment as the Church shall see fit. In 1588 the session intimated to the presbytery that, the latter body could not hold 'exercise' in Blackfriars' church on Friday, as it interfered with the regular Friday sermon, and the presbytery had to yield. The time of assembling on the Sabbaths of the communion was four o'clock in the morning, and it must have been rather hard on the magistrates who had to 'attend the tables,' and keep order. The collectors assembled on these occasions in the High Kirk at three o'clock in the morning. On 3 March 1608 the session enacted that there should be no meetings of women on the Sabbath in time of sermon, and that no hostler should sell spirits, wine, or ale in time of sermon, under pain of twenty pounds, and that there should be no buying of timber on the Sabbath at the Water of Clyde from sunrise to sunset. In 1588 a number of ash trees in the High Kirk churchyard were ordered to be cut down to make forms for the folk to sit on in the church. Women were not permitted to sit on these, but were directed to bring stools with them. It was also intimated that 'no woman, married or unmarried, should come within the kirk door to preachings or prayers with their plaids about their heads, neither to lie down in the kirk on their faces in time of prayer, with certification that their plaids be drawn down, or they be raised by the beadle.' The beadles were to have 'staves for keeping quietness in the kirk and comely order;' for each marriage they were to get 4d., and for each baptism 2d. On 9 March 1640 the session intimated that all masters of families should give an account of those in their families who have not the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, Creed, etc., and that every family should have prayers and psalms morning and evening; and some of the fittest men were appointed to assist the elders in promoting this work. On 13 July 1643 the kirk-session appointed some of their number to go through the town on the market-day to take order with banners, swearers, etc. (till the magistrates provide one for that office); swearers were to pay twelve pence, and, along with blasphemers and

mockers of piety, were to be, for the second offence, rebuked at the bench in front of the pulpit; and for the third at the pillar, over and above the fine. Swearing seems to have been hard to eradicate, for it had been attracting attention from the time of the Reformation onward; and the women were as bad as, or even worse than, the men. In 1589 there was a special meeting of the town council to consider blasphemies and evil words used by 'sindrie wemen,' and the result was that 'ane pair joges' was set up. Morality, too, was still poor; for on 5 Aug. 1643 it was found necessary again to make enactments about offenders against the seventh commandment, and it was decreed that they should be imprisoned, and then drawn through the town in a cart with a paper on their face; thereafter to stand three hours in the jugs and be whipped; and the punishment seems to have been by no means rarely inflicted.

The magistrates and town councillors were no less zealous in the good work of encouraging piety and purity of morals (to which, indeed, they were often stirred up by requests, which had all the force of commands, from the kirk-session), in promoting order and cleanliness in the town (which from the records would seem to have been much in want of improvement), in practising charity and hospitality now and then, and in keeping up a martial spirit amongst the people by means of 'wappon-shaws' or periodical training in the use of arms. Some of their decisions are very curious, and, from a modern point of view, decidedly *ultra vires*. One of the most remarkable illustrations of the extent of their authority is a composition for the slaughter of one of the burghs, which is entered on the books of the burgh as having the 'strength of ane decret of the provest and baillies.' In this their authority is interposed to an agreement, by which the widow and representatives of a murdered man agree to pass from any criminal action against the murderer on condition of his making 'repentance' within the High church, and paying the 'sowme of three hundred merkis money in name of kynbute' or reparation. In 1547 the baillies and council ordained 'every buythholder to have in reddiness within the buyth ane halbert, jak, and steel bonnet, for eschewing of sick inconvenients as may happen.' And again, in 1577-78, we find the following:—'Quhillk day it is condescendit be the provest, baillies, counsaile, and dekynes, that the act maid anent the hagbuttis be renewit; that every ane substantial and habil men sall have ane hagbut with graitht, halder, and bullet effeiring thairto; and that every utheris nocht beand habil thairfor sall have ane lang spicir, by [besides] jakkis, steilbonetis, sword, and bukler.' On 28 Oct. 1588 it is 'statut and ordainit be the baillies and counsaile, in consideration of the pest now in Paisley, that no person, indweller within the town, because of the markets of Paisley and Kilmacolm approaching, shall pass furth of the town thereto, under the pain of five pounds, to be taken of every person repairing thereto, and banished furth of the said town for a year and a day, without leif askit and gevin be the baillies.' On 1 June 1589 the council met to consider the King's letter, charging this burgh and all others to arm men to go to the North on his Majesty's service; and, considering that his Majesty was then at Hamilton, directed the three baillies, the treasurer, and a deputation of the citizens to proceed thither and speak to the King and the chancellor, with the view that they may 'get ane licent of his grace to abyd fra this present raid'—i.e., to be allowed to abstain from sending men to form part of the King's army then mustering against the popish earls in the North. The appeal was, however, unsuccessful, for at a subsequent meeting of council it was resolved to send 'fyftie hagbutteris to await on his Majesties service in the north.' In the same year, 1589, it is ordained that 'na middings [dunghills] be laid upon the hiegate, nor in the meil or fiesche mercattis. And that na flescheowris teme uchavis [empty offal] in the said places under the pane of xvj s.' It is also ordained that 'na breiding of fiesche nor blawing of muttoun be under the pane of xvj s.' The magis-

trates of these times appear to have regulated the price of commodities, and enactments are made fixing the price of ale, candles, and viands, and vivers generally. Candlemakers are enjoined to sell either pounds or half-pounds and to sell penny or twopenny candles. On 26 July 1612, 'Matthew Thomesoun, hielandman fiddler,' is apprehended on suspicion of assauling 'ane young damesell, named Jonet M'Quhirrie.' It appears that the charge was 'denyt be him and hard to be verefeit'; but the baillies did not give the fiddler the benefit of the insufficiency of evidence, for, 'finding him ane idill vagabound,' they ordered him to be put in the stocks until the evening, and thereafter to be put out of the town at the West Port and banished for ever, and should be afterwards be found in the town of his own consent, he was to be 'hangit but [without] ane assyze.' In the treasurer's accounts for 1609, various queer items are given under the heads of charity, entertainments, etc. Sums are paid to sundry persons in the town 'for vyne desert, sukar, and fruitis, and other expenses made and warrit upon the Duke of Wirtuibrig and James, Master of Blantyre, for his welcum furth of Ingliud; 'to two puir Inglismen at command of the baillies; 'pulder and lead,' supplied to the men of war who were sent to the Isles; 'to achiprokin Inglismen, puir Polians, Inlandmen; 'to 'ane pure crippill man that come out of Paslay; and also to 'ane pure man that geid on his kneis.' In 1643 a sum is given for James Bogle, a burghess' son, to help to pay his ransom, 'being taken with the Turks.' A gift is made to 'Johnne Lyoun's wyf in Greenock, to help to cut ane bairne of the stone.' On 21 March 1661, the council agrees to pay yearly to Evir M'Neil, 'that cuts the stone,' one hundred merkis Scots for cutting 'all the poor for that frielie.' Various presents of wine and herrings are given to the town's friends; and so late as 20 April 1695 the council 'appoints the treasurer to have allowance in his hands of two hundred merkis payed out be him as the price of ane hogshed of wyne given to a friend of this toun, whom it is not fitt to name.'

There are various entries regarding the meeting of the celebrated General Assembly of 1638; and, during the civil troubles in the reign of Charles I. and subsequently, 'wappon-shaws' are ordered for the training of the people in arms, and munitions are purchased, for the price of which the inhabitants are assessed, and 160 men are ordered to the border 'for the common defence.' George Porterfield was to be captain, and the Glasgow men were to march in Lord Montgomery's regiment. On 25 April 1646, the Treasurer is ordered to 'pay to Daniel Brown, surgeon, twelve pounds money, for helping and curing certain poor soldiers hurt at Kilsyth, at command of the late magistrates.' On 18 June 1660, 'ane congratulatioun' is kept on account of the happy return of 'our dread sovereign the King's majestie.' In 1663 the Dean of Guild and convener are ordered to appoint some of their number as they think convenient 'to taist the seck now celleder be Mr Campsie,' preparatory to the 'toun's denner' then about to take place. On 20 June 1674, it was represented to the council that Mrs Cumming, mistress of manners, was about to leave the town on account of the small employment which she had found within it, 'quhillk they fund to be prejudicial to this place, and, in particular, to this who hes young women to bried therin,' and, therefore, for the further encouragement of Mrs Cumming, if she will stay, she was to be paid 'one hundred merkis yearly' so long as she keeps a school and teaches children as formerly. On 1 Feb. 1690, the council ordains 'ane proclamation to be sent throw the toun prohibiting and discharging the haill inhabitants and others residing within this burgh, that they, nor none of them, drink in any tavern after ten o'clock at night on the week days, under the paine of fourtie shillings Scots to be payed be the furnisher of the drink, and twentie shillings Scots be the drinker, for each failzie *toties quoties*, whereof the one-half to the informer, and the other to be applied to the use of the poor.' Sabbath was to be strictly observed. By a minute of the Session,

on 14 April 1642, the magistrates and ministers were directed to search the streets on Sabbath night for persons who absented themselves from church, and, by another, they were to disperse all jovial companies, even in private houses, late on Saturday night, and on Sunday they were to watch the streets during service time, and compel those who were out to go to church. At a later date the Sunday walkers had the choice of going home. The watchers had the power of arresting offenders, and 'this practice,' says Mr Macgeorge, 'was continued till so late as the middle of last century, when the searchers having taken into custody Mr Peter Blackburn, father of Mr Blackburn of Killearn, for walking on the Green one Sunday, he prosecuted the magistrates, and succeeded in his suit. This caused the practice to be abandoned.'

The town appears, in early times, to have been sadly afflicted with a class of diseased unfortunates called lepers. Reference has been already made to the hospital erected for them by Lady Lochow, daughter of Robert, Duke of Albany, and mother of Colin, first Earl of Argyll, and it is further recorded that on 7 Oct. 1539 there were six lepers in her lepers' house at Gorbals. In 1610 the council ordained that the lepers of the hospital should go up the causewayside near the gutter, and should have 'clappers' in their hands to warn the people to keep away, and a cloth upon their mouth and face, and should stand afar off while they received alms, under the penalty of being banished from the town and hospital. In 1635 the magistrates purchased from the Earl of Glencairn the manse of the prebendary of Cambuslang, which had been gifted to him after the Reformation, which they fitted up as a house of correction for dissolute women, and the Kirk Session was cruel enough to enjoin that the poor creatures there confined should be 'whipped every day during pleasure.'

Glasgow had its full share of those trials and calamities which began in the time of Charles I., and only terminated on the accession of William III. One of the leading events in connection with this period was the meeting of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland at Glasgow in 1638, an assembly of the very highest national interest and importance, and which throughout its meetings exhibited a degree of independence and determination not exceeded by the Long Parliament of England in the most vigorous period of its existence. Externally, the Church of Scotland was at this period regulated by the Episcopal form of Government, but the mass of the people, and a great majority of the nobility and gentry, were devoutly attached to the Presbyterian principles that had been introduced among them by Knox and the early Reformers. The country tolerated Episcopacy, but neither acquiesced in it nor loved it. When the King, Charles I., therefore, in 1637, ordered a new service book to be used in the Scottish churches, and a report spread abroad that this book was tainted by the mass, the people exclaimed that this was neither more nor less than an attempt to insinuate Popery amongst them under the shallow disguise of a Protestant ritual; and the long smothered dislike to 'prelacy' burst forth into a storm of opposition which eventually became destructive to the whole system, and fatal to the King. The attempt to introduce Laud's liturgy was followed by a closer and more hearty bond of union among the Scottish Presbyterians, who exerted themselves towards the calling together of a General Assembly to consider the state of the Church, and, the King's reluctant assent having been obtained, the Assembly was finally summoned to meet at Glasgow on 21 Nov. 1638. The service book had already produced commotion in Glasgow, for, one day in 1637, 'at the outgoing of the church about thirty or forty of our honestest women in one voice before the bishop and magistrates fell a railing, cursing, scolding with clamours on Mr William Annan' (who had, before the synod of Glasgow, preached a sermon in defence of the liturgy), and the same night, while he was walking in the dark, 'some hundreds of enraged women of all qualities are about him, with noaves, staves, and peats, but [to their credit be it said]

no stones. They beat him sore; his cloak, ruff, and hat were rent,' and though he escaped all 'bloody wounds' he was in danger of being killed. 'Some two of the meanest' of those who had been engaged in the disturbance in the earlier part of the day were put in prison, but the other 'tumult was so great that it was not thought meet to search either the plotters or actors of it, for numbers of the best quality would have been found guilty.' Next day the poor man had the further misfortune to fall with his horse above him in 'very foul mire' in presence of an angry crowd of women, who, no doubt, showed their exultation at the accident, so that his sermon cost him a good deal of grief. With the citizens in a temper like this, and considering the weighty and vexed questions to be debated, it is not surprising that the magistrates looked forward to the convocation of the Assembly with some anxiety. They passed a number of wholesome regulations, ordaining, among other things, that 'no inhabitant expect more rent for their houses, chambers, beds, and stables, than shall be appointed by the provost, bailies, and council, and ordains the same to be intimated by sound of drum, that no person may plead ignorance.' They also purchased muskets with 'stalfs and bandelieris,' pikes, powder, and match, with which to arm 'ane gaird of men keepit' to mount guard day and night while the town was filled with strangers. The council representative too was ordered not to give his vote on any important matter without first deliberating with his fellow councillors. The Assembly accordingly met on the day appointed, in the nave of the cathedral, which had been fitted up for the occasion, the 'vaults' or narrow galleries above being set apart for ladies and persons of humble degree, while one was reserved for young noblemen, not members of the house. The majority of the aristocracy of the country were present either in the capacity of officers of the crown, or as elders and assessors from the burghs—'Rothes, Wemyss, Balmerino, Lindsay, Yester, Eglington, Loudon, and many others, whose sole word was still law for large districts of Scotland.' From each of the four universities there were three representatives, and 'thair cam out of ilk presbitrie within the Kingdome to this assemble, ane, tua, or thrie of ablest covenanting ministeris, with ane, tua, or thrie ruling elderis, who sould voice as they voiced.' There were altogether present '140 ministers, 2 professors, not ministers, and 98 ruling elders from presbyteries and burghs. Of these ruling elders, 17 were noblemen, 9 were knights, 25 were landed proprietors, and 47 were burgesses—all men of some consideration.' The great crowd, however, that had gathered to Glasgow consisted of the trains or 'following' of the nobles, which were made very large on the pretext that as there might be an inroad of Highland robbers, a strong guard of armed men was absolutely necessary. This immense crowd of retainers caused great confusion, pressure, and unseemly scenes, which have been caustically described by Robert Baillie, afterwards Principal of the University of Glasgow, who was a member of the Assembly. 'Our rascals,' says he, in his *Letters and Journals*, 'without shame in great numbers make such din and clamour in the house of the true God, that if they "minded" to use the like behaviour in my chamber, I would not be contented till they were down the stairs.' Burnet in his *Memoirs of the Dukes of Hamilton* says it was the greatest gathering that had ever met in these parts, and that the Marquis of Hamilton, who was the royal commissioner, 'judged it was a sad sight to see such an assembly, for not a gown was among them all, but many had swords and daggers about them,' so that there was more of an armed conference than anything else. Mr John Bell of the Laigh Kirk, 'the most ancient preacher of the toune,' preached the opening sermon, and after some preliminary quarrelling about the conduct of business, Mr Alexander Henderson, minister of Leuchars, was appointed moderator, and thereafter several days were spent in keen discussion as to the constitution of and powers vested in the Assembly; and it soon became pretty evident that the court was determined to remodel the whole government

of the Church. The commissioner, a man of steady judgment and sharp and clear wit, did his best to stop what he deemed a high-handed and unauthorised proceeding; but he had arrayed against him all the best men of the time, for whom single-handed he was no match in argument, and at length, on Wednesday, 28 Nov., at the seventh sitting, when the members were about to vote on the question whether the Assembly was competent to judge the bishops, the marquis, declaring that he could not give his countenance to their proceedings, produced the King's instructions and warrant to dissolve the Assembly, which he accordingly did, and left the Assembly accompanied by his assessors and a few of the members, and 'immediatelic causes ana herald to go to the Cross of Glasgow in his cot arnes, with ana proclamation maid wp be him and the lordis of secreit counsall and subscrivrit with there handis and givin wnder his Majesteis signet, daitit the 29th of November, and he sound of trumpet dischargait the said general assemble and in his Hines name comandit the said pretendit moderatour, commissioneris, reculling elderis, and all uther memberis thairof, not to treat, consult, or conclude any farder in the said assemble wnder the pane of tressoun, and that they should ryss wp and dissolve out of the tounne of Glasgow within 24 houris.' The General Assembly held at Glasgow in 1610 had declared that all general meetings of the Church were unlawful without the licence of the King, but the men of 1638 were of different mind and in another temper. While the commissioner was leaving the meeting, instruments were being taken and a protest read declaring that the work of the Assembly would not be interrupted; and protest was again made at the Cross against the proclamation, claiming that the Assembly being once convened could not be dissolved without its own consent. The loss of the royal representative was considered to be compensated for by the adherence and encouragement of the Earl of Argyll, who now definitely cast in his lot with the Covenanters; and so the Presbyterians, left to themselves, proceeded with earnestness and devoted courage to do the work for which they had assembled. 'They passed an act declaring the Assemblies of 1606, 1608, 1616, 1617, and 1618 to have been so vitiated by kingly interference as to be null and void.' They condemned 'the service book, the book of canons, the book of ordination, and the Court of High Commission. They abjured Episcopacy and the five articles of Perth,' and then proceeded to the trial and deposition of the bishops and some other ministers besides for professing the doctrines of Arminianism, Popery, and Atheism; for urging the use of the liturgy, bowing to the altar, and wearing the cope and rochet; for declining the Assembly, and for being guilty of simony, avarice, profanity, adultery, drunkenness, and other crimes. The Bishop of St Andrews, for instance, was found guilty of riding through the country on the Lord's Day, of carding and dicing during the time of divine service, of tipping in taverns till midnight, of falsifying the acts of Assembly, of slandering the Covenant, and of adultery, incest, sacrilege, and simony! It is difficult to believe all this of a venerable man like Spottiswoode, and probably his real fault was that he was a bishop. Thomas Foster, minister of Melrose, was deposed on the charge 'that he used to sit at preaching and prayer, baptise in his own house; that he made a way through the church for his kine and sheep; that he made a waggon of the old communion table to lead his peats in; that he took in his cor, and said it was lawful to work, on the Sabbath; and that he affirmed the Reformers had brought more damage to the Church in one age than the Pope and his faction had done in a thousand years.' One of the counts against the Bishop of Orkney was 'that he was a curler on the ice on the Sabbath day;' while the Bishop of Moray was convicted of all 'the ordinary faults of a bishop,' and was besides charged by Mr Andrew Cant with having danced in his nightshirt at his daughter's wedding! And so the Archbishops of St Andrews and Glasgow, and the Bishops of Edinburgh,

Aberdeen, Galloway, Ross, Brechin, Dunblane, Dunkeld, Moray, Orkney and Lismore and the Isles, were deposed and excommunicated; the Covenant was ordered to be signed by all classes of the people; and thus 'the whole fabric which James and Charles in a long course of years had been rearing with so much care and policy fell at once to the ground.' The government of the Church by kirk sessions, presbyteries, and synods was restored; and the work of the Assembly being over, it adjourned on 20 Dec., having held eighteen meetings after the commissioner retired, and the last day is stated to have been a 'blithe day to all.' As to the part the Glasgow representative took there can be no doubt, for it is recorded that, after duly consulting the council as he had been ordered, he was instructed to vote for all the resolutions put and carried.

Soon after the meeting of the Assembly the great civil war broke out, and the Earl of Montrose, having abandoned the Covenanting party and attached himself to the cause of the King, raised an army in the North, and, after defeating the troops of the Covenanters at a number of battles, marched southwards to Kilsyth, a few miles from Glasgow, where, on 15 Aug. 1645, he inflicted a decisive defeat on General Baillie at the head of 7000 Covenanters. The authorities in Glasgow heard of the triumph of Montrose with no small uneasiness, but, though strong Covenanters, and opposed therefore to the cause for which the marquis had fought and conquered, they were men of policy; and so, making a virtue of necessity, they sent a deputation, consisting of Sir Robert Douglas of Blackcotton and Archibald Fleming, Commissary of the City, to Kilsyth to invite Montrose, in the name of Provost Bell and the magistrates, to honour the city by his presence and to partake of their hospitality. The marquis accepted the invitation, and marched to Glasgow, where he and his army were welcomed with much solemnity and outward respect, his lordship and his officers being sumptuously entertained by the magistrates and higher classes of the inhabitants at a banquet, during which their apologies for their former want of loyalty were tendered and received in good part. A 'pest' then prevailed in the city, however, and Montrose left it on the second day and moved to Bothwell; not, however, without leaving a memorial of his visit in a forced loan to assist in carrying on the war on the King's behalf to the extent of £50,000 Scots, which, was, of course, never repaid. Within a month after, Montrose was surprised and defeated at Philiphaugh by General Leslie, who, in his turn, visited Glasgow, where the town council had meanwhile got into difficulties over their conduct towards Montrose, the Earl of Lanark having, in virtue of a warrant from the committee of the estates, suspended the whole council, and the estates themselves having selected a new one, which was accepted, though not without protest against such an invasion of the privileges of the burgh. Leslie was very civil, and even moderate, but, with a very grim joke about money being necessary to pay the interest of the loan to Montrose, he also borrowed from them £20,000 Scots, so that the city probably lost more than it would have done if it had left the matter alone. Montrose, as the King's lieutenant, had summoned a parliament to meet at Glasgow on 20 Oct., but now, instead of the bustle of a meeting of the estates, the citizens had the spectacle of an execution, for three of the prisoners taken at Philiphaugh—Sir William Rollock, Sir Philip Nisbet, and Alexander Ogilvie of Inverquarrier—were put to death within the city, Rollock on 28, and his two companions on 29 Oct. That the spectacle of the execution of these unfortunate royalists was a pleasing one to a large number of the citizens there can be no reason to doubt, and some idea may be obtained of the bitter feeling of the contending parties, when we remember the remark of so presumably pious a man as the Glasgow Professor of Divinity for the time being, Mr David Dickson, who, when he heard of the executions, exclaimed, 'The work gangs bonnily on,' a saying which became proverbial, and was long significantly used in Glasgow.

Montrose, with a small force he had succeeded in collecting, made a demonstration on Glasgow at the time in the hope of averting the fate of his unhappy friends, but he had not sufficient strength to accomplish anything, and after a few days retreated to Athole.

After Charles had surrendered to the Scots and had been handed over to the English army, Scotland became, when too late, frightened at the triumph of the ambitious and uncompromising Independents of England, and the consequent danger to its beloved Presbyterianism. To meet the supposed danger, levies were ordered by the Scottish parliament; but Glasgow, influenced by the clergy, many of whom preferred the unknown danger of the ascendancy of the Independents to the known danger of the royal power, was found amongst the number of those contumacious burghs which declined to furnish their quota. Provost Stewart, with the other magistrates and members of council, were in consequence summoned before parliament, imprisoned for several days, and deprived of their offices. But a heavier infliction still awaited them, inasmuch as five regiments of horse and foot were sent to the town, with orders that they should be quartered exclusively on the magistrates, members of council, ministers, members of the kirk-session, and their friends. Some of these gentlemen were burdened with 10, 20, and 30 soldiers each, who not only lived on the best the place could afford in the way of meat, brandy, and wine, but exacted from their compulsory entertainers their daily pay into the bargain. During the short period these five regiments "sorned" upon the inhabitants, the latter sustained a loss of £40,000 Scots; and Principal Baillie pathetically remarks that their 'loss and danger was not so great by James Graham.' The failure of the expedition and the defeat at DUNBAR are matters of history. Shortly after the latter battle the Protector took possession of Edinburgh, and thence marched to Glasgow by way of Kilsyth. On his arrival he took up his residence at Silvercraigs House, which stood till about thirty years ago (though Oliver's levee chamber had latterly degenerated into a furniture sale-room), on the S side of the Saltmarket at the N corner of Steel Street, and nearly opposite the Bridgegate. Finding the magistrates had all fled, he sent for Patrick Gillespie, the influential minister of the Outer High church, and subsequently principal of the university, whom he hospitably entertained, and then treated to such a long and fervent prayer, that the worthy minister, quite overcome, gave out among the townfolks that 'surely he must be one of the elect.' On the following Sunday Cromwell made a formal procession to the cathedral to hear sermon. Zachary Boyd, so well known in connection with his paraphrases, minister of the Barony parish (who was one of those courageous enough to remain), occupied the pulpit in the forenoon, and, in his preaching, boldly and severely inveighed against Cromwell and the Independents. The Protector himself bore it patiently, but his followers were angry. 'Shall I pistol the scoundrel?' whispered his secretary Thurloe. 'No, no,' replied Cromwell, 'we will manage him another way.' And so he invited the bold divine to sup with him, and concluded the entertainment with a prayer of some hours' duration, which is said by contemporary chroniclers to have lasted till three o'clock in the morning, and Boyd left rather pleased, no doubt, than otherwise. He remained in Glasgow for only a few days, but visited it again on 18 April 1651, when he had a more friendly reception, and, along with General Lambert, discussed matters with Mr James Guthrie and Mr Patrick Gillespie. This time he remained ten days. On both occasions his conduct was distinguished by a great degree of moderation, and testimony is borne to this by those not otherwise inclined to speak favourably of him. His visit to Glasgow was, indeed, beneficial in more ways than one, for some of his soldiers, tradesmen who had been called away from their peaceful callings by the frenzy and enthusiasm of the times, ultimately settled in Glasgow, and contri-

buted to foster the spirit of trade and to introduce improvements in some of the handicrafts.

In its previous history Glasgow had more than once suffered by fire, privation, and pestilence; but on Thursday, 17 June 1652, a conflagration broke out, which exceeded all former visitations of the kind in its extent and in its painful effects upon the citizens. It began about two o'clock in the afternoon on the E side of High Street. While everybody was busy there, some sparks, carried by the wind, set fire to houses on the W side of the Saltmarket, where the conflagration ran from house to house with great rapidity, spreading to both sides of the street and into the Tron-gate, Gallowgate, and Bridgegate. It burned for about eighteen hours, and on the following Sunday it again broke out in the Tron-gate, and burned for about five hours. It is said to have been caused by intense heat; and Law, in his *Memorials*, says that the great spread was caused by the frequent changes of wind that took place during its progress. About a third of the city was destroyed ('fourscore bye-lanes and alleys, with all the shops, besides eighty warehouses,' according to the council report); 1000 persons were burned out; and, from the destruction of property and the loss of furniture by fire or by theft, many previously in comfortable circumstances were cast destitute on the world. The wretched inhabitants—some through necessity, others through fear—were, for many days and nights, compelled to encamp in the open fields, and, altogether, the calamity was the worst that had ever befallen Glasgow. The loss was estimated at £100,000, a very large sum in those days, and contributions were made for the sufferers from all parts of the country. Like London, however, under a similar affliction, Glasgow rose from her ashes purified and beautified, and the ruined houses, which had been built or faced with wood, were replaced by substantial stone edifices, which were constructed in a more open and commodious manner than the buildings they replaced. It is recorded that after this fire the magistrates ordered the church doors to be opened, not to give the unfortunate people shelter, but for the convenience of those who had no chambers to retire to 'for making of their devotions.' In 1677 another great fire took place in Glasgow, which destroyed 136 houses, and rendered between 500 and 600 families homeless. It originated at the head of the Saltmarket, near the Cross, and was caused by a smith's apprentice, who had been beaten by his master, and who, in revenge, set fire to his smithy during the night. Law, in his *Memorials*, says, 'The heat was so great that it fyled the horeledgo of the tolbooth,' the present Cross steeple. There were some prisoners in it at the time—among others the laird of Kersland, who had been concerned in the Pentland rising; but they were rescued by the people, who broke open the tolbooth doors and set them free.

The restoration of Charles II., in 1660, was celebrated in Glasgow with a good deal of outward respect and enthusiasm; but it is pretty certain that most of the people rejoiced 'that the King had come to his own again' simply because it was fashionable to do so, and because the absence of health-drinking and bonfires might give a character of disaffection to the place. With a full remembrance of the troubles and desolations of the time of the first Charles, the citizens were well contented with the order and security which the Protector had established among them, and would by no means have been disinclined to a continuance of the government upon similar principles. The Presbyterians had therefore no high expectations from the new order of things, and they were ere long confirmed in their misgivings. It soon became apparent that the policy of Charles II. would be similar to that of his father in his efforts to force Episcopacy upon an unwilling people; and, as Glasgow was the headquarters of the Presbyterians in the West, the city ehared in all the pains and persecutions of that iron time. The King having appointed Mr Andrew Fairfoul, minister of Duns, to be archbishop of Glasgow, he arrived in Edinburgh in April 1662, having been previously consecrated in West-

minster Abbey. Despite his efforts, and notwithstanding the civil power with which he was armed, the existing clergy and laity in Glasgow, with trifling exceptions, refused to conform to the new order of things, and the Earl of Middleton came to Glasgow, on 26 Sept. 1662, with a committee of the Scottish Privy Council to enforce Episcopacy. They were well received, and proceeded to investigate the complaint of the archbishop—that none of the ministers who had entered the Church since 1649 had acknowledged his authority as bishop, and his prayer that the council should issue and enforce an act and proclamation banishing all those clergymen from their houses, parishes, and presbyteries, unless they should, before a certain date, appear and receive collation from him as their bishop. The matter was considered at a meeting of the Privy Council, held in the fore-hall of the college on 1 Oct., and it was resolved—Sir James Lockhart of Lee dissenting, and declaring that the act would desecrate the land and excite to fever heat the dislike and indignation with which the prelates had already begun to be regarded—that all such ministers were to remove from their parishes within a month, and the people were not to acknowledge them as their ministers, nor to repair to hear their sermons. The meeting was, according to Wodrow, known as 'the drunken meeting at Glasgow,' and it was affirmed that all present were flustered with drink save Sir James Lockhart of Lee.' In their subsequent visits to the other towns of the West, they were not much better, for it is recorded that in one of their debauches they drank the devil's health at midnight at the Cross of Ayr; yet to such debauches was entrusted a task that resulted in more than 400 Presbyterian ministers being ejected from their parishes, and led to all the wild work of persecution that followed.

Early in 1678 the committee of council returned to Glasgow, and had a sederunt of ten days. They were accompanied by a band of Highlanders, about 5000 in number, who came to be known as the Highland Host, and whose presence was intended to enforce the wishes of the committee. They arrived in Glasgow on 13 Jan. 1678 in the time of public worship, and were quartered on the inhabitants. Their presence was only to be got rid of by the subscription of a bond by which the heritors, and the better classes of the community, bound themselves that they, their wives, families, and servants, with their tenants, cottars, etc., would not be present at any of the field preachings, or hold any communication with the 'outed' ministers. Though this made men in prominent stations responsible for the doings of hundreds of people over whom they had no control, yet such was the desire to get rid of the plundering and extortionate Highland Host, that the bond was subscribed by the provost, bailies, members of council, and the leading men of the city to the number of 153. After their ten days' stay in Glasgow they passed on to Ayrshire, where damage to the amount of £137,499 Scots was done, and then as the Covenanters would not rise to give colour to a charge of rebellion, nor yet sign the bond, except in very insignificant numbers, the plunderers were sent to their homes. 'When the Highlanders,' says Sir Walter Scott in his *Tales of a Grandfather*, 'went back to their hills, which was in Feb. 1678, they appeared as if returning from the sack of some besieged town. They carried with them plate, merchant-goods, webs of linen and of cloth, quantities of wearing apparel and household furniture, and a good number of horses to bear their plunder.' As they were returning, the Glasgow people had, however, an opportunity of revenge, for about 2000 of the Highlanders had to return by way of Glasgow, and when they arrived on the S, or Gorbals side, the Clyde was so swollen that it was unfordable. Thus favoured by chance, the students of the college, and many of the inhabitants, who, either by themselves or friends, had suffered from the former ravages of the host, blocked the bridge, and opposed their passage. Only 40 of the Celts were allowed to pass at a time, and these were led along and dismissed by the West Port, after they had been deprived of their plunder.

A building near the bridge is said to have been nearly filled with the 'pots, pans, bed-cloths, wearing clothes,' coats, cloaks, etc., that were taken.

After the victory of the Covenanters at DRUMCLOG a party of them marched to Glasgow, and attempted to take it from Graham of Claverhouse, who, with the Royal forces, had retired thither. In anticipation of an attack the streets had been barricaded, and though the Covenanters, attacking by the Gallowgate and Vennel, fought bravely, they were repulsed. Their dead were most inhumanly left lying in the streets, it is said, by Claverhouse's express orders. After the battle of Bothwell Brig, the Duke of Monmouth was eagerly pressed by some of his officers to burn Glasgow, or at least to give it up to three hours' plunder, but he would sanction neither, and thus Glasgow escaped what meant utter ruin. In March 1684 a number of Covenanting martyrs suffered death at the Cross, their heads being afterwards cut off and placed on the tolbooth. They were buried on the N side of the cathedral. Some others suffered at the foot of the Howgate, where the martyrs' fountain stands. The tolbooth was so crowded with prisoners at the time, that they had to sleep by turns, and a great many of the poor people, convicted without evidence, were banished to the plantations. When James II. succeeded to the throne, the Council sent to the King their expressions of 'sincere joy,' and, when late in the end of Oct. 1688 he was in difficulties, a body of 1200 men was raised for his assistance; but these, refusing to obey the magistrates, never left the city, and had to be disbanded in January 1689. On the 24th of the same month, a loyal address was prepared to Prince William of Orange, and, still later, a body of 500 men (the foundation of the regiment now known as the Cameronians) embodied according to tradition in one day, was placed under the command of the Earl of Argyll, and sent to Edinburgh to assist in guarding the Estates then engaged in deliberating upon the settlement of the Crown in favour of William and Mary.

After William's accession, when the Darien scheme was projected, Glasgow, which had already experienced to some extent the advantages of commerce, entered into the speculation with great alacrity. The Council, on behalf of the burgh, took stock to the value of £3000 sterling; the citizens subscribed largely of their means—many of them their all; and not a few embarked personally in the expedition. The last of these sailed from Rothesay Bay on 14 Sept. 1699, the four frigates that went carrying 1200 emigrants, among whom was the last of the old family of Stewart of Minto, once the municipal chiefs of Glasgow, and whose decay has already been referred to. The unhappy sacrifice of the scheme to English jealousy, and William's faithlessness are well known. Of all the emigrants, but a score or two of broken-down and beggared men ever reached their native land again, and hundreds of families at home, who had been in affluent circumstances, were ruined. The news reached Glasgow about the middle of 1700, and so severely did the city suffer from the shock, that it was not till 18 years after that her merchants again possessed ships of their own.

Here, on the eve of the Union of the two kingdoms, which, disastrous as it was in its first results, has since tended to promote so greatly the prosperity of the country, we may again pause and consider the progress that Glasgow had made since the time of the Reformation, and that notwithstanding the famine, fires, plagues, and disasters that we have recounted. The city seems not to have extended its limits very far beyond the earlier bounds, though, from the great increase in population, the old parts must have been much more closely built, and spaces formerly open covered with houses. *The Dictionnaire Geographique*, published at Paris in 1705, says: it 'was large enough, but thinly peopled,' and Clelland asserts that at the Union, Glasgow had not extended beyond its old ports, viz.:—on the E, the Gallowgate Port, near St Mungo's Lane; on the W, the West Port, at the head of Stockwell Street; on the S, the Water Port, near the old bridge; on the N, the Stable Green

Port, at the Bishops' Palace; on the NW, Rottenrow Port; while all the adjoining ground now occupied by Bell Street, Candleriggs, King Street, and Princes Street was occupied by corn-fields; but yet, notwithstanding this, there had been a very marked change in its position and condition. As we have seen, it was, at the time of the Reformation, eleventh on the roll of Scottish burghs, and was stented for £13, 10s. Scots; in 1695 it stood second (Edinburgh being its only superior), and was stented for £1800 Scots. The population, which at the Reformation was about 4500, had, by 1600, become about 7000. In 1660 this had grown to 14,678, but the troubles of the next 28 years had such an injurious effect that, in 1688, this had decreased to 13,948. In 1701 there were 9994 'examinable persons' recorded in the city, and this name must have applied apparently to younger people than would now be termed adults, for a little later (1708) the total population is returned at 12,766. A new tolbooth had been erected near the Cross in 1626, superseding the old one at the foot of the High Street. It was a fine picturesque building, is described by a contemporary writer as 'a very sumptuous, regulated, uniform fabric, large and lofty, most industriously and artificially carved from the very foundation to the superstructure, to the great admiration of strangers,' and as, 'without exception, the paragon of beauty in the west.' All that now remains of both structures is the Cross steeple, which has been happily preserved from the destruction that has overtaken so many of the old buildings of Glasgow, though, in 1814, it had a narrow escape, and such a fate was only averted by a majority of votes in the council of the day. The Cross itself, which had replaced the older one at the end of Rotten Row, was removed in 1659 as 'altogether defaced,' and all trace of it is lost. The houses along the streets leading from the Cross had piazzas. Defoe, writing of Glasgow, in 1723, says 'The City consists of Four principal Streets in the Form of a Cross, with the Town-House and Market Place in the Middle, where as you walk you see the whole Town at once. The Houses are of Free Stone, of an Equal height, and supported with Pillars, and the Streets being spacious and well paved, add to the Beauty of the Place.' He also adds that 'this City is strictly Presbyterian, and is the best affected to the Government of any in Scotland.'

It is a somewhat curious contrast to the present state of affairs that in the 17th and the beginning of the 18th centuries Glasgow was noted for its beauty. One of Cromwell's soldiers describes it, in 1650, as 'not so big or rich yet,' to all 'a much sweeter and more delightful place than Edinburgh.' Another English traveller named Franek, whose opinion of the tolbooth has been already given, and who visited the city a little later, speaks in high terms of 'the splendour and dignity of this city of Glasgow, which surpasseth most, if not all, the corporations in Scotland,' and also mentions with approval 'the exact decorum in every society.' This praise may be accepted with the less hesitation when we consider that the writer was not on the whole favourably impressed with Scotland, and did not hesitate to say so. 'A satirist,' says Sir Walter Scott, 'with regard to every other place Franek describes Glasgow as the "nonsuch of Scotland," where an "English florist may pick up a posie."' Morer, who wrote in 1689, says, in the work already quoted, that 'Glasgow has the reputation of the finest town in Scotland, not excepting Edinburgh;' and Defoe, in his *Journey Through Scotland*, published in 1723, says almost enthusiastically, 'Glasgow is the beautifullest little City I have seen in Britain; it stands deliciously on the banks of the river Clyde, over which there is a fair Stone Bridge of Eight Arches.' And in a subsequent edition he says still more in its praise, 'the four principal streets are the fairest for breadth and the finest built that I have ever seen in one city together. The houses are all of stone, and generally uniform in height as well as in front. The lower stories for the most part stand on vast square Doric columns with arches which open into the shops, adding to the strength as well as beauty

of the building. In a word, 'tis one of the cleanliest, most beautiful, and best built cities in Great Britain.' Defoe's description is later than the Union, and about the time when it was beginning to bear fruit, but the others are earlier, and yet alike they give us a picture of Glasgow still rural, but beginning to have the germs of its future greatness in its increasing trade, which was, in Defoe's time, quickly outgrowing the little commencement that had, in the beginning of the 18th century, been made in the manufacture of tobacco, the refining of sugar, and the making of soap.

The growing importance of the city is evident from the fact that in 1702 the provost, Hugh Montgomerie of Busby, was one of the commissioners appointed to go to London to carry on negotiations for a treaty of Union, and the council agreed that the city should bear the expense of his journey. Notwithstanding this little mark of attention, the Union proposal was received by the inhabitants of Glasgow, particularly by the lower orders, with as much bitterness as elsewhere throughout the country. The populace of Glasgow, with a pet grievance of their own because, instead of returning a member of parliament for themselves, they were in future only to share one with Dumbarton, Renfrew, and Rutherglen, became so much excited that the magistrates deemed it necessary to issue a proclamation that not more than three persons should assemble together after sunset. A most injudicious and inflammatory sermon, preached by the Rev. James Clark, minister of the Tron Church, on 7 Nov. 1706, a sacramental Fast-day, was regarded as a direct encouragement and injunction to insurrection, and caused the murmurs of discontent, to which the opposition had been hitherto confined, to rise into open violence. Within two hours after the sermon drums were beat through the streets, and the people, gathering in immense numbers, fairly overturned the authority of the magistrates. Finding that the magistrates and council refused their request to present a remonstrance to parliament on the subject of the Union, they attacked the council-house and the residence of the provost, Mr Aird. After a short lull there was a fresh outbreak, when the mob disarmed the town-guard, stormed the tolbooth, and seized the town's arms, which consisted of 250 halberds. With these they marched about the streets, forcing their way into the houses of those supposed to be favourable to the Union, searching for arms, and plundering at the same time. The house of the provost was rifled, and he himself, attacked on the street, only escaped with his life by timely concealment and subsequent flight to Edinburgh. The rioters, who had adopted a sort of rude military system, then formed the bold resolution of marching to the capital and dispersing the parliament, and they actually set out for this purpose under the leadership of a Jacobite publican named Finlay. Starting with a body of men by no means numerous, Finlay was met at Kilsyth by the intelligence that cavalry and infantry were already on their way from Edinburgh to put down the riot. At first, nothing dismayed, he determined to fight, and sent to Glasgow for 400 men who had been left behind; but as they did not come, the disappointed leader and his companions returned to Glasgow, and, laying down their arms, separated. This was the end of disturbances that had lasted for four weeks, and the publican and some of the other leaders were arrested immediately after and carried to Edinburgh. Technically they had forfeited their lives, as being guilty of high treason; and it says much for the strength and moderation of Queen Anne's government that shortly after the Union Act passed into law, they were all liberated without further punishment than their temporary imprisonment. Had there been competent leaders the insurrection might have proved formidable, but no man of mark and influence in the W of Scotland had any connection with it, and but a very short time elapsed before the Glasgow citizens became fully alive to the advantages the Union had brought them in the opening of the American trade, etc.; in fact we may almost say that it was at this time that Glasgow entered

upon that successful career of industry and enterprise which, in due course, rendered it the chief seat of the commerce and manufactures of Scotland.

The rebellion of 1715 did not much affect Glasgow, excepting in so far as it gave the city an opportunity of displaying its liberality and loyalty and its sincere attachment to the principles of the revolution of 1688. The citizens raised a regiment of 600 men, which they drilled and maintained at their own expense, paying the common men at the rate of 8*l.* per day. This regiment was placed at the disposal of the government, and it rendered good service by performing the important duty of guarding Stirling Castle, town, and bridge, while the Duke of Argyll marched northward to meet the Highlanders under the Earl of Mar at Sheriffmuir. In the meantime the inhabitants had zealously provided for the safety of the city by constructing rude fortifications, protected by a ditch 12 feet wide and 6 deep. The town's accounts at the time contain numerous entries of payment to artificers and labourers, who were employed in the operations of forming the trenches and barricades, of planting the guns which they already possessed, of the freight of eight great guns from Port Glasgow, etc. On 5 Dec. the Duke of Argyll came to Glasgow and took up his lodgings with Mr Campbell of Shawfield, and on the following day, accompanied by the magistrates and several of the nobility and gentry, he reviewed the troops then lying in the town and inspected the defensive preparations made by the inhabitants. Although the war did not come to their own doors, the rebellion was nevertheless a costly affair to the citizens; and amongst other grievances we find the magistrates complaining to the Duke of Argyll that they had to maintain and guard 353 rebel prisoners, 'who are lying in the town's hand and in custody in the castle prison' (the old bishop's palace, which could not have been a very secure prison, for they required a guard of about 100 men). Notwithstanding, however, all the heavy charges to which it was subjected, the city could afford to be grateful to those who had assisted it in time of trial. In 1716, on the suppression of the rebellion, an order was made that 'a silver tankard, weighting forty-eight ounce, thirteen drop, at 7*s.* sterling per ounce; and a sett of sugar boxes, weighting nineteen ounce, fourteen drop, at 8*s.* per ounce; and a server wing, weighting thirty-one ounce and twelve drop, at 6*s.* 4*d.* per ounce,' be presented to Colonel William Maxwell of Cardonald 'as a mark of the town's favour and respect towards him for his good service in taking upon him the regulation and management of all the guards that were kept in the city during the rebellion and confusions in the neighbourhood.'

Within a few years after the rebellion, viz., in 1725, a riot broke out in the city, which was so painful and fatal in its consequences, that for half a century after its occurrence it called up to every son of St Mungo reminiscences of the most bitter and exciting kind. This disturbance was caused by the imposition of the first malt tax. As most of the people then drank beer, the new duty was by no means very popular; and in Glasgow, on 23 June, the day on which the operation of the tax began, the mob arose, obstructed the excisemen, and assumed such a threatening attitude, that on the evening of the next day Captain Bushell entered the town with two companies of Lord Deloraine's regiment of foot. This did not, however, prevent the mob from assailing the house of Daniel Campbell of Shawfield, who was then M.P. for the Glasgow district of burghs, and who had rendered himself particularly obnoxious in connection with the matter by his support of the tax. The house stood in the Trogate on the site of Glassford Street, and was by far the finest in the city, but the rioters completely dismantled it and destroyed the furniture. The magistrates, not dreading such acts of violence, had retired to a tavern to spend the evening, when about eleven o'clock p.m. tidings were brought them of the work of havoc and demolition then in progress, while at the same time a sergeant came from Bushell to inquire if he should beat to arms; but the

provost, who appears to have been either a timid man or one averse to proceed to extremities, declined the proffered military aid. Next day the mob was still in a very excited state, and so annoyed Bushell's sentinels by throwing stones at them, that the captain ordered out all his men and formed a hollow square in the vicinity of the guardhouse, at the SW corner of Candleriggs. This movement was followed by another shower of stones directed against the soldiers, and Captain Bushell, without any authority from the civil power, ordered his men to fire, when two persons in the crowd were killed on the spot and others wounded. This so roused the inhabitants that, thirsting for vengeance, they assailed the town-house magazine, carried forth the arms, and rang the fire-bell to arouse the city. The provost—Miller—being alarmed at the probable results of a further collision between the military and the people, requested Bushell to remove his soldiers, which he accordingly did in the direction of Dumbarton Castle. This did not, however, avert further catastrophe, for the mob, still excited and inflamed, followed on the line of retreat in great force, and by-and-by began to act upon the offensive, when the captain again ordered his men to fire, and several persons fell. In all there were nine persons killed and seventeen wounded in this unfortunate affair, and as usually happens in such cases it was not merely the assailants or rabble who suffered, but many respectable persons were shot down who happened to be in the crowd or its neighbourhood either accidentally or from motives of curiosity. The military reached the castle of Dumbarton in safety, with the exception of two of the soldiers who were captured by the mob, and only one of whom suffered any ill-treatment. Previous to the attack on his house Mr Campbell had removed with his family to his country-house at Woodhall, about 8 miles distant from the city, whither he had gone on 22 June. It has been asserted that private threats or hints had reached him of the coming attack, and that, had he given this information in sufficient time to the magistrates, all the unhappy mischief might have been prevented. As soon as word of the serious nature of the disturbances reached headquarters, General Wade set out with a considerable force of horse, foot, and artillery, and took possession of the city. He was accompanied by Duncan Forbes of Culloden, the Lord Advocate, who proceeded to make an investigation into the case, the result of which was that nineteen persons were apprehended and delivered over to Captain Bushell, and by him and the two companies under his command they were taken to Edinburgh and lodged in the castle. On the same day, the 16th of July, the whole of the magistrates, from the provost down to the deacon-convenor—including even some who had been absent from Glasgow during the time of the riots—were apprehended at the instance of the Lord Advocate, and imprisoned first in their own tolbooth and then in Edinburgh Castle, whither they were escorted by a considerable body of horse and foot. The charge against them was that they had favoured the riots and winked at the destruction of Campbell's house, but it is plain that the utmost that can be laid to their charge was want of due preparation and energy in repressing the disturbance. After one day's detention the Lords of Justiciary granted their application for bail, and they were liberated and set out on their return to Glasgow. Six miles from the city they were met by about 200 of the inhabitants, who escorted them homeward with every demonstration of respect, amid the joyous ringing of bells. The magistrates were afterwards freed from blame, but of the nineteen persons of inferior rank who had been arrested, two were banished for ever, while nine were whipped through the streets of Glasgow, and eight were liberated after considerable terms of detention. An attempt was made by the magistrates to bring Bushell to trial for the murder of nine of the citizens, but he was screened by 'the powers that be' for he not only got out of the difficulty, but was promoted in the service. To aggravate the already sufficiently distressing case, Campbell was, on application to

parliament, granted indemnity for his loss of £6080, which the city had to pay, besides other expenses amounting to over £3000. The inhabitants long regarded this Shawfield affair with a burning sense of injustice suffered by them, and the compensation granted was universally considered as excessive. With his compensation money Mr Campbell purchased the fine estate and island of Islay, which passed from the family about thirty years ago.

The rankling recollection of the Shawfield slaughter and its heavy fines did not prevent the citizens of Glasgow from coming forward with alacrity in defence of the reigning family during the rebellion of 1745. On this occasion they raised two battalions of 600 men each for the service of the government. In Sept. 1745 Charles Edward wrote to the magistrates demanding that the sum of £15,000 sterling, all the arms in the city, and the arrears of taxes due to the government should be forwarded to him for the use of his army. The magistrates did not comply at the time, as they had hopes of relief from the army of Sir John Cope, but the demand of the Prince was soon enforced by John Hay—formerly a Writer to the Signet, and then quarter-master in the Highland army—and the Clan MacGregor under Glengyle. The magistrates with much difficulty induced Mr Hay to accept a composition of £5000 in money and £500 in goods, with which he departed on 30 Sept., after his followers had been quartered on the city for four days. After the unfortunate march to Derby the Prince in his retreat entered Glasgow on 26 Dec., his advanced guard having arrived the day before. The necessities of the mountaineers were at this time extreme. The great majority of them were bareheaded and barefooted and their garments in rags, and these with their matted hair, long beards, and keen and farnished aspect, imparted to them an appearance peculiarly savage and ferocious. At this time the volunteers equipped at the expense of the city were posted at Edinburgh for the defence of the capital. Alike to punish the city for appearing in arms against him and to clothe his naked host, the Chevalier ordered the magistrates forthwith to provide 6000 short-cloth coats, 12,000 linen shirts, 6000 pairs of shoes, 6000 pairs of hose, 6000 waistcoats, and 6000 blue bonnets, the greater portion of which articles were by great exertions supplied in a few days. He also exacted large contributions in bestial, corn, hay, and straw. The Pretender evacuated the city on 3 Jan. 1746 after a sojourn of ten days, and took with him hostages for the supply of the remaining portion of the clothing still unfurnished, and which was afterwards duly forwarded to the rebel camp at Bannockburn.

While in Glasgow the Chevalier lodged in the house formerly belonging to Campbell of Shawfield, which, notwithstanding the treatment it had suffered during the malt-tax riots, was still the most elegant in the city, and which now belonged to Mr Glassford of Dugalston. The Prince was conciliatory. He sat down to table twice a day accompanied by some of his officers and a few devoted Jacobite ladies, whose sympathies he was much more successful in enlisting than those of their male relatives. After his men had been got into better condition by being fed and clothed, Charles treated the inhabitants to a grand review on the Green, but they looked coldly on, and indeed so odious was his cause that almost all the principal inhabitants suspended business by closing their shops and counting-houses during his stay. He remarked with bitterness that nowhere had he made so few friends as in Glasgow, for he only procured sixty adherents during his sojourn, and these were the very sum of the place. Indeed the provost of the time—Cochrane—allows him even less, for he says the Prince's only recruit was 'an drunken shoemaker, who most soon have fled his country for debt, if not for treason.' So keenly did Charles feel the Whiggism of the city that it is matter of tradition in Glasgow that but for the manly and generous resistance of Cameron of Lochiel the place would have been sacked and burned. The Glasgow volunteers were engaged in

the Battle of Falkirk, where they suffered severely, and seem to have behaved with some courage, for a contemporary song says, that the cavalry ran away,

'But the Glasgow militia they gave a platoon,
Which made the bold rebels come tumbling down.'

Thrown into confusion by the precipitate retreat of Gardiner's dragoons, they were severely handled by the Highlanders, who always regarded those who voluntarily took up arms against them with much stronger feelings of hostility than they evinced towards the regular troops whose proper trade was fighting. Dugald Graham, a pedlar, and afterwards bellman of Glasgow, who accompanied the Pretender's forces and published a rhyming *History of the Rebellion*, after narrating the defeat of Hawley's Horse, proceeds,—

'The south side being fairly won,
They faced north as had been done,
Where next stood to bide the brush
The Volunteers, who zealous
Kept firing close till near surrounded,
And by the flying horse confounded,
They suffered sair into this place;
No Highlander pity'd their case;
"Ye curs'd militia," they did swear,
"What a devil did bring you here?"'

On receipt of the news of the victory of Culloden there were great rejoicings throughout the city. Apart from their Whiggism, some satisfaction was no doubt felt by the inhabitants in the ruin of a cause that had cost them over £14,000, and no doubt still more was felt when Parliament, in 1749, granted £10,000 to the city as part indemnification for the losses sustained from the rebels.

There are some interesting accounts of Glasgow towards the middle of the 18th century, which we may refer to in passing; Defoe's account of it has been already mentioned, and his sketches of its commercial condition will be further referred to in the section regarding Trade. In 1736 M'Ure's *History of Glasgow* appeared. In his time the city was $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length and about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in width. There were 20 stone bridges, only one of which, however, was across the Clyde, 8 gates, 10 principal streets, and 17 wynds. There were 3 parks—the Fir park on the banks of the Molendinar Burn (now the Necropolis), the New Green (the present Green), and the Old Green to the W of it. All three had trees, the first firs, the others elms. All around were corn-fields, gardens, and orchards. There were 144 shopkeepers, 5 sugar-works, a rope-work, 3 tanyards, a brewery, an iron-work, a linen manufactory, and a tobacco spinning factory. While M'Ure thus describes the outward condition of the city, the late Rev. Dr Alexander Carlyle of Inveresk furnishes some interesting glimpses of its social condition in his *Autobiography* published in 1860. Carlyle attended the University in 1743 and 1744. In point of knowledge, he says Glasgow had the advantage over Edinburgh, as 'learning seemed to be an object of more importance, and the habit of application much more general,' but he considered Edinburgh superior in 'manner of living, and in these accomplishments, and that taste that belong to people of opulence and persons of education.' There were few gentry, and the manner of living was 'coarse and vulgar;' not half-a-dozen families in town had men servants, and 'some of these were kept by the professors who had boarders. The principal merchants took an early dinner with their families at home, and then resorted to the coffee-house or tavern [which explains how the magistrates came to be in a tavern at the time of the malt-tax riot] to read the newspapers which they generally did in companies of four or five in separate rooms, over a bottle of claret or a bowl of punch.' Female society he does not seem to have found very enchanting, for he says that there was no teacher of French or music in the city, and that the young ladies had very ungainly manners, and nothing to recommend them but good looks and fine clothes. The aristocracy had not yet come to the conclusion that intellectual culture was only to be had in a more southern clime,

for among Carlyle's fellow-students were Lord Blantyre, Lord Cassillis, and Andrew Hamilton, afterwards Earl of Selkirk, of whom the latter was so studious that Carlyle describes him as more fit for a professor than an Earl. In the *New Statistical Account* Mr Dugald Bannatyne has furnished some further particulars of the same nature, and applying to the same period, with one a little later. He says the first main-door houses as apart from flats were built about 1735. Living was cheap—a fact noticed also by Dr Carlyle, who says it was possible to dine on roast beef, potatoes, and small beer for 4d.—and simple dinners with two courses were introduced about 1786. The people were in general religious—at least in the observance of Sunday, on which day some 'did not sweep or dust the house, nor make the beds, nor allow any food to be cooked or dressed,' while others 'opened only as much of the shutters of their windows as would serve to enable the inmates to move up and down, or an individual to sit at the opening to read.' Smollett, who was born at Bonhill in Dumbarshire in 1721, and educated and apprenticed to a surgeon in Glasgow, has also left on record his opinions of the city in the middle of the 18th century in *Roderick Random* (1748), and still more in *Humphry Clinker* (1771). In the former it figures merely as the place of Roderick's education and apprenticeship, but from the descriptions given of it in the chapters of the books relating thereto, Smollett seems to have entertained a very poor opinion of the social and moral condition of Glasgow, and he is rather hard on the town council, for in the last chapter he makes Roderick say, 'We got notice that the magistrates intended next day to compliment us with the freedom of their town, upon which my father, considering their complaisance in the right point of view, ordered the horses to the coach early in the morning.' In *Humphry Clinker* the opinions are much more favourable, and Bramble describes the city as 'one of the prettiest towns in Europe,' and 'one of the most flourishing in Great Britain. In short, it is a perfect beehive in point of industry. It stands partly on a gentle declivity, but the greatest part of it is in a plain watered by the river Clyde. The streets are straight, open, airy, and well paved, and the houses lofty and well built of hewn stone. At the upper end of the town there is a venerable cathedral that may be compared with York Minster or Westminster, and about the middle of the descent from this to the Cross is the College, a respectable pile of building, with all manner of accommodation for the professors and students, including an elegant library and an observatory well provided with astronomical instruments.' The number of the inhabitants is set down as 30,000, and notice is taken of certain defects in Glasgow matters. 'The water of their public pumps is generally hard and brackish—an imperfection the less excusable as the river Clyde runs by their doors. . . . And there are rivulets and springs above the Cathedral sufficient to fill a large reservoir with excellent water, which might be thence distributed to all the different parts of the city. It is of more consequence to consult the health of the inhabitants in this article than to employ so much attention in beautifying their town with new streets, squares, and churches. Another defect not so easily remedied is the shallowness of the river. . . . The people of Glasgow have a noble spirit of enterprise. . . . I became acquainted with Mr Cochran, who may be styled one of the sages of this Kingdom. He was first magistrate at the time of the last rebellion. I sat as member when he was examined in the House of Commons, on which occasion Mr P[itt] observed he had never heard such a sensible evidence given at that bar. I was also introduced to Dr John Gordon, . . . who is the father of the linen manufacture in this place, and was the great promoter of the city workhouse, infirmary, and other works of public utility. . . . I moreover conversed with Mr G[lassford], whom I take to be one of the greatest merchants in Europe. In the last war he is said to have had at one time five-and-twenty ships with their cargoes his own property, and to have

traded for above half a million sterling a year. The last war was a fortunate period for the commerce of Glasgow. The merchants, considering that their ships bound for America, launching out at once into the Atlantic by the north of Ireland, pursued a trade very little frequented by privateers, resolved to insure one another, and saved a very considerable sum by this resolution, as few or none of their ships were taken.' He again has a fling at the council, for Melford says that the party was at once 'complimented with the freedom of the town.' The comparative map given in Mr Macgeorge's *Old Glasgow* shows that about the same time, in 1773, the city extended along both sides of High Street and Saltmarket, and was closely built from Saltmarket to Stockwell Street, while buildings extended westward along Argyle Street as far as Jamaica Street; northward as far as Castle Street, about the site of the Royal Infirmary, and along Drygate, and as far as Ark Lane opening off Duke Street; eastward along Gallowgate as far as Barrack Street, and along New Street and Kirk Street; and southward along both sides of Main Street, Gorbals, and along a part of Rutherglen Loan, Nortolck Street, and Clyde Terrace.

After the '45 the next important affair in which we find the citizens of Glasgow engaged is the cordial effort which they made to assist government at the outbreak of the American war of independence. Now-a-days, however, these exertions are attributed not so much to patriotism, as to a feeling of self-interest, for Glasgow had long enjoyed a lucrative and lion's share in the tobacco trade, the very existence of which was threatened by the war that had broken out. Upon the news of the first determined stand made by the Americans at Lexington and Bunker's Hill in 1775 reaching Glasgow, the magistrates convened a meeting of the inhabitants, when it was resolved to give all support to government in its efforts to break the spirit of the colonists. A body of 1000 men was accordingly raised at an expense of more than £10,000, and placed at the disposal of the Crown. The determination to subdue the Americans took so strong a hold on the minds of the Glasgow people, that many of the principal citizens formed themselves into a recruiting corps for the purpose of completing the numbers of the Glasgow regiment. Mr James Finlay, father of Mr K. Finlay, afterwards of Castle-Toward, played the bagpipes in the recruiting band; Mr John Wardrop, a Virginia merchant, beat a drum; and other 'citizens of credit and renown' officiated as fifers, standard bearers, etc.; Mr Spiers of Elderslie, Mr Cunningham of Lainslaw, and other merchants hired their ships as transports, but Mr Glasford of Dugaldston, who was then the most extensive foreign merchant in Glasgow, and had twenty-five ships of his own, disapproving of the coercive measures then in progress, laid up most of his vessels in the harbour of Port Glasgow.

After being at peace internally for a long time there was a fresh outburst of the mob spirit in 1779. There were two 'No-Popery' riots in January and February, in the first of which the rioters attacked the congregation of a Roman Catholic chapel in High Street and destroyed the altar piece. On the second occasion their violence was directed against Robert Bagnal, a potter, who was a Roman Catholic. His house near the Gallowgate was set on fire and burned down along with several adjoining houses, and his warehouse in King Street was wrecked. Much damage was done during the two days the city was in possession of the mob, and the community had afterwards a heavy bill to pay for the havoc which these thoughtless men committed. In the same year a demonstration of weavers against the proposal to remit the duties on French cambric was peacefully dispersed, but the same good fortune did not attend the magistrates in 1787, when the weavers, after agitating in vain for an increase of wages, tried to gain their point by force. After many acts of violence had been committed against the persons and property of the men who continued working at the old rates—webs being cut, and the contents of warehouses flung into the street to be burned—and the magistrates them-

selves stoned, the intervention of the military became necessary, and a detachment of the 39th regiment under Lieutenant-Colonel Kellet was summoned. Near Park-house, in Duke Street, the soldiers were assailed with brickbats by the mob, and the Riot Act having been read they fired, killing three persons and wounding several others. The riotous spirit was fairly subdued by this painful measure, and it is a curious fact that afterwards many of the weavers enlisted into the very regiment that had inflicted punishment on their brethren.

In the first quarter of the nineteenth century, and particularly during the 'Radical Times' from 1816 to 1820, Glasgow was from time to time in a somewhat threatening condition, more especially in 1819 and 1820, when the citizens were kept in a state of the most painful excitement and suspense, as the working classes were in great distress and strongly imbued with a revolutionary spirit. Nearly all who were taken prisoners at Bonnymuir were men from Glasgow, and two of them were executed at Stirling for high treason; while on 30 Aug. 1820, James Wilson, a weaver from Strathaven, was hanged and beheaded on Glasgow Green, for his share in the insurrectionary movements of the time.

From this time till 1848 the history of the city is a record of progress and gradual growth in size and trade, almost the only exciting episode being the furor attending the Disruption, and the subsequent second meeting of the Free Church General Assembly in Glasgow in October 1843. The year 1848 was, however, marked by the outbreak of what was probably the most serious burst of violence that ever occurred in Glasgow, not so much on account of the events which actually took place as from the disaster threatened and prevented, and from the circumstance also that for a day or two a feeling of the greatest insecurity and alarm prevailed over the whole kingdom. In the first days of the month of March so much distress existed amongst the lower orders in Glasgow, from lack of work, that the authorities engaged many of them to break stones until labour on a more extensive scale could be provided. On the afternoon and evening of Saturday 4 March meal was distributed at the City Hall to almost all who chose to apply for it. Meanwhile large meetings (ostensibly of the unemployed) were daily held on the Green, and on Sunday, 5 March, at one of these great gatherings, political harangues of a very inflammatory description were delivered by designing demagogues, who urged the people to demand food or money as a right, irrespective of any equivalent in the shape of labour. On Monday the 6th another great meeting was held on the Green, swelled by this time by all the thieves and desperadoes in the city, who, from their usual dens in the wynds, vennels, and closes, had ascended the mischief that was brewing, and sallied out to originate or augment confusion and disorder that they might profit by the consequences. After some hours had been spent in making and listening to wild speeches, in which the mob were counselled to 'do a deed worthy of the name of France,' the whole multitude moved off to the City Hall to ascertain what measures the magistrates and relief committee were taking on behalf of the unemployed. It was soon evident, however, that it was neither food nor labour that they wanted. After some of the Green Market stalls had been overturned, the leaders drew them off towards the Green, whence, armed with bars torn from iron railings and with bludgeons, they, about four o'clock in the afternoon, once more entered the city, sacked the bakers' and provision shops in London Street as they passed along, and, reaching Trongate, attacked a gun-maker's shop and took from it all the guns, pistols, and ammunition. Hardware shops shared the same fate, and the mob, now partially armed, dispersed in various directions, but the main body, rifling the shops as they went along, found their way by various avenues into Ingram Street. From this the rioters spread all over the city, constantly receiving accessions to their numbers from all the thieves' haunts they passed, and devoting their attention to every shop they came to where any plunder was likely to be obtained. It was emphatically

a thieving raid on a most daring and majestic scale, perpetrated in the light of open day. The more experienced thieves confined themselves to gold watches, jewellery, and other valuables, and sneaked off when their pockets were full; but the scum of whatever neighbourhood the mob approached took advantage of the general license, and men, women, and children were seen running through the streets to their own houses with cheeses, chests of tea, firkins of butter, new boots and shoes, and in short anything which came most readily to hand. Had a body of 50 or 100 policemen been led against the mob at the outset, the rioters would have been scattered, but the whole matter was so sudden that everybody was panic-stricken, police officials and all. At length as the afternoon wore on, dragoons, brought from the old cavalry barracks in Eglinton Street, Gorbals, and the 1st Royal Regiment, made their appearance on the scene, the Riot Act was read, and the cavalry cleared the streets by making repeated charges, in the course of which they destroyed three barricades (formed by overturned carts) in King Street, Gallowgate, and High Street, these being the first erections of the kind ever seen in Glasgow. The citizens hurried in hundreds to the Exchange, where they were sworn in as special constables, after which they patrolled the streets in strong parties dispersing the rioters in all directions. Next morning the military, reinforced by two companies of the 71st regiment (sent from Edinburgh by special train), were distributed throughout the city, and strong bodies of special constables patrolled the streets; but about mid-day word was brought that, notwithstanding these preparations, the mob had resolved to stop the public mills and dismantle the gasworks, with the intention of utterly destroying the industrial and social order of the city. A small body of veterans, aided by some special constables and police officers, attacked a party of the mob who were assailing the silk mill of Messrs Campbell in John Street, but were unable to cope with the force against them. In their retreat along John Street they were so pressed that they at last fired, killing one man and wounding several others, of whom five subsequently died; and this volley, though fired somewhat illegally, without the presence or order of a magistrate, ended the disturbances. The value of property destroyed and carried away and the expenses connected with the riots amounted to £7111, 9s. 6d. Thirty-five of the ringleaders were convicted at the Spring Circuit, and received sentences varying from eighteen years' transportation to one year's imprisonment.

In 1857 the failure of the Great Western Bank, brought about by a commercial panic in America, caused much anxiety, and so disturbed was the condition of things that the magistrates sent to Edinburgh for additional troops, which, however, were not required. The call per share was the ruinous one of £125.

In 1875, at the O'Connell celebration on 5 August, serious riots occurred in Partick, a procession having been attacked while passing through some of the streets. The burgh was in a disturbed state for two days, during which it was found necessary to read the Riot Act. Though in the suppression of the disturbance there were no lives lost many persons were severely injured. In 1878 the greatest of the city's modern misfortunes befel in the failure, on 2 October, of the City of Glasgow Bank, which, established in 1839, was—with the exception of a very brief period in 1857, at the time of the panic caused by the failure of the Western Bank—up almost to the very day of its suspension, considered to be sound and successful. The stoppage was followed by the failure of a number of commercial firms with liabilities to the City of Glasgow Bank of about £12,000,000, while an investigation of affairs brought out the fact that the bad debts, which would have to be paid up by the shareholders, amounted to £7,345,359, and subsequent calls by the liquidators of £2750 per £100 of stock, left but few solvent contributors. A fund of about £400,000 was raised throughout the country for the relief of ruined shareholders, and its distribution brought some comfort in many cases, while a charitable fund of over £27,000

was expended in relieving the distress among the working classes.

Glasgow has, however, in the face of all disaster invariably shown great power of recovery—for as we shall see in the section on *Trade*, as one industry declined and ruin impended another has always arisen to take its place—and since 1878 the history of the city has been, in the main, one of continued prosperity established on a sounder basis than during the period of inflation that preceded the failure of the City Bank. The few disasters that have occurred may be noticed before reference is made to the more pleasing features of progress. Of matters of minor importance may be mentioned—first, the explosions which occurred in connection with the gasworks on 20 January 1883, and again on 5 January 1891. By the former, one of the three great gasometers on the south side was completely shattered, while almost simultaneously other explosions took place at the canal bridge at Maryhill and at the Buchanan Street Station; and official investigation proved that all the outrages had been perpetrated by Irish agitators, of whom ten were ultimately arrested and tried, five being sentenced to penal servitude for life, and the others to penal servitude for seven years. By the explosion of 1891 two of the gasometers at the works at Dawsholm were completely wrecked, but this time the occurrence was thought to be due to some accidental cause. Second, the capsizing of the *Daphne* steamer while being launched from Linthouse yard on 3 July 1883, by which 124 of the workmen employed on board were drowned. Third, a panic and crush following on a false alarm of fire at the Star Music Hall on 1 November 1884, when 14 persons were killed and 20 injured. Fourth, an extensive strike among the employees of the various railway companies at Christmas, 1890, which caused considerable inconvenience and even danger. Of more serious commercial import was the great falling off in the shipbuilding trade in 1884-87, which not only caused a great deal of distress among the workmen immediately concerned, but also brought about stagnation among kindred industries. In 1883 the maximum tonnage ever recorded was reached (404,383 tons), 'activity in every yard was at its height, and masters and men were perhaps too busy, it may be too sanguine, to take sufficient note of the fact, patent to others, that the demands of a depressed commerce, then and within a measurable prospective distance, did not seem to justify so extraordinary an output. The ship-owning concerns, great and small, seemed suddenly to pause and take a survey of the times, to find that the carrying capacity and speed-power of the shipping afloat were greatly in excess of immediate requirements. Thereupon fresh orders to the shipbuilder ceased with never-to-be-forgotten suddenness, and speedily it became apparent that bad times were in store for the trade, for master and workman alike. From the middle of 1883 the contracts on hand were numerous enough to contribute a fair amount of labour during some months thereafter; but as one vessel after another was put into the river, its place in the yard remained vacant, and those employed on it were discharged.' In 1884 the tonnage launched was only 262,000, and worse times were in store, as it was still lower in the following year. (See *CLYDE*.) The industry revived considerably in 1888 and the succeeding years, but is still subject to great fluctuations, the number of vessels built in 1895 having been only 227, including 44 sailing and 183 steam vessels.

On 16 June 1887 the citizens celebrated with the heartiest loyalty the Jubilee of Queen Victoria. The city was gaily decorated throughout, and the day's celebrations began with a thanksgiving service in the Cathedral, conducted by ministers connected with the Established, Free, and U.P. Churches, and officially attended by the Town Council and the other leading public bodies. Thereafter 6000 poor people were entertained to dinner by the Corporation; a grand review of regulars and volunteers took place on the Green, a banquet was given in the Corporation Galleries, per-

formances of vocal and instrumental music were given on the Green and in Kelvingrove, Queen's, and Alexandra Parks, and a great ball was given by the Corporation in St Andrew's Halls. For the Imperial Institute, Glasgow made the highest contribution (£7404) of any town in the kingdom, and was over all only surpassed in the amount by the counties of Sussex and Surrey; while Her Majesty was pleased to direct that a replica of the statue of the Prince Consort in George Square should be erected in Windsor Great Park as a personal memorial of the Women's Jubilee Offering. Similar rejoicings again took place in 1897, Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee, on the completion of her 60th year's reign. The school children of the city were entertained on Saturday, June 19, in the various public parks; the magistrates attended divine service on Sunday the 20th in the Cathedral; a military tournament and review took place in the Queen's Park on Tuesday; over 6000 poor received a dinner and many others were treated at home; a banquet was held in the City Chambers, the city was gaily decorated, and numerous pyrotechnic displays were given in the evening. It was resolved to rebuild the older part of the Royal Infirmary as a memorial of the Diamond Jubilee. During these sixty years of Queen Victoria's reign the population of Glasgow increased from 249,000 to 833,000, and the revenue of the various departments of the Corporation, the tonnage of registered shipping, and the revenue of the Clyde have increased enormously.

The year 1888 is memorable for the International Exhibition of Industry, Science, and Art, which, opened in buildings erected for the purpose on the S side of Kelvingrove Park, on 8 May, and closed on 10 November, was, during that period, visited by 5,748,379 persons. The buildings, erected at a cost of £83,800, covered a space of 13½ acres, and the whole ground enclosed (including part of the University grounds) was 77½ acres, while the total amount drawn was £225,928. After deduction of expenses a surplus remained of £47,000, which was appropriated as the nucleus of a fund for the erection of public Art Galleries. The Exhibition was opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales, was visited by the Queen in state on 22 and privately on 24 August, and had among its other distinguished visitors the King of Belgium, the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg, and the Duke of Cambridge. The other leading incidents of municipal progress have been the erection (1883-89) and occupation of the new Municipal Buildings or City Chambers, which were formally opened by the Queen on the occasion of Her Majesty's state visit to the Exhibition, and saw their second official function when the Shah of Persia was presented with an address of welcome in 1889; the extension of the municipal boundary (already noticed) in 1891; the introduction of electric lighting for part of the city in 1893, which was much extended and spread over a wider area in 1897; and the constitution, by Act of Parliament in 1893, of the whole municipal area as a County of a City, with lord-lieutenant, deputy-lieutenants, a commission of the peace, and a court of general and quarter-sessions for itself, under the same existing 'enactments, laws, and usages, as are applicable to the County of the City of Edinburgh.'

Commerce.—According to M'Ure, the first 'promoter and propagator' of trade in Glasgow was William Elphinstone, a cadet of the noble family of Elphinstone, who settled in the city in the reign of King James I. of Scotland about 1420, and became a merchant. He is mentioned as a curer of salmon and herrings for the French market, for which brandy and salt were brought back in return. The name of Fuller's Gate, applied at an early period to the Saltmarket, seems also to imply that there was some manufacture of cloth; and a small trade in dyeing is indicated by an early prohibition of any but a burghs from dyeing cloth. The person mentioned as the second 'promoter' of trade is Archibald Lyon, son of Lord Glamis, who, coming to Glasgow with Archibald Dunbar, 'undertook great adventures and

voysages in trading to Poland, France, and Holland.' At this time, however, the foreign trade must have been of an extremely limited character; but from the occasional mention in the council records of merchants proceeding to the English markets and bringing home 'merchand waires,' it is evident that in the early part of the 17th century the inhabitants conducted a fair amount of inland traffic. In 1597 the shipping of Glasgow seems to have been 6 ships, the largest of 92 tons, and the smallest of 38 tons, the total tonnage being 296. In 1650 Franck says that the commercial transactions of the Glasgow merchants were extensive. He mentions particularly the free trade with France, and adds that 'the staple of the country consists of linens, friezes, furs, tartans, pelts, hides, tallow, skins, and various other small manufactures and commodities.' Commissioner Thomas Tucker, in reporting to Cromwell in 1656 'on the settlement of the Revenues of Excise and Customs in Scotland,' says, that Glasgow was a considerable burgh both for structure and trade. With the exception of the students of the college all the inhabitants were 'traders and dealers—some for Ireland with small smiddy coals in open boats from four to ten tons, from whence they bring hoops, rungs, barrel staves, meal, oats, and butter; some for France with pladding, coals, and herring, of which there is a great fishing yearly in the western sea, for which they return salt, pepper, rosin, and prunes; some to Norway for timber; and every one with their neighbours the Highlanders, who come hither from the Isles and Western parts in summer . . . into the Clywde with pladding, dry hides, goats, kid, and deer skins which they sell, and purchase with their price such commodities and provisions as they stand in neede of from time to time. There have been likewise some who have ventured as far as the Barbadoes, but the losse which they sustained by being obliged to come home late in the year has made them discontinue going thither any more.' The mercantile genius of the people is strong, if they were not checked and kept under by the shallowness of their river, every day more and more diminishing and filling up, 'soe that noe vessel of any burden can come up nearer than within 14 miles, where they must unlade and send up their timber and Norway trade in rafts or floats, and all other commodities by three or foure tons of goods at a time in small cobbles or boats of three, four, or five, and none above six tonnes a boat. There is in this place a collector, a cheque, and four wayters. There are twelve vessels belonging to the merchants of the port, viz.: three of 150 tons each, one of 140, two of 100, one of 50, three of 30, one of 15, and one of 12, none of which come up to the town—total, 957 tons,' so that in little more than half a century the shipping had increased more than three times. In 1665, during the war with the Dutch, the *George* of Glasgow sailed under letters of marque, and, though of little more than 60 tons, was dignified by the name of a 'frigate.' She carried 60 men, and was provided with 5 pieces of ordnance, 32 muskets, 12 half pikes, 18 pole axes, 30 swords, 3 barrels of powder, and provisions for six months. There seem to have been also other privateers belonging to the city, for in the *London Gazette* of Nov. 8, 1666, it is noticed that a 'privateer of Glasgow, one Chambers, has lately brought in a Dutch caper of 8 guns, with a prize ship laden with salt.' In 1674 a company for carrying on the whale fishery and soap-making was formed in Glasgow. The company employed five ships, and had extensive premises at Greenock for boiling blubber and curing fish, known by the name of the Royal Close. An advertisement from the company appeared in the *Glasgow Courant* on 11 Nov. 1715, being the first advertisement in the first newspaper published in the W of Scotland, intimating that 'any one who wants good black or speckled soap may be served by Robert Luke, Manager of the Soaperie at Glasgow, at reasonable rates.' The soaperie then stood at the head of Candleriggs. In relating the progress of trade in Glasgow subsequent to 1668, M'Ure instances the case of Walter Gibson, who, in one year, packed and

cured 300 lasts of herrings at £6 sterling per last of 12 barrels, and having freighted a Dutch ship, called the *St Agatha*, of 450 tons, he despatched ship and cargo to St Martin's in France, where he got for each barrel of herring a barrel of brandy and a crown, and the ship at her return was loaded with salt and brandy. The produce came to a very large sum, with which he bought this vessel and other two large ships and traded to France, Spain, Norway, Sweden, and Virginia. This enterprising merchant was the first who brought iron to Glasgow, the shopkeepers having previously been supplied from the ports on the E coast.

After the Restoration Scotland was treated by the English Parliament as an alien country, and the English ports were practically closed against Scotch traders, and it was the Union, to which it had offered such violent opposition, that first brought a fresh great stimulus to the commerce of Glasgow. In 1692 there were fifteen ships belonging to Glasgow, the burden varying from 30 to 160 tons, and the total tonnage being 1182, or an increase in 40 years of about one-fourth. The Union, however, opened up the trade with the colonies, and soon thereafter we find the Glasgow merchants sending out their 'adventures' to Virginia and Maryland, and bringing back tobacco leaf in return. They did not at this time possess any suitable ships of their own, and were accordingly obliged to charter them, which they did principally from the port of Whitehaven. In these early enterprises a supercargo, sent out with each vessel, disposed of the goods and purchased the tobacco, all the transactions being for ready money. This mode of managing business prospered, and the Glasgow merchants, instead of hiring from their neighbours, began to build ships of their own, and in 1718 the first vessel that belonged to Glasgow owners crossed the Atlantic. She was built at Greenock, and registered only 60 tons. From the economy of this ready-money system, and probably also from the merchants being contented with moderate profits, the Glasgow tobacco-houses ere long not only secured the lion's share of the foreign export trade, but even undersold the English merchants in their own home markets, and this led to a combination against them by the dealers of London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Whitehaven, and a complaint to the Government that the Glasgow traders conducted their business upon, and reaped their advantages from, a system of fraud on the public revenue. A searching investigation, held in 1721, resulted in the Lords of the Treasury finding 'that the complaints of the merchants of London, Bristol, Liverpool, Whitehaven, etc., are groundless, and proceed from a spirit of envy, and not from a regard to the interests of trade or of the King's revenue.' The English merchants, not satisfied with this finding and reluke, made in the following year formal complaint to Parliament, and the commissioners who were sent down to the Clyde imposed so many vexatious restrictions on the trade that it languished and struggled for its very life. Expensive and harassing lawsuits followed, and it was not till 1735 that the Glasgow traders were able fairly to beat off the annoyance of the English ports. Defoe, in his tour through Scotland in 1723, says that there twenty or thirty ships came every year from the plantations with tobacco and sugar, and later, in the edition of 1727, he says, 'they now send near fifty sail of ships every year to Virginia, New England, and other English colonies in America; and he points out the great advantage Glasgow had over London, by the ships not having to go down the Channel, so that they were often 'at the Capes of Virginia before the London ships got clear of the Channel,' and thus saved a month or six weeks on the whole voyage.

From the time of the final victory of the Glasgow houses over their English rivals, the trade was conducted on more liberal principles, partners or resident agents being established throughout the tobacco-producing colonies; the trade increased prodigiously, and princely fortunes were realized. Soon after this time the number of ships, brigantines, and sloops belonging to Glasgow

amounted to sixty-seven; and besides an important coasting trade, voyages were made to Virginia, Jamaica, Antigua, St Kitts, Barbadoes, Gibraltar, Holland, Stockholm, and Ireland. The balcyon era of the tobacco trade is reckoned from 1740 till the declaration of American Independence, and during this period by far the greater portion of the whole disposable capital of the city was embarked in it. In 1771, of the 90,000 hogsheads of tobacco imported into Great Britain, over 49,000 came to Glasgow alone, while about the same time the shipping belonging to Glasgow and the Clyde was about 60,000 tons. This seems to have been the culminating year of the tobacco trade, for in 1774 the number of hogsheads imported was 40,543, and in the following year the outbreak of the American War ruined the trade and most of those engaged in it. The importance of this traffic explains the alacrity and seeming patriotism displayed in raising troops to assist the government in their efforts to suppress the rising.

Although the ruin of the great tobacco trade had thus come, the Glasgow merchants, so far from sitting down and weeping, immediately proceeded with characteristic energy to seek fresh fields for their enterprise and capital, and the West India trade, which had for some time back been engaging their attention, was extended and developed so greatly that it soon took the place of the lost tobacco trade, and the West India magnates took the place of the fallen tobacco lords. The application of steam to navigation, which was by-and-by to work such wonders for the Clyde, took place at Glasgow about 1801, when Symington constructed for Lord Dundas a steamboat called the *Charlotte Dundas*, which plied for a short time on the Forth and Clyde Canal, but was stopped, as the directors were afraid the banks might be damaged. In 1811 Henry Bell, a millwright, a native of Torphichen, made a still further advance in a boat 40 feet long and 12 feet of beam, called the *Comet*, which was built from designs by himself, with an engine made by John Robertson of Glasgow, and a boiler by David Napier. It plied between Glasgow, Greenock, and Helensburgh, and was the pioneer of the busy fleet that now throng the waters of the river. Within the next two years other three steamers, with much more powerful engines, also began to ply. The number of vessels owned in Glasgow at this time was thirty-five, with a tonnage of 2620.

In 1816 still another trade was opened up, when James Finlay & Co. despatched a ship of 600 tons (the *Earl of Buckingham*) to Calcutta—the first vessel that cleared direct from a Scottish port to the East Indies. Other merchants followed the example of this enterprising firm, of which the well-known and able Kirkman Finlay was then the head, and the trade soon became a valuable and extensive one, and now employs some of the largest and finest of both the sailing vessels and sea-going steamers of the Clyde, from Glasgow, Greenock, and Port Glasgow. Of late years it has increased very rapidly. The trade to China and a new trade to France have since been added, and the intercourse with Canada, South America, Australia, New Zealand, and other parts has become vastly extended. The trade with the United States has latterly grown to such magnitude as to be exceeded only by that of London and Liverpool. In 1840 Messrs Burns founded the great Cunard Line of steamers, with the *Sirius*, a fine vessel of 2000 tons, and the first steamer that crossed the Atlantic. So well did they succeed that by-and-by another was built for the same trade, and in 1856 Messrs Handyside & Henderson founded the Anchor Line, also plying to New York, while the Allan Line had been founded to carry on trade by steam with Canada. Since then other lines have been formed, and now there is regular steam communication with almost every part of the world at frequent intervals—with Aberdeen, Belfast, Girvan, the West Highlands, Liverpool, Londonderry, Portugal, Spain, all the Mediterranean ports, the Black Sea, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Halifax, St John, New Brunswick, and various ports in South America, the West Indies, India, China, and

Japan. Glasgow has likewise been, since 1842, very prominent as an emigration port for British North America, the United States, and Australia. The number of emigrants varies of course with the state of trade. The total number in the period 1876-80 was 86,380 (27,962 foreigners); 1881-85, 182,779 (72,468 foreigners); and 1886-90, 174,442 (82,697 foreigners). Of those leaving, about 60 per cent. are Scotch, and over 30 per cent. foreigners; while 70 to 80 per cent. of the emigrants go to the United States and 10 per cent. to Canada. The number of English and Irish emigrants from Glasgow has in recent years shown a marked falling off, as has also the proportion of those who go to Canada and Australasia. The smallest number leaving from Glasgow in recent years was 10,007 in 1877, and the largest 49,097 in 1882.

The commerce of Glasgow with other countries and with the British Colonies is indeed about as comprehensive and widespread as any profitable commerce with them can well be made, while the coasting trade, both by steamers and by sailing vessels, is at once minute and enormous. As an illustration of how some branches increase, we may mention that an export trade to France, which hardly existed before 1860, rose in one year to the large value of £367,000; and while in 1877 only fourteen ships with 7197 tons of grain arrived in the harbour, in 1895 the quantity imported, including maize and flour, was 435,771 tons.

The following table shows the vessels registered as belonging to Glasgow, at intervals from the 16th century onwards:—

Year.	Sailing Vessels.	Tonnage.	Steam Vessels.	Tonnage.	Total Vessels.	Total Tonnage.
1597	6	296	...	...	6	296
1656	12	957	...	...	12	957
1692	15	1,182	...	...	15	1,182
1810	24	1,956	...	...	24	1,956
1820	...	...	...	...	77	6,181
1830	...	...	...	...	217	39,432
1841	...	...	...	...	431	95,062
1851	...	...	...	...	578	145,684
1861	508	173,146	171	45,638	679	218,804
1871	557	229,844	338	152,172	895	438,016
1881	575	373,167	683	453,088	1,258	827,435
1891	563	502,436	1,013	814,373	1,576	1,316,809

In 1895 there were 571 sailing-vessels of 572,568 tons, and 1099 steam-vessels of 952,758 tons.

The following table shows the arrivals in the harbour, at intervals of ten years, for the last fifty years:—

Year.	ARRIVALS.					
	Sailing Vessels.	Tonnage.	Steam Vessels.	Tonnage.	Total Vessels.	Total Tonnage.
1841	5,785	814,262	9,421	828,111	15,206	1,142,573
1851	6,212	424,785	11,062	1,021,821	17,274	1,446,606
1861	4,504	474,740	11,281	1,029,480	16,658	1,504,220
1871	3,067	461,009	12,713	1,588,639	16,800	2,049,708
1881	1,948	309,663	15,815	2,687,970	17,763	3,057,534
1891	1,280	279,334	14,853	3,135,775	16,133	3,875,109

In 1895 there were 947 sailing-vessels of 145,441 tons, and 8947 steam-vessels of 2,993,430 tons.

The rapid rise since about 1820 and present condition of the whole foreign commerce of the port, will be best seen from these and the other tables, especially in that giving the customs revenue. Some of the results are very striking, especially when it is kept in mind that about 1861 a large department of the commerce sustained a severe shock from the effects of the American war. It is also worthy of notice, and in contrast to the experience of most of the other ports of the United Kingdom, that Glasgow commerce possesses an elasticity which has almost always exhibited a progressive increase of customs revenue, and seldom, leaving the abnormally high years of 1866 and 1867 out of account, a large falling off, in spite of the frequent remissions of heavy duties which have taken place since the inauguration of the free trade era of 1844.

The value of British and foreign produce and manufacture exported and the customs revenue have been:—

Year.	Value of British and Foreign Produce and Manufacture.	Customs Revenue at Glasgow.
1811	£2,007,192	£528,100
1811	...	676,044
1811	5,259,887	924,445
1871	9,853,067	999,572
1881	12,145,500	1,036,611
1891	14,459,866	1,096,311

In 1895 they were £13,406,927 and £1,268,469.

The revenue in 1656 was £554, and in 1812, when Glasgow became a port independent of Port Glasgow, only £3124; in 1820, £11,000; in 1830, £59,014. The highest customs revenue obtained at Glasgow was in 1863, when it reached the sum of £1,352,246, 12s. 5d.; and in 1867, 1869, 1872, 1873, 1876, 1877, 1881, 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1893 it exceeded one million of pounds sterling; while in intermediate years it fell but little below that aim, the smaller amounts being due to the abolition or reduction of duties.

Manufactures and Industries.—The manufactures and industries of Glasgow present a most wonderful combination. So singularly varied and extensive are they, that the city 'combines several of the special characteristics of other cities. It has the docks and ports of Liverpool, the tall chimneys and manufactories of Manchester, with the shops of Regent Street, and the best squares of Belgravia.' 'Glasgow,' says Dr Strang, 'unites within itself a portion of the cotton-spinning and weaving manufactures of Manchester, the printed calicoes of Lancashire, the stuffs of Norwich, the shawls and mousselines of France, the silk-throwing of Macclesfield, the flax-spinning of Ireland, the carpets of Kidderminster, the iron and engineering works of Wolverhampton and Birmingham, the pottery and glass-making of Staffordshire and Newcastle, the shipbuilding of London, the coal trade of the Tyne and Wear, and all the handicrafts connected with, or dependent on, the full development of these. Glasgow has also its distilleries, breweries, chemical works, tan-works, dye-works, bleachfields, and paper manufactories, besides a vast number of staple and fancy handloom fabrics which may be strictly said to belong to that locality.' The textile factories lie to the E, while the engineering shops and foundries lie to the N, NE, and S, and the ship-building yards are to the W.

We have already seen that there are some traces of early manufacture of cloth in Glasgow, but in all probability it was very small. When the letter of Guildry was granted in 1605, we have evidence in it that silk, linen, and hardware, etc., from France, Flanders, and England, were dealt in, and that there were manufactories of wool and linen cloth. The first manufactory the city possessed was a weaving establishment started in 1633 by Robert Fleyming, who obtained from the magistrates a lease of some premises in the Drygate. It was not till after the Union, however, that any of them attained prominence, when linen and cotton cloth and plaidings were tried. The manufacture of plaiding indeed, as we have already seen from Mr Commissioner Tucker's report, seems to have made some progress in the middle of the 17th century; but it must have greatly advanced, for in the close of the century Glasgow plaids had attained some celebrity in Edinburgh, then the aristocratic centre of the kingdom. The inhabitants were proud of their handiwork, for we find that in 1715 the magistrates presented to the Princess of Wales, afterwards the Queen of George II., 'a swatch of plaids as the manufactory peculiar only to this place for keeping the place in Her Highness' remembrance, and which might contribute to the advantage thereof, and to the advancement of the credit of that manufactory'—a gift which Her Royal Highness graciously received, and returned her 'heartly thanks to the magistrates of Glasgow for their fyne present.' The commerce with America seems to have first suggested and encouraged the intro-

duction of manufactures into the city on a more extended plan than the home trade which had previously existed. Defoe, in the first edition of his *Journey*, in 1723, makes no mention of any industry, excepting tobacco and sugar; but in a subsequent edition, 1727, he mentions, besides two sugar-baking houses and a distillery, that 'Here there is a manufactory of plaiding, a stuff crossed-striped with yellow, red, and other mixtures, for the plaids or veils worn by the women in Scotland,' and also 'a manufactory of muslins, which they make so good and fine that great quantities of them are sent into England and to the British plantations, where they sell at a good price. They are generally striped, and are very much used for aprons by the ladies, and sometimes in head-cloths by the meaner sort of English women.' He says there also was 'a linen manufactory, but as that is in common with all parts of Scotland, which improve in it daily, I will not insist upon it as a peculiar here, though they make a very great quantity of it and send it to the plantations as their principal merchandise.' The importance of the linen weaving in Glasgow is said to date from 1700, and to be somewhat peculiar. Ure, in his *History of Rutherglen and East Kilbride*, tells of a William Wilson, a native of East Kilbride, who took the name of William Flakefield from the place at which he had lived. Along with his father and brother he went to Glasgow near the close of the 17th century, but ere he had been there long he joined the Scottish Guards and went to the Continent, where his attention was attracted by a German handkerchief woven in blue and white chequers. So much was he struck by it that, having been brought up as a weaver, he determined to weave one like it whenever he had an opportunity. When he at length returned to Glasgow in 1700 he brought his handkerchief with him, and after many patient trials and failures he succeeded in making a number like it—the first of the kind ever woven in Great Britain. They were at once successful and met with a ready sale, looms multiplied, and in a few years Glasgow had become famous for this new branch of the linen trade. Everyone who engaged in it made money except the unfortunate who introduced it, and who, whether from want of capital or from some return to his early roving habits, died in poverty, with the appointment of town drummer.

The legislature granted great encouragement to the making of linen in Scotland, and by this the trade in Glasgow was so fostered that the city began to assume importance as a manufacturing town. An Act of Parliament passed in 1748—prohibiting the importing or wearing of French cambrics under severe penalties—and another passed in 1751—allowing weavers in flax or hemp to settle and exercise their trades in any part of Scotland, free from all corporation dues—conjoined with the bounty of 1½d. per yard on all linens exported at or under 1s. 6d. per yard, contributed largely at the outset to the success of the linen trade. Between 1730 and 1745 many new industries were introduced into the city. Glasgow was the first place in Great Britain in which inkle wares were manufactured. In 1732 a Glasgow citizen named Harvey brought away from Haarlem, at the risk of his life, two inkle looms and a workman, and by this means fairly succeeded in establishing the manufactory in Glasgow, and breaking the Dutch monopoly in the article. The Dutch workman he had brought with him afterwards took offence and went to Manchester, and introduced the inkle manufactory there. Gibson, in his *History of Glasgow*, gives an account of the manufactory and industries in 1771, and it is worth noticing, as he seems to have taken great pains to make it exact. He mentions different kinds of linen, checked handkerchiefs, diaper, damask, cambric, lawn, muslin handkerchiefs, 'Glasgows' or lawn mixed with cotton, and carolines, which are the chief things. Besides these there were industries in brushes, combs, horn, and ivory; copper, tin, and white iron; delf and stonewares; gloves, handkerchiefs, silk, and linen; men's hats, jewellery, inkles, iron, tanned leather,

printed linens, ropes, saddlery, shoes, stockings, and thread; and Spencer, in his *English Traveller* (1771), mentions as the industries the herring trade, the tobacco trade, the manufacture of woollen cloth, stockings, shal-lons, and cottons; muslins, the sugar trade, distilling, the manufacture of boots and shoes, and other leather goods, including saddles; and the manufacture of house furniture.

The vast improvements which were effected in the production of cotton yarn by the inventions of Hargreaves and Sir Richard Arkwright gave still a fresh impulse to the manufactures affected, and capital, seeking new outlets after the failure of the tobacco trade, was invested largely in cotton manufacture. Through the subsequent improvements effected on the steam engine by James Watt, it became no longer necessary for mills to be erected only where a large water supply was available, and it was possible to raise them in the midst of a rich coal field, and alongside of a navigable river with a port. The first steam engine used in Glasgow for spinning cotton was erected in Jan. 1792. It was put up at Springfield, on the S side of the Clyde, opposite the lower steamboat quay. This work, which at that time belonged to Mr Todd, and later to Todd and Higginbotham, was removed at immense expense, in virtue of the Clyde Trustees Act of 1840 to afford space for the extension of the harbour. The works of Messrs S. Higginbotham & Co. are now to the E, opposite Glasgow Green, and at them spinning, weaving, dyeing, and printing are carried on very extensively. A power-loom had, however, been introduced previously. According to Pagan, 'the power-loom was introduced to Glasgow in 1773 by Mr James Louis Robertson of Dunblane, who set up two of them in Argyll Street, which were set in motion by a large Newfoundland dog performing the part of a gin horse.' This statement has since, however, in 1871, in letters to the *Glasgow Herald*, been disputed by Mr John Robertson, a Pollokshaws power-loom tenter, who asserts that a man named Adam Kinloch, whom he met in 1845, and who was then eighty-five years of age, 'made the first two power-looms that ever were made in the world, and drove them with the use of a crank by his own hand in a court off the Gallowgate' in 1793. About 1794 there were 40 looms fitted up at Milton, and in 1801 Mr John Monteith had 200 looms at work at Pollokshaws near Glasgow, and the extension of power-loom factories and of the cotton trade generally became so rapid as almost to exceed belief. In 1818 there were within the city 'eighteen steam weaving factories, containing 2800 looms, and producing 8400 pieces of cloth weekly.' There were altogether 52 cotton mills in the city, with 611,200 spindles, the total length woven being over 100,000,000 yards, and the value upwards of £5,000,000. There were also in the city 18 calico printing works and 17 calendering houses. In 1854 the number of cotton spinning factories was 39, of cotton weaving factories 37, of cotton spinning and weaving factories 16, the number of spindles was 1,014,972, the number of power-looms 22,335, and the number of persons employed 24,414.

The woollen manufactures in most of their departments are much less prominent in Glasgow and its neighbourhood than in many other parts of Scotland. The manufacture of carpets, introduced first in 1757, is, however, carried on to a considerable extent, and employs a number of hands. In 1854 there were 7 worsted, spinning, and weaving factories, with 14,392 spindles, 120 power-looms, and 800 hands. In 1861 there were 11,748 spindles, 14 power-looms, and 1422 hands; 'and though since then considerable fluctuations have been caused by the disturbed condition of trade arising from the state of the coal and iron industries in 1873-74, and subsequently from the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank in 1878, there has been on the whole a proportional increase.' One work alone at Greenhead now employs upwards of 500 hands, and the annual value of the trade is nearly £200,000. There are also a number of silk and rope, flax and jute factories, which, in 1854, had 74,705 spindles and 2050 hands. In 1861 they had

44,224 spindles, 231 power-looms, and 2206 hands; and here again a fitting increase has taken place.

Altogether about one-eighth of the population of Glasgow, between the ages of 10 and 40, are employed in connection with these factories with their accompanying processes of bleaching, dyeing, and printing. An establishment for the manufacture of bandanas was started at Barrowfield in 1802 by Messrs Monteith, Bogle, & Co., and the superior manufacture of the article itself and the successful application of the Turkey-red dya have given to Glasgow bandanas a fame and a preference in almost every commercial mart in the world, and rendered this one of the staple industries in the city, for the manufacture, now shared in by other companies, is carried on upon a scale of great magnitude. Independently of this the manufacturing operations of various other parts in Scotland are kept in motion by Glasgow capital, and even in the North of Ireland large numbers of the muslin weavers are in the direct and constant employment of Glasgow houses. The manufacture of sewed muslin is carried on by over 50 firms in Glasgow, and employs more than 10,000 women. In 1891 the textile factories in Glasgow were:—7 cotton spinning—3 often not fully employed—46 cotton weaving, 3 worsted spinning, 4 weaving unions of cotton and wool, 4 sewing thread, 12 cotton winding and warping, 6 cotton doubling and twisting, 6 silk winding and throwing, 4 silk weaving, 3 roperies, 2 lace, 8 carpet, 4 hair, 3 jute, 7 heddle makers, 10 waste (wool and cotton); total, 129. Of the other industries the chief were—3 calico printing works, 26 bleaching and dyeing works, 73 calendering and finishing works, 15 boot and shoe works, 20 underclothing and mantle works, 2 blast furnaces, 19 boiler makers, 127 foundries, 129 makers of machinery, 12 iron and steel shipbuilders, 11 soap manufacturers, 23 paint and varnish makers, 22 oil and oil-cake makers, 11 glass makers, 32 chemical works, 63 bread and biscuit bakers, 10 preserve (fruit) makers, 35 aerated water makers, 21 flour and grain millers, 37 furniture makers, 59 saw-millers, 20 potteries, 26 brick and tile makers, 117 letterpress printers, 48 lithographers, 21 box and packing-case makers, 20 tobacco manufacturers, 3 iron tube makers.

The soft goods trade is, as might be expected, largely developed in Glasgow, and the retail and wholesale trades are often united, the merchants importing goods largely from England and abroad, and sending them out wholesale to smaller traders situated in almost every village and town in Scotland, and not a few in Ireland; and, notwithstanding the magnitude of such transactions, the poorest customer is supplied as readily and courteously with a piece of tape as the richest with an order of a very much more extensive nature. Of the two gentlemen, brothers, who originated this mixed wholesale and retail soft goods trade, one filled the office of chief magistrate of the city, and was knighted. For the purposes of their business they, in 1858, erected in Ingram Street a large block of buildings in the old Scottish style. Another firm who started about 1850 at first occupied rented premises, but ultimately purchased these, and by additions and extensions are now perhaps the largest soft goods traders in the kingdom.

Chemical manufactures were commenced in Glasgow in 1786, when Mr Charles Macintosh, so well-known for some of his discoveries in applied chemistry, introduced into Glasgow from Holland the manufacture of angar of lead. This article had been previously imported from the latter country, but in a very short time the tables were turned, and instead of importing it Glasgow sent considerable quantities to Rotterdam. About the same time the firm established the manufacture of cudbear, an article of great importance in connection with dyeing. In 1799 Mr Macintosh also made the first preparation of chloride of lime in a dry state, which has since been so extensively prized and used as a bleaching powder, and still later he established the well-known manufacture of waterproof cloths, which has, however, latterly been transferred to Manchester. In 1800 the chemical manufactures of Glasgow received a fresh great

impulse from the erection by Messrs Tennant, Knox, and Co., of a chemical work at St Rollox, in the northern district of Glasgow, for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, chloride of lime, soda, soap, etc. This is now one of the most extensive chemical works in the world, and the firm have connections and agencies in every considerable mart both at home and abroad. In 1843 the company erected a 'monster chimney' for the purpose of carrying off, and preventing injury from, any noxious gases that might arise in the process of their manufacture. It was erected at a cost of about £12,000, and measures 40 feet in diameter at the base, and is 435½ feet high above ground. It is still counted one of the sights of the city, though since 1857 it has been over-topped by the chimney of Messrs. Townshend's chemical works, which though only 32 feet in diameter has a height of 454 feet above ground.

The manufacture of bottles and bottle glass was commenced at Glasgow in 1730, the first bottle-house being about where the S end of Jamaica Street now is, and probably near the site of the Custom House. At first the trade does not seem to have been very brisk, for the workmen were only employed for four months in the year, but now the manufacture is carried on very extensively in Anderston and Port Dundas. The manufacture of flint glass was begun in 1777 by Messrs Cookson & Co. of Newcastle, and under other firms is still carried on with great vigour. The earthenware manufacture was commenced at Delfield, near the Broomiclaw, in 1748. This was the first pottery in Scotland, but for a long period the quality was decidedly inferior to the English make, and the goods produced only of the lowest quality, and the consumption in consequence mostly local. Since, however, about 1829, and more especially since 1842, the manufacture has been greatly increased and improved. New establishments have been erected, and the productions have attained a beauty of design and a delicacy of finish which now enable them to compete successfully in all departments, and in both the home and foreign markets, with the well-known Staffordshire ware. There were in 1896 about twenty potteries within the city, the largest being at Garnagd Hill, where about 1000 hands are employed. The manufactures include every kind of product from the coarsest earthenware to the finest porcelain, and the exports, both coast-wise and foreign, amount to over 12,000 tons a year. The rope manufacture, which dates from 1696, is considerable, and so is the brush trade, which was first introduced in 1755. The tanning of leather on a considerable scale began soon after the Union, and a shoe trade that followed it had attained in 1773 such importance that there were two firms in that year each employing over 300 hands. The trade is now of large extent for both home and foreign supply. The brewing business is very old, and Glasgow was in the 17th century noted for the excellence of its ale. It has greatly increased in later times, and Messrs Tennent, of the Wellpark Brewery in Duke Street, are among the largest exporters of porter and bitter ale in the kingdom, their produce bearing the highest character in the foreign markets. There are twelve breweries. The first distillery was established in Kirk Street, Gorbals, in 1786, by William Menzies, his licence being the fourth granted in Scotland. At that period the duty little exceeded one penny per gallon, and the best malt spirits sold at about 3s. per gallon. The trade both by distilleries and agencies for houses situated elsewhere has now become a very extensive one, the premises of the distillery at Port Dundas being almost the largest in the world. There are many other industries, too numerous to be particularly noticed, and, in short, Glasgow may be set down as the workshop of Scotland, there being, with a very few exceptions, hardly an article useful to mankind that is not made in the city of St Mungo.

All the iron trade of Scotland, with small exception, belongs directly or indirectly to Glasgow, concentrating here its business, commercially and financially, and drawing hence almost all the articles of consumpt connected with its works and workers. The iron in-

dustry, now of such importance to the city, seems to have been introduced in 1732 by the Smithfield Company, for the manufacture for export of all sorts of hard ware. M'Ure describes their warehouse as 'built on an eminency near the north side of the great key or harbour at the Breameielaw,' and says that it contained 'all sorts of iron work, from a lock and key to an anchor of the greatest size.' The trade went on in a fair way, for in 1772 there were imported into the Clyde 836 tons of bar iron and 896 tons of pig iron, while the exports of manufactured iron were 671½ tons, of which a little over 489 tons went to Virginia. The trade had not increased to a very great extent, though it was growing, but about 1839, or perhaps a little earlier, it began to show signs of greater development, which rapidly took place in consequence of the introduction of the hot-air blast, devised by Mr James B. Neilson, manager of the Glasgow gasworks, and of the greater demand for iron of all sorts following on the introduction of the railway system. A great deal of the iron reaches Glasgow in the form of pig iron, and at different works within the city it is rolled and manufactured. The six furnaces of the Govan Ironworks—popularly known as 'Dixon's Blazes,' from Mr Dixon who erected them about 1837—form a curious feature in the district S of the Clyde. Besides the Govan works, some of the other large premises are the Glasgow Ironworks at Garnagd Road, the Blochairn Steel Works near the Alexandra Park, the Parkhead Forge at Parkhead, and the Govan Forge and Steel Compsny, who manufacture the heaviest class of forgings for ships, marine and ordinary engines, and mild steel castings and forgings of all descriptions. For castings of various sanitary and architectural appliances, the very large Saracen (at Possilpark) and other foundries have a wide and well-earned reputation. The increase of the iron trade in Glasgow corresponds with that for the whole of Scotland. In 1788 over the whole country there were only eight furnaces at work, and their produce was only one-sixth of what it would be now for the same number, such has been the improvement that has taken place in the methods of operation.

The following table shows the increase since—

Year.	No. of Furnaces.	Tons produced.
1806	18	22,840
1823	22	30,500
1833	31	44,000
1843	62	248,000
1851	114	740,000
1861	122	1,040,000
1870	...	1,206,000
1879	97	932,000
1889	88	998,000

In 1890, in consequence of the strike of furnacemen, the production fell to 798,000 tons; but the average amount may be taken at close on a million tons. From 80 to 90 steel furnaces annually produce also nearly half a million tons of Siemens steel.

The prosperity of the trade between 1833 and 1851 is well shown by the great increase in the number of the furnaces, and the improvements in manufacture by the increased output that these furnaces could produce. From an average output of nearly 1400 tons per furnace in 1833, the quantity rose, in 1843, after the introduction of the hot blast, to 4000, and this has since again more than doubled. In place of the 489 tons that had been sent to Virginia in 1772, there were sent in 1860, to America alone, no less than 78,000 tons, and though this in 1861 fell in consequence of the war to 35,000 tons, France increased its consumption by 14,000 tons, and Spain increased hers by the same amount. In 1895 the total shipments of iron from Glasgow amounted to 248,515 tons.

Another of the great sources of Glasgow's prosperity and success has been the abundance of coal in the surrounding district, which has not only provided fuel for the ironworks, the factories, and the steamships, but

has also formed in itself an important article of export. When the coal in the neighbourhood began to be worked is not exactly known, but we know that in Scotland in the 14th century coal was a common article of merchandise, and was exported and sometimes taken as ballast for ships. The first notice we find of the Glasgow coal-field is in 1578, when the Archbishop let the 'coil-heuchtis and coils within the baronie of glasg' for the space of three years at the yearly rent of £40 Scots (equal to about £5 sterling at the time), and 270 'laid's' of coal (the 'laid' being, according to Mr Macgeorge, about 320 pounds). These coal pits were probably in Gorbals. In 1655 the town council let these pits, or others probably in the same quarter in 'the muir heughe,' at a rent of £33, 4s., the tenants to employ eight hewers, and not to charge more than 4d. for nine gallons. In 1760 the price per cart of about half a ton was 1s. 3d., but they became after this rapidly dearer, for in 1778 they were 3s. for about the same quantity. In the latter year the whole quantity taken to Glasgow, including what was used for Glasgow, Greenock, and Port Glasgow, as well as what was exported elsewhere, was only 181,800 carts, or about 82,000 tons. In 1836 there were 37 pits in the neighbourhood, from which 561,049 tons of coal were brought to Glasgow, of which 124 were exported, and 437,047 tons were used in the city. In 1852 the exports were 200,560 tons, and the whole quantity brought into the city was probably about 1,074,558 tons. In 1878 the exports were 566,720 tons, 1,122,543 tons in 1890, and 808,075 tons in 1895.

The coal and iron combined have made the Clyde also the great centre for the construction of iron and steelships, marine steam engines and boilers, and a vast amount of kindred work, as is highly fitting, seeing that it was the cradle of steam navigation. Henry Bell, as has been already mentioned, had the *Comet* built at Port Glasgow by Messrs John Wood & Co. in 1811. The *Comet* made her trial trip on 18 Jan. 1812, and on her first trip from Glasgow to Greenock she made 5 miles an hour against a head wind. She was only of 23 tons burden and with an engine of 4 horse-power, and cost but £192; yet from this small beginning dates the great and important shipbuilding industry on the Clyde. Bell's invention was not patented, and was promptly seized by able, enterprising, monied men to be copied and improved. By 1813 she was followed by the *Elizabeth* (10 horse-power), by the *Clyde* (14 horse-power), and the *Glasgow* (14 horse-power), all built by Wood at Port Glasgow, and engined respectively by Thomson of Tralee, by Robertson, and by Bell. The new method of navigation was at first supposed to be suitable only for smooth inland waters, and did not for a little pass beyond the Clyde; but a steam vessel of better build was put on trial by David Napier to carry goods and passengers in the coasting trade in the open Channel, and the trial proved so successful that its results are now apparent in every sea that has been navigated by civilised men. The building of sailing vessels on the Clyde went on increasing with the increase of commerce, and now the building of steam vessels became of rapid importance. During the eighteen years, however, after the *Comet's* first voyage, all the vessels were small and mostly of timber, and the whole aggregate did not exceed 5000 tons, but then many large ones came to be required, and both small and large were eventually constructed of iron. Many other improvements in construction were also made, a considerable number of them being due to David Napier, who had made the boiler of the *Comet*, and who ultimately combined shipbuilding with his former trade of marine engine-making, and started on a career that was highly successful from every point of view. Besides his many improvements in boilers and engines, Napier first suggested the improved clipper bow by making the stem taper instead of coming in with a sharp round bend. Details of the shipbuilding output will be found in the section on *History* and also in the article *CLYDE*, but it may here be mentioned that in

recent years some of the largest steam-vessels afloat were launched from the Fairfield and Clydebank shipbuilding yards. From the latter there was launched on 1 March 1892 the *Ramillies*, a first-class battle-ship of 14,300 tons displacement, 380 feet long, and having a steel armour-belt 18 inches thick. From the Fairfield yard in August of 1892 and February 1893 came the twin Cunard liners *Campania* and *Lucania*, which are the largest ships that have been built since the *Great Eastern*, and are therefore now the largest ships in the world. Measuring 620 feet long by 65½ wide and 43 deep, they have a gross tonnage of 13,500 tons.

The Harbour.—The harbour and docks of Glasgow afford one of the most magnificent illustrations that can be found of the assistance that may be given to nature by the artifice and skill of man. 'Nowhere,' says M. Simonin, in an article on Glasgow and the Clyde published in the *Novelle Revue* of Nov. 1880, 'as at Glasgow is there revealed in such luminous traits all that can be done by the efforts of man, combined with patience, energy, courage, and perseverance, to assist nature, and if necessary to correct her. To widen and deepen a river previously rebellious against carrying boats, to turn it into a great maritime canal, to bring the waters where it was necessary to bring the largest ships, and, finally, to gather a population of 750,000 inhabitants, all devoted to commerce and industry upon a spot where only yesterday there was but a modest little town, almost destitute of every species of traffic—such is the miracle which in less than a century men have performed at Glasgow.' Within the last hundred years or so the Clyde navigation works have, says Mr Deas, the engineer to the Trust, converted the river Clyde 'between Glasgow and the sea, from a shallow stream, navigable only by fishing wherries of at most 4 or 5 feet draught, and fordable even 12 miles below Glasgow, to a great channel of the sea, bearing on its waters the ships of all nations, and of the deepest draught, bringing to this City of the West the fruits and ores of Spain, the wines of Portugal and France, the palm-oil and ivory of Africa, the teas, spices, cotton, and jute of India, the teas of China, the cotton, cattle, corn, flour, beef, timber—even doors and windows ready-made—and the numerous notions of America, the corns of Egypt and Russia, the flour and wines of Hungary, the sugar, teak, and mahogany of the West Indies, the wools, preserved meats, and gold of the great Australian colonies, the food supplies of the sister Isle, and the thousands of other things which go to make the imports of the two-mile harbour of Glasgow.'

The details of the deepening of the river Clyde have been already given in the article *CLYDE*, and the particulars here given will be confined to the harbour proper. The harbour extends along the river for a distance of practically over two miles and a half. It is for this distance from 400 to 500 feet wide; and, besides the natural basin of the river, includes three tidal docks, one of them the largest in Scotland. It is divided into two parts, known as the Upper Harbour and the Lower Harbour—the former extending from Albert bridge to Glasgow Bridge, the latter from Glasgow Bridge down to the mouth of the river Kelvin. The quays on the N bank of the river are as follows:—In the Upper Harbour the Custom House Quay extending from Victoria Bridge to Glasgow Bridge, Broomielaw or the Steamboat Quay, Anderson Quay, Lancelaid Quay, Finnieston Quay, Stobcross Quay, Stobcross Slip Docks, Yorkhill Wharf, and Govan and Partick Wharf. On the S side, from Glasgow Bridge downwards, are Clyde Place Quay, Windmillcroft Quay, Springfield Quay and Terminus Quay, Mavisbank Quay, and Plantation Quay. The water area is about 180 acres. The average depth at high water of spring tides varies in different parts from 19 to 35 feet, the shallowest berth being in Kingston and the deepest in Cessnock Dock. Over the rest of the harbour the ordinary depth is from 24 to 30 feet. The total length of quayage, which was 382 yards in 1800, 697 in 1820—in both cases all on the N side of the river—1973 in 1840 (1233 on N side), 4376 in 1860, 7464 in 1880,

10,070 in 1885, 10,956 in 1890, upon the completion of the Cessnock docks, will be 14,793 yards, of which fully half is allocated to various lines of steamers trading with different parts of the world, while the rest is available for general purposes of trade. The river steamers and coasting steam lines find accommodation mostly along the upper quays on the N side, while the large American and foreign steamers have their berths along the lower quays. To the W of the Queen's Dock is Yorkhill Wharf, which is set apart for the discharge of timber, and has large wood-storage yards connected with it. At its W corner are lairs and slaughter-sheds for cattle from the United States, while similar accommodation for the Canadian cattle trade is provided at Shieldhall, to the W of Govan, on the opposite side of the river, about a mile farther down. Terminus, Springfield, and Mavisbank quays, on the S side, and part of the Queen's Dock, are almost entirely given up to the loading and unloading of ore and coal.

Though docks apart from the river basin had been recommended as early as 1806, and Acts of Parliament for their construction obtained in 1840 and 1846, it was not till 1867 that the first one was constructed. This was Kingston Dock, on the S bank of the river behind Windmillcroft Quay. It is an oblong basin, with $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres of water space, surrounded by a timber wharf giving 830 lineal yards of quays. The entrance is between Windmillcroft and Springfield Quays, and is about 90 feet wide. The site cost £40,000, while £115,000 was expended on construction. In 1846 permission was obtained from Parliament to erect a tidal basin and a wet dock at Stobcross on the N side of the river below Finnieston Quay, and land was there acquired for this purpose, but nothing was done, as it was deemed easier and cheaper to extend the quays along the river. When this became no longer easily possible the Stobcross plan was revived, but on a much larger scale, the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway (now part of the North British Railway system) having in the meantime received permission to erect a station at the proposed dock. Parliamentary sanction was in 1870 obtained for the new plan, which showed a total area used of 61 acres (of which 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water space), and a quayside of 3334 lineal yards. The works were begun in 1872, and finished so far that the dock could be opened in 1877. The last stone of the entire work was laid in 1880, and the basin, by express permission of the Queen, received the name of the Queen's Dock. It comprises three Basins—the North, 1866 feet long by 270 wide; the South, 1647 feet long by 230 wide, with a quay between them 195 feet broad; and an Outer, 695 feet wide at its widest part by 1000 feet long. The entrance is at the SW corner, and is 100 feet wide. It is crossed by one of Armstrong's hydraulic swing-bridges 40 feet 6 inches wide, 181 feet 6 inches long, and constructed to carry a rolling load of 60 tons on any part of its roadway. The total cost of the dock (inclusive of land) was about a million and a half, while accommodation is provided for about 1,000,000 tons of shipping. In 1883 parliamentary sanction was obtained for the construction of additional docks at Cessnock behind Plantation Quay, on the opposite side of the river from the Queen's Dock, where 100 acres had been acquired by the Trust for this purpose long before. In consequence of the depression of trade that prevailed for some years after the passing of the act, operations were not begun till 1886, while minor alterations of plans were made in 1890. The entrance is at the NW corner and leads into a large canting basin measuring 700 by 685 feet, and with a 120 ton crane on the centre of the quay wall to the W. To the E of the canting space are three basins running E and W, parallel to each other and to the river, of which the two to the S are 200 feet wide and that to the N varies from 200 to 240 feet. They are separated by quays 250 feet wide. The extreme length of the water area is 2000 feet, and the width 1100, and the water space covers 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, while the available quayside is 3760 yards. The depth at low water of ordinary spring tide will be 25 feet, and at high water

36 feet; but along the W wall there will be berths with depths under similar conditions of 28 and 39 feet, so as to provide accommodation at the 120 ton crane for men-of-war and the largest vessels afloat. The sheds are two-storey, the upper parts for inward and the lower for outward cargo, so that vessels may be unloaded and loaded at the same time. In order to avoid the necessity of any bridge across the entrance the Renfrew Road, which here formerly was parallel to the river, was in 1891 diverted to the extent of 1565 yards round the E, S, and W sides. The total cost, exclusive of land, was about £1,500,000. Close to the entrance, on the W, are three graving docks, of which that next the river, No. 1 (1869-75) is 560 feet long, 72 feet wide at entrance, and has a depth of 22 feet 10 inches of water on the sill at high water of ordinary spring tides. No. 2 (1882-86) is 575 feet long, 67 feet wide at entrance, and has the same depth of water on sill as No. 1. No. 3 (begun 1890) is the largest in the kingdom and is 900 feet long, 85 feet wide at entrance, and has 26 feet of water on the sill. By far the greater portion of the whole of the harbour quays is built with solid stonework, and considerable pains have been taken, and sums of money expended, in repairing many of the older erections which had, owing to the constant dredging and deepening of the bed of the river, in many places shown signs of a tendency to slip into the river. For the quay walls it has been in many places very difficult to obtain suitable foundations, as the subsoil consists largely of water-bearing sand, gravel, and mud, but the difficulty has latterly been got over by the use of groups of concrete cylinders—a plan here first adopted and carried out with great success.

To the W of the entrance to the Queen's Dock are the Kelvinhugh slip docks, and there are also other two private slip docks—one at Pointhouse Shipbuilding Yard, and one at Meadowside Shipbuilding Yard. At the latter, at the mouth of the Kelvin, there is also a private graving dock, constructed in 1856 by Messrs Tod & Henderson, but now in possession of Messrs W. & D. Henderson & Co., to whom the adjoining Meadowside Shipbuilding Yard belongs. It is 500 feet long, 56 wide at the entrance, and has 18 feet of water on the sill at spring tides and 16 at neaps.

There are a number of cranes connected with the harbour, some of a powerful and elaborate description. The largest, as well as one of the most powerful in the country, is that erected at Finnieston in 1891-93 for the purpose of enabling the marine engineers of the district to tender for, and place on board steamers, the increasingly heavy boilers and machinery required. It is a pillar crane with framing, shafting, and jib of mild steel, and gearing of cast steel. The holding-down bolts, which are 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, are 5 inches in diameter and weigh 8 tons, while the washer-plates are each 6 feet square and weigh 13 tons. The frame, which turns on a centre pin 17 inches in diameter and weighing 6 tons, is 27 feet high and weighs 50 tons; the jib, consisting of two tubes each 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter at the centre, is 90 feet long and weighs 45 tons. The total weight of crane (exclusive of back balance box of 100 tons) is 270 tons, and the height above the quay 110 feet. The cost was £16,000. It has been tested up to 150 tons, but is meant to lift loads not exceeding 130 tons. The lift is from 20 feet below quay level to 60 above the seat, or 100 feet in all. At Stobcross Quay, a little to the W, is a 75 ton crane, and at Plantation Quay one of 60 tons. At other parts are 40 steam and hydraulic cranes lifting from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 40 tons, and besides these there are, on allocated wharves, belonging to private proprietors, 32 other cranes lifting from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 30 tons. The 120 ton crane at Cessnock has been already mentioned. The heavy cranes at Finnieston, Stobcross, and Plantation Quays rest on a foundation such as no other cranes in the world have, viz., a cluster of concrete cylinders sunk into and resting on a quicksand. These cylinders reach to more than 50 feet below the level of the quay, and are finished at 3 feet below water-level, while the seat is formed of ashlar masonry.

Within the limits of the harbour there are ferries at York Street, Clyde Street, Stobcross, and Kelvinhaugh. These have screw steam ferry boats of from 6 to 7½ horse-power, and carry from 93 to 110 passengers. Steam was first used in 1865, but now it would be impossible to overtake the traffic without it. At Stobcross Ferry is the unique elevating platform steamer *Finniston*, designed and built by Messrs William Simons & Co., Renfrew, and placed here in 1890. Her distinguishing feature is a deck which can be raised or lowered to the extent of 15 feet by means of six large and powerful steel screws with bevel gearing, so that the upper movable deck is always kept at the same level as the quay whatever be the state of the tide. Built of steel the vessel is 80 feet long, 44 wide, and 12 deep, with a draft of 9½ feet when loaded, and has two propellers at each end driven by triple-expansion engines of 56 horse-power, and independent engines for elevating or lowering the deck. The movable deck is 78 feet long by 32 wide, and can carry eight loaded carts and horses with 300 passengers, while if no carts be carried the number of passengers may be increased to 700. The necessity for the increase of cross-harbour conveyance thus provided is shown by the fact that during the first year after the *Finniston* began to ply the number of vehicles carried across the river was 201,524, against 69,473 for the year before. At Govan, above the mouth of the Kelvin, is a ferry boat of 20 horse-power also worked by steam, in which carriages, carts, live stock, etc., may cross the river. It carries 8 horses and carts and 140 passengers, or 500 passengers alone. The boats at Clyde Street, Stobcross, and Govan ply both day and night; the others work from five A.M. to eleven P.M. There are also ferries at Meadowside below the mouth of the Kelvin, at Whiteinch below the harbour, and at Outlands near the S end of Glasgow Green above. At Stobcross there is also a subway for both cart and foot traffic. Nine of the steam ferry boats can be used as floating fire engines.

In 1884 a number of passenger steamers called *Cluthas*, from *Clutha*, the Celtic name of the Clyde, began to ply up and down the harbour from Victoria Bridge to Whiteinch, a distance of 3½ miles. These vessels are of from 12 to 18 horse-power, and designed to carry from 235 to 360 passengers. They ply at intervals of ten minutes, calling at floating piers on both sides of the harbour, the fare for the whole distance being one penny. The number of passengers carried during the year exceeds three millions, while cross-river ferries in the same period carry about nine million passengers, besides vehicles, etc., the gross revenue being nearly £20,000. Glasgow is the third largest shipowning port in the kingdom, and holds the sixth place as regards clearances to foreign countries and British possessions.

The Clyde Trust.—All the improvements on the harbour and river have been carried out under the care of the Trustees of the Clyde Navigation, whose jurisdiction extends from the upper harbour for more than 18 miles down the river to a line drawn from Newark Castle to Cardross, beyond this the care of deepening the channel rests on the Lighthouse Trust. Under an Act of Parliament, passed in 1759, power was given to the magistrates and town council of Glasgow 'to cleanse, scour, straighten, and improve' the river Clyde from Dumbuck Ford to the Bridge of Glasgow, and further empowering them to charge certain duties for defraying the expenses, these to be levied as soon as the locks recommended by Smeaton were finished. Fortunately for Glasgow no locks were ever built, and in 1770 the town council procured another act, which declared that the magistrates and council were 'now advised that by contracting the channel of the said river Clyde, and building and erecting jetties, banks, walls, works, and fences in and upon the same river, and dredging the same in proper places between the lower end of Dumbuck Ford and the Bridge of Glasgow, the said river Clyde may be further deepened and the navigation thereof more effectually improved than by any lock or dam,' and then went on to provide that the former duties, which were not to be payable till the

locks were erected, should now be payable as soon as the Clyde should be 'navigable from the lower end of Dumbuck Ford to the Bridge of Glasgow aforesaid, so as there shall be at least 7 feet of water at neap tides in every part of the said river within the bounds aforesaid.' By a third act, obtained in 1809, the depth was fixed at 9 feet, and the magistrates and council were appointed Trustees of the Clyde Navigation. In 1825 power was given by a fourth act to deepen the river to 13 feet, and the constitution of the Trust was widened by the addition as Trustees of 'five other persons interested in the trade and navigation of the river and firth of Clyde,' which persons were to be appointed by the magistrates and council. In 1840 a further act was obtained providing for the deepening of the river to 17 feet at neaps, and between 1846 and 1882 various acts were obtained arranging for the construction of docks, the borrowing of money, and the provision of harbour tramways, and for the construction of graving docks. One of these, obtained in 1858, and known as the Consolidation Act, materially affected the constitution of the Trust, which, however, remains, as it has always been, one of the most public-spirited and business-like bodies in Scotland. By this act the number of Trustees was fixed at twenty-five, consisting of the Lord Provost and nine members of the town council, two members chosen by the Chamber of Commerce, two of the matriculated members of the Merchants' House, two chosen by the members of the Trades' House of Glasgow, and nine by the ship-owners and ratepayers, the qualification of the latter members of the trust being ownership to the extent of at least 250 tons, or payment of rates to at least the extent of £25 per annum; and the qualification of those who elect them, ownership to the extent of at least 100 tons or payment of £10 of rates or upwards. The last great improvement carried out by the Trust in connection with the deepening of the river was the removal of Elderslie rock, a volcanic dyke 320 feet broad, which extends across the Clyde a short distance above Renfrew, and the existence of which was first made known by the grounding on it, in 1854, of the *Glasgow*, one of the first steamers trading between Glasgow and New York. During 1860-67 blasting operations removed enough to give a depth of 14 feet at low and 23½ feet at high water over half the channel, but in 1880-90 the whole waterway was cleared so as to give a uniform depth of 20 feet at low and 30½ feet at high water of spring tides, the boring being done by diamond drills and the blasting with dynamite. The offices of the Trust are in a handsome red stone building (1885) in Robertson Street, between Argyle Street and the Broomielaw. Projecting from the front in high relief are representations of the prows of two ancient galleys; while the entablature has figures representing the Eastern and Western hemispheres bringing their merchandise to the Clyde, over which is a gigantic Neptune, trident in hand, seated on a car drawn by plunging sea-horses. Two boyish figures support the arms of the Merchants' House. Further details in connection with the deepening of the river and the Clyde Trust will be found in the article CLYDE.

The care of the river below the limits of the jurisdiction of the Clyde Trust is in the hands of the Clyde Lighthouse Trust, who attend to the dredging and lighting as far as a line drawn due E and W across the Firth of Clyde, at the southwest part of the Little Cumbrae, from the coast of Ayr to the coast of Kintyre. This body consists, under the act of 1890, of 20 members, of whom 11 are elected from among ratepayers, as defined by the act, in Glasgow (6), Greenock (3), and Port-Glasgow (2); and five are appointed by the Merchants' House, Glasgow, the Chamber of Commerce, Glasgow, and Chamber of Commerce, Greenock; while the chairman of the Clyde Navigation Trust and of the Trustees of Greenock and Port-Glasgow Harbours are members *ex officio* along with Sir Michael Shaw Stewart of Ardgowan and his heirs male in the estate of Greenock. Besides dredging the lower channel the Lighthouse Trust maintains the lighthouses and fog-signals at Cloch, Toward, and Cumbrae, and the gas buoys at

Rosencath, Skelmorlie, Greenock, Garvel Point, Gannocks, Burnt Isles, and Toward. The dredgings lifted amount to over 4,000,000 tons, and the income and expenditure to about £15,000 per annum.

Bridges.—Within the limits of the city the river is crossed by ten bridges. The one farthest down the river, immediately below Glasgow Bridge, is a large and massive iron lattice-girder bridge, by which the Caledonian railway traffic is carried to the Central station. It was finished in 1879. Proceeding up the river the next bridge is Glasgow Bridge, one of the busiest places in Glasgow, as continuing the line of Jamaica Street to Bridge Street and Eglinton Street. It forms the principal communication with the S side. The original structure, known as the Broomielaw Bridge, founded in 1768, had seven arches. About 1830 it was found inadequate for the traffic, and in 1833 was replaced by a granite-cased structure, also of seven arches, designed by Telford. This, which was 60 feet wide, remained till 1893, when, becoming in its turn insufficient for the increased traffic, and showing signs of failure in its foundations, it was decided to rebuild it. It was at first proposed to erect a bridge of four spans, but for reasons connected with the navigation of the upper harbour, the proposed piers not being in line with those of the contiguous railway bridge, it was agreed to rebuild it on the same plan as Telford's bridge, but 20 feet wider, thus making the extreme width between the parapets 80 feet. Operations were begun in 1895. The caissons supporting the arches were sunk to a depth of about 75 feet, so as to be beyond the influence of any probable scour in the river. The centre span is 58 feet 10 inches, the one on each side of this 57 feet 9 inches, the next on each side 55 feet 7 inches, and the side spans 52 feet each. Granite is used throughout. The Portland Street Suspension Bridge, a little to the E of Glasgow Bridge, was erected at the expense of the heritors of Gorbals in 1853, and altered and improved in 1870-71. Still farther E, and forming an important link between the N and S side of the river, is Victoria Bridge. This erection occupies the site of the old and first bridge of Glasgow. We have already seen that a bridge, probably of wood, is mentioned as existing here in the time of Wallace. It was about 1350 replaced by Bishop Rae's Bridge, a great work for the time, consisting of eight stone arches, 12 feet wide between parapets. In course of time this naturally became somewhat decayed, and in 1668 an order was made that no cart was to cross on wheels, but was to have the wheels removed and to be 'barled' across—a method which hardly commends itself to us now-a-days as likely to be better for the bridge. In 1671, during the Fair, the arch at the S end fell. It seems to have been merely rebuilt, but in 1777 the bridge was widened by 10 feet added to its eastern side; and to narrow the river, and so assist in the prevention of floods, two of the arches on the N side were built up. In this condition it remained till 1821, when it was again repaired; but in 1845 an Act of Parliament was obtained for the erection of a new one on the same site, and it was finally pulled down in 1847, and replaced by the present bridge, which was opened in the beginning of 1854. Named Victoria Bridge in honour of the Queen, it cost £40,000, and is 60 feet wide, with five arches of from 67 to 80 feet in span. The next bridge is a high lattice-girder bridge, opened in 1870, by which the Union and the Glasgow and South-Western railways cross to St Enoch's station. Next is the Albert Bridge, which has replaced what was known as the Hutchesontown Bridge. The first bridge that was erected here was one built in 1792, when the Hutchesontown lands were feued; but it was hardly finished when, in 1795, it was destroyed by a flood on the river. In 1803 there was a light wooden bridge for foot passengers, free during the week, but with a pontage of 1d. on Sunday. The third bridge, a very plain structure, with five arches, was not erected till 1829, and the foundations having become insecure it was closed in 1868, and was in 1868-71 replaced by the present bridge. Named in honour of the Prince Consort, it crosses the river in three

magnificent spans, the centre one being 114 feet wide, and the others 108 feet. The foundations rest on cast-iron cylinders filled with cement, and sunk deep in the bed of the river. The abutments and piers are of white and red granite. The parapet is of open work, and has in the centre a close space with the city arms. On the abutments are panels, with medallions of the Queen and Prince Consort. It is 410 feet long, and the roadway is 60 feet wide. Opposite the middle of the Green is a foot suspension bridge, erected in 1856, for the accommodation of factory hands in the east end. It is known as Harvey's Suspension Bridge (from the promoter of its erection, Bailie Harvey), or as St Andrew's Suspension Bridge, the latter being the authorized name. Before its erection there was a ferry here, in times of spate a scene of great excitement. Still farther up, opposite the line of Main Street, Bridgeton, is Rutherglen Bridge. The old and not very beautiful structure of 1776 having become unsafe was removed in 1893 and replaced by the present three-arch stone bridge, which has a length of 330 feet and is 60 feet wide. Next comes the Caledonian Railway Bridge at Dalmarnock, constructed in 1861; and last the bridge at Dalmarnock, which continues the line of Dalmarnock Road towards Rutherglen. The first Dalmarnock Bridge, which was of wood and was erected in 1821, lasted till 1848, when it was replaced by another of the same material. This was removed in 1889, when the present bridge was erected. It is 320 feet long and 60 feet wide, with five steel-girder spans each 54 feet 8 inches long, the girders resting on granite piers. The last three bridges are partly in Glasgow and partly in the county of Lanark. At both Rutherglen and Dalmarnock there were originally fords.

Besides the bridges over the Clyde there is an elegant one-arch bridge, fancifully called the Bridge of Sighs, leading across the Molendinar ravine to the Necropolis. It has a span of 60 feet, and was erected in 1833 at a cost of £1240. The Kelvin is crossed by a number of bridges. Proceeding upwards from the mouth there is first a girder bridge, by which the Stobcross railway crosses; then a bridge, for a continuation of Bridge Street, Partick, to Old Dumbarton Road. New Dumbarton Road crosses the stream by a handsome iron bridge (1877) resting on stone abutments, while a stone arch carries the roadway over the adjoining mill-lade. Within the limits of the West End Park the Kelvin is crossed by three bridges—one of stone; one a strong lattice-girder bridge for carriage traffic, finished in 1881; and one known as the Prince of Wales Bridge, from the original wooden structure having been erected for the use of the Prince of Wales when he laid the foundation-stone of the University buildings. To the N of the park are two bridges on the line of Woodlands Road and of Great Western Road. The first, a steel bridge of one span, resting on masonry abutments, and 60 feet wide, was erected in 1892-94 to replace the old one of 1853. The other, which replaced one erected originally in 1838-40 and enlarged in 1858-59, is 60 feet wide, and was erected in 1889-91. It is constructed of iron and has four spans, the two central each 91 feet wide, that on the W 34 feet, and that on the E 20 feet. There are iron balustrades between the piers, which are carried up all the way in a casing of Aberdeenshire granite, and finished at the top with handsome capitals bearing lamps. Close by is the girder bridge of the GLASGOW CENTRAL RAILWAY. Two handsome single-arched stone bridges at Belmont and Queen Margaret College, erected in 1870, were taken over by the Corporation at the time of the extension of the city boundary to be maintained as public property. The other bridges do not call for particular notice.

Cemeteries.—Some ancient cemeteries in the city have been converted into building ground or market places; while others, at the Cathedral, St David's, Gorbals, Calton, and Bridgeton still remain, but are not now important for their original purpose, but as lungs for the city. The cathedral cemetery is the oldest, the first part of it that was used being very

much crowded with gravestones and monuments; the newer parts are laid out in somewhat more modern taste. There are a number of interesting monuments, including one to some martyrs of the Covenanting times. The other old cemeteries show no peculiar features. Inside the city there were also intramural cemeteries at North Street and Main Street in Anderston, Cheapside Street in Anderston, Christ Church in Mile End, Greendyke Street Episcopalian Church, and for Roman Catholics in Abercromby Street; but most of these are now closed and the others are used only in very special circumstances. The cemeteries in use are—the Necropolis, which is now, however, owing to the growth of Dennistoun and the extension of the northern district eastward, almost wholly surrounded by houses; Sighthill Cemetery, the Eastern Necropolis or Janefield, the Southern Necropolis, Craigton at Paisley Road, Sandymount at Shettleston, Dalbeth at London Road, Cathcart at New Cathcart, the Western Necropolis at Maryhill, and Lambhill Cemetery, near Possilpark. The Necropolis is the parent of all the garden cemeteries throughout Scotland. It lies E of the cathedral, from the grounds of which it is separated by the ravine of the Molendinar Burn, partly filled up, and now forming a delightful roadway. The entrance (greatly improved in 1891-92 when Cathedral Square was remodelled) is by a Tudor gateway at the Bridge of Sighs, already referred to. The site lies along the slope and brow of a steep hillside—formerly known as Craig's or the Fir Park, the property of the Merchants' House—rising to a height of 225 feet above the level of the Clyde, and commanding from its summit an interesting and beautiful view, with the city and its spires to the SW, and a long stretch of finely diversified and wooded country to the E. It was begun in 1828, the intention being to lay it out after the model of Père Lachaise at Paris, to which, in point of situation, it bears some resemblance, and was opened in 1833. It is beautifully laid out and kept, and has, with its trees, flowers, shrubs, and gravel walks, the appearance of a fine terraced garden. Many of the monuments show considerable architectural and artistic taste. One of the oldest and most conspicuous is a monument to John Knox. It consists of a Doric column of somewhat heavy proportions, rising from a square base, and with a broad capital on which is placed a statue of the Reformer, 12 feet high, by Forrest. The sides of the base are nearly covered with an inscription, giving information relative to Knox and the Reformation. Another conspicuous monument is a Tudor structure on a quadrangular base, with a colossal statue, also by Forrest, to the memory of William McGavin, author of the *Protestant*. Other interesting monuments are a beautiful Ionic structure to the memory of the Rev. Dr John Dick; a large circular Norman mausoleum for the late Major Monteith; a mausoleum for Mr Houldsworth, with fine figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity; a pretty façade at the sepulchre of the Jews at the lower NW corner of the grounds; and statues or other structures to perpetuate the memory of Charles Tennant of St Rollox, Colin Dunlop of Tollcross, Colonel Patterson, the Rev. Dr Hengh, the Rev. Dr Wardlaw, the Very Rev. Principal Macfarlane, the Rev. Edward Irving, the Rev. Dr Black, the Rev. Dr W. Anderson, James Ewing of Strathleven, Sheridan Knowles, William Motherwell the poet, Dr Macnish, J. H. Alexander of the Old Theatre Royal, Michael Scott, the author of *Tom Cringle's Log*, and John Elder the well-known shipbuilder.

Sighthill Cemetery, near Springburn, on the NE, laid out in 1840 by a joint stock company, occupies a sloping situation, rising to a height of nearly 400 feet above sea-level, and contains 46 acres of land available for burial purposes. The grounds are entered by a fine gateway—close to which is a tasteful chapel designed and used for burial services—and are well laid out with winding walks and shrubberies. There is a magnificent view extending from Tinto to the Gramplains. There are a number of fine monuments, including an obelisk erected to the memory of Harvie and Baird, who were executed

at Stirling in 1820 on a charge of high treason in connection with the early Chartist troubles. More interments take place at Sighthill than at any of the other cemeteries in Glasgow. The Eastern Necropolis is on the E at Parkhead, off the Great Eastern Road. It contains about 10 acres laid out with walks intersecting at right angles. The Southern Necropolis on the lands of Little Govan is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Albert Bridge. The ground, which extends over some 12 acres, is flat, and is laid out with flower-beds and walks. The Western Necropolis is on undulating ground at Lechburn Road, Maryhill. It belongs to a joint stock company, and covers 54 acres, of which only a small portion is as yet taken up. It is tastefully laid out, and there are extensive views to the N and W along to the Campsie and Kilpatrick Hills, with Ben Lomond and the Gleniffer Braes. None of the other cemeteries call for particular comment.

Public Parks.—Glasgow is well supplied with public parks, which are well laid out and kept, and carefully tended. The oldest of these is the Green, which lies along the river in the eastern part of the city for a distance of more than a mile, and covers a space of about 136 acres. It is all that now remains of the extensive comonty belonging to the city, which at one time swept all round the E side from this point to Cowcaddens, but which has from time to time been appropriated for building purposes. In some of the earlier charters the Green is mentioned under the name of the Bishop's Forest, but probably at that time but little of it was available for the use of the citizens. The Old Green extended from the present Green to Stockwell Street, but was given up for buildings in the end of last century. The first part of the present Green devoted to the amusement of the people was the E portion, known as the King's Park, which was granted by James II. in 1450 for the use of the community. Parts of it seem, however, to have been alienated, for in 1574 the community protested against any further encroachments, and in 1576 the magistrates and council resolved that thereafter no parts of the city, 'commoun muris,' were to be given to any one. Notwithstanding this, fresh efforts at alienation on the part of the council had again to be resisted by popular effort in 1600 and in 1745. In 1756 the town council gave a portion of the ground for a saw-mill, which, however, they had to send men to destroy, so strong was the popular outcry; and the tenacity of the citizens in resisting all encroachments has been shown many times since. In 1847 resistance was successfully made against a bill promoted by the Glasgow and Airdrie Railway Company to enable them to lay a line across the Green. In 1868 the citizens had to resort to interdict, in order to prevent their own town council from throwing more than 2000 yards of the Green into Greenhead Street, and though there are valuable seams of coal and iron known to exist beneath, yet nothing short of the bankruptcy of the city would allow of their being worked.

The Green was enlarged in 1773 by the purchase of about 30 acres from various persons, and the addition then made came to be known as the High Green; and in 1792 a still further addition was made of the land lying between the King's Park and the bend of the river, and known as the Provost's or Flesbers' Haugh. This last was formerly lower in level than the rest of the ground, but was raised in 1822-93 by depositing the soil excavated during the formation of the Central Railway. For generations the Green was allowed to remain almost in a state of nature, being cut up with springs, runnels, and marshy places; latterly it has, however—especially for the purpose of providing employment for workmen in times of distress in 1820 and in 1875—been drained and improved as to level and laying out, and has now a fine sward, with numbers of excellent paths and drives crossing it in various directions. Near the centre is a public gymnasium furnished with all the common appliances. A large space westward from the gymnasium and round the obelisk erected to the memory of Lord Nelson, is used for great

open-air public meetings. In summer the river here is studded with pleasure boats of all sorts, and on the river bank close to the St Andrew's Suspension Bridge is the Humane Society's House. Previous to those modern days when wealth and fashion moved westward, the Green used to be the summer rendezvous of the pride and beauty of the city, but now it is often far from being a pleasant place, for the forest of factory chimneys on both sides, in certain states of the wind, roll over on the Green volumes of smoke in black and bitter abundance. The number of springs that abounded in it made it from an early date a public washing and bleaching green, and part of it is still set aside for this purpose. It was the field for all grand military exercises and displays. Here Regent Moray's army encamped before Langside; here Prince Charles Edward reviewed his army on the retreat from Derby; here, in the stirring times when George III. was king and almost every shopkeeper was a soldier, drill was carried on; and here the modern volunteers, too, parade from time to time, about 6000 of them having been reviewed on the Green by the Prince of Wales in 1876. At the W entrance, opposite the Juristic Court-House, is a small granite drinking fountain erected by some temperance advocates to commemorate the services of Sir William Collins to the temperance cause. It has, on the W side, a bronze panel with a medallion portrait of Sir William. Farther E is a handsome terra-cotta fountain, shown at the Industrial Exhibition of 1888 as a specimen of Doulton work and afterwards presented to the city by Sir Henry Doulton, and erected here at his expense in 1890. Designed after the style of the time of Francis I., it is for size and elaboration of treatment unrivalled in this material. The scheme of modelling is intended to represent the British Empire, the groups at the base being emblematic of India, Canada, South Africa, and Australasia, while in niches round the central shaft are statues of a sailor and of soldiers of the Grenadier Guards, the Black Watch, and the Royal Irish Fusiliers, the whole being surmounted by a statue of the Queen. The diameter of the outer basin is 70 feet, and the height of the whole is 46 feet. Farther E is the Macdonald Fountain, originally erected by some admirers of Hugh Macdonald on Gleniffer Braes at 'the bonnie wee well on the breast o' the brae,' but afterwards removed by the subscribers to its present position on account of the vandalism with which it was treated in its place of solitude. A fountain in memory of Bailie James Martin was erected in 1895 on the slope facing Monteith Row. The gateway at the London Street entrance on the N, erected in 1893 at the expense of one of the magistrates, is an adaptation of the Ingram Street front of the old Assembly Rooms, removed to make way for the south wing of the General Post Office. A People's Palace, after the style of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, was erected on the Green in 1895-97, and it is further proposed to enlarge the park by the acquisition of the vacant ground opposite it on the S side of the river, the two portions to be connected by foot bridges.

The Kelvingrove or West End Park lies along the banks of the Kelvin, between Woodside and Sandyford. Originally the park was only on the E side, and was formed from lands on the old estates of Kelvingrove and Woodside, purchased by the town council in 1853 for this purpose at a cost of £99,569. A portion of the ground was, however, set aside for fees in so judicious a manner that it affords fair promise of ultimately reimbursing the total cost. The lands comprise a tabular hill on the E side, with rapid slopes on the N and S, and a longer but still sharp slope on the W down to the Kelvin, from which there is an undulating rise to Gilmorehill with the University buildings. The portion of the ground on the W side of the Kelvin was acquired from the University authorities. The part set apart for feuing includes all the top of the hill to the E, which is now occupied by the magnificent houses that form Park Circus, Park Street, Park Terrace, and Park Quadrant. The ground was laid out, and the walks, drives, and shrubberies arranged according to

designs by Sir Joseph Paxton. On the crest of the high ground opposite Park Street West is a lofty flagstaff, with—at its base—a mortar and two cannons captured at Sebastopol. From this point, as well as from the higher walks and terraces, there are good views along the river and across to Renfrewshire. In 1881 the lands of Clayslaps, Overnewton, and Kelvinbank (comprising 19 acres) were added to the park at an expense of £66,826. The total area now is 85 acres, and the total cost was £144,571.

The Queen's Park lies on the S side, about 1½ mile straight S from Glasgow Bridge, along Bridge Street, Eglinton Street, and Victoria Road, and close to Crosshill. It was opened in 1862, and occupies chiefly a rising-ground or low broad-based hill. The entrance is at the end of Victoria Road, and from a highly ornamental gateway a broad path, broken near the centre by a massive granite staircase, leads to the flagstaff on the summit of the hill. The plans for laying it out were prepared by Sir Joseph Paxton. A considerable portion of it is under grass, on which visitors may wander as freely as on the Green, while the rest is covered with shrubberies and clumps of young trees resembling those in Kelvingrove Park. From the flagstaff on the summit there is a very fine view. On the N the city of Glasgow spreads out in all its length from Partick to Tollcross, while beyond are the Campsie Hills. Farther to the left are the wooded heights above Kilpatrick, and if the atmosphere be clear the distant Ben Lomond may be seen above and beyond them. On the right is the Vale of Clyde, the valley of the Cart, and the Cathkin Braes. The wooded knoll of Camphill, where Regent Murray encamped, and the view westward from which is very fine, is now included in the park, and the ground on the SE was the scene of the battle of Langside. The estate of Camphill (58 acres) was in 1894 purchased by the city from the patrons of Hutchesons' Hospital for £63,000. The area of the park is now 148 acres. A little beyond the S gate of the park a handsome pillar was erected by public subscription in 1887 as a memorial of the battle of Langside.

Alexandra Park lies at the E end of the city, adjacent to the NE side of Dennistoun, and about 1½ mile NE of the junction of High Street and Duke Street. Part of it, extending to 74 acres, was opened in 1870-72, and other 16 acres were added in 1891 by purchase, when the boundary was extended to the Cumbernauld Road—the remaining 26 acres of the purchase being reserved for feuing. The ground was purchased, and this park formed, by the City Improvement Trust under the 1866 Act, but the care of it has since devolved on the council under the 'Glasgow Public Parks Act, 1859.' The approach from the W from Castle Street, known as the Alexandra Parade, nearly a mile long and 80 feet wide, was constructed chiefly at the expense of the late Mr. Dennistoun of Golfhill.

In 1886 a park of 49 acres on the ridge of Cathkin Braes, some 3 miles to the SE of Glasgow, was presented to the city by Mr James Dick, with the condition that it should in all time coming be kept in its natural state; and in 1895 a piece of ground at Bellahouston, 178 acres in extent, was acquired by the corporation from the Steven Trustees. It was formally opened in 1896. The inhabitants of Govan and Kinning Park also benefit by this the largest of the Glasgow Parks. In the same year Tollcross House and grounds (82 acres) were acquired by the Glasgow authorities as a public park, which was opened by the Lord Provost in 1897.

The Royal Botanic Gardens in Kelvinside, on the N side of Great Western Road, were long carried on by the Royal Botanic Institution; but, owing to lack of support, this society became involved in pecuniary difficulties, and the feuing of the ground was only avoided by the aid of the Corporation of the unextended city of Glasgow. When the extension of the municipal boundaries took place in 1891, the Gardens passed into the full possession of the city as one of the public parks, and they have since been extended by the incorporation within them of the open slope on the E side of the

Kelvin. The area is now 30 acres. Part of the ground is laid out with collections of plants arranged in natural families and orders, and there are also large ranges of conservatories. To the NE of the main entrance—close to which is one of the stations of the Central Railway—is the Kibble Crystal Palace, erected here in 1872 and extended in 1874, and taking its name from the donor, Mr. Kibble. There are two domes rising to a height of about 40 feet, while the larger is about 150 feet in diameter. Originally used as a concert and lecture hall, it is now appropriated for use as a winter garden. The present garden, first laid out in 1842, and enlarged in 1875, took the place of an older one formed in 1819 off Sauchiehall Road, now Sauchiehall Street, and that in its turn had replaced the original Botanic Garden at the old College.

Maxwell Park (21 acres), SW of West Pollokfields, presented to the quondam burgh by Sir John Stirling Maxwell of Pollok in 1890, was taken over by the city under the Extension of Boundaries Act, by which also provision was made for the acquisition of such further recreation grounds and public parks as might be deemed necessary. Advantage was taken of these powers by the purchase, in 1891, of over 90 acres at Ruchill, and 56 acres at Springburn, as well as by the provision of smaller recreation grounds at Govanhill, at Garscube Road (the Phoenix Recreation Ground, 1893) for the Cowcaddens district, and at Rutherglen Road (Gorbals Recreation Ground, 1893) for the Gorbals district—the last two being intended mainly for children. Of the Ruchill estate, which lies between Maryhill and Possilpark, 53 acres are devoted to recreation purposes, while the remaining 35 are utilized for the erection of an infectious diseases hospital similar to the one at Belvidere. Of the Springburn land at Balgray Hill a small portion ($\frac{1}{2}$ acre) is to be fenced and the rest given over to park purposes. The band-stand in this park was presented in 1892 by Mr. James Reid of the Hyde-park Locomotive Works. Besides these, one or two minor parks, about a dozen squares or open places, and five graveyards are kept up by the Parks department, and are open to the public.

The parks are managed by the town council, acting as trustees under the Glasgow Public Parks Acts of 1859 and 1878. The borrowing powers of £200,000 are exhausted. The maximum rate of assessment is 2d. per £, and a sinking fund of 'one pound per cent. per annum on amount of sums borrowed and owing at time' has to be set aside every year. The revenue and expenditure amount to over £31,000 a year.

Monuments.—A large number of the public monuments in Glasgow are collected in George Square, but there are others in various parts of the city. In George Square there are no fewer than twelve statues. In the centre is a colossal figure of Sir Walter Scott, by Ritchie, placed on the top of a fluted Doric column 80 feet high, erected in 1837. This was the first of the many monuments erected to the 'Wizard of the North.' On the E in the centre line of the square is a bronze equestrian statue of Prince Albert, by Baron Marochetti, erected in 1866, to correspond with a bronze equestrian statue of the Queen by the same artist on the W side. The latter originally stood at the W end of St Vincent Place, where it was erected in 1854, but it was removed to its present position in 1866, when that of the Prince Consort was erected. They both stand on granite pedestals. At the NW corner of the square is a bronze statue of Sir Robert Peel, by Mossman, erected in 1858. At the NE corner is a bronze statue of James Oswald, one of the members for Glasgow in the first parliament after the Reform Bill. It was erected in 1856, and long stood at Charing Cross, but was afterwards removed to George Square. At the SE corner of the square is a bronze statue of Dr Thomas Graham, Master of the Mint, seated, by Brodie (1872). At the SW corner is a bronze statue of James Watt, also seated, by Chantrey (1832). Between Watt and Graham on the S side are bronze statues of Sir John Moore and Lord Clyde, both natives of Glasgow. The former, which

is by Flaxman, was erected in 1819; the latter, by Foley, in 1868. It at first stood on the W side of the square. A little behind Sir John Moore is a bronze statue of Burns, by Ewing, which was unveiled in 1877 in presence of some 30,000 spectators. The pedestal has bas-reliefs. The companion statue—a little behind Lord Clyde—is a bronze figure of Campbell, the poet, also a native of Glasgow. The last of the statues in the square is one of Dr Livingstone, in the middle of the W side; all the pedestals are of granite. In front of the Tontine Buildings in the Trongate is an equestrian statue of William III., erected and presented to the city in 1735 by James Macrae, a native of Glasgow, who had been governor of Madras. On Glasgow Green is a sandstone obelisk, 144 feet high, to the memory of Lord Nelson. It was erected in 1806 at a cost of £2075. On the four sides of the base are inscribed the names of his greatest battles. In Cathedral Square is a bronze statue, by Mossman, of James Lumsden, Lord Provost of Glasgow in 1843, and long honorary treasurer of the Royal Infirmary. It is $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, stands on a pedestal 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and was erected in 1862. Near by is a bronze statue of Dr Norman Macleod, erected in 1881; and on one side the entrance to the Necropolis is a statue of James White, father of Lord Overton, and on the other a statue of James Arthur, of Barshaw.

In front of the Royal Exchange in Queen Street is a bronze equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington by Marochetti, one of the finest monuments in Glasgow. It stands on a granite pedestal, and was erected in 1844 at a cost of £10,000. On the pedestal are four bronze bas-reliefs, those at the sides representing the battles of Assaye and Waterloo, while those at the end represent the peaceful life of a peasant before he is called away to war, and his happy return to his home and kindred at the conclusion of peace. In niches in the Ingram Street front of Hutchesons' Hospital are two ancient and somewhat primitive-looking statues of the brothers Hutcheson. Near the centre of the S part of Kelvingrove Park is a tasteful and beautiful—excepting the gilding of the surmounting bronze figure—fountain erected in commemoration of the introduction of the water supply from Loch Katrine into Glasgow, and in honour of Lord Provost Stewart, who took a prominent part in the carrying out of the scheme. It was inaugurated in 1872. The outer basin is 60 feet in diameter, and the fountain, which rises to a height of 40 feet and is richly sculptured, is surmounted by a bronze figure by John Mossman, representing the Lady of the Lake. There are also bronze panels, one with a medallion portrait of Lord Provost Stewart, the others with allegorical designs representing the introduction of the water supply. On a granite pedestal, a short distance off, is a bronze group, representing a tigress carrying a dead peacock to her lair, and her cubs greedily welcoming the prey. It was presented to the city by John S. Kennedy, a native of Glasgow, who made a large fortune in New York. Close by is a small bronze group of a girl playing with a dog, and intended to illustrate the lines from Coleridge:—

'He prayeth best who loveth best
All things both great and small,
For the dear God who loveth us,
He made and loveth all.'

There is a marble statue of Pitt, by Flaxman, in the Corporation Gallery, and one, by Gibson, of Kirkman Finlay, who did so much to develop Glasgow trade, in the Merchants' Hall. The Martyrs' Memorial Fountain has been already noticed, as well as some of the numerous monuments in the Necropolis and other cemeteries.

Public Buildings.—Municipal Buildings.—The City Chambers are bounded by George Square on the W, George Street on the N, John Street on the E, and Cochrane Street on the S, and measure 230 feet from N to S, and 245 from E to W. Designed in the style of the Italian Renaissance, by Mr William Young, London, the buildings, which were erected in 1883-89, at a cost (including site) of £520,000, are four storeys in height all round, with a domed tower at each corner; and over the centre of the principal façade, which is towards George

Square, is a massive tower, rising to a height of 237 feet. The ground floor and first storey have square-headed windows, and form a grand rusticated basement for the whole pile. The second storey is treated as the principal feature in the composition, and while the general treatment is preserved on all the four fronts, each has characteristics of its own, the whole of the George Square façade having Venetian windows between coupled Corinthian columns with minor columns of the Ionic order, the centre being crowned by a wide pediment flanked by cupolas. On the pediment is a magnificent piece of sculpture, 50 feet long and 11 high, by G. A. Lawson, London, emblematic of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria. The central figure is that of the Queen, supported on each side by female figures representing England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. 'The spaces at each side of the middle group are occupied with carvings illustrative of the various British possessions. On one side Canada is represented, an American Indian being introduced; Australia is shown by a gold digger; New Zealand by a female figure suggesting agriculture, with sheep and cattle about her; and there are numerous other carvings representing the other colonies of the empire, to the west of Great Britain. At the other side of the pediment are sculptures of East Indians, a native chief being one of the subjects, with the head and front of an elephant shown behind. After India comes Africa, symbolized by a white man having his arm round the neck of a negro. Farther on, and extending out to the end of the pediment, our Mongolian and other dependencies to the east of Europe are indicated. The figures are 8 feet high, sufficient to show them at life-size when viewed from the street.' On the apex of the pediment is a figure of Liberty supported by *Tiches* and Honour. The main entrance has three arched bays separated by coupled Ionic columns with bands of sculpture, having in the centre the city arms, with Faith and Hope on one side, and Truth and Charity on the other; while on the left of this are representations of the Fine Arts, and on the right of the Sciences. Central gateways on the N, W, and S sides lead into a central quadrangle; on the ground and first floors accommodation is provided for the offices of the different municipal departments; while on the upper floors are the Council Chamber, banquet-hall, and reception rooms, the first 60 feet long, 30 wide, and 25 high to the top of the domed ceiling; the second 110 feet long, 50 wide, and 50 high. These two rooms are approached from near the entrance by two magnificent staircases—that to the former of white sandstone with Brescia marble and alabaster balustrading set in white-veined marble bases and copings, while the walls are pillared with marble and have alabaster panels. The halls and reception rooms are richly fitted with mahogany, teak, satin, and amber woods. The whole building is lit by electricity.

County Buildings.—These occupy the block bounded by Logran Street, Hutcheson Street, Wilson Street, and Brunswick Street, of which the southern part was erected for municipal and county purposes in 1842-44. The centre portion was at the same time erected as a hall for the Merchants' House, but was compulsorily acquired for county purposes by the Court House Commissioners in 1869, and the accommodation being still too small for the increasing demands of the various departments, the northern block was erected in 1874 for purely municipal purposes, for which it was used till the City Chambers were occupied in 1890. The building was extensively altered in 1895-96 for the purpose of giving increased accommodation to the sheriff courts. The front to Hutcheson Street has a hexastyle Corinthian portico. Towards Wilson Street is a grand hexastyle Ionic portico with sculptured basement wall. Accommodation is here provided for the county courts and public offices; and on the W side are standard measures of length.

Courts are held in the County Buildings by the sheriff or one of his substitutes, for criminal and summary business on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday every week, and also appeal courts on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday. There is a small debt court

on Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday, and a court under the Debts Recovery (Scotland) Act on Monday. Justice of peace courts are held in the Justices Hall, County Buildings, for cases of crime and cases under the Revenue, Roads, Weights and Measures, etc., laws every Monday and Thursday, at 11 a.m., and for small debt cases every Tuesday and Friday.

Police Buildings.—The first police office was in the Laigh or Tron Church session-house, and was thence removed to the N corner of Bell Street and Candleriggs, where it was one stair up! In 1825, however, more suitable buildings were erected at the angle of Bell Street and South Albion Street, midway between High Street and Candleriggs, at a cost of £15,000, and an addition to this was made in 1851 at a cost of £8000, the whole, as altered and improved in 1855 and 1893, now constituting the Central Police Office. The situation was originally very central for the police business, but, till sweepingly altered by the operations of the City Improvement Trust subsequent to 1875, was also eminently disagreeable and unsanitary. Bell Street was a narrow, squalid thoroughfare, with dingy houses. South Albion Street was a mere lane or narrow alley, and both were surrounded by a densely populated part of the city. Though erected in such an unfavourable locality, the buildings themselves are very substantial, forming a large quadrangular block, enclosing a court of 50 feet by 34. An adjoining building which formerly contained barracks and other accommodation for the unmarried members of the force, was altered and added to the City Hall in 1893, the necessary barrack accommodation being provided at East Clyde Street (1892-93) and Southern Police Offices (1893-95). A building at the W end of College Street, a little to the NNE, accommodates the Central Fire Brigade, and contains a number of steam fire-engines and other necessary apparatus in connection with fire brigade work. The lighting department has also its headquarters close by. The cleansing department has its headquarters in extensive premises in Parliamentary Road. These were mostly erected in 1878, have a handsome front, and contain ample accommodation for water carts, sweeping machines, horses, and stores.

Besides the Central or Head Office, there are offices known as the Western, Eastern, Southern, Northern, St Rollox, Queen's Park, Maryhill, and Marine Division, in respectively Anderston (Cranston Street), Calton (Tobago Street), Gorbals (Oxford Street), Cowcaddens (Maitland Street), St Rollox (Tennant Street), Govanhill (Belleisle Street), Maryhill (Gairbraid Avenue), and Broomielaw (M'Alpine Street). Besides these there are police stations at East Clyde Street, Dalmarnock Road, Camlachie, Paisley Road, South Wellington Street, Camperdown Street, Springburn, and Hillhead (Byars Road). Police courts are held every lawful day at the Central, Western, Eastern, Southern, Northern, St Rollox, Queen's Park, and Maryhill Offices at 10 a.m.; and about 350 cases are disposed of on an average every day, about one-third being due to drunkenness. The baillie of the River and Firth of Clyde holds a court in the hall in M'Alpine Street on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 9.30 a.m. The police force and fire brigade are separately noticed.

Prisons.—The first prison of Glasgow is said to have been in a dungeon attached to the cathedral, but mention is made as early as 1454 of a tolbooth at the corner of the Trongate and High Street, on the site of the present Cross Steeple, but no account of it has been preserved. There was also a prison known as 'the heicht tolbuith' in the end of the 16th and the beginning of the 17th centuries. The Cross Tolbooth, having become decayed and ruinous, was pulled down in 1626, and a new one erected. Franck's account of this latter building has been already noticed. M'Ure describes it as 'a magnificent structure, being of length from E to W sixty-six feet, and from the S to the N twenty-four foot eight inches; it hath a stately staircase ascending to the justice court hall, within which is the entry of a large turnpike or staircase ascending to the town council hall,

above which there was the dean of gild's hall. . . . The first story of this great building consists of six rooms, two whereof are for the magistrates' use, one for the dean of gild's court, and another for the collector of the town's excise. . . . In this great building are five large rooms appointed for common prisoners; the steeple on the E end thereof being one hundred and thirteen foot high, adorned with a curious clock, all of brass, with four dial plates; it has a large bell for the use of the clock, and a curious set of chimes and timeable bells which plays every two hours, and has four large touretts on the corners thereof, with thanes finely gilded, and the whole roof is covered with lead. Upon the frontispiece of this building is his majesty's arms finely cut out with a fine dial, and below the same is this Latin inscription:—

"Hec Domus odit Nequitiam	Amat Pacem	Punit Crimina	Conservat Jura	Honorat Probos."
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This being translated means—

This House hates Iniquity	Loves Peace	Punishes Crimes	Preserves the Laws	Honours the Upright
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The steeple still stands as the Cross Steeple. It is 126 feet high, and the top has flying buttresses meeting and forming an open crown. The old chime contained twenty-eight bells, commencing at F sharp and ending at C natural; but a new chime of sixteen bells was inaugurated on 25 Dec. 1881. They vary in size from 21 to 40 inches, with notes G, A, B flat, B, C, D, E flat, E, F, F sharp, G, A, B flat, B, C, D. There is a chiming apparatus, and they are played every day from one to two, and from six to seven o'clock. The old steeple bell passed to Calton parish church, but was afterwards placed in the Kelvingrove Museum. The building erected in 1626 remained in use down to the beginning of the 19th century. After the Reformation the house of the prebendary of Cambuslang was fitted up as a house of correction; this becoming unsuitable, in 1792 a building in High Street was used instead, but was discontinued when the Duke Street Prison was erected.

The *Glasgow Prison* is on the N side of Duke Street, a short distance to the E of High Street. The first erection, which, judging from Howard's account of it, must have been a very miserable place, passed into the hands of the city authorities in 1798, and was greatly enlarged in 1823-24. It was partly rebuilt in 1853 and again altered 1870-72; but as it was still far from meeting modern requirements as to prison accommodation almost the whole of the buildings were removed and new ones built between 1875 and 1890, when new residences were also constructed for the governor and warders as well as a chapel—all the unskilled and part of the skilled labour having been performed by male prisoners. The prison proper is now composed of a central portion and three wings, with accommodation for 400 prisoners. Two of the wings are used entirely for women, while the wing next Drygate is set apart for male prisoners awaiting trial or after conviction before they are drafted off to Barlinnie General Prison. This last, which is outside the city boundary on the E near the Cumberland Road, consists of four blocks, each with cell accommodation for 200 men.

The old *South Prison*, now only used for sheriff and circuit courts, is on the W side of the Saltmarket, near the river, to which it has its S flank, while the main front is towards Glasgow Green. It was erected in 1814 at a cost of £34,800, and is a quadrangular pile measuring 215 feet along the front, and 144 from E to W. It has in the centre of its main front a lofty Doric portico, with a double row of fluted columns—six in front and four behind—with corresponding pilasters. There is a plain frieze and a tympanum with the city arms. The imposing appearance of the portico is, however, much marred by the low ground on which it stands. At each end of the main front is a projecting wing, with a double pair of pilasters. It is enclosed by massive iron railings. It originally provided accommodation for the circuit judiciary court—which sits here in two divisions in what are known as the Old Court and the New Court—for the county court, and for the

municipal courts and offices; but in 1840 it was found too small for so many bodies, and was so altered as to leave it almost entirely devoted to court purposes.

Exchanges.—A public newsroom, for the perusal of newspaper and other periodicals, was opened in Glasgow about 1770, but conferred its benefits upon only a few. A coffee-room or exchange reading-room was founded in the Tontine Buildings at the Cross in 1781, but was gradually superseded by the Royal Exchange, and became extinct about 1870. The Royal Exchange stands in an open area called Exchange Square, on the W side of Queen Street opposite Ingram Street. The site was formerly occupied by a house belonging to Cunningham of Lainslaw, which was bought by the New Exchange Company and converted into offices, to which the other buildings were added. The structure, which is one of the finest in Glasgow, was erected in 1829 at a cost of £60,000. The style is Corinthian, and in front is a magnificent octostyle portico, with a double row of columns. Behind this and extending half-way down each side are five pilasters with a rich cornice, and from this to the W end of the building is a colonnade with fluted Corinthian pillars. There is a cyclostyle lantern clock-tower, with a low-domed roof. The principal apartment is a great newsroom, 130 feet long, 60 wide, and 30 high, with an arched roof panelled and decorated, and supported on two rows of Corinthian columns. There are also a number of smaller apartments, used as magazine-room, newspaper file and directory consulting-rooms, merchants' office, secretary's room, sale-rooms, telegraph, telephone, and underwriters' offices. The subscription is £3 for members who have residences or offices within six miles of it, and £1, 10s. from others, and it is free for four weeks to strangers introduced by a subscriber, and always to officers in garrison. The wide paved space on both sides communicates with Buchanan Street through openings spanned by Doric archways.

The Stock Exchange is situated between the Western Club and St George's Church, at the SE corner of St George's Place and Buchanan Street, and was erected between 1875 and 1877 at a cost of £45,000, including site. It has at the SE corner a highly ornamental tower, rising to a height of 112 feet. The frontage to Buchanan Street is 85 feet and to St George's Place 74 feet, the height embracing three storeys. The façade is supported at the street by Gothic pillars, and above the arches carried on these runs a broad band of carved lattice work, somewhat after the Moorish fashion. The two upper flats also show traces of Gothic feeling, and the wall is surmounted by a stone balustrade with carved supports. The ground floor is occupied by shops; on the first floor is the great hall, 60 feet long, 50 wide, and 32 high. The Clearing House, which occupies the greater part of the top storey, measures 80 by 50 feet, and is lighted from the top by a large glass dome. There are also a large reading-room and a telegraph office, besides a number of smaller apartments. The Corn Exchange stands at the corner of Hope Street and Waterloo Street. It was rebuilt in 1896 on an improved plan, the material being red sandstone.

Post Office.—In 1736 the Post Office was in Princes Street, then called Gibson's Wynd or Lana. It was removed to St Andrew Street about 1800, and again in 1803 to back premises in a court at 114 Trongate. In 1810 it was again moved to convenient premises in South Albion Street, which were rented by the government from the then postmaster. It was thereafter in small premises in Nelson Street, which were found inconvenient, and in 1840 it was removed first to Wilson Street, and then to larger but very plain buildings in Glassford Street, where it remained till 1856, when it was removed to Manhattan Buildings, at the corner of South Hanover Street and George Square. The building it then occupied was a very plain Italian erection, very poor as compared with the amount of business done or the great importance of the city. It was in 1872 extended by a very plain wing to the E, but complaints nevertheless still continued as to the utter inadequacy

of the old structure, and at length in 1876 the buildings and ground to the E of the old Post Office towards South Frederick Street were acquired by government, and the N part of the present buildings on the S side of George Square between South Frederick Street and South Hanover Street took shape in 1876-81. The introduction of the Parcel Post in 1883 and the great increase of general business soon brought again a demand for more room, and in 1890-93 a south wing was added extending to Ingram Street and occupying the site of the old Assembly Rooms, afterwards the Athenaeum. The main front to George Square is Italian in style, very plain and severe, but handsome and dignified. It extends to a length of 190 feet, and the length along the side fronts is 120 feet; the height is 75 feet, divided into four storeys. All along the top is a massive cornice, with panelled balustrade and a series of carved vases. In the centre is a pediment crowned with the royal arms. In the centre of the front is the main entrance and letter boxes, in a lobby entered from the street by three arched openings, with polished granite pillars, and entablature. At the sides, entering from the George Square lobby, are the various departments—the postmaster's office, the telegraph office, the postal and telegraph inquiry office, and the stamp, registered letter, private box, money order and savings bank offices, and the *poste restante*. Behind and entered by a side door from South Hanover Street is the postmen's and sorting department. The basement floor contains the engine-house and pneumatic apparatus, with dynamos and accumulator. The apartment forming the telegraph machine room is in the upper flat of the south building. Most of the departments are lit by the electric light. There are throughout the city numerous branch and sub-offices with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, as well as 163 pillar and wall boxes. At the end of the 18th century the staff consisted of a postmaster, two assistants, and two letter-carriers; there were in 1896 a postmaster, 65 superintendents, assistant-superintendents, and clerks, and 228 sorting clerks, while the distribution of the letters, etc., through the city and suburbs is carried out by 524 carriers, and 202 auxiliary letter-carriers, acting under an inspector and 12 assistant-inspectors. The telegraph department is conducted by 3 superintendents, 20 assistant-superintendents, 22 clerks, 484 telegraphists, 18 adult messengers, 59 house messengers, and 301 docket messengers, besides 10 ladies engaged in the supervision of female clerks, and 4 inspectors of boys. The first regular Edinburgh mail coach was started in 1758, letters before that being conveyed on foot or on horseback, and the first London mail coach about 1790; there are now 30 despatches and over 50 arrivals every day to and from various parts of the kingdom, while mails are made up for and arrive from all parts of the world at intervals varying from a week to a month. In 1838 the number of letters and packets that passed through it was 22,834, and the money orders granted numbered 1469, of the value of over £1922, while the number of letters, newspapers, post cards, and book packets that passes through it now averages over three millions every week, and of parcels nearly 60,000; while the number of money and postal orders averages over a million and a half in both number and amount per annum. The number of telegraph messages that passes through averages nearly seven millions per annum.

Revenue Offices.—The Inland Revenue Office, Italian in style, is at the corner of George Street and Frederick Street, and has a frontage of 90 feet to each street. The height is 60 feet, and at the corner is a tower terminating in a Mansard roof. The telling-room, for the collection of taxes and excise duties, is 86 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 22 feet 6 inches high. There is also a large room for the sale of stamps, and rooms for the collector, surveyors of taxes, supervisors, and other officers of the excise branch.

The first *Custom House* was erected about the beginning of the 17th century, for in 1601 the council 'ordainit ane lytill custome hous to be biggit upon the Brigend.'

The present building is in Great Clyde Street, on the terrace between Glasgow Bridge and the Suspension Bridge. It dates from 1840, but has neither the size nor the appearance worthy of the importance of Glasgow and of the large revenue here collected.

Market Places.—The flesh and fish markets, which dated from the middle of the 18th century, were in King Street, and were long regarded as both spacious and handsome, but they were gradually forsaken, for as the wealthier classes moved westward the butchers and fishmongers followed them and occupied ordinary shops, and, the old markets being deserted, were used for different purposes, and were not replaced by other buildings destined for the same purposes. The wholesale fish-market, originated in connection with clearances made by the City Improvement Trust, and occupying the space between Guildry Court, off Bridgegate, and the property known as Park Place, at the corner formed by Bridgegate, Stockwell Street, and East Clyde Street, is most conveniently situated with reference to the river traffic. It was constructed between 1872 and 1875, and was altered and enlarged in 1890. The walls, rising to a height of two storeys, are surmounted by an iron roof, which at the ridge is 90 feet high. There are good frontages containing shops both to the N and to the S. In the interior are stalls on the ground floor, and there is a gallery all round for the storage of boxes. The City Bazaar adjoins the S side of the City Hall, and has entrances from Candleriggs, Ingram Street, South Albion Street, and Bell Street. It occupies the site of the old Glasgow Bowling Green, and covers an area of 2377 square yards. It was greatly enlarged and improved in 1885, when Bell Street and Candleriggs were altered, and is now mostly used as a wholesale fruit and vegetable mart. The Old Clothes Market occupies a space shaped like the letter L, between Greendyke Street and Lanark Street, near the W end of the Green. The principal front, which is plain Italian in style, is toward Greendyke Street. One limb of the L is 78 feet long and 70 wide, while the other is 172 feet long by 63½ wide. The building is divided into stalls and fitted with galleries, is lighted mainly from the roof, and has ample lavatory and other conveniences promotive of the greatest possible cleanliness. It was erected in 1875, and superseded an unsightly structure at the foot of the Saltmarket. The Dog and Bird Market is at the N side of the South Prison, and formerly occupied a stance adjoining the Bazaar. It contains accommodation for dealers in dogs, fancy birds, poultry, pigeons, rabbits, etc.

The Cattle Market, Abattoirs, etc.—In 1740—a happy time when beef was 2d. a pound—the cattle market was outside the West Port, a little to the westward of the Trongate end of Stockwell Street; but in 1818 it was transferred to the ground, nearly ½ mile E of the Cross, intended for the formation of Graham's Square, off the Gallowgate, where at that time 9281 square yards were enclosed by a stone wall, and cattle sheds, sheep pens, and other conveniences provided. It has excellent arrangements of stalls and other appliances, good railway connections, and serves for the sale of about 400,000 head of live stock in the year. Great alterations took place between 1878 and 1882, when the dead meat market, the horse bazaar, bank premises, and the new gateway were completed. The total home carcasses exposed for sale in it yearly number about 40,000. The principal abattoir is in Moore Street close by, and the cattle market, dead-meat market, and abattoir cover together an area of over 11 acres. Under the authority of an Act obtained in 1865, the abattoir was greatly enlarged and improved in 1868-70, and again in 1896-97, and is now one of the most extensive and efficient in Great Britain. There are other smaller ones at Milton Street and Victoria Street, both opened in 1868. The first covers a space of 12,482 square yards, extended by the clearing away of adjoining house property; the second, a space of 2968 square yards; and the third, a space of 4260 square yards, exclusive of adjoining house property. The total number of animals slaughtered at Moore Street averages over 200,000 per annum, at Milton Street about

40,000, and at Victoria Street about 36,000. For the accommodation of the large and increasing trade in live cattle with America lairs and slaughter-houses have been provided, as already noticed, at Pointhouse and Shieldhall wharves, at each of which places provision is now made for dealing with 2000 head of cattle at one time. The number of cattle arriving at each wharf is over 40,000 every year. The market places and abattoirs are managed by the town council in the capacity of market commissioners, under consolidated powers granted by the Glasgow Markets and Slaughter-houses Acts, 1865, 1871, and 1877. For the year ending 31 May 1896 the revenue was £24,266, the expenditure £18,779, the assets £263,956, and the debts £159,436. The borrowing powers of the Commissioners are £180,000, of which £127,440 have been exercised. There is a public Skin Market in Greendyke Street, erected in 1890 by Mr Robert Ramsey.

Public Halls.—The *City Hall* stands on the E side of Candleriggs, close to the Bazaar. It was in 1885 much improved, both internally and externally, when the handsome Italian façade towards Candleriggs was added. The large hall, which is used for great public meetings of almost every description and for concerts, rests on a series of massive stone pillars and strong arches on the N side of the Bazaar, and contains accommodation for about 3000 persons. It is lit by electricity, and has a platform, galleries, an orchestra, and a very powerful organ. There are also small halls, committee rooms, and a well-constructed kitchen. *St Andrew's Halls* in the W end present frontages to Berkeley Street, Granville Street, and Kent Road. The buildings, which are very handsome, were erected by a limited liability company between 1874 and 1877, but as they did not prove a profitable speculation, they were in 1890 acquired by the Corporation for public purposes at a cost of £37,000—little more than half the original outlay. There are two floors and an entresol. The chief entrance is by a triple door from Granville Street. On the ground floor is a vestibule 29 by 28 feet, an inner octagonal hall 36 feet in diameter, two side halls each 75 by 40 feet and 30 feet high. On the E side is the main or grand hall. On the N side of the same floor is a series of retiring rooms for ladies, and on an entresol above these a series of rooms for ordinary meetings. On the upper floor are two halls, each 70 by 54 feet, and a complete suite of arrival and retiring rooms. On the basement floor are artists' rooms, servants' waiting-rooms, kitchen, keeper's residence, and store-rooms. The main hall contains a large organ, an orchestral platform for 100 performers, a chorus gallery for 500 singers, and accommodation for an audience of 3000 persons. The *Queen's Rooms* stand in La Belle Place, at the Clairmont Gardens entrance to Kelvingrove Park, and off the N side of the W part of Sauchiehall Street. They were erected in 1850, and have a massive appearance. The style is modified classic. On the N and E fronts are a number of admirable sculptures by Mossman. On the E front on the frieze is a series of tableaux emblematic of the rise, progress, and culmination of civilization, and over the windows are five medallions of James Watt, David Hamilton, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Flaxman, Handel, Sir Robert Peel, and Burns, representing respectively Science, Architecture, Painting, Sculpture, Music, Politics, and Poetry. On the frieze of the N front Minerva is shown as receiving the homage of figures representing the arts and sciences. In the interior are a large hall and several small ones all tastefully decorated. These are used for assemblies, concerts, and miscellaneous entertainments.

The *Corporation Galleries* are on the N side of Sauchiehall Street, between Rose Street and Dalhousie Street. They were erected in 1854 by Mr Archibald Maclellan for the reception of a collection of paintings which he proposed to bequeath to the public as the commencement of a Glasgow Gallery of Art. Mr Maclellan died before the buildings were finished, and they were purchased by the corporation, along with the pictures, in 1856. The buildings, which are plain Italian in style,

contain galleries for pictures and sculpture belonging to the city, and accommodation for the Government School of Art and Haldane Academy. The paintings and sculpture are contained in six rooms, and among the examples are many of the greatest interest and importance. There are also floor cases containing objects of art. The pictures number nearly 600, and consist mainly of pictures belonging to three collections—the original Maclellan one having been supplemented first by Mr William Ewing, who presented 36 pictures, and subsequently in 1877 by Mrs Graham-Gilbert of Yorkhill, who bequeathed to the city the valuable collection of pictures formed by her husband, John Graham-Gilbert, R.S.A.,—but there have been numerous other donations and bequests to a smaller extent. Mr J. C. Robinson, F.S.A., Her Majesty's Surveyor of Pictures, who reported on the collection to the town council in 1882, characterized the collection of authentic pictures by the old masters as 'the most interesting and valuable provincial public collection of such works in the kingdom,' and further said, that the Corporation Gallery would, when better known, 'take rank as a collection of European importance,' and that the pictures of the Venetian school 'would be held to be notable ornaments of any, even the most celebrated galleries.' Among the more important pictures may be mentioned the *Woman taken in Adultery*, by Giorgione; the *Virgin and Child enthroned*, attributed, but doubtfully, to the same artist; the *Virgin and Child with Saints, and Danae*, by Titian; the *Holy Family*, two different pictures, by Palma Vecchio; the *Holy Family*, by Bordone; a very fine painting of the *Adoration of the Magi*, by Antonello da Messina; the *Annunciation*, by Botticelli; an *Allegory of Abundance*, by Rubens; a view, *Katwyck*, by Ruysdael; *Tohit and the Angel*, and the *Painter's Study*, by Rembrandt; a *Landscape in Storm*, by Hobbema; as well as other genuine works by Rembrandt, Ruysdael, Berghem, Teniers, Cuyp, Wouvermans, Wynants, Adrian Van de Velde, Backhuysen, Van Huysum, Netscher, Vandeyck, Willem Van de Velde, Jan Steen, Eglog Van der Ner, Hobbema, and Andrew Both. Among the more modern pictures may be mentioned several portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds; the *Relief of Lucknow*, by T. Jones Barker, with portrait figures of all the leading men engaged; the *Death of John Brown of Priesthill*, by Thomas Duncan; many pictures by Graham-Gilbert; a *Coming Storm*, by John Linnell, sen.,—a fine picture, where the rush of the wind through the trees can almost be heard; Turner's picture of *Hero and Leander*; Whistler's portrait of *Carlyle*; a series of typical examples of water colours by Cox, De Wint, Catermole, etc., presented in 1892 by Mr James Orrock, London; and pictures by Westall, Wilkie, Pettie, and others. The chief examples of sculpture are the statue of Pitt, by Flaxman; busts by Chantrey, W. Brodie, Mossman, Ewing, and Nollekens; the *Nubian Slave*, by A. Rossetti; and the *Oriental Slave*, by Tadolini. The galleries are open to the public on Monday, Friday, and Saturday, free of charge, and on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, which are students' days, at a charge of 6d.

The galleries for the exhibitions of the Glasgow Institute of the Fine Arts are on the S side of Sauchiehall Street, and contain rooms for the exhibition of pictures. The design is Greek, plain but dignified, and the walls have panels with sculptures. In the centre, over the entrance, the façade has six fluted Ionic columns, with a pediment surmounted by a statue of Minerva. The building was erected in 1850. The erection of new public Art Galleries and Museum was begun in 1893, the surplus of £46,000 from the Exhibition of 1888 having been augmented by public subscriptions, etc., to the sum of £116,000. Situated in the SW portion of the West End Park, on the site of part of the Exhibition structure, the building, which is about 200 feet square, is Jacobean in design, with freely treated details, and the total cost was estimated at nearly £200,000. Over the main entrance two towers will rise to a height of 150 feet, and the central hall will measure 125 by 58 feet. When the municipal boundary was extended in 1891 the police

commissioners became bound to maintain the burgh buildings of Maryhill, Hillhead, and Pollokshields, and either to acquire the Dixon Halls in Cathcart Road for public purposes in Crosshill and Govanhill, or erect other suitable buildings for the purpose. The Dixon Halls form a handsome building in the old Scottish style, and were gifted to the district in 1879 by W. S. Dixon of Govanhill.

The Trades' Hall and Merchants' House.—The Trades' Hall stands on the W side of Glassford Street confronting Garthland Street. Begun in 1791 and finished in 1794, it was improved and greatly enlarged in 1891. It has a pleasant façade with Doric columns, sculptures, and Venetian windows, and is surmounted by a fine dome, containing a bell cast by Mears of London in 1796. It contains a vestibule, a main hall, and a number of smaller apartments. The large hall is 70 by 35 feet and 23 feet high, with sitting accommodation for about 600 people; round the sides are the armorial bearings of the trades, and there are also several statues and civic portraits. The trade incorporations of Glasgow date from a very early period, and on several occasions have taken notable action in civic affairs, particularly in connection with the preservation of the cathedral, which is alluded to hereafter. The incorporations took their rise from the regulations made by the magistrates for the conduct of trades within the burgh, and for the provision of funds 'for the support of the decayed brethren of the crafts and their widows and children.' Before the Reformation the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Glasgow, as the superior of the burgh and regality, had enacted or had confirmed regulations made by the magistrates and town council, associating several classes of the craftsmen of Glasgow with the right to elect deacons, collectors, and masters; and after the Reformation charters were granted by the Crown, and seals of cause (i.e., regulations) by the magistrates and councillors of Glasgow incorporating other classes of craftsmen. The present incorporations are hammermen, tailors, cordiners, maltmen, weavers, bakers, skinnners, wrights, coopers, fleshers, masons, gardeners, barbers, dyers. All these were represented in the beginning of the 17th century, except the gardeners; and at that time there was also an incorporation of bonnet-makers. The masons claim to be the oldest, relying on a royal charter from Malcolm III., dated 1057, and said to have been discovered among the archives of the Glasgow Masonic Lodge of St John's in the beginning of the nineteenth century; but the authenticity of the document is more than doubtful. This incorporation originally included the coopers and the wrights, but the coopers became a separate body in 1567, and the wrights (whose numbers include wrights, glazing-wrights, boat-wrights, painters, bowyers, and sawyers) in 1600. The cordiners (including tanners) were incorporated before 1460, the skinnners and furrers in 1518, the weavers in 1528, the hammermen (including goldsmiths, silversmiths, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, and saddlers) in 1536, the bakers previous to 1556, the fleshers in 1580, the dyers and bonnet-makers in 1597, and the barbers in 1656. The original charter of the gardeners is lost, as their deacon died of plague in 1649, and his papers were destroyed, but their present seal of cause bears date 1790. The total funds of the Trades' House, including those of the incorporations, amount to about £538,000, most of the revenue from which is expended in charitable allowances to decayed members and their families. The first *Merchants' House* was a handsome two-storey erection in Bridgegate, built between 1661 and 1669. It had a steeple 164 feet high, which still remains, and is now known as the Bridgegate Steeple. The building was sold in 1817 for £7500, and was removed in 1818. The second hall was in Hutcheson Street, and has been already noticed under the County Buildings. From 1869 till 1877 temporary buildings in Virginia Street were used till the present Merchants' House, which was erected between 1874 and 1877 at the NW corner of George Square, was ready for occupation. It is in a mixed Italian style, and resembles the Bank of Scotland which it adjoins, but is

somewhat more elaborate. The building has three storeys, besides basement and attics, the principal external feature being a large tower at the corner of George Square and George Street, which rises to a height of 122 feet, and terminates in a dome surmounted by the insignia of the house—a globe surmounted by a ship. There is also a smaller tower at the western end of the block. The frontage to George Square is 96 feet, as also is that to George Street. Inside are a main hall, a dining hall 29 by 25 feet, a board room 21 feet square, and numerous business and private rooms besides. The main hall, which is adapted for assembly purposes, measures 61 by 33 feet 6 inches, and the height, which extends from the second floor to the roof, is 52 feet to the ridge. The roof is of open pitch pine, with corbels showing emblematic figures. It is lighted by oriel windows and an octagonal lantern. The orchestra occupies a recess about 12 feet from the floor. The basement contains strong rooms, and in the centre of the block is a well-hole for light and ventilation. The site cost £31,998, and the building itself cost over £35,000. There were merchant burghesses in Glasgow at a very early date, and the office of dean of guild, like that of deacon convener of the trades, dates from 1605. The Merchants' House is entirely an open corporation, any gentleman paying 10s. of entry money being admissible to the membership and privileges. For 1895 the revenue was £8675 and the expenditure £6863, while the stock amounted to £214,815. The Merchants' and Trades' Houses, in their corporate capacity, take a prominent part in almost every measure affecting the city, and jointly they return the members of the dean of guild court.

In the present Merchants' House building are also the offices of the Chamber of Commerce, which was incorporated by royal charter in 1793, and at present numbers over 1000 members, representing the principal merchants, manufacturers, and shippers in the city and neighbourhood. It is recognised as the medium of communication with the government and legislature on all commercial questions.

Professional Halls.—The Procurators' Hall stands behind St George's Church, with fronts to St George's Place and West Nile Street. It is an elegant edifice in the Italian style, erected in 1856. The ornamentation is very florid but picturesque. On the keystones of the doors and windows are carved heads, by Handiside Ritchie, of the distinguished lawyers and law lords, Rutherford, Cockburn, Jeffrey, Moncrieff, Millar, Reddie, Duncan Forbes, Kames, Stair, Erskine, Blair, Brougham, and Mansfield. This is the place where public sales of heritable property take place. The business hall is on the lower floor, and measures 59 by 30 feet, and is 17 feet high. The library is on the upper floor, and has the same length and breadth as the business hall. It is divided into three portions by two rows of square Corinthian pillars which run lengthwise. The Faculty of Procurators was incorporated by charter in 1796, and the number of members in 1896 was 304. The Physicians' and Surgeons' old hall stood on the E side of St Enoch Square, and was a two-storey structure, with rusticated basement, pillars, and balustrade. The new hall is in St Vincent Street, and is a large Italian building. The Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow was incorporated by royal charter granted by James VI. in 1599. It was recognised by the Medical Practitioners' Act of 1858, and had 114 resident fellows and 95 resident licentiates in 1896. The Accountants' Hall is in a plain Italian building in West Nile Street.

Libraries.—The Free Libraries Act not having yet been adopted by Glasgow there are no free public lending libraries or news-rooms like those organised under the Act in nearly every other town of importance in the kingdom. Such free public libraries as exist are due to private benefaction. *Stirling's and Glasgow Public Library* is a plain but substantial building erected in 1864 in Miller Street. The Glasgow Public Library was long in George Street, and afterwards in Bath Street,

but was amalgamated with Stirling's Library in 1871. The latter collection of books was founded in 1791 by the late Walter Stirling, merchant in Glasgow, and has since received many very valuable additions from various donors. It is estimated that the library contains about 50,000 volumes, including a full set of the publications of the Patent Office, for the consultation of which, as also of other books, free of charge, accommodation is provided in this library hall. The library is open from 10 A.M. till 10 P.M. The managing directors are chosen from the Town Council, from the Presbytery of Glasgow, from the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, from the Merchants' House, and from the subscribers. The *Athenaeum*, instituted in 1847, occupies handsome buildings erected 1887-92 in St George's Place and Buchanan Street. The aim of the institution is 'to furnish the fullest and most recent information on all subjects of general interest; to provide an agreeable place of resort in the intervals of business; and to excite, especially among young men, a taste for intellectual and elevating pursuits; and this it endeavours to carry out through a library containing about 20,000 volumes, a reading-room, recreation rooms, writing rooms, a restaurant, a gymnasium, day and evening classes in commercial subjects, art and music, and various social clubs. There is a ladies' department. The *Mitchell Library* was founded in terms of a bequest by the late Mr Stephen Mitchell, who died in 1874, and left the sum of £67,000 for the institution of a large library, to be accessible to the public free of charge. The library was opened in temporary premises in Ingram Street in the end of 1877, and there it remained till May 1890. In October 1891 it was reopened in the premises in Miller Street formerly occupied by the Water Trust, the interior of the building having been entirely reconstructed for the purpose. While the books are in the widest sense representative of every department of letters, Scottish literature has naturally received particular attention, and special collections have been formed of works relating to Burns and Scottish Poetry (5000 volumes), Glasgow (5000 volumes), and early Glasgow printing (1300 volumes). The total number of volumes in 1896 was about 120,000, while the magazine room was supplied with 400 periodical publications. The library is managed by a committee of the Town Council, and the rules and regulations have been drawn up with the view of giving the largest and freest use of the store of knowledge consistent with the due protection of property and the maintenance of good order. The only request that is urgently made is for clean hands—not a high price for the value of the commodity supplied. The privileges offered have been largely taken advantage of, and in the winter months, even in the new buildings, there is often much pressure on the available space, the daily number of readers rising sometimes as high as 2500, while the average daily issue of volumes is about 1800. The library is open daily from 9.30 A.M. till 10 P.M., and the books may not be taken away but must be read on the premises. By the purchase and fitting up of the new premises the stock has been reduced to a little over £40,000. The Mitchell Library has received many valuable bequests and gifts, the most important being those of the late Bailie Moir of his library of 4000 volumes, and £11,000 to be expended in the purchase of books. Other bequests have been received from Councillor Logan, Mr Richard Chalmers, and Mr Alexander Gardyne. The *Baillie Fund* consists of a sum of £18,000, given in 1863 by Mr George Baillie, but not to become available for twenty-one years after the date of the deed of gift. This fund was to be applied—first, to 'aid the self-culture of the operative classes from youth to manhood and old age, by furnishing them with warm, well-lighted, and every way comfortable accommodation at all seasons for reading useful and interesting books in apartments of proper size attached to one or more free libraries provided for them; and second, 'for the instruction of children of the same class in unsectarian schools gratuitously or on payment of very small fees.' The libraries were to be open on Sundays. The Dean, Council, and Clerk of the Faculty of Procurators in

Glasgow were perpetual preceptor, patrons, and directors of the institution, which was incorporated by royal charter in 1867; but by a scheme formulated by the Educational Endowment (Scotland) Commission in 1889 the administration was transferred to a body of twelve governors, seven elected by the Faculty of Procurators, and one each by the Town Council, the Senate of the University, the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, the Merchants' House, and the Trades' House. The purposes are now confined to the establishment and endowment of the free public library which was opened in 1887, and is at present housed in part of the buildings belonging to the Stirling Library. It contains some 12,000 volumes, and has a daily average of about 200 readers. The Bridgeton Working Men's Club and Reading-Room, for facilitating social intercourse, mutual improvement, and rational recreation among working men, is open from 9 A.M. till 10 P.M. The library contains about 2000 volumes, the reading-room is well supplied with newspapers and periodicals, and there are halls for the usual games. The Calton, Mile-End, and Bridgeton Mechanics' Institution, in Canning Street, has for its object instruction in the sciences, particularly in their practical application. Connected with it are classes for music, French, German, botany, elocution, arithmetic, mathematics, photography, grammar, and composition. The library contains 3000 volumes, and the reading-room is supplied with the leading newspapers and magazines. It is open daily from 8 A.M. till 10 P.M. The South Side Working Men's Club is a similar institution in Paisley Road, open from 10 A.M. to 10.30 P.M. The large and valuable library at the University is noticed under that head. There are also libraries in connection with the Philosophical and kindred societies.

Museums.—The Hunterian Museum is noticed under the University, and there falls to be noticed here only the public Industrial Museum in the West End Park. This, the Kelvingrove Museum, stands close to the Kelvin on the S side of the park, and is formed of two parts. That to the N is the old mansion-house of Kelvingrove, which was altered and adapted for this purpose as well as possible in 1871. It has since been enlarged by the erection of a new wing running E and W at its S end. The old part contains four galleries, each measuring 40 feet by 18½, and contains specimens in natural history, manufacturing products, and miscellaneous curiosities. The new part, which was erected between 1874 and 1876 at a cost of about £10,000, is a plain massive building in the Doric style. The principal entrance is to the E, and the pediment is surmounted by a huge but ill-designed and ill-proportioned figure of Minerva. The entrance hall is fitted up with columns and panels on which are bronze ornaments. The S and N walls have entablatures surmounted by balustrades, with pedestals at intervals, and are pierced by seven windows. The W wall is rustic ashlar, with an entablature. The large hall in this new wing is 100 feet long and 40 wide, with galleries all round 14 feet above the floor. The galleries at the sides are 11½ feet wide and at the ends 15 feet wide. The room is lit partly from the roof, partly by the side windows. It contains specimens of all the industries carried on in Glasgow, the examples illustrating the processes in all the stages from the crude to the finished production. At the W end is a room, 40 feet long by 20 wide, fitted up as an aquarium, with 16 tanks containing specimens of the various fresh-water fishes found in Scottish lakes and streams. Outside, at the SW corner of the building, are an old walking-beam engine constructed by James Watt, and the engines of some of the early Clyde steamers.

Barracks.—Up to nearly the end of the 18th century the troops stationed in Glasgow were billeted on the inhabitants, but in 1795 the old infantry barracks, on the N side of the Gallowgate, to the E of the Cross, were erected. They cost £15,000, comprised a spacious parade ground, and provided accommodation for 1000 men. In 1821 cavalry barracks were erected on the W side of the upper part of Eglinton Street in Gorbals. These were

disused in consequence of no cavalry being quartered in the city, and in 1850 they were sold to the Parochial Board of Govan, and were converted into a poorhouse. Shortly after this the infantry barracks were pronounced unsuitable as regarded situation, arrangement, and desirable or requisite appliances for convenience, comfort, and health, and it was decided to remove them. In 1869 the government fixed on a site of 30 acres at Garrioch, near Maryhill, about 2½ miles from the centre of the city, and accepted estimates of £100,000 for the erection of new barracks. A dispute with the contractor stopped all work from 1871 to 1873, when the War Office purchased an additional 27 acres to the SW of the former site, and took the extension and completion of the works into their own hands, the operations being carried out under the superintendence of the Royal Engineers. The buildings were finished in 1876, and accommodation is now provided for a regiment of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and a battery of field artillery. The infantry barracks are to the SE, and consist of three blocks two storeys in height for the married men, and four three-storey blocks for single soldiers, accommodation being provided for 824 men and 38 officers. Quarters for warrant officers were added in 1893. The infantry parade is in front to the N. The cavalry and artillery barracks and stables are to the W of the infantry parade ground, and consist of seven blocks, with accommodation for 302 men and 12 officers. The stables have room for 200 horses and 19 officers' horses, while a separate building accommodates 14 sick horses, and provides cover for 8 field guns. The cavalry and artillery parade ground lies to the N of their barracks. There are buildings for officers' quarters and guardrooms, for staff-sergeants' and married sergeants' quarters, and for quarter-masters' stores, barrack stores, and washing-houses, as well as an extensive canteen, amusement-rooms, library, reading-rooms, chapel, school-rooms, gymnasium, etc. To the W of the infantry barracks is an hospital, with accommodation for 60 patients, and the prison has cells for 21 offenders. The ground to the SW towards the Kelvin, and embracing a third of the whole site, is used as exercise ground.

Theatres.—The first theatre in Glasgow was a temporary booth, fitted up in 1752, in the ruins of the archbishop's palace or castle, but was superseded in 1762 by a regular theatre erected in the district then known as Grahamstown. It stood on ground now occupied by the Central Railway Station, and was opened in 1764 by a company which included Mrs Bellamy. It seemed doomed to misfortune, for on the opening night it was much damaged by fire, and after a career of varied but generally indifferent success it was burned to the ground in 1782, when the whole wardrobe and properties, valued at £1000, were destroyed. The next theatre, built in 1785, was in Dunlop Street, and was opened by a company that included Mrs Siddons, Mrs Jordan, and other distinguished performers. In the beginning of the following century it was found too small, and a new one was erected, partly by subscription, on the W side of Queen Street at a cost of £18,500. It was one of the largest and most elegant theatres then in Great Britain, but it was destroyed by fire in 1829. The Dunlop Street theatre, which had been rebuilt in 1839-40, was now a building of showy but tasteless exterior, with statues of Shakespeare, Garrick, and Mr Alexander. In 1849, during a panic caused by a false alarm of fire, a rush for the doors caused the death of 65 people, and injury to a great many more. It was destroyed by fire in 1863, but underwent such repair as rendered it still the principal theatre in the city; but it had to be finally relinquished in 1868, in consequence of the operations of the Union Railway Company. The Theatre Royal in Cowcaddens then took its place as the leading theatre. It had been erected in 1867 as a great music hall, called the Colosseum. It was opened in 1869 as the Theatre Royal, and was in 1879 entirely destroyed by fire, the loss amounting to between £35,000 and £40,000. The second Theatre Royal was then erected on its site, and was opened in the end of 1880 with a company includ-

ing Miss Marie Litton, Mr Hermann Jézin, and Mr Lionell Brough. The stage was 74 feet wide and 66 feet deep, while the proscenium was 31 feet wide and 36 feet high. The auditorium, which contained accommodation for about 3200 persons, consisted of three tiers of galleries and the pit. Behind the orchestra were rows of stalls. This theatre was unfortunately completely gutted by fire in 1895, but rebuilding for the second time was promptly undertaken, and the theatre was re-opened within less than a year of the fire; the internal accommodation being materially improved, though little external architectural display is attempted. The theatre is almost wholly surrounded by other buildings, and its side entrances are placed in a narrow lane running from Cowcaddens Street to Hope Street. The Gaiety Theatre, at the SW corner of West Nile Street and Sauchiehall Street, was opened in 1874 as a music hall, and was the result of alterations on a block of buildings which included the Choral Hall, and which was purchased at a cost of £12,500. It was taken down and entirely rebuilt in 1896-97, and this very handsome building is called the Empire Theatre. A little to the W, on the opposite side of Sauchiehall Street, is the Royalty Theatre in a block of buildings with a good Italian front to Sauchiehall Street; and the Grand Theatre is in Cowcaddens, at the point where New City Road and Garscube Road branch off. The Royal Princess's Theatre is on the S side in Main Street, Gorbals. The same building contains the theatre and a public hall called the Grand National Hall. The front is in the Roman Doric style, with six fluted columns. On the top are six statues, two representing Shakespeare and Burns, and the others allegorical. In Wellington Street is Hengler's Cirque. There are also a number of music halls in the city, but they do not call for particular notice, except perhaps the People's Palace at Watson Street near the Cross, where attempts are being very successfully made to popularise and refine this class of entertainment for the more respectable portion of the 'masses.'

Banks.—Two years after the Bank of Scotland was established in 1695, the governors attempted to establish a branch in Glasgow, but the effort was unsuccessful, as all the accommodation required by the merchants was in the hands of private bankers or money-changers, who negotiated bills of exchange and provided loans, and the branch was withdrawn in 1698. In 1731 another effort was made, and after a time with better success, for the company obtained a foothold. The first banking company belonging to Glasgow itself was the Ship Banking Company, now merged in the Union Bank, which was established in 1749, and as trade was rapidly increasing, it seems to have thriven so well that in 1753 another company started a bank called the Glasgow Arms Bank. It was followed in 1758 by a third, called the Thistle Bank, and in 1809 the Glasgow Banking Company was formed. All these were, it must be remembered, private banks, and it was not till 1830 that the joint-stock companies began to be formed. In that year the Glasgow Union Bank, now the Union Bank of Scotland, was founded, and was followed by the Western Bank in 1832, the Clydesdale Bank in 1838, and the City of Glasgow Bank in 1839. The failures of the Western Bank and the City of Glasgow Bank have been already referred to. The banking offices of the city in 1896 were, the head office of the Clydesdale Banking Company, and 17 branch offices; the head office of the Union Bank of Scotland, and 13 branches; a principal office of the Bank of Scotland, and 20 branches; a principal office of the British Linen Company Bank, and 23 branches; a principal office of the Commercial Bank of Scotland, and 12 branches; a principal office of the National Bank of Scotland, and 15 branches; the office of the Mercantile Bank of Scotland; the office of the North British Bank; a principal office of the Royal Bank of Scotland, and 18 branches; and 9 offices of the National Security Savings Bank of Glasgow. There were, besides, the savings bank in connection with the post office, and no fewer than 140 branches of the

Penny Savings Bank, and 16 Foundry Boys' Religious Society banks.

The old head office of the Clydesdale Bank was the building in Queen Street afterwards occupied as the Inland Revenue Office. When this was sold to the government in 1858, the bank moved to buildings in Miller Street, which had been erected for and occupied by the Western Bank, which failed in 1857. The structure here was Italian with a fine façade and an elaborately carved frieze. This, too, proved insufficient for increasing business, and new buildings were erected in St Vincent Place between 1872 and 1874 at a cost of £35,000, the business being transferred thither in the latter year. These stand on the N side of the street, and have a frontage of 134 feet, while they extend backwards from the street for 109 feet. The style is Paladian, and the building is three storeys high, the basement being rusticated, the second storey Ionic, and the third Corinthian. The entrance portico is two storeys high, supported on each side by syenite columns with sandstone Ionic capitals, and on the pediment are the arms of the city of Glasgow, with at each side groups of sculpture representing industry and commerce. The telling-room is 61 by 56 feet and 40 feet high. There are also all the other appurtenances of a great banking establishment, including, of course, an ample safe, the walls of which are of granite 6 feet thick. The head office of the Union Bank is on the S side of Ingram Street at the N end of Virginia Street, and occupies the site of a famous mansion belonging to one of the tobacco lords. The original building was erected in 1842 by the partners of the Glasgow Bank, now incorporated with the Union. It has since been extensively remodelled. The style is Roman Doric, with base and pillars of polished red granite, the rest of sandstone. The portico is hexastyle, and is surmounted by six statues, representing Britannia, Wealth, Justice, Peace, Industry, and Glasgow, from the chisel of John Mossman. The Bank of Scotland's principal office was formerly on the N side of Ingram Street opposite Glassford Street. It had a good front, and over the entrance was a shield bearing the city arms and supported by two figures. The present building is at the corner of George Square and St Vincent Place, with chief entrance from the latter. It was erected in 1867 and extended in 1874, and is a massive and handsome building. The chief entrance and principal front, to St Vincent Place, has an entablature, supported on each side by a massive figure of Atlas, sculptured by William Mossman. The British Linen Company's principal office is at the N corner of Queen Street and Ingram Street, opposite the Royal Exchange. It is of considerable height, and is a specimen of modern Italian architecture of a very ornate kind. At the top is a fine old balustrade. One of the branches, at the corner of Eglinton Street and Oxford Street, is also a good building, Italian in style. The principal office of the Commercial Bank is at the corner of Gordon Street and Buchanan Street. The portion in Gordon Street was erected in 1857, after the model of the Farnese Palace at Rome, and rises to a height of three storeys, surmounted by a balustrade. The whole of the front is profusely adorned with rich carvings, after designs by Handyside Ritchie of Edinburgh. The corner portion was added in 1887. The principal office of the National Bank of Scotland is on the W side of Queen Street. It is not very well seen, but the front looks somewhat too rich for the size of it. The style is modern Italian, and it is very highly ornamented. The building rises to a height of two storeys, the lower being adorned with a range of Ionic columns, and the upper with a similar row in the Corinthian style, surmounted by a rich entablature and cornice. Above the cornice is a group of sculpture, consisting of the royal arms, flanked by a statue on either side—one representing Peace, the other Commerce. Over the doorway are the city arms. The telling-room is large and handsome. The Royal Bank's principal office stands at the W end of Exchange Place, behind the Royal Exchange, by which its handsome front is unfortunately entirely

concealed. It is a tasteful and chaste structure in the Ionic style, with a fine hexastyle portico supporting a massive entablature. The interior was greatly altered in 1874 at a cost of £14,000. The telling-room is now 50 by 40 feet, and 40 feet high. This is separated from side spaces, which are only 20 feet high, by screens between a series of Composite columns, the arches of which are filled in with fan-work, surmounted by a cornice and frieze. The office of the North British Bank is in Bath Street, but calls for no particular notice. The principal office of the National Security Savings Bank, which was established under Act of Parliament in 1836, was originally in John Street, and afterwards in Hutcheson Street. It was then transferred to a building, erected for it in 1853, which stood at the N corner of Virginia Street and Wilson Street. It was again removed in 1865 to a plain but substantial three-storey block in Glassford Street, which was extended to Ingram Street by a handsome addition erected in 1896, with an entrance from the latter street. The Savings Bank was instituted to 'provide for the safe custody and increase of small savings belonging to the industrial classes.' Sums of from 1s. to £30 are received in one year from individuals, and larger sums from societies. The interest allowed is at the rate of £2, 10s. per cent. per annum. The number of depositors has increased from 13,792 in 1842 to 182,793 in 1895, and in the same time the funds have increased from £176,130 to £7,007,368. There are also eight district branch banks. In connection with this institution district penny savings banks were first established under the late Mr William Meikle, the actuary and cashier. These banks were established subsequent to 1851, but by 1861 there were in connection with the Glasgow parent establishment 53 banks, with deposits to the amount of £6220, and in 1892 there were 224, with deposits to the amount of £67,355 and 79,159 depositors. The Savings Bank provides, for the penny branches, cash-books, ledgers, and ordinary cards, either gratis or at a reduced rate, and no doubt reaps a rich reward for its encouragement in the increased number of depositors drawn from the young people thus trained to save. Many places have copied the Glasgow scheme, and it might with very great advantage be adopted in many more.

Insurance Offices.—There are about 150 insurance offices in Glasgow, exclusive of agencies. The City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company's office was formerly in St Vincent Place, but is now on the site once occupied by St Mary's Episcopal Church in Renfield Street. Erected in 1870-71, it is Italian in style, with a series of columns serving as piers to the arches of the windows in the centre of its front. The façade has carved decorations, and at its sides are two large niches with colossal statues of St Mungo and St Andrew, the former by Ewing, the latter by W. Brodie. The principal office of the Scottish Widows' Fund and Assurance Society is at the NE corner, at the intersection of Renfield Street and West George Street. It is a massive building in the Italian style, with a rusticated basement, and has over the windows a series of sculptured masks with a succession of massive entablatures. Along the top is an open balustrade, surmounted at intervals by vases. The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society office, on the S side of St Vincent Place, was erected in 1872-73, and is ornate Italian in style. There are three fine statues of Justice, Truth, and Amity, from the chisel of William Mossman. The Standard Life Assurance Company has a good office at the corner of Gordon Street and Hope Street erected in 1891, and the Scottish Legal a building in Wilson Street. The Royal and Lancaashire have handsome new buildings erected in 1897.

Clubs.—The Western Club has a clubhouse at the NW corner of the intersection of Buchanan Street and St Vincent Street. The club was formed in 1824. The building, which is extensive and massive, is of a plain Italian style. The principal entrance is from Buchanan Street, under a broad and graceful tetrastyle portico, with square Corinthian columns, and the windows have decorations similar to those of the portico, while the

building terminates all round in an imposing entablature. There is a fine vestibule and staircase, and a magnificently furnished dining-room. The club includes among its members most of the noblemen and gentlemen of the West of Scotland. The New Club was organised about 1865, and till 1878 occupied the greater portion of the Scottish Widows' Fund buildings already described. In 1877 the club acquired ground at what is now 144 West George Street, and erected a clubhouse for themselves at a total cost of about £30,000. The building is modern French in style, and presents to West George Street a front of five storeys, besides attics. The Conservative Club had for a number of years accommodation in Renfield Street in the building containing the principal office of the Scottish Widows' Fund Insurance Society, but erected in 1893-94 a commodious clubhouse at the corner of Bothwell Street and Wellington Street. The building, a very handsome one of red sandstone, is modified Tudor in style. The other clubhouses do not call for special mention.

Railway Stations.—Queen Street station was originally the Dundas Street station of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, opened in 1842. The old station was very dingy, and became thoroughly unsuitable for the large amount of traffic it had latterly to accommodate. About the year 1880 great changes were made, and there are now four double platforms, covered by a glass roof 450 feet long, 80 high, and 250 in span, supported by semicircular lattice girders; but much still remains to be accomplished before the external frontages will be worthy of the North British system. The cab-stand is at the E side, and beyond are lines and offices for the accommodation of the goods traffic. Beneath there is a low-level station for the traffic on the GLASGOW CITY AND DISTRICT RAILWAY. Adjoining the station, in George Square, is the North British Railway Hotel. The chief station of the Caledonian railway is the Central, covering the greater portion of the ground between Gordon Street, Union Street, Argyle Street, and Hope Street, from all of which there are entrances. The roof is carried on cross iron lattice girders, with a span of 250 feet, and placed about 30 feet apart; running across these are small ridges with glass, extending for a length of 600 feet. The principal entrance is from Gordon Street, but there is also an entrance from Argyle Street, where the underground station of the Glasgow Central Railway is placed. The two stations are designed to be connected by means of lifts. The cabstand is to the W, and the cab entrance is from Hope Street. Along Gordon Street and part of Hope Street are the imposing buildings of the Central Hotel, also belonging to the Caledonian Railway Company. They are six storeys high, with large arched openings below for access to the station. The entrance is at the NW corner, and close to it rises a lofty and massive clock tower. The chief station of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway is in handsome buildings on the E side of St Enoch's Square. They are domestic Gothic in style, and rise to a height of five storeys, with basement and attic floors besides. A sloping road leads up from the NE corner of the square to the principal entrance to the station. Large doorways lead into a hall containing the booking offices, while a large general waiting room opens off on the left. In 1893 additional booking offices were opened on the E side of Dunlop Street, under the railway bridge. The glass roof is formed by ridged portions supported on semicircular lattice girders, the covered portion being 525 feet long, 205 wide, and 84 high. At the NE corner is an excellent hotel in connection with the station. There is a handsome porch, and the buildings (1870-80) as a whole form one of the most imposing structures in Glasgow. In the centre of St Enoch Square stands a handsome building forming the principal booking office and station of the Glasgow Subway—a species of underground tramway worked by wire-rope traction, and passing twice under the Clyde to make a circuit of the western part of the city. Bridge Street station is a high-level station in Eglinton Street, a short distance S of Glasgow Bridge.

It was erected in 1891 by the Caledonian Railway Company to replace the old Bridge Street station a little farther N, which before the St Enoch Square station was opened was the principal station of the Glasgow and South-Western Company. The principal station of the Caledonian Company for their N traffic is an old ungainly structure at the N end of Buchanan Street. All the railways are separately noticed.

Hotels.—There are upwards of 50 hotels in Glasgow, of which the principal, architecturally—the St Enoch's and the Central—have just been noticed, but many of the others are tasteful and handsome buildings.

Infirmaries, Hospitals, and Dispensaries.—The *Royal Infirmary* was projected in 1787 by George Jardine, professor of logic in Glasgow University. At a public meeting a committee was appointed to collect subscriptions and look for a site, and in 1788 the site of the archbishop's castle was fixed on. In 1791 George III. granted a charter of incorporation, fixing the number of governors at twenty-five, containing among others representatives from the town council and the University; and the wished-for site having been obtained, the foundation stone of the buildings was laid on 18 May 1792, with great ceremonial and full masonic honours, and in the end of 1793 the first part of the building, which stands to the NW of the Cathedral, was erected. This, the original portion of the existing structure, is a large building in the Roman style, with four storeys above ground and one below. In front is a tetrastyle Corinthian portico, and rising above all is a fine ribbed cupola. It contained 8 wards and 136 beds, and was in 1816 extended by a wing to the N with 72 beds. The second block of buildings, originally the fever hospital, with 220 beds, erected in 1825-32, stands a little to the N of the former block, and is much plainer. The third building was erected in 1857-61; but though the actual size is thus increased, rearrangements, rendered necessary by improved ideas of accommodation, have taken away so much of the original supposed space, that accommodation is now provided for only 542 patients in all. It is proposed to reconstruct the older building as a memorial of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee. The institution is mainly supported by voluntary contributions, which always include a large quota from the working-classes. It has also a permanent stock capital. Connected with the institution is a medical school—founded in 1876 under a supplementary charter, and incorporated in 1889 as St Mungo's College, which is noticed afterwards. Buildings for its accommodation immediately to the N of the Infirmary buildings were opened in November 1882. They are plain Italian, and contain all the necessary accommodation for lectures and practical work. The total number of indoor patients treated in the Infirmary every year is over 5000, and the number of outdoor patients over 20,000, while on an average over 800 children are vaccinated. The wards are generally full, but now an arrangement exists by which patients are sent from the Royal Infirmary to the Western, or *vice versa*, when either has no bed to spare. The ordinary expenditure is over £30,000, which, however, is not nearly met by the ordinary revenue, and thus annual drafts have to be made from the stock account, which had thus in 1895 been reduced to £163,421.

The *Western Infirmary* stands on a rising-ground to the W of the new University buildings at Gilmorehill, with the entrance from Dumbarton Road, a little to the W of the bridge over the Kelvin. It was founded in 1871, part of it completed and opened in 1874, and the rest of the infirmary proper by the erection in 1879-81 of the Freeland wing by means of a bequest of £40,000 made in 1879 by the late Mr Freeland. The Nurses' Home was in 1891-92 extended northward to University Avenue. In 1892 the Infirmary was incorporated by special licence of the Board of Trade. It has now accommodation for about 400 patients. The buildings, which are Jacobean in style, are constructed on the block and pavilion system, and have cost about £100,000. They are 460 feet long from E to W, and 260 feet from

N to S, and may be described generally as consisting of nine blocks which intersect one another at three places, the stairs, hoists, and shoots being placed at the intersections. The ventilating and sanitary arrangements are of the most improved description. The wards are lighted by windows at the sides, and vary in size, containing from 14 to 18 beds each. They are 15 feet high, and their width is 26 feet, affording from 105 to 110 square feet of floor space and 1575 cubic feet per bed. On the basement is the kitchen, which measures 40 by 26 feet, store-rooms, laboratory, nurses' dining-rooms, etc. To the N are the washing department, engine-room, and heating apparatus. There are also theatres for pathological and *post-mortem* examinations, and one for operations and lectures, the last with accommodation for 300 persons. The Western Infirmary is managed by a board of directors chosen from various public bodies, and from the general subscribers. It is attended by students from the University and from the Western Medical School. The annual number of indoor patients is about 4000, and of outdoor patients over 12,000, while the ordinary expenditure is over £22,000, which is met from ordinary and extraordinary revenue. The stock account in 1895 was £57,485.

The *Victoria Infirmary*, on the south side, to the S of the Queen's Park, was begun in 1887 and opened in 1890. The idea of an infirmary for the south side had been mooted as early as 1871, and a subscription fund for the purpose started, but the movement did not take practical shape till 1881, when the Corporation granted a site of 4½ acres to the S of the Queen's Park. While the necessary funds for building were being slowly raised by public subscription, it was announced that Mr Robert Couper of Cathcart had bequeathed the residue of his estate for the erection of an Infirmary and Convalescent Home for the south side, and £10,000 having thus become available, with a prospect of a reversion of £40,000, it was finally decided to commence operations, and this was accordingly done in 1887, when the Queen was pleased to grant permission that in honour of her jubilee the institution should be called the *Victoria Infirmary of Glasgow*. The buildings, which were designed by Messrs Campbell, Douglas, & Sellars, are plain in style, and will, when finished, have four main ward blocks of three storeys, with accommodation for 250 patients. There are also blocks for administrative purposes, nurses' home, stores, etc. The first portion (one pavilion), with accommodation for 80 patients, was opened in 1890, and additions have since been continued as funds permitted. Connected with the Infirmary there is a dispensary in St James Street, off Paisley Road. In 1895 the number of indoor patients treated was 1494, and at the dispensary 9326, while the income was £6166, the expenditure £7958, and the capital account was £29,719. The institution is incorporated by Act of Parliament, under which the managers have power to grant facilities for the teaching of medicine and the allied sciences, and workmen representatives have the privilege of electing four of their number as managers.

In connection with the infirmaries are the Glasgow Convalescent Home at Lenzie (Royal and Western); the Schaw Convalescent Home at Bearsden (Royal), dating from 1893, the cost of erection and endowment being met out of a sum of £40,000, gifted for the purpose by Miss Marjory Schaw in memory of her brother, Mr Archibald Schaw; the Lady Hozier Convalescent Home at Lanark (for the Western), presented by Sir William Wallace Hozier, Bart. of Mauldslie Castle; and a Convalescent Home for the Victoria Infirmary was opened at Largs in 1897, the funds being provided under the bequest of Mr. Couper already mentioned.

The *Hospital for Sick Children* in Scott Street, Garnethill, was opened in 1882 and enlarged in 1887, while a dispensary in connection with it was started in 1888 in a building at the corner of Cambridge Street and West Graham Street. The Hospital has 70 cots. There is a Cottage Home for Convalescent Children at Helensburgh with 10 cots, where boys of from 4 to 10 are received, and girls of from 4 to 12.

The old *City Fever Hospital* (1865) is in the St Rollox district, SW of St Rollox Chemical Works. It covers a considerable space, bounded by Baird Street, Black Street, Kennedy Street, and Oswald Street, and consists of eight main detached blocks, besides the usual out-buildings. It has 120 beds, and is retained as a reserve hospital, but it will be abolished when the buildings at Ruchill (see *Parks*) are erected. The new *City Fever and Smallpox Hospital* is at Belvidere, to the E of the city, S of London Road. The smallpox hospital was finished in 1877 at a cost of about £30,000. The building consists of five detached pavilions, with out-houses, one storey high, constructed of brick and with open roofs. There are 150 beds, each isolated pavilion containing 30. The fever hospital, to the N, is similar in construction, with 13 pavilions and 390 beds. There are ample grounds for convalescents, with well grown trees and flower plots. At one corner is the central washing and disinfecting establishment for the city. In order that there may be free circulation of air, the enclosing wall is built on a novel plan, being placed in a trench, with the ground sloping up on either side to a height of about three-fourths of the wall. There is a joint fever and smallpox hospital for the burgh of Partick and the districts of Hillhead and Maryhill at Knightswood, about 2 miles to the W of Hillhead. The Glasgow Public Dispensary is in Dundas Street, and was established for the purpose of giving gratuitous advice to poor people not receiving parochial relief. There are clinical classes in connection with it, and patients unable to come to the dispensary are visited by the students at their own homes. The Glasgow Central Dispensary, in George Street, formerly connected with Anderson's College, was instituted to provide free medical and surgical advice, and when necessary, as the funds permit, medicine also to the sick poor. Both institutions are entirely supported by voluntary contributions. The Glasgow Eye Infirmary was originally in Charlotte Street, and has still a branch there for East End patients, but in 1873-74 fresh accommodation was provided in the West End, where a building of two storeys was erected, with waiting, surgical, dispensing, ophthalmoscopic, and attendants' rooms. It is French Gothic in style, and has a centre and two wings with fronts to Berkeley Street West, and to Claremont Street. It contains 56 beds for operation cases, while the Charlotte Street branch has 24 for the same purpose. There are clinical classes, and the institution is recognised by the faculty of physicians and surgeons as a public dispensary. The number of cases treated in 1895 was 18,636. There is also an Ophthalmic Institution connected with the Royal Infirmary in West Regent Street, which treats cases among the poor by performing operations, treating indoor cases, and giving gratuitous advice and medicine to outdoor patients. Three patients a year may be sent by each subscriber of a guinea a year or donor of £5, at any time. There are clinical classes in connection with it. In 1895 there were 2508 outdoor and 444 indoor patients admitted. The Dispensary for Skin Diseases is in Elmbank Street, and is entirely supported by voluntary contributions. Gratuitous advice is given three days a week, and in connection with the dispensary are two wards in the Western Infirmary, to which the directors have power to send the more serious cases. There is a summer clinical class in connection with the institution. On an average 1200 patients are treated every year. The Ear Institution is in Buchanan Street. The number of patients treated annually is over 1000. The Hospital and Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear is in Elmbank Crescent. It has 12 beds for indoor cases, and there is clinical instruction for students. The number of patients treated annually is over 1000. Both institutions are supported by voluntary contributions. The Dispensary for Diseases of the Chest is in Dundas Street. Gratuitous advice is given to poor patients twice a week. The Hospital for Diseases Peculiar to Women is in Elmbank Crescent. Founded in 1877 for giving advice and treatment to poor but respectable women, who are admitted without

certificate in the order of application, it is supported by voluntary contributions. Clinical lectures are given. Over 3000 outdoor cases are treated annually. Glasgow Maternity or Lying-in Hospital was established in 1835, and stood originally in St Andrew's Square, but was subsequently removed to the corner of North Portland Street and Rottenrow. It was amalgamated with the University Lying-in Hospital in 1873. It is supported by voluntary contributions. There are clinical classes. New buildings were erected and opened in 1881. They form a plain but handsome structure in the Early English Domestic Gothic, the principal entrance being from North Portland Street, by an arched doorway with pediment having the city arms, and the dates when the institution was founded and rebuilt. In 1895 the number of patients aided was 2967. The Glasgow Samaritan Hospital for Women, in Coplaw Street, off Victoria Road, S.S., provides for the free medical and surgical treatment of women afflicted with disease, and more especially with disease peculiar to their sex unsuitable for the wards of a general infirmary. It has also a dispensary. There are clinical lectures, and training is given to women's nurses. The Glasgow Cancer and Skin Institution is in St Vincent Street, where over 300 patients suffering from cancer and allied diseases are annually under observation and treatment, and there is an hospital—the only one in Scotland—in Hill Street, Garnethill. There is also a Dental Hospital and School at 5 St Vincent Place, and a Medical Institute home visitation of the sick poor by senior medical students at Cranston Street. The Glasgow Medical Mission has a dispensary in Oxford Street, where about 6000 patients are treated annually, and over 1000 poor visited at their own homes. The headquarters of the mission are in Moncur Street. There is also a Medical Mission in Cowcaddens. The Lock Hospital in Rottenrow was incorporated by seal of cause from the magistrates in 1805, for the treatment of unfortunate females. It is supported by voluntary contributions. The average number of patients is about 350 every year.

The Glasgow Royal Lunatic Asylum is at Gartnavel, near the western boundary of the city. The original Lunatic Asylum was begun in 1810 and opened in 1814, and stood on what was at that time a secluded site in the northern outskirts of the city, but which is now on the N side of Parliamentary Road with all its bustle. It lost the requisite quiet and amenity, first by the tunnelling of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway beneath it, and next by the encroachments of the public streets, and in 1841 was sold for £15,000, to be converted into the City Poorhouse. The present edifice, which is about 1 mile W of the Botanic Gardens, and stands on a broad low eminence commanding a splendid view, was founded in 1842 and opened in 1843, at a cost, including the site of 66 acres, of £75,950. It is a very large, but far from beautiful, pile, in a poor Tudor style. There is accommodation for over 500 patients, from all grades of society, and at all rates of board. The first-class division or West House consists of three sides of a quadrangle, the principal one 492 feet long, and each of the others 186 feet; the second-class division or East House also consists of three sides of a quadrangle, the principal one 285 feet long, and each of the others 196 feet. The asylum is incorporated by Royal Charter, and managed by a board of 22 directors, partly composed of representatives from various public bodies, and partly appointed by the qualified contributors to the funds. The parochial lunatic asylums are noticed afterwards.

Religious and Philanthropic Societies and Institutions.
—The Night Asylum and Soup Kitchen for the houseless or utterly destitute is in North Frederick Street. It was first opened in 1837, and now admits yearly about 40,000 persons, and provides nearly 200,000 meals. It is managed by directors, a superintendent, and a matron, and has connected with it a house of industry for indigent women. The House of Shelter in Hill Street was instituted in 1850 as a home for women liberated from prison and desirous to reform and support themselves by honest industry. The house is under the charge of a matron, and the inmates are lodged, fed, and clothed in

return for their labour at needlework. The average number of inmates is about 50. There is a Mission Shelter at Whitevale Street, with similar objects, but the inmates are not required to remain in it for a year as in the Hill Street Shelter. The Glasgow Institution for Orphan and Destitute Girls has a home at Whiteinch (see GOVAN). Quarrier's City Orphan Home, Working Boys' Home, Children's Night Refuge, Young Women's Shelter and Mission Hall is in James Morrison Street. It is in connection with the homes at Bridge of Weir, where there are about 1100 inmates, who are maintained and lodged at an expense of about £18,000 a year, entirely supplied by private benevolence. The City Home has over 500 inmates every year. The Home for Deserted Mothers in Renfrew Street was instituted in 1873, and is supported by voluntary subscriptions. The Magdalene Institution, incorporated by royal charter, is partly self-supporting, and partly maintained by subscriptions; and has a probationary home at Stirling Road, where there is accommodation for 62 inmates. The well conducted are transferred thence to the reformatory and industrial house at Lochburn near Maryhill, where there is accommodation for 120 inmates. The Asylum for the Blind was originally founded, in 1804, by John Leitch, a citizen of Glasgow, who had suffered injury of sight, and who bequeathed £5000 towards commencing and maintaining the institution. It was for many years watched over by John Alston, one of the city magistrates, who introduced many contrivances for aiding the instruction of the inmates. Since its first start it has been greatly aided by legacies and donations, and now the work done in it is such as to render it almost self-supporting. The buildings in Castle Street near the Royal Infirmary, originally erected by voluntary subscription in 1827-28, were renewed in 1882-83. Externally the buildings are plain, but at the SW angle is a good semi-detached, hexagonal tower. The status of Christ restoring sight to the blind was presented by Sir C. Tennant of The Glen. The institution is managed by a large board of directors, partly chosen from various public bodies, and partly from the contributors, and includes a school for educational training and a large manufactory for making baskets, cordage, sacking, and other articles. There are several shops in different parts of the city for the sale of the articles manufactured. The number of inmates is nearly 200. There is a city mission for the out-door blind, and connected with it is a ladies' auxiliary association for visiting blind women and teaching them knitting. The mission has under its care about 1400 people. The Glasgow Convalescent Home is at Lenzie, as has been already noticed. There is accommodation for 75 patients, of whom 30 are taken from the Royal Infirmary, 35 from the general public resident in Glasgow and its neighbourhood, and 10 from the Western Infirmary. There are also convalescent seaside homes at Dunoon and Kilmun for the provision of good food, baths, and sea air for the necessitous and deserving of the industrial classes who are recovering from illness. The former has accommodation for 200 and the latter for 100 inmates. The Mission Coast Home (hydropathic) is at Saltoats. There are Dorcas Societies in connection with the Royal Infirmary, and in connection with the City of Glasgow and other fever and smallpox hospitals, and a Samaritan Society in connection with the Western Infirmary, for the purpose of supplying warm and sufficient clothing and surgical appliances, as well as for giving temporary help to the families of poor patients who are leaving hospital. The Poor Children's Dinner Table Society provides deserving and destitute children with one meal daily during the winter months. During the winter of 1895-96 seventeen tables in different parts of the city were in operation daily. The Glasgow Widows' Friend Society gives assistance to about 900 widows annually. It is supported by voluntary contributions. The Training Home for Nurses is in Renfrew Street, and was established for the purpose of educating women of high character to nurse the sick. There is accommodation for 51 nurses, 19 rooms for private patients, and 7 patients in

two wards, with beds in each. The Association for the Relief of Incurables has offices in St Vincent Street and an hospital at Broomhill Home, Kirkintilloch, Dumbartonshire, with accommodation for about 100 patients; about 200 patients are also assisted at their own homes every month. There is also a Colquhoun fund of £23,000, from the income of which annual payments or donations are made to necessitous persons afflicted with incurable diseases. The Little Sisters of the Poor have a building known as St Joseph's Home for the Aged at Gargard Hill. It was founded in 1862, and now contains 285 aged poor of both sexes, entirely dependent on public charity, as the Sisters have no funds. There is a Sailors' Home on the Broomielaw, a Soldiers' Home at Maryhill, and a Canal Boatmen's Institute at Port Dundas. Besides these there is an Evangelisation Society, a United Evangelistic Association, an auxiliary to the London Missionary Society, an Abstiners' Union, a Scottish Band of Hope Union, a Permissive Bill and Temperance Association, a branch of the Scottish Temperance League, lodges of the Independent Order of Good Templars, a branch of the National Bible Society, a West of Scotland Bible Society, a United Young Men's Christian Association, a Young Women's Christian Association, the Grove Street (Home Mission) Institute in the street of that name—an auxiliary to churches of all denominations in evangelistic, benevolent, and temperance work—a Protestant Association, a Protestant Laymen's Association, a Glasgow, a Southern District, a Govan District, a Western, and a Middle District Sabbath School Union, a Foundry Boys' Religious Society, with 80 branches and a membership of 20,000 boys and girls; a battalion of the Boys' Brigade, with nearly 100 companies; a Home Mission Union, a City Mission, with a ladies' auxiliary; a Cabmen's Mission, a Seamen's Mission, a Canal Boatmen's Friend Society, a Medical Mission, a Mission to the adult Deaf and Dumb, a Continental Society, with a ladies' auxiliary, an Aged Women's Society, an Association for Providing Trained Nurses for the West of Scotland, St Andrew's Ambulance Association, a Day Nurseries Association, with 5 homes for children whose parents require to leave them to go out to work; branches of the Humane Society and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, a Children's Refuge, a Home for Infirm Children, at East Park, Maryhill, with 80 beds; a number of Clan Societies and County Associations, a Seaman's Friendly or Benevolent Society, a Sailors' Orphan Society, a Clerks' Association, a lodge of Oddfellows, a Court of the Order of Free Foresters, an Association for Organising Charitable Relief, and branches of the St George's Commercial Travellers', Railway Benevolent, and Scottish Wine and Spirit Merchants' Societies, &c.

Charitable Bequests.—Mitchell's mortification (1729) is for old men and women in decayed circumstances. M'Alpine's mortification (1811) was founded by Mrs M'Alpine, for the maintenance of poor men and aged women of the description mentioned in her will. The former get £10 a year, the latter £5. Black's bequest for domestic servants, founded by Dr James Black in 1834, has about 200 pensioners, who are faithful domestic servants settled in Glasgow or its neighbourhood who have been for ten years or upwards in one situation, and each of whom receives £2, 10s. per annum. The Robertson bequest, founded by Miss Robertson in 1844, affords pensions of £15 a year to each of ten decayed gentewomen over 45 years of age, unmarried, and who have resided in Glasgow for at least ten years and pensions of £7, 10s. a year to each of ten female servants over 60 years of age, unmarried, and who have been seven years in one situation in Glasgow, but who, when elected, are out of service. The Ewing bequests

* The Glasgow United Young Men's Christian Association was instituted in 1824, and has Central, Southern, Eastern, Govan, and Partick sections, with over 200 branches and a membership of over 9000. There are a gymnasium, library, reading-rooms, and educational classes; and the central rooms are in Bothwell Street. The Young Women's Christian Association has a building in Bath Street.

were founded in 1860 by James Ewing of Strathleven, the total amount being £30,000, less legacy-duty, the income of which is to be divided—one-third among decayed Glasgow merchants, one-third in educating, training, and settling their sons in business, and the remaining one-third among their widows and daughters. It is under the management of the Merchants' House. The Buchanan Retreat near Bearsden—a picturesque red-stone building in the Venetian style, with accommodation for 16 inmates and staff—was built in 1883 under a bequest of about £40,000 from the Misses Buchanan of Bellfield, Ayrshire, for old men of the name of Buchanan, burgesses of Glasgow, who were in decayed circumstances; but as no applicants could be got who fulfilled the conditions of the Trust it remained empty till 1892, when, under a new scheme, beneficiaries were appointed who were either decayed or infirm burgesses of Glasgow, or who were men who had been twenty-five complete years resident in Glasgow, or who had been ten years in business in Glasgow for their own behoof, and who have a private income of not less than £15 nor more than £30 a year, and who are too old or infirm to earn a livelihood. Preference is given to those of the name of Buchanan or whose mother was so named. The provost and magistrates have been the governors since 1890. The Marshall Trust manages the income of a capital sum of £226,000 bequeathed by Mr William Marshall and his sister Janet, for the erection of an hospital or educational institute for children in Lanarkshire or Stirlingshire, who might be orphans or fatherless or whose parents had an income of less than £70 a year. Under the scheme, as fixed by the Educational Endowments (Scotland) Commission, the income of over £8000 a year is applied in paying for—(1) books for scholars in the elementary standards; (2) fees and books for children beyond the fifth standard in day schools; (3) 110 high school scholarships of £10 for two years; (4) fees in evening classes; (5) grants of £5 a year to orphans or fatherless or necessitous children; (6) industrial training grants of £5 a year for four years to former Trust scholars for evening classes; (7) 40 bursaries for higher education of £20 a year for four years; and (8) 20 University bursaries of £30 a year for five years. About 3000 children in Glasgow are benefited, 3200 in Lanarkshire, and 800 in Stirlingshire. Other bequests are noticed elsewhere.

Scientific and Literary Societies.—The Philosophical Society of Glasgow was instituted in 1802, for the advancement of the mathematical, physical, and natural sciences. It meets fortnightly from November to April, has a very fine scientific library, containing about 6000 volumes, and publishes proceedings. The Natural History Society of Glasgow was instituted in 1851, for the purpose of encouraging the pursuit of natural history in all its branches, and promoting the love of science by meetings for the exhibition of specimens, the reading of papers, and the arrangement of excursions. It meets once a month from September to April, and fortnightly during summer. The Glasgow Geological Society, founded in 1858 for the advancement of geological science by meetings for the reading of papers, the exhibition of specimens, and the arrangement of excursions, is one of the most hard-working societies in Scotland. It has a small museum and a fine library, and publishes valuable volumes of transactions. It meets once a month from October to April, and once a fortnight in April, May, and June. The Glasgow Archaeological Society was founded in 1856 for the encouragement of the study of archaeology, particularly in Glasgow and the West of Scotland. It meets once a month from November to April. The Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders in Scotland was founded and incorporated to promote the advancement of science and practice in engineering and shipbuilding. It has a good library, and publishes transactions. It meets once a month from October to April. All these societies have their rooms and libraries jointly in a building in Bath Street. The Glasgow Eastern Botanical Society, instituted in 1876, meets in the Bridgeton Mechanics' Institute once a month. The Glas-

gow Art Club was founded in 1867 for the advancement of art in Glasgow and the West of Scotland, by means of life classes and an annual exhibition of the works of its members; and the St Mungo Art Society was instituted in 1874 to carry out the same object in the same way. The Glasgow Juridical Society was instituted in 1847 for the discussion of legal and cognate subjects, and the consideration of questions of juridical interest. Members must belong to the legal profession or be law students. The Glasgow Legal and Speculative Society was founded in 1852 for conducting debates on legal and speculative questions. There are also a Ruskin Society—for the promotion of the study of Mr Ruskin's works, and of 'such life and learning as may fitly and usefully abide in this country'—an Institute of Accountants and Actuaries, an Insurance and Actuarial Society, and an Institute of Architects. Among the miscellaneous societies may be mentioned the Royal Clyde Yacht Club, the distinguishing flags of which are 'blue burgee with red lion on yellow shield, surmounted by crown, and blue ensign'; the Royal Northern Yacht Club, distinguished by 'blue burgee with yellow crown and anchor, and blue ensign'; the Royal Western Yacht Club, 'blue burgee with yellow thistle on a red shield bordered with yellow, surmounted by Crown, and blue ensign'; The Clyde Corinthian Yacht Club, 'red burgee with white St George's cross and red lion rampant on a yellow shield, and a red ensign'; the Model Yacht Club; golf clubs, golf courses in the Alexandra and at Cathkin Braes Parks; various bowling, cricket, and football clubs, the Rambles round Glasgow Club, the Glasgow Chess Club, the Glasgow Draughts Association, the Trout Preservation Association, the Caledonian Apiarian Society, the Tonic Sol-Fa Choral Society, the Glasgow Choral Union, the Glasgow Amateur Orchestral Society, a Scottish Orchestra Company (for providing a resident orchestra), the Clyde Amateur Rowing Club, a number of trade associations, the Glasgow Agricultural Society, and the Maryhill Agricultural Society. Glasgow occupies a prominent position in football matters.

Volunteers.—Notices of the early Glasgow Volunteers have already been given in the historical section, where mention has been made of the two battalions of 600 men each raised during the Rebellion of 1745, and the regiment of 1000 men raised in 1775, and sent on active service during the American War of Independence. In 1794, during the spread of the revolutionary movement in France which culminated in the events of 1798, an Act of Parliament was passed empowering the raising of five companies of volunteers in Glasgow, and these were accordingly enrolled to the strength of 500 men, and named the Royal Glasgow Volunteers. The men maintained and clothed themselves, but were provided with arms by the government. After the war with France began three additional regiments were raised—a second regiment of Royal Glasgow Volunteers of 800 men formed into 10 companies, who were both maintained and armed by the government; the Royal Glasgow Volunteer Light Horse, of one troop of 60 rank and file, who maintained and armed themselves; and the Armed Association, of two companies. These were disbanded in 1802 at the conclusion of the peace of Amiens, but when the war again broke out in 1803 eight battalions of infantry and a squadron of cavalry were formed—the 1st Regiment of Glasgow Volunteers with 900 men; the 2d or Trades Battalion, 600 men; the 3rd or Highland Battalion, 700 men; the 4th or Sharpshooters Battalion, 700 men; the 5th or Grocers Battalion, 600 men; the 6th or Anderston Battalion, 900 men; 7th, the Armed Association, 300 men; and 8th, the Canal Volunteers (artillery with two field pieces), 300 men; while the cavalry were about 100 strong. These were, with other troops in the district to a total of about 7000 men, reviewed in grand state on the Green in 1804 by the commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland, and created a great sensation in the city by firing off ten rounds of blank cartridge per man, the effect of which we are told was 'exceedingly impressive, and so great and terrible as to be sublime.' The

present volunteer movement originated about 1858, and Glasgow soon showed a zeal in no way inferior to what had been exhibited on former occasions; and when the volunteers were reviewed by the Prince of Wales in 1876 on the Green, the muster from Glasgow and the district was 6000 men. Since then the movement has become still more popular, and there are now in the city seven regiments of Infantry Volunteers—the 1st, 2d, 3rd, and 5th volunteer battalions of the Highland Light Infantry, authorised strengths 1205, 1005, 1205, and 1205 respectively; and the 1st, 3rd, and 4th volunteer battalions of the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), authorised strengths, 1606, 1205, and 904 respectively—besides a regiment of Artillery Volunteers, authorised strength 1370; of Engineer Volunteers, strength 906; a division of Submarine Mining Engineers, strength 196; and two companies of the Volunteer Medical Staff Corps. Connected with them is the West of Scotland Tactical Society, instituted for the study and practice of tactics, the discussion of military subjects, and the promotion of social intercourse among officers of the auxiliary forces in the West of Scotland.

Publications, etc.—Letterpress printing was first introduced into Glasgow in 1638 by George Anderson, who came from Edinburgh, and who had there printed several books in the University in 1637-38. He came to Glasgow in the year of the famous General Assembly, and seems to have received a salary from the magistrates. One of the earliest, and probably the earliest, productions of the Glasgow press is *The protestation of the General Assembly of the church of Scotland, and of the noblemen, barons, gentlemen, burrowes, ministers, and commons; subscribers of the covenant, lately renewed, made in the high kirk, and at the mercate crosse of Glasgow, the 28, and 29, of November, 1638.* Printed at Glasgow by George Anderson in the year of grace, 1638. Anderson died in or about 1648, and his heirs gave up the Glasgow business and returned to Edinburgh, where they printed from 1649 to 1652, after which the business was carried on by a son till 1656. In that year the Glasgow Town Council, anxious again to have a printing press in their midst, made a proposal to young Andrew Anderson that he should come to Glasgow, offering him at the same time the yearly subsidy of 100 merks that had formerly been paid to his father, and this offer was accepted. Anderson remained for a time, but he does not seem to have been kept very busy, or to have published much of importance, and in 1661 he returned to Edinburgh. In the same year Robert Sanders became the burgh printer, with an annual allowance of £40 Scots, in return for which the council printing was to be done without payment. In virtue of his appointment he used the city arms on many of his title pages; and he seems, in spite of the annoyance he received from his predecessor Anderson, to have done a good business, and published a large number of works. In 1666 he printed an edition of the New Testament, and in 1667 he began the issue of Glasgow almanacs. In 1671 he was engaged on another edition of the New Testament, when Anderson, who had been appointed the king's sole printer for Scotland, induced his men to desert him, and set up the claim to be the sole person in Scotland who was entitled to produce the New Testament. This led to an appeal to the Privy Council, who decided that any printer in Scotland was entitled to do what Sanders had done. A subsequent complaint by Anderson's heirs in 1680 against Sanders, to the effect that he had broken the privilege by selling bibles imported from Holland, and had reprinted several works in divinity, led to his being ordained to give up to them the books complained of; but this caused him to enter into negotiations for a purchase of a share in the royal patent, and thereafter he brought workmen and materials from Holland, and executed many books. He died about 1696, and was succeeded by his son Robert, who published a number of works. In 1718 type-making was introduced into Glasgow by James Duncan; but the types, which were used for the first edition of M'Ure, were cut by himself, and were rough and ill-shaped.

From the beginning of the 18th century up till about 1740 printing in Glasgow was at a low ebb, though there were still town's printers, who, however, do not seem to have been very good, for complaints were made that to get anything rightly printed the work had to be sent to Edinburgh. There was a printer to the University, but he seems to have been little better than his neighbours. About 1740 Robert Urie & Co. did some better work, their most noteworthy productions being an edition of the *Spectator* and a Greek New Testament; and the following year, 1741, saw the establishment, as a bookseller, of Robert Foulis, who, along with his brother Andrew, was to give Glasgow printing a character somewhat different from its former one, and to win for the firm the name of 'the Elzevirs of Scotland.' Their types were also made in Glasgow by Messrs Wilson & Bain. In 1743 Robert Foulis was appointed printer to the University, and under its patronage some of the finest productions of the Foulis press were issued. Of these we may notice *Demetrius Phalerens de Elocutione* (1743), the first Greek book printed in Glasgow, the so-called 'immaculate' edition of *Horace* (1744), and the folio editions of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* (1756-58), the *Iliad* being considered one of the finest specimens of printing in existence. The brothers also founded a fine art academy, but they unfortunately did not prosper, for the academy was broken up in 1770, and in 1776 the insolvent estate was wound up by Robert Chapman, printer, and James Duncan, printer, both the brothers Foulis being then dead. Andrew left a son and namesake, who was also a printer, and who published, in 1788, a fine edition of the *Gentle Shepherd*, with aquatint engravings by David Allan. Among the printers of the latter part of the 18th century also was Dugald Graham the pedlar, whose rhyming narrative of the events that occurred during the Rebellion of 1745 is of some importance. From Graham's press came the Glasgow chap books, now so highly prized, of many of which he was himself the author. He abandoned printing in 1770 and became city bellman. During the present century printing has gone on thriving and increasing like other industries, and there are now over 200 printing firms within the city, exclusive of newspaper offices. The first Glasgow Directory was published in 1783. The population was classified into town council, ministers, numbering 18, professors, faculty of procurators, officers of excise, physicians, numbering 16, midwives, numbering 10, messengers-at-arms, numbering 11, and then merchants, manufacturers, grocers, vintners, lint-hecklers, hucksters, etc., all together. The sheriff-substitute lived in the Saltmarket, the town-clerk in the Gallowgate. It is a small volume, and the compiler offers many apologies for its imperfections. Even the second directory, published in 1790, was only a small crown 12mo of 82 pages, while the modern directory is a dense 8vo volume of over 1300 pages, with an appendix of over 240 pages.

The citizens seem to have become desirous of keeping pace with the events of the outer world as early as 1857, for we find that in that year the council appointed 'Johnie Plymington wryt to his man quha lyes at London to send hom for the tonnes use weeklie ane diurnal, and twenty years after a Colonel 'Walter Whytford' undertook to provide coffee for the lieges, and to supply newspapers as well; but it was not till 1715 that Glasgow could boast of a newspaper of its own. In the end of that year a paper called the *Glasgow Courant* was published retail at three halfpence, but wholesale at one penny; and an effort was made to get local news and a shipping list, by appealing to gentlemen in various parts to send news, and particularly at shipping ports of ships arriving and departing. At the fourth number the name was changed to the *West Country Intelligence*. It was published on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and was a small quarto twelve-page paper; but it does not seem to have succeeded, for it stopped after about 67 numbers had been published, and for a quarter of a century afterwards Glasgow was without a newspaper. In 1741 the *Glasgow Journal* appeared, edited by Andrew Stalker, but during the rebellion Mr Stalker's

courage failed, and he retired because he could not with safety publish to please the generality of his readers; but the paper was continued by Urie the printer, and did not become extinct till about 1846. The year 1745 witnessed the appearance of the second *Glasgow Courant*, in which advertisements made a considerable figure; the paper lived for only a very short time. The *Chronicle* was commenced in 1766, the *Mercury* in 1775, and the *Advertiser* in 1783. In 1801 the *Advertiser* had its name changed to the *Herald and Advertiser*, which a few years later was again changed to the *Herald*, and from 1805 to 1810 the proprietors also published the *Clyde Commercial Advertiser*. In 1807 a weekly called the *Caledonia* was established, and in 1808 it became a bi-weekly with the name of the *Western Star*. Several attempts were also made to establish other papers, but none of them was permanently successful, though the *Reformers' Gazette* had a lengthened existence. The *Glasgow Citizen* was established in 1842, and has still a large circulation, but has been, since 1864, broken up into two papers—the one an evening halfpenny paper, the *Evening Citizen*; the other a weekly literary penny paper, the *Weekly Citizen*. The *North British Daily Mail* (1847) was the first daily newspaper in Scotland; its principles are Radical. The *Evening Citizen* was the first Glasgow evening paper. The *Herald* became a daily paper of moderate Liberal opinions in 1859. The *Glasgow News* (Conservative), established in 1873, was in 1885 converted into the *Scottish News*, and finally ceased to exist in February, 1883. The old name, however, partly exists in connection with a second evening paper which, established in 1868 as the *Evening Star*, became in 1875 the *Evening News and Star*, and has been since 1888 the *Evening News*. A comic weekly called the *Bailie* was started in 1872, and still flourishes; a third evening paper, the *Evening Times*, belonging to the proprietors of the *Herald*, was started in 1876, and a fourth, the *Glasgow Echo* (Radical and Labour), in 1893, which gave place in 1895 to the *Daily Record*, a halfpenny morning paper.

The papers at present published in Glasgow are the *Glasgow Herald* (daily), *North British Daily Mail* (daily), *Evening Citizen* (daily afternoon), *Evening News* (daily afternoon), *Evening Times* (daily afternoon), *Daily Record* (daily), *Christian Citizen* (monthly), the *Christian Herald* (every Wednesday), the *Christian Leader* (every Thursday), the *Christian News* (every Saturday), the *Glasgow Weekly Herald* (every Friday), the *Glasgow Weekly Mail* (every Friday), the *Glasgow Weekly Citizen* (every Friday), the *Glasgow Observer* (every Saturday), the *Glasgow Examiner* (every Saturday), the *Labour Leader* (every Saturday), the *League Journal* (every Friday), the *Mercantile Advertiser and Shipping Gazette* (every Tuesday), the *Property Circular* (every Tuesday), *Quiz* (every Thursday), the *Bailie* (every Tuesday), the *Clyde Bill of Entry* (every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday), the *National Guardian* (every Wednesday), the *Scottish Referee* (Monday and Friday), *Scottish Sport* (Tuesday and Friday), *Scottish Cyclist* (Wednesday), the *Scottish Farmer* (Saturday), and the *Reformer* (Friday). The following, mostly monthlies, are also published in Glasgow:—The *Advertiser*, the *Amateur*, the *Celtic Monthly*, the *Children's Messenger*, the *Christian Scotsman*, the *Dew Drop*, the *Guide*, the *Good Templar*, the *Leather Trader*, the *Mercantile Age*, the *Sabbath School Magazine*, the *Scottish Law Review*, the *Scottish Sanitary Journal*, the *Reformed Presbyterian Witness*, besides *Murray's*, *Fraser's*, *Malcolm's*, *Steedman's*, and the *A B C Time Tables*, and *Henderson's Conveyance Guide*. Quarterly is the *Evangelical Repository*, while the annual publications are the *Post Office Directory* and the *Glasgow Almanac*.

Educational Institutions—The University.—The University, the second in Scotland, was, as we have already seen, founded in 1450, and opened in the following year with a chancellor, rector, and masters and doctors in the four faculties. There were at first no buildings, but all the meetings were, by permission of the bishop, held in the crypt of the cathedral, and ultimately the teaching was transferred to a house belonging to the

parson of Luss, which stood on the S side of the Rottenrow near the High Street, and was afterwards known as 'the auld Pedagogy.' Though this building survived till the middle of the present century, the University did not long remain in it. Probably it became too small for the increasing number of students, for in 1458 a piece of land was rented on the E side of High Street for the erection of a new Pedagogy. The endowment was, however, so poor that the governing body could not provide money to pay for their accommodation, and this having been brought under the notice of the proprietor of the new site, James, first Lord Hamilton, he in 1459 made them a present of the ground—on which afterwards the old University buildings, on the site of the College Station, were erected—together with four acres of land in Dew Hill or Dove Hill, adjoining the Molendinar Burn, on condition that twice every day the regents and students should pray for Lord Hamilton's soul, and also that of his wife Euphemia; and that, if a chapel were built in the college, the regents and students should therein on their bended knees sing an ave to the Virgin, with a collect and remembrance for the same persons. No buildings probably were erected on this ground; but the existing houses having been adapted as well as possible for their new purpose, the University migrated thither in 1465. In 1475 the grounds were still farther enlarged by the addition of land on the N belonging to Sir Thomas Arthurie, and bequeathed by him to the University. On the front portion of this, houses were afterwards erected for the professors. The Reformation almost ruined the struggling home of learning, for as it was, like all the universities of the time, chiefly supported by, and an instrument of, the Church, the students disappeared when the churchmen fled. In 1563 Queen Mary made over to it some of the confiscated lands of the Church, being moved thereto, as the charter narrates, by the half-finished condition of the buildings, and the fact that all provision for the poor bursars and masters had ceased, so that the whole place had rather the appearance of the decay of a university than an established foundation. By this charter five bursaries were founded for poor youths, and the manse and 'kirk-room' of the Black Friars, with 13 acres of land in the Dove Hill and certain rents that had belonged to the friars, were granted for the maintenance of the masters. Notwithstanding this, however, the University had in 1571 only about a dozen students and an income of about £25 sterling, and in that year the magistrates, taking its state into pitiful consideration, granted it some of the church lands which they had received at the Reformation, a grant which was confirmed by Parliament. It does not seem to have been popular among the common people, for we find mention of a charge made against three Glasgow bailies named Colin Campbell, William Heygate, and Archibald Heygate, who were alleged to have been ringleaders of a mob that burst into the University and shed the blood of several of the students who successfully resisted their attempts to set the building on fire. In 1574 Andrew Melvil became principal, and tried to throw some new spirit into matters; but nothing could be done without money, so the Regent Morton, stirred up by him, in 1577 advised King James VI., then in his minority, to issue a new deed of erection, and to make a considerable grant in aid of the college revenue, consisting of the tithes, manse, glebe, and church lands of the rectory and vicarage of the parish of Govan. The new regulations following on the new constitution provided that the students were to use Latin as their ordinary language, and were to rise at five in the morning and be in bed at a quarter-past nine. They were allowed to play golf and to practise archery and dramatic representations, but not to play with cards or dice or at billiards, nor were they to bathe. Some buildings are said to have been erected in 1593, but nothing is known of them, and the old college buildings, entirely demolished to make way for the College station, were not erected till 1630. Meanwhile private individuals had been increasing the

funds of the authorities. In 1610 one of the regents, named Boyd, bequeathed 1000 merks to aid in the erection of buildings; and in 1617 a large bequest was also made by a citizen named Wilson for the same purpose, while Archbishop Law increased the revenues, and presented many books to the library. In 1626 Dr John Strang became principal, and by his exertions considerable funds were obtained in aid of the building fund. The subscriptions were mostly from the nobility and gentry in the W, and amounted to the sum—for those days a very large one—of £2000 sterling. There was a contribution of £200 promised by King Charles I., and, curiously enough the sum was paid by Oliver Cromwell in 1654, the Protector further granting £500 on his own behalf. The buildings were begun in 1632, and carried on as the funds permitted, work never being stopped altogether, though sometimes it proceeded but slowly. Some thought the structure was on too magnificent a scale, and, notwithstanding the extra money obtained from the grant by Cromwell of the revenues of the bishopric of Galloway, and a further sum of 200 merks yearly from the customs of the city, the governing body found themselves by-and-by over 15,000 merks (more than £1300) in debt. The old buildings were Jacobean in style, and before the Union Railway Company took possession they showed three quadrangular courts, the upper storeys being reached by staircases with massive stone balustrades. The front was 305 feet long; the grand archway was surmounted by a stone balcony supported on corbels, and the upper storey had dormer windows with carved pediments. Over the entrance were the royal arms of the time of Charles II. The first quadrangle was all old, and a stone staircase in one of the corners led up to a large panelled hall used for business meetings, and containing a few portraits. The second quadrangle was entered by an archway beneath the steeple, which was 145 feet high, and the buildings in it presented a somewhat incongruous mixture of ancient and modern. The steeple was not a very elegant structure, but some interest attached to the lightning conductor, which was erected in 1772 under the auspices of the famous Benjamin Franklin. The third quadrangle contained the library and one or two class-rooms, but the greater portion of it was merely separated from the college park by railings. Standing apart in it was the building containing the Hunterian Museum, a classical structure erected in 1804, and adorned in front with a hexastyle Doric portico. Besides these three quadrangles, there was at the N side, with a separate entrance from High Street, a fourth containing thirteen dwelling-houses for professors. The college park spread away to the E, with pleasant walks shaded with trees. It was used for the recreation of the students, and is the spot selected by Sir Walter Scott in *Rob Roy* as the scene of the duel between Francis and Rashleigh Osbaldistone. Of the buildings just mentioned there had been erected, between 1632 and 1660, the inner court, the steeple, three professors' houses—for the principal and the two divinity professors—and a portion of the W front, towards the roofing of which the town council contributed £2000 Scots. The number of students was considerable, and their intellectual wants were attended to by a principal, eight professors, and a librarian. The Restoration brought with it fresh troubles for Glasgow University, for the re-introduction of Episcopacy brought with it the loss of the revenues granted by Cromwell, and the debt contracted in the building operations proved such a heavy burden that three out of the eight professorships had to be abolished and the emoluments of the five that were left considerably reduced. From 1660 onwards the University continued to receive many benefactions, but most of them took the form of foundations of new bursaries, the most important being the foundation of the valuable Snell Exhibitions. This was in 1677, when John Snell of Ulfeton, a Scotchman and an alumnus of Glasgow, bequeathed the funds arising from an estate in Warwickshire for the education of Glasgow students at Balliol College, Oxford,

and students still go from Glasgow to Oxford every year holding Snell Exhibitions. The pious founder is said to have been more anxious to encourage the spread of Episcopacy than the cause of learning, and to have thought that an Oxford education was an excellent thing for his purpose. The foundation is at present worth £133 a year to each exhibitor. In 1693 the University was, in common with all the other Scottish Universities, at length aided once more by a grant of £300 a year, given by Government from the confiscated bishops' rents, and from this time till now its progress has been one of uninterrupted improvement and success. In the beginning of the 18th century the teaching staff consisted of a principal and seven professors, while there were about 400 students; but by 1720 the number of professors had increased to twelve—the chair of Oriental Languages having been founded in 1709, that of Physic (a revival of a chair instituted in 1637, but long suppressed from want of revenue) in 1713, that of Civil Law and the Law of Scotland in 1718, that of Anatomy in 1718, and that of Ecclesiastical History in 1720. About 1720, steps were also taken for the erection of houses for the other professors in addition to those formerly mentioned. A lectureship on Chemistry was founded by the celebrated Dr Cullen in 1746, and the chair of Astronomy was founded in 1760, an observatory in connection with it being erected in the college garden about the year 1790. The last of the buildings on the old site were erected about 1812.

From the first foundation of the University down to the 18th century many of the students resided within the college, but the students increasing more rapidly than the accommodation, a number of them began, as early as the 15th century, to live outside. Among the subscriptions for the new buildings, at the beginning of the 17th century, some of the contributions had the condition attached that certain accommodation was to be provided for the use of the donor's family, and if none of them attended it was to be at the disposal of the faculty. Up till 1712 no charge seems to have been made for the rooms, but from that time onward a charge was made of from 4s. to 10s. a room, according to the situation. Dr Carlyle of Inveresk says in his *Autobiography* that when he attended the college in 1743 he furnished his room himself, and one of the college servants lit his fire and made his bed, while 'a maid from the landlady who furnished the room came once a fortnight with clean linens.' The beginning of the 19th century saw considerable additions again made to the teaching staff, no fewer than five new chairs, all endowed by the crown, being added between 1800 and 1820. These were the chair of Natural History, founded by George III. in 1807; that of Surgery, by the crown in 1815; that of Midwifery, by the crown in the same year; the lectureship in chemistry was erected into a professorship by the crown in 1817, and the chair of Botany was founded by the crown in 1818, while in 1820 the number of students had increased to nearly 1000. Between 1820 and 1840 four new chairs were again added—Materia Medica in 1831, Institutes of Medicine and Forensic Medicine both in 1839, and Civil Engineering in 1840. The old buildings were in 1860 condemned by the Executive University Commission appointed in 1858, and it became necessary to look out for a site for a new erection. The University authorities had long recognised the unsuitable nature of the buildings, and been desirous of a change, and in 1846 they had even obtained an Act of Parliament authorising their sale and the erection of a new university on a site at Woodlands, but nothing had been done. Stirred now to fresh efforts, they in 1864 sold their old premises to the City of Glasgow Union Railway Company, who in 1870-85 erected the College station on the site, the old College Green being now covered by a network of rails. In the same year there were purchased for the University, on the W bank of the Kelvin, the lands of Gilmorehill and Donalds-hill, and the lands of Clayslapp—the latter being for the erection of an hospital—for a total sum of £98,400—

there being also an understanding, since carried out, that part of Clayslapp should be acquired by the corporation to be added to Kelvingrove Park. To pay for this and to erect their buildings, the University had a total sum of £138,900, consisting of £100,000 received from the railway company for the old premises, £17,500 the principal sum and interest obtained from the Monkland Junction Company in 1846 for breach of bargain, and £21,400 promised by government on condition that a further sum of £24,000 be raised by public subscription for the erection of an hospital in connection with the University Medical School. With this sum it would have been possible to erect buildings, but 'of the plainest design and on a scale quite inadequate to provide for the future extension of the University,' so it was resolved to attempt something more, and the preparation of plans for a building on a very extensive scale was entrusted to the late eminent architect, Sir George Gilbert Scott, who produced a magnificent design in the domestic Early English style with Scotch-Flemish features of later date. The carrying out of these would, it was estimated, cost nearly half a million of money, and so well was the demand for the extra sum required responded to, that before the end of 1868 £130,000 had been raised by public subscription—a sum since increased to £256,429 for the University buildings and Western Infirmary, including £45,000 from the Marquis of Bute, while the government grant had been increased to £120,000. Meanwhile operations had been begun on 2 June 1866, when Professor Allen Thomson, chairman of the building committee, cut the first turf. The foundation-stone was laid on 8 Oct. 1868 by the Prince of Wales amid great rejoicings, and by the beginning of the winter session of 1870-71 portions of the buildings were ready for occupation. They were formally opened on 7 Nov. 1870. They advanced still further towards completion in 1871 and 1872; and in 1877 the Marquis of Bute offered to build at his own expense and present to the University the handsome common hall (since known as the Bute Hall) in Sir George Gilbert Scott's design. This work, which cost nearly £60,000, was accomplished in 1878-84, during which period also the Randolph Hall and Staircase to the N was added at the expense (£40,000) of Mr Charles Randolph, the eminent shipbuilder. In 1885 Sir William Pearce, shipbuilder, offered to present to the University authorities, at a cost of nearly £5000, the main entrance and part of the front of the Old College (which was then being removed to make way for the new College Street Station of the North British Railway Company), and this has now been erected at the chief entrance to the University grounds, and forms an interesting link between the old college and the new. In 1885 a gift of £5000 was made by Dr M'Intyre of Odiham, Hampshire, an alumnus of the University, for the purpose of erecting a Students' Union—a centre of corporate and social life among the undergraduates. This was erected in 1886-90, and opened in the latter year, an endowment fund having been secured by means of a bazaar held in 1889, the free proceeds of which amounted to £12,250. The building, which is a plain example of Domestic Gothic, contains a debating hall, dining-room, &c., and stands at the NW entrance to the grounds. It was considerably enlarged in 1893. In 1886 a bequest of £5000, made by Mr Andrew Cunninghame, deputy town clerk, added to a similar benefaction of £1000 from Mr James Marshall, enabled the spire of the great central tower to be undertaken and finished.

The buildings, which have a magnificent and commanding position, form an imposing rectangular pile, 532 feet in length from E to W, and 295 feet in breadth from N to S. The Bute Hall, running across the centre of the rectangle from N to S, divides the inner open space into two quadrangles, of which the eastern is entirely surrounded by buildings, but the western has the W side clear, and opens on to a grass plot, round the N, S, and W sides of which are residences for the professors known as college professors, &c., all those holding chairs founded before 1800. These are in a

style harmonising with the University buildings. The main front is to the S, and has a symmetrical outline. In the centre is a grand tower 150 feet high, topped by a spire of open stone work, which brings the total height to 278 feet. The wings, extending from this on both sides, terminate to the E and W in square towers. The corner towers are four storeys high, the rest of the front is three storeys. In the base of the centre tower, which rises to a height of six storeys, is the main entrance, with a deeply moulded Gothic arch, leading to a richly groined vestibule; and two minor entrances of similar design, leading to the eastern and western quadrangles respectively, are midway between the central and side towers. Over the central arch the front of the tower is broken by fine windows and balconies, and at the corners of the top are round turrets supported on corbelling and surmounted by small spires. The eastern elevation is plainer. The northern elevation, towards University Avenue, has its long many-windowed outline broken by a projecting portion, with a beautiful semicircular bay, and contains two great sections for respectively the University Library and the Hunterian Museum, each measuring 129 feet in length, 60 in breadth, and 100 in height. The Bute Hall extends from the rear of the centre of the S elevation to the front of the centre of the N block, and has a basement storey of cloisters with groined roof. Above is the hall proper, 115 feet long by 70 wide and 62 high, with a high-pitched roof.

The University Library was founded in the 15th century, and contains an extensive and valuable collection of books now amounting to about 140,000 volumes, and it is constantly being increased by donations and by books purchased with the allowance of £707 per annum as compensation for the loss of Stationers' Hall privilege. Among the contents may be noted a MS. paraphrase of the Bible by Zachary Boyd. The Hunterian Museum passed into the possession of the Glasgow University in 1783. It was the bequest of Dr William Hunter, an alumnus of Glasgow, who had acquired great celebrity and a large practice in London, and who, at his death in 1783, bequeathed his magnificent anatomical and general collection to his *alma mater*. The first building for it at the old University was erected in 1804, and it was opened in 1808. The collection was even then valued at £65,000, and now it is worth more than double that sum. The library, of 12,000 volumes, contains many rare and valuable books and manuscripts, including an illuminated MS. Psalter of the 12th century, a MS. of Boethius of the 14th century, MSS. of a breviary, of ten books of Livy, and of a French translation of Boccaccio of the 15th century. The series of coins and medals is almost unrivalled, and there are pictures by Murillo, Guido, Rembrandt, Rubens, Kneller, Correggio, Salvator Rosa, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Raeburn, and other artists of lesser note, as well as good engravings by Strange and others. There is a noteworthy collection of Roman altars and legionary tablets. The cabinet of medals may be consulted on previous notice being given, and the rest of the collection is open to visitors from 11 to 3 o'clock in winter, and from 11 to 4 o'clock in summer, at a charge of 6d.

Previous to the Universities Act of 1858 the University had two governing bodies, viz.—(1) The *Senatus*, which consisted of the rector, the dean, the principal, and the whole of the professors, who conferred degrees and managed the affairs of the library, etc.; (2) the *Faculty*, which consisted of the principal and the college professors, *i.e.*, all the professors whose chairs were founded before the 19th century. The faculty administered the funds; elected occupants to the eight chairs, whose patronage was vested in the college; presented a minister to the parish of Govan; and made appointments to certain bursaries. Besides these there was a *Comitia*—consisting of the rector, dean, principal, professors, and matriculated students of the University—which met to elect and admit the rector, to hear the inaugural addresses of the principals and professors, and to promulgate the laws of the University; and a court

called the *Jurisdicção Ordinaria*, consisting of the principal, the professors of Greek, Latin, logic, ethics, and physics, and the gown'd students, which met for the purpose of exercising discipline. By the Act of 1858 the distinction between the Senate and the Faculty was abolished, and the University Court and the General Council instituted. Further changes were made by the Universities Act of 1889, when a Universities Committee of the Privy Council was instituted, and an executive commission created with full power to alter and modify the whole Scottish University system. The University Court consists of the rector, the principal, the lord provost of Glasgow for the time being, and assessors appointed by the chancellor, rector, town council, general council, and *senatus academicus*. In it is vested all the University property and patronage, and it acts as a court of appeal and supervision for the *senatus*. The General Council consists of the chancellor, the members of the University Court, the professors, and all graduates of the University who have been registered; and since 1881 this registration has been compulsory. The officials of the University are the chancellor (appointed for life by the General Council), the rector (appointed for three years by the matriculated students), the principal, and the professors of the four faculties of arts, divinity, law, and medicina. The professorships, lectureships, etc., with the dates of their foundation, are: logic and rhetoric, 1577; moral philosophy, 1577; natural philosophy, 1577; Greek, 1581; humanity, previous to 1637; mathematics, revived in 1691; practical astronomy, 1760; civil engineering and mechanics, 1840; English language and literature, 1861; Arnott and Thomson demonstratorship in experimental physics, 1875; Young assistantship in engineering 1876; naval architecture and marine engineering, 1883; Gifford lectureship on natural theology, 1887; lectureship on political economy, 1892; history, 1894; divinity, 1640; oriental languages, 1709; ecclesiastical history, 1716; Biblical criticism, 1861; law, 1713; conveyancing, 1861; lectureship on public law, 1878; lectureship on constitutional law and history, 1878; lectureship on civil law; lectureship on mercantile law; lectureship on education; practice of medicine, 1637; suppressed, but revived in 1713; anatomy, 1718; natural history, 1807; surgery, 1815; midwifery, 1815; chemistry, 1817; botany, 1818; materia medica, 1831; institutes of medicine, 1839; medical jurisprudence, 1839; clinical surgery, 1874; clinical medicine, 1874; pathology, 1894; lectureship on insanity, 1880; Waltonian lectureship on diseases of the eye, 1828; lectureship on diseases of throat and nose; lectureship on diseases of ear; lectureship on physics to medical students; Honyman Gillespie lectureship, 1876; Muirhead demonstratorship in physiology, 1876; William Baxter demonstratorship in geology; and lectureships on the French and German languages. The patronage of the chairs of practical astronomy, civil engineering and mechanics, English language and literature, ecclesiastical history, Biblical criticism, law, practice of medicine, anatomy, natural history, surgery, midwifery, chemistry, botany, materia medica, institutes of medicine, and medical jurisprudence, is vested in the Crown; that of humanity, Greek, logic, moral philosophy, natural philosophy, mathematics, divinity, oriental languages, clinical surgery, and clinical medicine in the University Court; and that of conveyancing in the dean and council of the Faculty of Procurators. The income of the University is derived (1) from tithes, arising from grants by James, Archbishop of Glasgow in 1557; by James VI. in 1577 and 1618; by Charles I. in 1630; by Charles II. in 1664 and 1670; (2) from feu-duties, etc., of lands granted by James, Lord Hamilton, in 1459; William and Thomas Arthurlie, 1466; Queen Mary, 1563; of the lands, etc., of the Friars Preachers granted by Queen Mary in 1566 to the town for pious uses, and conveyed by the town, under Act of Scottish parliament, in 1572 to the College; and from some other bequests of old date; (3) interest on investment of the surplus rents of the Archbishopric of Glasgow from 1694 to 1839; (The lease of the archbishopric was first granted by William III. in 1690 for

nineteen years, for payment of the then debts of the University and other purposes, and was renewed by successive rulers till 1825, when £100 per annum from this source was added to the salary of the Regius professor of botany: from 1825 till 1839 £800 per annum was still allowed for general purposes, but then ceased, though in 1841 it was applied to the provision of salaries for some of the Crown chairs; (4) from the interest of investments of balances from year to year in favour of the University; and (5) share in the Treasury Grant.

Formerly each professor received his own class-fees, but the University Commission proposed in 1893 that in future all these shall be paid into a general Fee Fund, from which the occupants of the chairs for the time being shall receive the sum necessary to bring their incomes up to certain fixed amounts. The sums (the first figures representing the normal, and those in brackets the minimum salary) thus assigned will be—for the principal, £1100 and an official residence; the professor of natural philosophy, £1000 (£700) and an official residence; logic and rhetoric, £800 (£600) and an official residence; moral philosophy, £800 (£600) and an official residence; Greek, humanity, mathematics, £1000 (£700) each with official residences; Hebrew and Oriental languages, £500 (£400); astronomy, £600 (£500) and an official residence; engineering, £800 (£600); English language and literature, £900 (£700); naval architecture, £700 (£500); history, £900 (£700); law, £700 (£500) and an official residence; conveyancing, £600 (£400); chemistry, physiology, and pathology, £1200 (£800) each; anatomy, £1100 (£700) and an official residence; natural history and botany, £800 (£600) each; medicine, £600 (£500) and an official residence; surgery, midwifery, materia medica, and medical jurisprudence, £600 (£500) each. Separate provision is made, where necessary, for the salaries of assistants and for class expenses. The professors of divinity, ecclesiastical history, and Biblical criticism receive respectively about £750, £600, and £700 a year.

Connected with the University there are bursaries and fellowships worth about £13,000 per annum, of which £780 is shared with the other Scottish Universities, and £800 belongs to the Snell Exhibitions at Oxford; of the rest £2800 per annum go for 40 fellowships or scholarships, ranging from £10 to £180 a year; while in connection with the Arts classes there are 251 bursaries worth about £6200, and ranging from £6, 13s. 4d. to £45; with divinity, 33 bursaries, worth £846, and ranging from £11 to £42; with law, 4 bursaries, worth £25 and £18; with medicine, 25 bursaries, ranging from £16 to £42; with any faculty, 31, worth £758, and ranging from £5 to £80; with arts and divinity, 21, worth £492, and ranging from £9 to £40; with arts or divinity, one bursary of £12; with arts, or law, or medicine, 2 bursaries of £14 each; with divinity, law, or medicine, 4, ranging from £11 to £25. There are also 36 important prizes of books, gold medals, or sums of money, ranging from £5 to £38. The winter session begins in the middle of October, and ends in the middle of April; the summer session begins towards the end of April, and ends near the close of July. The students are divided into togati and non-togati, the former—attending the classes of logic, Greek, moral philosophy, natural philosophy, and humanity—wearing a scarlet gown, while the others do not. The Students' Representative Council is elected to promote social and academic unity among the students, and to form a recognised means of communication between the students and the University authorities. The matriculated students in arts, divinity, law, and medicine have in recent years exceeded two thousand in number. An interesting custom is the election by the students of a Lord Rector, for which honorary position a distinguished statesman is generally selected, though sometimes eminence in literature or science is more suitably considered. For the election the students are divided into four groups or nations, according to their places of birth. The *natio Glottiana* consists of all matriculated students born within the county of Lanark; the *natio Transforthana*

consists of all matriculated students born within any of the counties of Orkney and Shetland, Caithness, Sutherland, Ross and Cromarty, Inverness, Nairn Moray, Banff, Aberdeen, Perth, Forfar, Kincardine, Clackmannan, Fife, Kinross, Argyll, Stirling, and Dumbarton; the *natio Rothsianna* consists of all matriculated students born within the counties of Buta, Renfrew, and Ayr; and the *natio Loudoniana* consists of all matriculated students not included in any of the other nations. The practical medical instruction is given mostly in the Western Infirmary. The list of graduates in 1895-96 gave the following results:—In arts 69 took the degree of M.A., and 14 the degree of bachelor of science (B.Sc.); in divinity 11 took the degree of bachelor of divinity (B.D.); in law 12 took the degree of bachelor of laws (LL.B.), and 11 the degree of bachelor of laws (B.L.); in medicine 27 took the degree of doctor of medicine (M.D.), 128 the double degree of bachelor of medicine and master of surgery (M.B. and C.M.); while 3 received the certificate in engineering science. The General Council meets twice a year, on the last Wednesday of October and the first Wednesday of April, and considers all questions effecting the well-being and prosperity of the University, and from time to time makes representations on these subjects to the University Court. Under the Reform Act of 1867 Glasgow University unites with Aberdeen in returning a member to serve in parliament, the electorate consisting of the members of General Council.

There is an excellent gymnasium a little to the W of the main building, built in 1872 at a cost of £2500, raised by public subscription. There are the usual students' societies. Among the distinguished men who have held Snell Exhibitions have been Adam Smith, Sir William Hamilton, J. G. Lockhart, Archbishop Tait, and Lord President Inglis; and among the distinguished men who have either studied or taught in the University have been Bishop Elphinstone, John Major, Spottiswoode, George Buchanan, Andrew Melvil, James Melvil, Robert Boyd, John Cameron, Zachary Boyd, Robert Baillie, James Dalrymple, the first Viscount Stair, Bishop Gilbert Burnet, Bishop John Douglas, Dr Robert Simpson, the historian Wodrow, Francis Hutcheson, Dr William Hunter, Dr Thomas Reid, Dr William Cullen, Dr Joseph Black, Dr Matthew Baillie, Professor John Millar, Professor Young, Professor Wilson, Lord Jeffrey, Sir William Hooker, Smith of Jordanhill, Professor Anderson, Professor Jardine, Sir Daniel Sandford, Dr Lushington, Professor Macquorn Rankine, Professor Allen Thomson, and Professor Lord Lister.

The Women's department of the University is at *Queen Margaret's College*, to the E of the Botanic Gardens. This institution, the outcome of the efforts of the Glasgow Association for the Higher Education of Women, had buildings* provided for it in 1884 through the munificence of Mrs. John Elder (the widow of the eminent shipbuilder—see GOVAN), and was, in 1893, transferred to the University Court, on condition that the buildings, grounds, and endowments should be devoted to the establishment and maintenance of University classes for women exclusively. The offer was accepted under an Ordinance of the University Commissioners, dated Feb. 1892, by which the Scottish University Courts were empowered to make provision within the Universities for the instruction of women, either by admitting them to the ordinary classes, or by instituting separate classes for their instruction. In Arts there are lectures on logic and metaphysics, moral philosophy, political economy, natural philosophy, English language and literature, French language and literature, German language and literature, Latin and Greek, and mathematics. In the medical school, which dates from 1889, there are lectures on anatomy, chemistry, materia medica, physi-

* The building selected was formerly known as North Park House, and was built by Mr. John Bell for the housing of his extensive art collection. Mr. Bell unfortunately died before he had carried out his intention of bequeathing both house and collection to the citizens.

ology, medicine, surgery, obstetrics, pathology, zoology, botany, and diseases of the eye. The managers of the Royal Infirmary have reserved 110 beds there for the clinical instruction of women only, and clinics are also given at the Maternity and Sick Children's Hospitals. The college was in 1888 honoured by a visit from the Queen as an evidence of her interest in all schemes to further the higher education of women.

The University has also organised an *Extension Scheme* for giving, by means of local lectures and classes, the advantages of university education to those whose circumstances do not permit their attending a university. Specially intended to meet the wants of ladies, of clerks and others engaged in business, and of artisans of all classes, the scheme is under the management of a board consisting of members of senate and a large number of ladies and gentlemen interested in education.

The Observatory.—The observatory first sprang from a bequest to the University in 1757, of a number of astronomical instruments, and in 1760 George II. founded the chair of practical astronomy, the professor of which was also to be the observer in the University of Glasgow; and the first observatory was erected in College Gardens. In 1808 a society, called the Glasgow Society for Promoting Astronomical Science, was formed and incorporated by seal of cause from the magistrates, and in connection with it an observatory was built on Garnet Hill. It had a revolving roof, and contained a sidereal clock, an azimuth instrument, a large mural circle by Troughton, and a 14-feet Herschelian telescope, while a similar instrument, only, however, 10 feet long, stood on the terrace in front. Both the old observatories found their localities getting too much built up and involved in smoke, and a new observatory was erected on an eminence in Downhill, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the NW of the new University buildings and immediately behind the curve of Victoria Crescent. It is an excellent building, and includes a residence for the professor of astronomy. The principal instruments are—a meridian circle of 3 feet 6 inches diameter by Ertel of Munich, and an equatorially-mounted refractor of 9 inches aperture and 13 feet focal length, made by Cooke of York. The latter instrument was presented by a few private gentlemen of Glasgow.

Anderson's College Medical School, &c.—Anderson's College, an institution for the promotion of knowledge, and particularly of scientific knowledge, was founded in terms of a bequest by Dr John Anderson, at one time professor of natural philosophy in the University of Glasgow. Dr Anderson was a son of the minister of Roseneath, and was educated at Stirling and Glasgow. He was appointed professor of Oriental languages in 1756, and this chair he in 1760 exchanged for the more congenial one of natural philosophy. In 1786 he published his *Institutes of Physics*, which was so popular that it went through five editions in the space of ten years. He also published a number of articles on natural science, antiquities, and military art; and in 1790 he invented a gun, the recoil of which was deadened or stopped by air stored in its carriage. The British government was not alive to its merits, and in 1791 he went to Paris and presented it to the National Convention, who accepted it, and ordered it to be hung up in their hall, with the inscription, 'The gift of science to liberty.' A posthumous work on the *Roman Antiquities between the Forth and Clyde*, gave an account of the valuable collection of Roman altars and legionary stones made by him, and now in the Hunterian Museum. During the time Dr Anderson was professor of natural philosophy he visited many of the workshops about the city, and seeing that a knowledge of the principles of natural philosophy would be invaluable to mechanics, he established a class for popular lectures, which he continued all the remainder of his life, every Tuesday and Thursday during his winter session, and, on his death in 1796, it was found that he had bequeathed nearly all his property 'to the public for the good of mankind and the improvement of science, in an institution to be denominated "Anderson's University,"

and to be managed by eighty-one trustees.' He named the first trustees in his will, and divided them into nine classes—viz., tradesmen, agriculturists, artists, manufacturers or merchants, medeciners, lawyers, divines, natural philosophers, and kinsmen. Dr Anderson's original scheme embraced the four faculties of arts, medicine, law, and divinity, each with nine professors, and an elementary school besides; but the funds bequeathed—only £1000, inclusive of library and collection—were quite inadequate for the purpose, though, by means of contributions from many citizens of Glasgow and other friends of science, his object has now been gained. The institution was incorporated by seal of cause from the magistrata in 1796, and began with a single course of lectures on natural philosophy and chemistry, delivered by Dr Thomas Garnett, the well-known author of the *Tour Through the Highlands*. In 1798 a professorship of mathematics and geography was added, and in 1799 Dr Garnett, having gone to London as the first professor in the Royal Institution, was succeeded by the eminent Dr Birkbeck, who in the following year instituted a class expressly for artisans—the first of the kind ever established and the forerunner of the Mechanics' Institutes now spread all over the country. The class was taught the first session gratuitously, and afterwards a very low fee was charged. The buildings were originally in John Street, but were very small and cramped, and in 1828 new premises in George Street—originally erected in 1782 as a grammar school—were obtained, and these are still occupied. They are the reverse of beautiful, and are now also becoming cramped and too small, but they have seen and are seeing much good and useful work. When it removed to George Street the institution took the name of Anderson's University, which, under an Act of Parliament obtained in 1877 for incorporation, etc., was changed to Anderson's College. In 1829 the resources of the institution were increased by a donation from the late James Yeats of a fifth part of the island of Shuna, which is worth about £40 a year. In 1870 the 'Young' chair of technical chemistry was founded; and in 1876, through the liberality of a few gentlemen in Glasgow, a chair of applied mechanics, with a suitable endowment, was founded in connection with the faculty of arts. A large addition was made to the funds in 1861 by Mr John Freeland, who bequeathed the institution £5000 for general purposes, and £7500 for the purpose of establishing popular lectures on chemistry, mechanical and experimental physics, and anatomy and physiology; and again, in 1866, when Mr William Euing bequeathed to it £6000 for general purposes, £3000 for the establishment of a lectureship of music, along with the whole of his musical library, and £1200 for the provision of a fire-proof building in which the books should be kept. The faculties of law and divinity have always remained in abeyance, but a medical school has been in existence since the closing years of the eighteenth century, when John Burns began to lecture on anatomy and surgery. These subjects were separated and a professor for each appointed in 1828, when chairs of midwifery, materia medica, and practice of medicine were also instituted. These were followed by medical jurisprudence in 1831, institutes of medicine in 1840, ophthalmic medicine and surgery in 1869, hygiene and public health in 1878, and aural surgery in 1879. The chair of botany dates from 1819, and lectureships on dental anatomy, surgery, and mechanics were established in 1879. Many of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons in Glasgow have been connected with it, and many of the medical practitioners trained in it have attained to fame, two names—those of Dr Livingstone and Sir B. W. Richardson—being particularly noteworthy. By an Order of Council issued in 1886, under a scheme prepared by the Commissioners under the Educational Endowments (Scotland) Act, the Arts faculty of the College was combined with other institutions to form the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College, while the Medical School became a separate institution, and was incorporated in 1887 as Anderson's College Medical School. The museum

collections were subsequently transferred to the Hunterian Museum in the University. For the medical school handsome new buildings were provided in Dumbarton Road, near the SW corner of the West End Park, close to the Western Infirmary, and there instruction is now given by professors of anatomy, chemistry, physics, zoology, botany, physiology, surgery, practice of medicine, materia medica, midwifery, medical jurisprudence, ophthalmic medicine, hygiene and public health, aural surgery, diseases of throat and nose, and mental diseases.

St Mungo's College took its rise, as has been already noticed, from the Royal Infirmary Medical School. The Royal Infirmary having, in consequence of the removal of the University and the opening of the Western Infirmary, been forsaken by students, had practically ceased, much to its detriment, to be a medical school, and the managers in 1875 took steps to remedy the evil by a supplementary charter which empowered them 'to afford facilities and accommodation to individual teachers for instructing students' in the branches of science usually comprehended in a medical education; but the classes so established in 1876 did not, through difficulties connected with graduation, prove so successful as was expected, and in 1889 the name of the school was changed to *St Mungo's College*, the promoters being incorporated under a special licence from the Board of Trade. The deed of constitution is wide, providing not only for the absorption and continuance of the Royal Infirmary Medical School, but also for the instruction of students in science, literature, art, law, and divinity. As a first instalment of the scheme, the governors have instituted a faculty of medicine calculated to meet modern needs as regards curriculum and to utilize to the full the clinical resources of the infirmary, and also a faculty of law of wider range than any hitherto attempted in Scotland. In medicine there are professors of anatomy, chemistry, physiology, zoology, materia medica, surgery, medicine, midwifery, medical jurisprudence, clinical surgery, clinical medicine, ophthalmology, and botany, and lecturers on pathology, operative surgery, gynaecology, dermatology, otology, diseases of the throat and nose, psychological medicine, hygiene, bacteriology, and surgical and medical diseases of children; in law there are classes of Roman, Scots, commercial, international, and constitutional law, conveyancing, evidence and law procedure, medical jurisprudence, and political economy. Of the five years of study necessary for a university degree, three years may be spent at Anderson's College Medical School or at *St Mungo's College*.

The *Western Medical School* is the extra-mural school in connection with the Western Infirmary. It has its premises in University Avenue in Hillhead, and has lecturers on chemistry, surgery, practice of medicine, public health, midwifery, and diseases of the throat and nose.

The *Glasgow Veterinary College* is in Eucleuch Street. It was founded in 1861, and was, under the Royal Sign Manual, incorporated with the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons. The patrons are the Dukes of Argyll and Hamilton, the provost and magistrates of the city, the professors of the University, the Highland and Agricultural Society, etc. There are chairs of veterinary medicine and surgery, materia medica, anatomy, obstetrics, pathology, chemistry, physiology, and botany; and clinical instruction is given at the college.

The *Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College* was established by an Order in Council dated November 1886, following a scheme under the Education Endowments (Scotland) Act, whereby the non-medical departments of Anderson's College, the Young chair of Technical Chemistry in connection with it, the College of Science and Arts, Allan Glen's Institution, and the Atkinson Institution were all combined. The early history of Anderson's College has been already given, and mention is made of Allan Glen's Institution in the section on Miscellaneous Public Schools, so that there remains here to be noticed the *College of Science and Arts* and the *Atkinson Institution*. The former had its origin in the *Glasgow Mechanics' Institute*, founded in

1822-23, and was incorporated by seal of cause. It had good buildings bought for it in North Hanover Street in 1831, but these were in 1859 purchased by the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company for extension of their terminus, and new buildings were in 1860 erected for the Institute near the E end of Bath Street, between Renfield Street and West Nile Street. These, which cost about £4000, are rectangular in form, extend 50 feet along Bath Street and 96 feet backwards, and rise to a height of four storeys. They are very handsome, with finely proportioned pillars in front, and a statue of James Watt in the centre on the top. In 1879 the name was changed to the College of Science and Arts. When it was established it was meant to promote the culture of the artisan class; but the evening classes maintained by the School Board and other institutions having taken this field up, the literary classes were entirely discontinued, and the limited resources of the College concentrated, after 1879, on providing 'education in such branches of science as have an immediate application to the practical arts on which so large a section of the community is dependent, and also to some extent in the arts themselves.'

The *Atkinson Institution* was founded by Thomas Atkinson, bookseller in Glasgow, who bequeathed almost his whole means to trustees who were to allow the capital to accumulate till the annual income was at least £400, and then to apply the funds to the establishment of an institution for the instruction of artisans and members of the middle classes. In 1861 the surviving trustees obtained an Act of Parliament by which a fresh body of trustees was incorporated and provision made for the continued accumulation of the capital, and under the present scheme an annual sum of not less than £300 from the trust income is spent in providing Atkinson bursaries at the Technical College.

The College as now organised receives annual subsidies of not less than £800 from Hutchesons' Educational Trust, and of not less than £1400 from the City Educational Endowments Board. It now aims at providing a suitable education for those who wish to qualify themselves for following an industrial profession or trade, and for training teachers for technical schools. There are professors of natural philosophy, chemistry, engineering, mechanical engineering, technical chemistry, mathematics, applied mechanics, metallurgy, and agriculture, and lecturers on agricultural chemistry, physiology and hygiene, mathematics, theory of music, physiography, phonography, geology, architectural drawing, plumbing, building construction and architecture, botany, economic entomology, agricultural botany, naval architecture, mining, vocal music, civil engineering, and sanitation. Regular courses of instruction are given in day classes in civil engineering, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, architecture, naval architecture, chemical engineering, metallurgy, mining and geology, agriculture, mathematics and physics, and chemistry; and in evening classes in mathematics and physics, chemistry, mechanical engineering, naval architecture, electrical engineering, architecture, building construction, mining, metallurgy, agriculture, chemical industries, textile industries, art industries, and commerce.

The *Technical College of Glasgow* originated in an influential meeting held in the Council Chambers in February 1872, at which a scheme was proposed for providing technical instruction in the theory and practice of the various great industries of the city. The instruction was to be given, as far as practicable, to men whose early scientific education had been neglected, and who were already engaged in the active duties of life. In 1876 the whole scheme had to be abandoned for want of funds, except a Weaving College, for which £3230 had been subscribed. This was afterwards erected in Well Street, Calton, with ten steam-power looms and two hand-looms. There is an instructor and several assistants, and instruction is given in plain and figured weaving, and in making working plans and drafts for the use of mounters, weavers, enterers, harness tyers, and designers. The students are made familiar with the

working of both hand and power looms, as well as with their construction; and they are also taught to sketch patterns, draw designs, and analyse woven fabrics. There are day classes on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and evening classes on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

The Free Church Theological College.—This building, which also includes the Free College Church, stands on the high ground to the E of Kelvingrove Park, with frontages to India Street and Lynedoch Street. The two form a solid pile—which has, however, a somewhat dull look—and were erected at different times down to 1862. The style is plain Italian, with a handsome and well-proportioned campanile at the W end, with a balustrade and pointed roof. The church fronts the N, and has an octostyle portico with two towers in miniature uniformity with that at the W end, but these are entirely spoiled by the ornamentation on the top. The platform near the top of the high campanile is accessible, and commands a magnificent bird's-eye view of the greater part of the city, but particularly to the W, where the eye passes over the suburbs to the open country beyond, along the basin of the Clyde. The college was instituted after the Disruption, for the purpose of preparing students in the West of Scotland for the Free Church ministry, and has a principal, and professors of apologetics and New Testament exegesis, divinity and church history, Hebrew and Old Testament exegesis, natural science, systematic theology, and evangelistic theology. There are a considerable number of bursaries, varying from £10 to £30 per annum, and scholarships varying from £40 to £112 per annum. The session commences in November, and lasts for five months.

Normal Schools.—The Normal Institution in connection with the Church of Scotland was founded in 1827 for the purpose of training teachers, and is the parent institution of its kind in the kingdom. The building, which stands on the N side of New City Road at the Cowcaddens Street end, was erected in 1827 at a cost of £15,000. It has a principal front 128 feet long to the S, with wings running northward for 110 feet; in the centre is a tower rising 45 feet above the roof. The Students' Hall has lectureships on the principles of teaching, religious knowledge, mathematics and science, English, natural science and drawing, classics and history, pianoforte music, vocal music, needlework, and French, and a gymnastic master. The practising schools are carried on by a headmaster and a full staff, and the number of students varies between one and two hundred. A boarding-house for the accommodation of 70 female students was erected in 1874 not far from the school, at a cost of £1700.

The Normal Seminary in connection with the Free Church originated immediately after the Disruption, and has accommodation on the S side of Cowcaddens Street E of the Church of Scotland's institution. The building, which is in a mixed style of Tudor Gothic, was erected in 1846. There is a rector with lecturers on mathematics, history, and geography, a master of method, and a full staff. The numbers using the seminary are nearly the same as those in the Normal Institution.

The High School of Glasgow.—This institution, at one time known as the Grammar School, dates from the 12th century, and is descended from the Sang School, which has been already mentioned. Till 1782 the buildings were in Greyfriars' Wynd, but in that year the school was removed to buildings erected for it in George Street, and now occupied by the Technical College. It was again moved in 1819 to a site on the rising ground behind this college, between John Street and Montrose Street, a situation which was at that time both open and airy. It gradually got blocked in by houses, and after the management of it passed from the town council to the school board—under the Education Act of 1872, in which it was scheduled as one of the eight secondary schools for Scotland—the desirability of a fresh removal was pressed forward, and finally, in 1878, the school board acquired for the High

School the buildings in Elmbank Street up till that time occupied by the Glasgow Academy. These are plain Italian in style, two storeys high, and have over the doorway and adjoining windows four statues, representing Homer, Cicero, Galileo, and James Watt. An addition to the N was built in 1887. The staff consists of a rector, nine masters, and eighteen assistants. Connected with it is the High School Club, formed of old pupils desirous of promoting the interests of the school, especially by providing scholarships.

The Glasgow Academy was originally instituted in 1846, and when the directors in 1878 sold the old buildings in Elmbank Street to the school board, the Academy was moved to a new site to the N of the Great Western Road where it crosses the Kelvin. The new building is a handsome square block in the Italian style. It contains sixteen class-rooms, a rector's room, a masters' room, a large gymnasium, a lecture-room, a laboratory, a music-room, and a dining-room, besides a covered hall with compartments for cloak and cap rooms. The school is worthy of notice for its internal arrangement, all the class-rooms opening off galleries communicating with one another by corner staircases, and looking out on a large central well, lit from the roof. Including 5 acres of ground, all laid out as playground, it cost about £30,000. The staff consists of a rector, eight masters, assistant masters, and lady teachers for the initiatory departments and for music. It belongs to a limited liability company. In connection with it is the Academic Club. The *Kelvin-side Academy*, farther W, dating from 1877, is a similar institution, and there are a number of other high-class schools in different parts of the city.

Hutcheson's Hospital was founded in 1639-41 by two brothers, George and Thomas Hutcheson, who were notaries and writers in Glasgow in the early part of the 17th century. George died in 1639, and bequeathed a site and a sum of money for founding an hospital for aged citizens; while Thomas gave and bequeathed further sums for the same purpose, and also for educating poor boys. The whole value of the original bequests amounted to £3817, 1s. 8d., but so judiciously has this been nursed and added to by other benefactors that the clear assets are now worth nearly half a million. The original building, of which the foundation was laid by Thomas Hutcheson in 1640, was on the N side of the Trongate, at the foot of Hutcheson Street, and had to be taken down to allow that thoroughfare to be formed. Drawings of it that have been preserved show a plain Jacobean two-storey building, with a clock spire, according to M'Ure, 100 feet high. The frontage had an extent of 70 feet, with the principal entrance in the centre. There was a wing at the back, and accommodation for 12 old men and 12 boys, and a school where the boys were taught. The 12 old men used to go together to the church, and sit together in a 'convenient easie seat.' When the old buildings were removed in 1802, new ones were begun at the corner of Ingram Street and John Street, and finished in 1805; and here is still the building known distinctively as Hutcheson's Hospital. It has a rusticated basement and a Corinthian superstructure, surmounted by an octagonal spire 156 feet high, and in niches at the sides of the Ingram Street front are quaint statues of the two brothers. It is now occupied by the offices of the various Glasgow Educational Endowment Trusts. The funds are designed for the aid of citizens of Glasgow, or of persons who have engaged in trade there on their own account with credit and reputation, but who have, by misfortune, fallen into reduced circumstances, and also for the aid of the wives and daughters of such, preference being given *ceteris paribus* to persons enrolled as burgesses of Glasgow previous to 13 Jan. 1871. Applicants must be 50 years of age, but widows with two or more children are eligible at 40. There are over 100 male and nearly 800 female pensioners. The charity was greatly widened by an Act of Parliament obtained by the governors in 1872, by which the governing body was enlarged, so that it now consists of the Lord Provost, Magistrates,

and Council, the ministers of the ten city parishes, three members elected by the Merchants' House, three by the Trades' House, and six ministers elected by the patrons from the ministers in Glasgow other than those of the Established Church, and not more than two from any denomination. Powers were then conferred on the directors to take certain steps for the promotion of secondary education, and under these Hutchesons' Boys' Grammar School in Hutchesontown and Girls' Grammar School in Gorbals were erected and organised. Under a subsequent scheme prepared by the Education Endowments (Scotland) Commission, it was settled that of the net revenue, which is about £16,000, three-fifths should be set aside for pensions and two-fifths for educational purposes, while subsidies of £800 a year and £100 a year were granted to the Technical College and School of Art respectively. The educational portion of the income is, under the management of Hutchesons' Educational Trust, applied to the maintenance of the higher-class schools mentioned, the education of foundationers (who are the children of those who might be themselves qualified as pensioners), and to free scholarships, school bursaries, university and technical college bursaries, and higher education bursaries for girls. Smaller modifications (Blair's, Baxter's, Scott's, Hood's, and White's) in the hands of the trust have an income of nearly £1000 a year, which is applied in a similar way.

Board Schools.—The Burgh School Board consists of 15 members, and was constituted in 1872 by the Education Act passed in that year. When the first board came into office they found that the children of school age within the limits of their district numbered 87,294, while in 1873 to meet this there was school accommodation for only 57,200 scholars (31,000 in inspected schools), while the school attendance was only 52,000, leaving 35,000 children of school age unaccounted for. The school accommodation in 164 schools for 46,749 scholars was good, in 36 for 7664 scholars indifferent, and in 25 for 2806 it was bad. The board decided that 41 schools with accommodation for 7300 pupils should be abandoned, and this left aggregate accommodation for 49,919, which left a deficiency of over 34,000. To meet this the board acquired nine permanent day schools in Anderston, Bridgeton, Buehan Street, Dobbie's Loan, Finnieston, Hozier Street, Old Wynd, Rose Street, and St Rollox, and opened temporary schools in various places till 30 schools with accommodation for 22,000 scholars should be erected. Such has, however, been the amount of progress in educational matters, and the increased demands of the education department, that since that time they have again abandoned as unsuitable schools with accommodation for more pupils than those which they at that time proposed to build. As will be seen from the adjoining table the total accommodation provided in the 67 board schools was in 1895 over 66,000, and in the same year other schools within the board district brought the total number of schools up to 114 and of available places up to 94,256, with 90,269 on the roll and 73,216 in average attendance, as against 228 schools with 57,290 places, 52,644 on the roll, and 42,655 in average attendance at the passing of the Education Act in 1873. Besides the grants given above, the sum of over £3000 was also received in 1892 from the Science and Art Department. Needlework is taught in all the schools, cookery in most, and laundry work in six, while in 1892 there were evening classes in 24 schools, attended by over 10,000 pupils, and earning grants of over £3500. The staff in 1892 numbered 1517, of whom 68 were head-masters, 45 second masters, 219 assistant masters, 418 assistant mistresses, 15 university trained mistresses, 53 special teachers of cookery, music, shorthand, etc., and the rest ex-pupil teachers, pupil teachers, and monitors. The salaries of head-masters vary from £200 to £600 a year, of second masters from £110 to £185, of assistant masters from £85 to £150, of assistant mistresses from £35 to £120, the total of salaries in the year noted being £98,726. The income in 1891-92 was £204,231, of which 496,916 was derived from grants in relief of

fees and grants from the Education and from the Science and Art Departments, £85,429 from rates, £6319 from evening schools, and about £2973 from fees. The cost of the day schools in the same year was £131,070, of the evening schools £7662, and there was spent on office salaries and expenses £9921, and interest and repayment of loans £50,127. The following are the schools under the board in 1894-95, with the accommodation, and the average attendances and grants for 1894-95:—

	School.	Accommodation	Average Attendance.	Grant.
1	Abbotsford,	1828	1000	£1104 0 0
2	Adelphi Terrace,	597	462	568 15 0
3	Alexander's,	927	503	524 9 4
4	Anderston,	886	800	831 17 0
5	Arncliffe,	1300	958	924 6 10
6	Bathour,	292	242	245 14 0
7	Barrowfield,	1059	995	1029 14 0
8	Bishop Street,	1380	845	892 1 4
9	Bridgeton,	331	279	263 10 0
10	Calton,	1512	1149	1239 9 0
11	Camden Street,	1570	1478	1568 5 8
12	Carnegie,	812	740	777 0 4
13	Campbellfield,	878	724	769 18 6
14	Centre Street,	1519	1313	1453 18 0
15	City,	1322	490	561 14 6
16	Crookston Street,	1757	1507	1690 10 0
17	Dalmarnock,	1300	663	612 0 6
18	David Street,	388	385	402 13 0
19	Dennistoun,	1054	1011	1142 14 4
20	Dobbie's Loan,	1175	751	772 6 8
21	Dovehill,	1066	706	760 7 8
22	Finnieston,	436	334	298 3 0
23	Fresland,	395	326	351 5 6
24	Garnethill,	1000	705	848 5 8
25	Gorbals,	1355	1300	1469 18 0
26	Greenside Street,	817	806	850 18 6
27	Grove Street,	1004	1040	1068 7 0
28	Henderson Street,	986	877	964 0 2
29	Highland Society,	715	500	535 2 4
30	Hozier Street,	918	808	857 15 6
31	John Street,	1139	880	1009 12 0
32	Key,	351	439	547 5 0
33	Kelvinhugh,	1013	499	524 12 6
34	Kennedy Street,	1455	1333	1402 19 6
35	Kent Road,	1418	1127	1367 18 8
36	Keppochhill,	606	601	629 10 0
37	Martyrs,	472	449	465 12 8
38	Mathieson Street,	900	884	969 5 6
39	Milton,	1140	723	771 14 6
40	Napiershall,	1356	1316	1488 18 0
41	Oakbank,	1394	1018	1114 0 6
42	Outlands,	1757	1612	1747 18 11
43	Overnewton,	975	932	1396 16 10
44	Parkhead,	1213	Such	1385 15 0
45	Petershill,	1201	1141	1281 5 4
46	Queen Mary Street,	1130	699	704 11 0
47	Rockvilla,	926	547	591 6 6
48	Rose Street,	734	653	706 9 6
49	Rosemount,	403	385	259 9 0
50	Rumford Street,	1229	1489	1187 4 4
51	St David's,	359	500	617 3 6
52	St George's Road,	1060	1051	1230 19 0
53	St James,	523	480	510 6 6
54	St Matthew's,	466	473	508 19 0
55	St Nollox,	807	783	863 5 0
56	Shields Road,	894	816	885 14 0
57	Springbank,	1296	1024	1145 12 0
58	Springburn,	1060	1067	1196 12 6
59	Springfield,	1628	1628	1649 11 6
60	Thomson Street,	1534	1244	1395 15 4
61	Townhead,	1143	1146	1271 19 6
62	Tureen Street,	1373	1365	1497 4 8
63	Washington Street,	1500	1189	1299 18 0
64	Wellpark,	688	664	723 10 0
65	Whitehill,	1115	871	1044 8 6
66	Wiseley Street,	1196	883	914 19 6
67	Woodside,	1033	870	1125 9 1

Of the schools erected by the board the cost per unit of accommodation has varied from over £8 to over £23, and has averaged over £14. All the board schools are at least two storeys in height, and are mostly built on the square principle with the stairs in the centre, the school-rooms and class-rooms running off to the right and left. They are all mixed schools, but have the separate entrances, etc., for boys and girls prescribed in the Education Department's rules. Inside, the boys and girls form separate subdivisions of the classes. The board meets on the second Monday of each month. The school-board district is coterminate with the parlia-

mentary and not the municipal boundary, so that many of the schools now within the city are still under the care of the neighbouring boards in whose charge they were prior to the Extension Act of 1891.

Miscellaneous Public Schools and Educational Trusts.—A number of what were formerly miscellaneous public schools are now, under schemes prepared by the Education Endowments (Scotland) Commission, managed by the Glasgow City Educational Endowments Board and the Glasgow General Educational Endowments Board. Under the charge of the former are the funds of Anderson's, Murdoch's, Hood's, Maxwell's, and Macfarlane's schools, and Bell's, Coulter's, the Scotstarvit, Alexander's, M'Grigor's, and M'Millan's bequests. The scheme provides for the maintenance of a school for boys, for scholarships, school bursaries, bursaries for technical and higher education, and for university bursaries, while, as has been already noticed, a subsidy is paid to the West of Scotland Technical College. The bursaries are awarded among pupils of public or state-aided schools in Glasgow, or of any school maintained under the scheme. The revenue is nearly £7000 a year. The Glasgow General Educational Endowments Board manages Muir's School Fund and the sums bequeathed for Miller and Peadie's, Wilson's, Gardner's, M'Lachlan's, and Graham's schools. The scheme provides for the awarding of free scholarships, school bursaries, technical and higher education bursaries, bursaries for evening classes, etc. The bursaries are awarded among pupils of public or state-aided schools in Glasgow, or public or state-aided schools in the district of the school-board of Cathcart, or of any school-board contiguous to and immediately adjoining the district of the school-board of the City of Glasgow. The revenue is over £3000 a year. The Buchanan Institution in Greenhead Street was founded by the late James Buchanan for the maintenance, education, and industrial training of destitute boys. They reside with their parents at night, but have three substantial meals daily at the institution, and are taught the elementary branches of knowledge, and also the elements of navigation, gymnastics, tailoring, shoemaking, and carpentry, to fit them for the army, for the sea, or for emigration to the colonies. It is managed by directors chosen from the Town Council, the Merchants' House, the Trades' House, and the School-Board. To the E of it, at the corner of Greenhead Street and James Street, is the Logan and Johnston School of Domestic Economy, founded by William Logan and his wife, Jean Johnston, for the education, upbringing, and assistance in life, of poor or destitute step-children or orphans of Scottish extraction, those bearing the name of Logan or Johnston to be preferred. It is now conducted under a scheme framed by the Education Endowments Commission, and is equipped as a school of domestic economy, where instruction is given in sewing, cooking, washing, laundry work, and other similar branches. A certain number of girls admitted on the foundation, receive their education free, have their meals on the premises, and receive an allowance for clothing. The classes are open to the public on payment of fees. The income is about £1100. The present building, Scottish baronial in style, with oriel windows and a central tower, was erected in 1891-93, in the last of which years it was opened, and the new scheme came into operation. There is accommodation for boarders. Allan Glen's Institution, at the corner of Cathedral Street and North Hanover Street, was established in 1853 under the will of Allan Glen, wright in Glasgow, and at it was given, till 1876, gratuitously, a good practical education to about 50 boys, sons of tradesmen or persons in the industrial classes of society. By an Act of Parliament obtained in 1876 the powers of the trustees were extended, and the institution ceased to supply gratuitous elementary education, and became a secondary and technical school with special reference to the training of boys for industrial and mercantile pursuits. This purpose was confirmed by the scheme of the Education Endowments Commission in 1886, by which Allan Glen's Institution became an integral, though educationally

distinct, part of the West of Scotland Technical College. The aim of the school now is to give its pupils a careful and extensive science and workshop training. The subjects taught are: the ordinary branches of a good English education, Latin, French, German, mathematics, geometrical, freehand, mechanical, and architectural drawing; and the elements of chemistry, physics, and mechanics—the classes in the last three branches being in all cases associated with proper experimental and laboratory training. The use of tools is taught in suitable workshops, but not the practice of any specific trade. There are sixty free scholarships, about fifty bursaries, and three University or Technical College bursaries, connected with the school. The fees range from £2, 10s. to £6 per session. The building was enlarged in 1875, 1889, and in 1895. The Glasgow Deaf and Dumb Institution was commenced under the same auspices, and on the same system, as the Deaf and Dumb Institution at EDINBURGH, and became at an early period of its career distinguished for its great efficiency and success. It long occupied a plain house a short distance NW of the Cathedral, but in 1870 removed to its present home, at Prospect Bank, Crosshill, in a fine Venetian building close to the Queen's Park. The structure is 240 feet long and 150 wide, and has beautiful surroundings and excellent internal arrangements. There is accommodation for 170 pupils, and the charge for board and education is £10 per annum; but, where necessary, children are admitted gratuitously. Visitors are admitted on Wednesdays at 2 p.m.

Reformatories.—The Reformatory and Industrial Schools were for a time entirely dependent on voluntary contributions, but came eventually to receive support from an assessment imposed by Act of Parliament. They are governed by a board of 12 commissioners and 37 directors, appointed under the Glasgow Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Repression Act passed in 1878. The Girls' House of Refuge and Reformatory originated about 1840, and is for the reception of juvenile thieves and neglected children, giving them a good education, and training them to self-support. The building was originally in Parliamentary Road, was thence moved to Reddrie, and new premises were again opened in October 1882 at East Chapelton, about 3 miles NW of Glasgow. This is an Italian building of two storeys, with a frontage of 78 feet, and side wings running back for 82½ feet. On the lower flat are the school-rooms, work-rooms, dining-room, kitchen, and the matron's room; while on the upper storey are two large dormitories, sick-room, lavatory, and other accommodation. In outbuildings are a washing-house, laundry, and dairy. There is accommodation for 60 girls, and the total cost including site was £9570. The average number of inmates is about 26. The Refuge and Industrial School for Boys, providing food, education, religious instruction, and industrial training for destitute children, whether admitted on private application or under a magistrate's warrant, is at Mossbank, Hogganfield, on the S side of the Caledonian railway. It was erected in 1869, and was burned down in 1873, the loss being estimated at £14,000; but it was rebuilt in 1874-75, and is a large well-arranged edifice. There are generally about 375 inmates. The Girls' Industrial School was from 1855 in Rottenrow, but was in 1882 transferred to buildings at Maryhill. The number of girls in it is on an average about 200. About 85 per cent. of both boys and girls are found to do well after leaving. There are day industrial schools at Green Street, Calton, Rottenrow, and Rose Street, Hutchesontown, which have on an average 500 inmates every year. Since the institution of these schools there has been a gradual decrease in the number of juvenile offenders and destitute children dealt with by the police. The income of the Commissioners under the Act of 1878 is over £17,000 a year. All the schools mentioned are Protestant; but there are also a Roman Catholic Reformatory for boys at Parkhead (average number, 165); industrial schools for boys and girls at Abercromby Street, Gallowgate (387, including both), Slatefield for boys,

also in the Gallowgate (150), and Dalbeth, near Glasgow, for girls (150).

Parishes and Parochial Affairs.—The whole of Glasgow on the N side of the Clyde, with a considerable landward tract around it, formed at the time of the Reformation only one parish, though the cathedral was in 1588 made a collegiate charge. In 1592 the church of St Mary and St Anne, now the Trongate, was repaired and a third minister was added. In 1595 a fourth was added, who officiated in the crypt of the cathedral, known as the Laigh Kirk; and in 1596 the landward portion above alluded to was set apart for this last minister as a separate parish, and was called the Barony. This quadruple division of parishes lasted till 1701, when other two were added, and thereafter divisions still went on till the original city parish of the High Church had been divided into the ten parishes of Inner High or St Mungo's, the Outer High or St Paul's, St Andrew's, St David's or Ramshorn, St Enoch's, St George's, St James', St John's, St Mary's or Tron, and Blackfriars or College, which constitute what are now known as the City churches and City parishes, the maintenance of which costs the city about £2200 a year, which is generally supposed to be provided from the common good; but it is just possible that if all the funds bequeathed of old to the corporation were thoroughly investigated, less of this sum than is imagined might be found to come from that source. Modern Glasgow is divided *quoad sacra* into a large number of parishes, as will be seen in the section on ecclesiastical affairs, but *quoad civilia* it is included most largely within the Barony, City, and Govan parishes. On the N side of the river, beginning at the E end, is the parish of Shettleston, and NW of this is the parish of Springburn, adjoining which on the W is Maryhill. The parish of Calton on the E adjoins Shettleston. Its limits are along Great Eastern Road to Crownpoint Street, along Crownpoint Road, Abercrombie Street, Millroad Street, King Street, in an irregular line to Great Hamilton Street, along which it runs irregularly till it reaches the edge of the Green at the public baths. It then proceeds, by Greenhead Street and Newhall Terrace, to the river, which is the boundary, back to the original starting-point. The City parish follows this line reversed, from Newhall Terrace to the corner of Great Eastern Road near Camlachie Foundry, then goes irregularly to a point in Duke Street, near the corner of Bluevale Street, along Duke Street to John Knox Street, then along Wright Street, and from that in an irregular line N to the canal. The boundary turns along the canal to a point opposite the old fever hospital, and thence back in an irregular line to the corner of Castle Street and Garngad Hill, then along Castle Street, Glebe Street, Albert Street, and behind St Mungo Street to Stirling Road, along which it passes to St James' Road, and along St James' Road to M'Aslin Street, then along it to Parliamentary Road; from this it proceeds in an irregular line down West Nile Street to Argyle Street, along which it turns westward to a point midway between M'Alpine Street and Washington Street, where it turns straight down to the river, and back along the river to the SE corner of the Green. The SE boundary of the main part of the Barony is the line just given, from the point on the canal opposite the old fever hospital to the point on the river midway between M'Alpine Street and Washington Street; from that the line follows the river down to the shipbuilding yard at the E side of the mouth of the Kelvin. It passes along the E and N sides of the yard to the river Kelvin, up which it turns to the Great Western Road, then passes along the Great Western Road, by an irregular line passing from the corner of Scotia Street and New City Road to the corner of Cowcaddens Street, and then along Ann Street to the canal. From the line of the Kelvin the parish of Govan sweeps W and S, crossing the river and extending up the S side as far as Malls Mire Burn, beyond which is the parish of Rutherglen. Still farther S are the parishes of Eastwood, in which are the districts about Shawlands and Pollokshaws, and Cathcart with the Queen's Park and Crosshill.

Under the Local Government Act (1894) parish councils took the place of parochial boards. The parish councils for the city are those of the City, the Barony, and Govan. The City Parish Council consists of 7 members from the first and fourth wards, 6 from the second and fifth wards, and five from the third ward. Some sort of poor-rate must have been levied in Glasgow from 1595, for we find that in that year a committee of the general kirk-session was appointed to consider who were able to contribute for the relief of the poor, and in 1638 we find that the poor had, during the sitting of the General Assembly, been kept off the streets, an arrangement which so delighted the magistrates, that they determined that the inhabitants should be stented or taxed for the purpose of keeping them always off the street (as beggars presumably), and maintaining them in their houses, and this plan was carried out, for in 1639 all who had not paid were to have their goods seized to double the value, and were to have their names proclaimed in church; and in 1697 it was further determined to augment the assessment by church-door collections. In 1774, however, the kirk-sessions found they were no longer equal to the demands made on them, and on this being intimated to the council, the latter appointed 15 assessors who were to impose a rate to produce £1305, 10s. 10½d., and this board was the forerunner of parochial boards. The first poorhouse that existed in the city was erected in 1733 on a site in Clyde Street, near the present St Andrew's Roman Catholic Church. It was built at the joint expense of the Town Council, General Session, Merchants' House, and Trades' House. It was meant for 152 inmates, according to M'Ure, who declares that it was finer than any other hospital in the world except Heriot's Hospital in Edinburgh. The present City Poorhouse or Town's Hospital is an irregularly disposed pile of buildings near the W end of Parliamentary Road. It was originally built for the Royal Lunatic Asylum, but passed by sale to the City Parish Parochial Board for £15,000 in 1843, when the Asylum was removed to Gartnavel. The main buildings are a spacious octagonal structure with four radiating wings and a central dome. There is accommodation for 1587 inmates, and there are on an average about 1400 paupers, while there are generally over 5000 poor on the roll. Formerly the City and Govan parishes were united with Lanarkshire for lunacy purposes under the Glasgow District Board, but this was dissolved in 1888, and each parish became a separate district. The City parish board accordingly, in 1891-97, erected an asylum at Gartloch, 6 miles NE of Glasgow, where they had purchased an estate of 347 acres. Early French in style, the building consists of 9 pavilion blocks, and has accommodation for 550 patients. The income of the council in 1895-96 was over £59,000 of which over £42,000 was derived from rates. The gross rental of the parish for the same year was £1,350,000.

The Barony parish is the largest and most populous in Scotland. The parish council consists of 4 rate-payers from the 1st ward, 4 from the 2d, 2 from the 3d, 3 from the 4th, 4 from the 5th, 3 from the 6th, 2 from the 7th, 2 from the 8th, and 2 from the 9th. There is also a landward committee, consisting of 2 representatives from Possil, 2 from Millerston and Springburn, 3 from North Shettleston, and 3 from South Shettleston. The poorhouse is at Barnhill in Springburn, in the NE of Glasgow, stands within extensive grounds, and has accommodation for 1348 inmates, and contains on an average 1100 paupers, the total number of poor being over 6000. The lunatic asylum for the Barony parish is an extensive range of buildings erected in 1872 and the following years, the first portion having been opened in 1875 at Lenzie, on the N side of and close to the North British line near Lenzie Junction station. The main building, Elizabethan in style, has the administrative block in the centre, and was, by new wing buildings erected in 1891-93, extended so as to have a total length of 1430 feet. From it pavilions project to the S, and to the N are wings extending from N to S. The workshops and laundry, etc., occupy detached build-

ings behind, while standing apart, opposite the centre of the front and connected with the main building by conservatory corridors, is a handsome little chapel, where there is daily service. The male wards are to the E of the entrance and the female wards to the W. The additions of 1891-93 enable 850 patients to be accommodated. A thoroughly equipped farm succursal was added in 1879 for the cultivation of the 459 acres in connection with the asylum, and at the same time a new method of dealing with the sewage was introduced, under which it is distributed over the fields by a special system of irrigation—a plan which has greatly improved the land without injurious effects on the sanitary condition of the institution. The income of the board in 1896-97 was about £90,000, of which over £63,000 was derived from rates. The gross rental of the parish for the same year was £1,734,227. The Govan Parish Council is noticed in the article on Govan.

Registration.—The districts into which for registration purposes Glasgow, Kinning Park, Govan, and Partick are now divided, with their populations in 1891, are:—Bridgeton (44,342), Camlachie (43,690), Dennistoun (63,888), Calton (36,154), Blackfriars (31,617), St Rollox (50,426), Blythswood (29,311), Milton (38,737), Kelvin (67,634), Anderston (42,263), Hutchesontown (59,750), Gorhals (49,939), Tradeston (27,436), Kinning Park (33,291), Maryhill (26,674), Partick (50,466), Cathcart (16,589), Plantatiou (22,980), Govan (41,735), Eastwood (16,042, of whom, however, the greater portion are in the landward division), and Shettleston (12,591, of whom, however, only 18 are in the Glasgow portion of the parish).

Eccelesiastical Affairs.—Established Churches.—The early division of Glasgow ecclesiastically has been noticed in the last section, and since then the separation of *quoad sacra* parishes has gone on apace in City, Barony, and Govan parishes, as well as in Calton and the parts of Springburn and Maryhill adjoining the city, till there were in 1896 in the city and suburbs 75 charges and 9 mission churches, a number of which are at present in course of conversion into separate ecclesiastical districts. The original City parish, which comprised 988,624 acres, has now been carved into the Inner High, the Robertson Memorial, St Paul's, St James', St George's, St Andrew's, St David's, St Enoch's, St John's, Tron (St Mary's), Blackfriars (College), St Peter's, Chalmers' Memorial, and Bridgegate *quoad sacra* parishes. Macleod, Martyrs', St-George's-in-the-Fields, and Wellpark have been formed partly from the City parish and partly from the Barony. Barony itself, which comprised 3295,612 acres, has been broken up into Barony (proper), Kelvinside, Kelvin-hugh, Sandyford, Park, St Vincent's, Anderston, St Mark's, St Matthew's, Blythswood, St Stephen's, Milton, Port Dundas, St Columba's, Dalmarnock, St Clement's, Bluevale, Parkhead, Possil Park, and Shettleston. The divisions of Govan are noticed in that article. Calton, SE of the City parish, has been divided into Calton (proper), St Luke's, Newlands, Greenhead, Barrowfield, Bridgeton, Newhall, and St Thomas. Springburn has had cut off from its SW corner the parish of Townhead.

The Cathedral.—The parent church of Glasgow, the Cathedral, is particularly interesting as being, along with the churches at Kirkwall and Old Aberdeen, one of the few perfect examples of early architecture which the zeal of the Reformers and the more praiseworthy, but equally objectionable, zeal of the early restorers of the nineteenth century have left for us in anything like the original condition. Like all cathedral churches the form is that of a Latin cross, with nave, aisles, transepts, choir, lady-chapel, crypt, and chapter-house. Here the outline has rather an unwonted bareness arising from the fact that the transepts, owing to the non-completion of the original design, project but so slightly beyond the aisles that the long straight sweep of the side walls is hardly broken by them at all. That they were intended to project farther is evident from the Blackadder crypt, which would have afforded support to a S transept. The style is Early English, and all competent authorities are agreed that the build-

ing is a very fine example of that period. The best views of the exterior are to be had from the SE corner and from the Bridge of Signs leading to the Necropolis. The entire length of the building is 319 feet, the breadth 63 feet, and the height 90 feet; while at the junction of the nave and transepts a massive square tower with octagonal spire rises to a height of 225 feet. This central tower measures 30 feet each way in the basement, and rises about 30 feet above the lofty roof of the nave and choir. It presents a four-light window on each of its faces, and terminates in a balustrade with pinnacles at the corners, while the spire rises in four successive stages, with ornamental bands between. The aisles are narrow but lofty, and have a row of windows with double mullions. The clerestory windows are much the same, but have not all double mullions. Over the principal doorway at the W end is the great western window, with four openings separated by beautifully carved mullions, and the great windows of the N and S transepts are much the same. There are massive buttresses all round. On the wall above the spaces between is a line of gargoyles, each showing a monstrous mouth, with a grotesque face sculptured on the under side. However bare may be the look of the exterior all idea of such a feeling vanishes at once on reaching the interior, and taking in at one glance the whole majestic sweep of the nave, which is 155 feet in length, 30 in breadth between the columns, and 90 high. On each side is a series of seven elegant, but massive, clustered columns supporting the triforium, and above this is a row of clerestory windows. At the intersection of the nave, transepts, and choir are four pillars supporting the arches of the tower, and from the angles groins spring towards the centre, leaving there, however, a circular opening for the purpose of raising heavy materials or bells to the upper part of the tower. Up till 1835 a partition wall of rough masonry, constructed in 1648, cut the nave in two from N to S, and the western section was fitted up as a church for the congregation of the Outer High parish. This was, however, removed, together with the fittings of the church, on the erection of the new church of St Paul's, and the nave is now once more to be seen in all its original grandeur. At the E end of the nave beneath the arches supporting the tower is a richly carved rood-screen separating the nave and choir. On either side are niches, and flights of steps, with carved balustrades, leading to the crypt. In the centre is a low elliptic-arched doorway, through which a flight of steps leads to the higher level of the choir, which is 127 feet long, 30 wide between the columns, and about 80 high. On each side are five arches supported on clustered pillars, with beautiful and richly carved capitals with the usual foliage designs, and each differing from all the others. In the restoration operations carried out previous to 1856, this portion of the building was judiciously and successfully altered. The old unseemly seats and galleries were removed, and their place supplied by richly-carved oak fittings in the modern cathedral style; and a fine pulpit constructed from the old oak beams of the roof now occupies the site of the high altar. The floor is executed in tessellated tile-work. During the restoration operations the grave of one of the old bishops was found near the site of the high altar. The remains, which were possibly these of Bishop Joceline, had been wrapped in a cloth embroidered with gold, some of which still adhered to the bones.

At the E end of the choir is the Lady chapel, which is one of the most beautiful parts of the building. Externally it is a low flat-roofed building resting on the eastern part of the crypt. Internally there is a profusion of elaborate ornament, while the columns consist of clusters of slender and graceful shafts, with richly carved and beautiful capitals. It contains a monument to the Protestant Archbishop Law (1615-32). Opening from the N side of the Lady chapel is the chapter-house. It also rests on the crypt, but it is crowned by a high-pitched roof. The interior is 28 feet square, with the roof supported by a central pillar, on which are the arms of the founder,

Bishop Lauder (1408-1425). The floor is now laid with tessellated tile-work, and all round are oak seats. Beneath the buildings just described is a series of magnificent crypts, forming in themselves a beautiful and perfect structure. These, which vary very much in height, extend beneath the choir, the Lady chapel, the chapter-house, and beyond the S transept. The portion under the first two is known as Joceline's crypt, that under the chapter-house as Lauder's crypt, and that under the unfinished S transept as Blackadder's crypt. The latter has the roof supported by three richly clustered columns with fine capitals, and exhibits some of the best work in the whole cathedral, while all three show such solidity of construction, such richness of groining, and such beauty of detail in the pillars and varied capitals, as render them artistically of the highest value, and the finest thing of the kind in the kingdom. The crypt known as Blackadder's, under the S transept, ought more properly to be called Fergus' aisle or crypt, for it seems to have been dedicated to the Fergus whose body St Mungo brought with him to Cathures; Mr Macgeorge having pointed out that on a stone in the roof over the entrance is carved a rude representation of the dead saint extended on a vehicle, and beside it the inscription cut in long Gothic letters, 'this is the ile of car fergus.' At the End of Joceline's crypt on a raised platform is a tomb with headless and handless recumbent effigy, which tradition, without the slightest grounds, indicates as the tomb of St Mungo himself. There are also two stone coffins, one of them with a shamrock round the margin, dug up within the building, and believed to be as old as the 6th century. In the SE corner is a well 24 feet deep, and with 3 to 4 feet of water in it, known as St Mungo's Well. It was supposed to possess special healing qualities. Originally a place of sepulture, the crypt became after the Reformation, as we have already seen, the church of the Barony parish, and from that time till the beginning of the nineteenth century it was one of the most extraordinary places of worship in the country. Sir Walter Scott in *Rob Roy* makes it the meeting-place of the outlaw himself and Francis Osbaldistone. 'We entered,' he makes Francis say, 'a small, low-arched door, secured by a wicket, which a grave-looking person seemed on the point of closing, and descended several steps as if into the funeral vaults beneath the church. It was even so; for in these subterranean precincts—why chosen for such a purpose I know not—was established a very singular place of worship. Conceive an extensive range of low-browed, dark, and twilight vaults, such as are used for sepulchres in other countries, and had long been dedicated to the same purpose in this, a portion of which was seated with pews and used as a church. The part of the vaults thus occupied, though capable of containing a congregation of many hundreds, bore a small proportion to the darker and more extensive caverns which yawned around what may be termed the inhabited space. In those waste regions of oblivion, dusky banners and tattered escutcheons indicated the graves of those who were doubtless "princes in Israel." . . . Surrounded by these receptacles of the last remains of mortality, I found a numerous congregation engaged in the act of prayer.' After the erection of a separate church for the Barony congregation in 1801 the crypts again became a place of burial, and got into such an unsightly condition that the shafts of the fine columns were covered to a depth of 5 feet by the accumulation of *debris*, while the walls were daubed over with unsightly marks—a state of matters which lasted till about 1835.

After the restoration operations had been completed in 1856, a proposal was made to fill the windows of the cathedral with stained glass, and this was taken up so readily by a large and influential body of subscribers that in 1859 the first window was placed in the church, and in 1864 all the windows were filled except those in the clerestory, and that, too, has now been in part similarly treated. In all 113 windows are thus filled—44 in the nave, transepts, choir, and Lady chapel, 14 in the

clerestory, 7 in the chapter-house, 27 in Joceline's crypt, 12 in Lauder's crypt, and 9 in Blackadder's crypt. The great E window was furnished by the Queen, the great W window by the Bairs of Gartsherrie, and the N and S transept windows by respectively the late Duke of Hamilton and Mrs Cecilia Douglas of Orbiston. These represent in order (1) the Four Evangelists; (2) the Giving of the Law; the Entrance into the Promised Land; the Dedication of the Temple, and the Captivity of Babylon; (3) the prophets Moses, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Malachi, and John the Baptist; (4) in the lower divisions Noah issuing from the ark, the gathering of manna, Melchisedec offering bread and wine, Isaac ascending Mount Moriah with the wood of sacrifice, and the priest offering the first fruits; and, in the corresponding compartments above, Christ baptized, Christ the true bread from heaven, Christ instituting the Sacrament, Christ bearing His cross to Calvary, and Christ rising from the dead. The windows in the nave beginning at the NW angle contain a series of Old Testament characters in chronological order; the choir, illustrations of the parables and precepts of Christ; the Lady chapel, the apostles; the chapter-house, acts of charity and mercy; Joceline's crypt and Blackadder's crypt, various scriptural incidents mainly relating to the life of Christ; and two showing King Rhydderch, St Mungo, and St Columba, and Archbishops Boyd, Burnet, and Paterson; while Lauder's crypt has a series of representations of angels bearing emblems of Christ and the Evangelists. Many of the windows were executed at the royal glass-painting factory at Munich, but a few were made in London and Edinburgh. The fine organ was made in London, and was erected in 1880, having been presented by the minister of the church, the late Rev. Dr Burns. The oak communion table (1891) was the gift of a member of the church, and the somewhat out-of-place looking marble reredos (1893), with figures of St Ninian and St Kentigern, was erected by Dame Jane Maxwell in memory of her husband, the tenth baronet of Calderwood.

In dealing with the bishops in the historical section, notice has already been taken of the early history of the cathedral. Mr Honeyman, in his *Age of Glasgow Cathedral*, is of opinion that the only portion of the building of 1197 is a small pillar and part of the vaulting in the SW corner of the crypt, and the probability is that the present building was commenced by Bishop Bondington (1233-58), in whose time the crypt and choir were completed. The building was still unfinished in 1277, in Wyschard's time, and the erection of the steeple was begun by Bishop Lauder, and continued and probably completed by Bishop Cameron. The date of the nave cannot be determined, but it was probably built subsequently to the crypt and choir. At the NW end of the nave there was formerly a massive and imposing square tower, 120 feet high and having on each side near the top two fine windows, with rounded arches, and also some grotesque sculptures now lying in the crypt. At the SW corner was another erection not carried up into a tower but finished with gables. It was called the consistory house, and was probably of the same date as the tower opposite, the lower stage of which Mr Billings regarded as forming, along with the W door of the nave, the oldest part of the whole building. The consistory house was picturesque and interesting, but, this notwithstanding, and though both it and the tower were in a perfect state of preservation, they were in 1854 removed by order of Her Majesty's First Commissioner of Works as excrescences on the original building—a removal which, notwithstanding all that has been alleged to the contrary, must, we fear, be regarded as an act of great barbarity and vandalism. The buildings were old enough and intimately enough associated with the history and original design of the cathedral to have inspired greater reverence, and, besides, Mr Macgeorge asserts, and probably rightly, that 'the tower was really essential to the proper balance of the structure.'

Soon after the Reformation the cathedral was 'purged'

of all its altars, images, and other appendages that might remind the people of the old ritual and worship; and so zealous or rather furious were the Reformers in this work of purification, that they also swept away all the monuments which had been erected not only to patriotic prelates, but to eminent laymen, with the single exception of the tomb of the Stewarts of Minto, a family which had supplied provosts and magistrates to the city through several generations. Though this insane destruction was not altogether the work of a rabble glorying in mischief under any pretext, it is but fair to state that the government, in issuing an order for the destruction of all 'monuments of idolatry,' strongly enjoined the preservation of the buildings themselves, as will be seen from the order:

'To the Magistrates of Burghs.

'Our traist freinds, after maist hearty commendacion, we pray ye fall not to pass incontinent to the Kirk [of Glasgow or other such edifices as might require attention] and d tak down the hall images thereof, and bring furth to the kirkyard, and burn them openly. And siclike cast down the alteria, and purge the kirk of all kynd of monuments of idolatrye. And this ye fall not to do as ye will do us singular empiresur; and so committis you to the protection of God.

(Signed) 'AR. ARGYLE,
'JAMES STUART,
'RUTHVEN.

'From Edinburgh the xii of August, 1560.

'Fall not bot ye tak und heyd that neither the dasks, windocks, nor durris be ony ways hurt or broken, either glassin work or iron work.'

Though the occurrence of such an important part of the mandate in a postscript might perhaps be considered as a little significant, yet it was probably the desire of the Lords of the Congregation at this time that the work of demolition should go a certain length, and no farther; but they had raised a spirit which they could not lay again, and the harangues of any furious preacher were received with much greater acceptance than the comparatively moderate injunctions of the civil rulers. The more ardent among the Reformers were not content with a partial demolition, and they resolved that every trace of the Romish superstition should be swept away at the expense of those magnificent structures which had been long the pride and glory of the land. An act was accordingly passed in 1574 by the Estates, at the instigation of the Assembly, authorising a still further purification or dismantling of those churches which had hitherto escaped, and 'thereupon,' says Spottiswoode, 'ensued a pitiful devastation of churches and church buildings throughout all parts of the realm, for every one made bold to put to their hands—the meaner sort imitating the ensample of the greater, and those who were in authority. No difference was made, but all the churches either defaced or pulled to the ground. The holy vessels, and whatsoever else men could make gain of, as timber, lead, and bells, were put up to sale. The very sepulchres of the dead were not spared. The registers of the church and bibliothèques cast into the fire. In a word, all was ruined, and what had escaped in the time of the first tumult did now undergo the common calamity, which was so much the worse, that the violences committed at this time were coloured with the warrant of publick authority. Some ill-advised preachers did likewise animate people in these their barbarous proceedings crying out—"That the places where idols had been worshipped, ought, by the law of God, to be destroyed, and that the sparing of them was the reserving of things execrable."

The execution of the above-mentioned act for the West was committed to the Earls of Arran, Argyll, and Glencairn, and they, at the intercession of the inhabitants of Glasgow, had spared the cathedral, but Andrew Melvil, acting with more zeal than discretion, kept urging the magistrates to order it to be pulled down so that three churches might be built with the materials. They at length consented, and the narrow escape of the cathedral in 1579 is thus told by Spottis-

woode: 'In Glasgow the next spring there happened a little disturbance by this occasion. The magistrates of the city, by the earnest dealing of Mr Andrew Melvil and other ministers, had condescended to demolish the cathedral, and build with the materials thereof some little churches in other parts for the ease of the citizens. Divers reasons were given for it; such as the resort of superstitious people to do their devotion in that place; the huge vastness of the church, and that the voice of a preacher could not be heard by the multitude that convened to sermon; the more commodious service of the people; and the removing of that idolatrous monument (so they called it), which was, of all the cathedrals of the country, only left unruined and in a possibility to be repaired. To do this work a number of quarriers, masons, and other workmen was conduced, and the day assigned when it should take beginning. Intimation being given thereof, and the workmen by sound of drum warned to go unto their work, the crafts of the city in a tumult took armes, swearing with many oaths that he who did cast down the first stone, should be buried under it. Neither could they be pacified till the workmen were discharged by the magistrates. A complaint was hereupon made, and the principals cited before the council for insurrection, when the king, not as then thirteen years of age, taking the protection of the crafts, did allow the opposition they had made, and inhibited the ministers (for they were the complainers) to meddle any more in that business, saying, "That too many churches had been already destroyed, and that he would not tolerate more abuses of that kind." The truth of this statement has been questioned, as no entry regarding the intended destruction of the cathedral stands in the council minutes of the day, and because no other historian mentions the affair. It may be presumed, however, that there were good reasons why no notice of the destructive resolution of the magistrates, and of the events which followed, should be placed on the records; and further Spottiswoode is a trustworthy chronicler, and the tradition has been one of almost universal acceptance in Glasgow for nearly three centuries. The details may be slightly inaccurate, but the main fact of the great peril to the cathedral and of its rescue by the crafts seems to be worthy of all credit. There is indeed reason to believe that the silence may arise from the consent of the council having been passive rather than active, and that Captain Crawford of Jordanhill, then provost of Glasgow, and the other magistrates yielded even thus far with considerable reluctance, and only that they might clear themselves from any imputation of having an undue tenderness for the memorials of Popery. Newte, in his *Tour in England and Scotland* (1791), goes farther, and says that the chief magistrate remonstrated and said, 'I am for pulling down the High Church, but not till we have first built a new one.' The respect that the greater part of the citizens bore to it is evidenced by the provost and council having in 1574 met with the deacons of the crafts and others to consider the ruinous condition of the cathedral, 'through taking away of the leid sleait and wther grayth thairfor in their trublis tyme bygone, ana that sick ane greit monument will all utherlie fall down and dekey without it be rmedit, and because the helping thairfor is so greit . . . all in ane voce has consentit to ane taxt and imposition of twa hundredth pundis money to be taxt and payit be the tounschip and iremen thairfor for helping to repair the said kirk and haldyng it wattirfast.' In *Rob Roy* Sir Walter Scott gives a slightly different but decidedly picturesque account of the incident: 'Ay!' says Andrew Fairservice, 'it's a braw kirk—name o' your whigmaleries, and curliwurries, and open steek hens about it—a' solid, well-jointed mason-wark, that will stand as lang as the world, keep hands and gunpowther a' it. It had amais a downcome langsyne at the Reformation, when they pu'd down the kirks of St Andrews and Perth and thereawa', to cleanse them o' papery, and idolatry, and image worship and surplices, and siclike rags o' the nuckle hure that sitteth on seven hills, as if ane wasna braid enuch for her auld hinder

end. Sae the commons o' Renfrew, and of the Barony and the Gorbals, and a' about, they behaved to come into Glasgow, ae fair morning, to try their hands in purging the High Kirk of Papish nick-nackets. But the townsfolk of Glasgow, they were feared their auld edifice might slip the girths in gann through siccan rough playis, sae they rang the common bell, and assembled the train-bands wi' tuck o' drum. By good luck, the worthy James Rabat was Dean o' Guild* that year (and a guid mason he was himself, mde him the keener to keep up the auld biggin'); and the trades assembled and offered downright battle to the commons, rather than their kirk should coup the crans, as others had done elsewhere. It wasna for love o' Espery—na na—nane could ever say that o' the trades o' Glasgow. Sae they sune cam to an agreement to tak a' the idolstrous statues o' saints (sorrow be on them) out o' their neuks. And sae the bits o' stans idols were broken in pieces by Scripture warrant and flung into the Molendinar Burn, and the auld kirk stood as crone as a cat when the flaes are kaimed aff her, and a' body was slike pleased.'

The repairs continued to occupy the attention of the council from time to time during the rest of the 16th and the early part of the 17th centuries, and the minutes on the subject are numerous, and, before the meeting of the General Assembly in 1638, considerable repairs and improvements were actually made by them, while some of the Protestant archbishops seem to have also, out of their scanty revenues, done what they could; but the building remained in a very dilapidated condition till 1829, when Dr Cleland called attention to its state, and a subscription was started for the repair of the nave. It was in some way interrupted, and nothing more was done till 1854, when the Commissioners of Woods and Forests took up the matter, and under their care the restoration was, by 1856, completely effected, in a manner which—excepting for the removal of the W tower and the consistory house—is worthy of the highest praise. The building is the property of the Crown, but the corporation draw the seat-rents of the High Church—it being one of the ten city churches—and they have also the care of the churchyard. There are several bells in the tower, and the largest one has an inscription somewhat worthy of notice: 'In the year of grace 1594, Mareus Knox, a merchant in Glasgow, zealous for the interest of the reformed religion, caused me to be fabricated in Holland for the use of his fellow-citizens of Glasgow, and placed me with solemnity in the tower of their cathedral. My function was announced by the impress on my bosom, and I was taught to proclaim the hours of unheeded time. One hundred and ninety-five years had I sounded these awful warnings, when I was broken by the hands of inconsiderate and unskillful men. In the year 1790 I was cast into the furnace, refounded at London, and returned to my sacred vocation. Reader, thou also shalt know a resurrection: may it be unto eternal life!" In 1897 John Garroway, Esq., presented a fine-toned new bell to the Cathedral.

In the interior, on the lower part of the walls, there are a number of military and other monuments. One is a memorial to the officers and men of the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders who fell during the Crimean campaign. Over it are placed the old colours of the regiment, presented to it by the first Duke of Wellington. Another marble is inscribed to the officers and men of the 71st Highlanders who fell on the NW frontier of India in 1863; and another (with a spirited representation of Tel-el-Kebir) to the officers and men of the 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry (74th) who were killed or mortally wounded at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. It was erected in 1884, and is surmounted by the old colours of the regiment, including the original 'Assaye' flag—the special honorary colour which this regiment, along with the 78th, is entitled to carry; these having been the only two European regiments employed on the 'glorious occasion' of the battle from which the banner takes its name. In a case is the last stand of colours

carried by the 26th Cseronian regiment before it became the 1st Battalion of the Cameronians. In the NE corner of the nave is a marble bust of Dr Chrystal, rector of Glasgow Grammer School, who died in 1830, and on the opposite side a bust of Sir James Watson (1801-89). On the S side of the nave is the memorial brass of the Stewarts of Minto—one of the oldest brasses in Scotland. The oldest stone in the churchyard is said to date from 1223 and the next from 1383. On the E side of the S entrance to the cathedral is the tomb of Thomas Hutcheson, one of the founders of Hutchesons' Hospital. The monument dates from 1670, but was restored in 1857. On the opposite side of the doorway is the tomb of the founder of the Baillie Trust, who died in 1873. Rudely scratched on the wall near the N transept is a representation of a gallows, with a figure dangling from it, and the date 1769. It marks the 'malefactor burying-ground.' The monument of Dr Peter Low, founder of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, near the SW corner of the ground, bears date 1612, and has the following curious inscription:—

'Stay, passenger, and view this stone,
For under it lyes such a one
Who cured many will be Heved,
So gracious he no man grieved.
Zee when his phisics force oft fayled,
His pleasant purpose then prevaild;
For of his God he gott the grace
To live in mirth and dye in peace.
Heaven has his soul, his corps this stonp.
Sgh, passinger, and so be gone.'

And beneath:—

'Ah me, I gravell an and dust,
And to the grave desheod I most;
O painted pride of livinge clay,
Man, be not proud of thy short day.'

On another belonging to the Hamiltons of Holmhead, with the date 1616, the following tribute is paid to a wife:—

'Yee gazers on this trophie of a tomb,
Send out ane grose for waot of her whose life
(Once born of earth, and now lies in earth's womb,
Liv'd long a virgin, then a spotless wyfe,
Here lyes enclosed man's griefe, earth's loss, friends' paine,
Religion's lampe, virtue's light, heaven's gaine,
Dumb senseless statue of some lifeless stones,
Rear'd up for memorie of a blessed soule,
Thou holds but Adam, Adam's blood hejomes
Her loss, she's fled, none can her joys controule,
O happy thou, for zeale and christian love,
On earth beloved, and now in heaven above.'

Other Established Churches.—St Paul's Church, built in 1835-36 for the congregation of St Paul's or the Outer High parish, which formerly worshipped in the nave of the cathedral, is in John Street. It is a plain building with a belfry. Blackfriars or College Church stood on the E side of High Street, close to the S side of the old University buildings. It was a quaint edifice, built in 1699, on the site of the previous Gothic building (already described), which was destroyed by lightning in 1688. When this site had to be abandoned to the Union railway, the new church was erected at Wester Craigs Street in 1876-77, and received a chime of bells in 1885. The steeple of the old church was at one time used as a prison. St Mary's or the Tron Church stands on the S side of the Trongate behind the Tron steeple, and is on the site of the old church of St Mary's already described. After the Reformation the latter building fell into disrepair, but was in 1592 ordered to be set to rights, and from that date till 1793, when it was destroyed by fire, it was in use as a place of worship. The present plain structure was erected in 1794, and the pulpit was from 1815 till 1819 occupied by Dr Chalmers. St David's or the Ramshorn Church is on the N side of Ingram Street. It is cruciform in shape, has a massive square pinnacled tower, 120 feet high, and is a good example of florid Perpendicular Gothic. The name Ramshorn is taken from the old name of the lands, and is tradition-

* An anachronism. There was no Dean of Guild till 1603.

ally derived from a miraculous incident connected with St Mungo. A sheep belonging to the Saint's flock having been carried off and killed by some robbers, one of them found his hand permanently encumbered with the head of the animal, and he had to go to St Mungo and confess his crime before he could get rid of his uncomfortable burden, and the lands where the incident took place received the name of 'Ramys Horne.' The first St David's Church—which was then the fifth in Glasgow—was built in 1724 on the same site as the present edifice, which was erected in 1824. Extensive internal changes were made in 1887, when a number of stained-glass memorial windows were inserted. St Andrew's Church stands in the centre of St Andrew's Square, and was built in 1756. With the exception of the tower, it presents a general resemblance to the church of St Martin's-in-the-Fields in London, and has a hexastyle composite portico, with the city arms sculptured on the tympanum of the pediment. The tower has three stages, and is crowned with a cupolar spire. St Enoch's Church stands at the S end of St Enoch's Square. The chapel in this quarter, dedicated to St Thewen, has been already noticed. The first Presbyterian church, of which the small but elegant steeple still remains, was erected here in 1780-1782, and was in 1827 replaced by the present building. St George's Church is in St George's Place, on the W side of Buchanan Street, in a line with George Street and West George Street, and was erected in 1807. It is an oblong classic building, and has a steeple 162 feet high, of a rather peculiar design, there being four obelisk finials on the angles, while another surmounts the open cupolar centre. The bell is about 3 feet in diameter, and is inscribed 'I to the church the people call, and to the grave I summon all, 1808.' St John's Church, in Greme Street, was erected in 1817-19 at a cost of about £9000, and the parish had for its first minister from 1819 to 1824 Dr Chalmers, who here inaugurated his celebrated movement in support of the opinion that it was the duty of each parish voluntarily to maintain its own poor. The building is Decorated Gothic, and it has a massive square tower with pinnacles. St James' Church is on the S side of Great Hamilton Street. It was built in 1816 as a Methodist Chapel, but when St James parish was constituted in 1820 it became the parish church. It is a very plain building. The above-mentioned nine parish churches, along with the cathedral—which is the parish church of the Inner High parish—constitute the churches of the original divisions of the old City parish, and the whole are known as the ten city churches, and are under the charge of the town council. Although the Barony was erected into a parish in 1599, and a minister had been appointed in 1595, the erection was made on the condition that the town was not to be 'burdenit with seaten or biggin of kirks, nor furnishing nse nse ministers nor they hae already,' and so the congregation worshipped in the crypt of the cathedral, and had no separate church till 1798, when a very ungalvanic building was erected in what is now Cathedral Square. This was pulled down in 1889, when the new church, in Castle Street, opposite the old site, was opened. It is one of the handsomest ecclesiastical edifices in the city, is Early English in style, and built of red sandstone. One hundred feet long and 60 wide, it has 1300 sittings arranged in nave, transept, and chancel, with overflow chapel, session-house, vestry, and congregational hall. The Barony parish has had connected with it a number of eminent ministers, one of the earliest being the celebrated Zachary Boyd, and one of the later, the eloquent, genial, and warm-hearted Dr Norman Macleod. Besides these there are the churches of Abbotsford, Anderston, Barrowfield, Bellahouston, Bluevale, Blythswood, Bridgegate, Bridgeton, Calton, Chalmers, Dalmarnock, Dean Park, Elder Park, Gorbals, Govan, Govanhill, Greenhead, Hillhead, Hogganfield, Hutchesontown, Kelvinhaugh, Kelvinside, Kingston, Kinning Park, Laurieston, Macleod, Martyrs', Maryhill, Maxwell, Milton, Newlands, Newhall, Outlands, Park, Parkhead, Partick and Partick St Mary's, Plantation, Pollokshields, Port Dun-

das, Possil Park, Queen's Park, Robertson Memorial, St Bernard's, St Clement's, St Columba's, St George's-in-the-Fields, St Kieran's, St Luke's, St Mark's, St Matthew's, St Ninian's, St Peter's, St Stephen's, St Thomas', St Vincent's, Sandyford, Shettleston, Springburn, Strathbungo, Townhead, Wellpark, and Whiteinch parishes. There are also the chapels of ease (gradually being converted into *quoad sacra* parishes) of Garnethill, in Barony; Woodside, in Park; Hyndland and Titwood, in Govan; Langside, in Cathcart; Brownfield, in St George's; Belmont, in Hillhead; Cowlairs, in Springburn; and Cobden Street, in Townhead. Few of these fabrics call for particular comment, though many of them are very beautiful examples of different styles of Gothic architecture. The number of communicants in the whole of the Established churches in Glasgow was, in 1895, over 67,000.

The *Established Church Presbytery of Glasgow* comprises all the above-mentioned parishes, and also the adjoining parishes of Banton, Cadder, Campsie, Carmunnock, Cathcart, Chryston, Condorrat, Cumbernauld, Eaglesham, Kilsyth, Kirkintilloch and Kirkintilloch St David's, Lenzie, Rutherglen, Wardlawhill, and West Rutherglen, the Milton of Campsie chapel of ease, and the mission station of Greenhill Road (Rutherglen). Extension schemes are in progress both in connection with the Established and Free Churches, by which several new churches are to be built in the city.

The *Synod of Glasgow and Ayr*, which meets at Glasgow and Irvine, comprises the Presbyteries of Ayr, Irvine, Paisley, Greenock, Hamilton, Lanark, Dunbarton, and Glasgow, which in 1895 included 356 charges and mission stations.

Free Churches.—The Free College Church has been already noticed in connection with the Free Church divinity hall, beside which it stands. The most prominent of the others are St George's, in Elderslie Street, a quasi-cruciform structure; St John's, in George Street, opposite the Technical College, which has a lofty and well-proportioned steeple, and is a good specimen of modern Gothic; St Matthew's, at the W end of Bath Street, a handsome church with a very good spire; St Peter's in Mains Street, in the Blythswood district; Renfield, in Bath Street, E of St Matthew's, a Decorated Gothic building with pierced octagonal spire; Tron, in Dundas Street; Kelvinside, in Hillhead, near the Botanic Gardens, which has a very fine steeple; Wellpark, in Duke Street; Barony, an ambitious Norman edifice with a square tower; Anderston, in University Avenue, a fine Early English building, with a beautiful interior; Cowcaddens, in the Italian style; and Blochairn, at the junction of Gargad and Blochairn Roads; and connected with this denomination, there are also the Argyle (Gaelic), Augustine, Barrowfield, Bridgegate, Bridgeton, Buchanan Memorial, Campbell Street, Candlish Memorial, Chalmers', Cranstonhill, Cunningham, Dennistoun, Duke Street, Eastpark, Fairbairn, Finnieston, Gorbals (formerly the parish church), Great Hamilton Street, Hope Street, Hutchesontown, John Knox's, Jordanhill, Kinning Park, Langside, London Road, Lyon Street, Macdonald, Martyrs', Maryhill, Millerston, Milton, North Woodside, Paisley Road, Partick, Partick Downavale, Partick Gaelic, Partick High, Pollokshields, Possil Park, Queen's Park, Renwick, Rose Street, St David's, St Enoch's, St George's Road, St James's, St Luke's, St Mark's, St Paul's, St Stephen's, Sherbrooke, Shettleston, Sightmill, Somerville Memorial, Springburn, Stockwell, Tolcross, Trinity, Union, Victoria, West, Westbourne, Whiteinch, White Memorial, Whitevale, Wynd, and Young Street churches.

The *Free Church Presbytery of Glasgow* comprises all the above churches, and also those at Bearsden, Bishopbriggs, Busby, Campsie, Carntyne, Cathcart, Chryston, Cumbernauld, Glenboig, Govan, Govan St Columba's, and Govan St Mary's; Kilsyth, Kirkintilloch St Andrew's and Kirkintilloch St David's, Rutherglen, and Rutherglen East. The presbytery meets on the first Wednesday of the month at Holmhead Street, in the presbytery house at St Mary's (Free Tron) Church.

The *Free Church Synod of Glasgow and Ayr*, which

meets at Glasgow on the second Tuesday of April and Oct., comprises the presbyteries of Ayr, Irvine, Paisley, Greenock, Hamilton, Lanark, Dumfries, and Glasgow, and in 1893 included 256 charges and mission stations.

United Presbyterian Churches.—Albert Street church is a French Gothic building, with medallions of Knox, Ebenezer Erskine, and Dr Chalmers on the front gable. Anderston church, built in 1839, is in the E end of Anderston. It is a plain Italian building, and superseded a previous building erected in 1769 by the first Relief congregation in Glasgow. Greyfriars Church is on the E side of North Albion Street, and is a handsome edifice with a Grecian portico. It superseded a previous church in Shuttle Street, built in 1740 by the first Secession congregation in Glasgow. John Street church stands at the corner of John Street and Cochran Street. It has a handsome Ionic colonnade, and superseded a Relief church built on the same site in 1798. Lansdowne Church, on the N side of the Great Western Road, is a cruciform Gothic building, with a spire rising to a height of 220 feet, of good design except for its excessive slenderness. It has a beautiful interior, and a number of stained glass memorial windows. Kelvingrove Church is at the S side of the Kelvingrove Park at the corner of Derby Street and Kelvingrove Street, and is a very handsome Gothic building. St Vincent Street church is on the S side of St Vincent Street at nearly the highest point, and cost about £15,000. It forms an imposing feature in the western views of the city, and has a lofty Egyptian cupola-capped tower. The style is partly Egyptian and partly Ionic. Woodlands Church is at the corner of Woodlands Road and Woodlands Street, and is one of the most handsome and tasteful Gothic churches in the city. It cost about £14,000, exclusive of the site. There is a well-proportioned and tasteful spire. Wellington Church, formerly in Wellington Street but now in University Avenue, Hillhead, is one of the handsomest ecclesiastical buildings in Glasgow. Erected in 1881-84 at a cost of about £30,000, it is a massive structure in the Corinthian style, with five lofty fluted columns along each side, while the chief entrance, to the S, has a large portico with a double row of columns (the same as those at the sides, the first row with six and the second with four pillars with pilasters behind) surmounted by entablature and pediment. The site is commanding, and the main entrance is approached by two flights of steps, which terminate at a platform half-way up, whence there are rows of steps the whole width of the portico. The number of sittings is about 1100. Caledonia Road church is a Greco-Egyptian building, with a lofty campanile surmounted by a Latin Cross. Besides these there are also the Alexandra Parade, Bath Street, Belhaven, Bellgrove, Berkeley Street, Burnbank, Calton, Cambridge Street, Campbell Street, Camphill, Cathedral Square, Claremont, Cranstonhill, Cumberland Street, Dalmarock Road, Dannistoun, Eglinton Street, Elgin Street, Erskine, Gillespie, Govanhill, Greenhead, Hutchesontown, Ibrox, Kelvinside, Kent Road, Langside Road, London Road, Maryhill, Mount Florida, Nithsdale, Outlands, Overnewton, Parkhead, Plantation, Pollok Street, Pollokshields, Pollokshields Trinity, Queen's Park, Regent Place, Renfield Street, Rockville, St George's Road, St Rollox, Sandyford, Shamrock Street, Springbank, Springburn, Sydney Place, Tollcross, and Whitevale churches.

The U.P. Presbytery of Glasgow meets on the second Tuesday of every month in the hall, St Vincent Street, and comprises all the above congregations, as well as those at Airdrie (2), Baillieston, Barrhead, Bishopbriggs, Bothwell, Busby, Cambuslang, Campsie, Cathcart, Coatbridge (3), Eaglesham, Govan (2), Kirkintilloch, Lenzie, Lismore, Mearns, Milngavie, New Kilpatrick, Oban, Partick (4), Pollokshaws, Portree, Rutherglen, Stornoway, Thornliebank, and Uddingston.

The United Original Secession Church have three churches in Glasgow at Bedford Street, Laurieston; Mains Street, off Argyle Street; and William Street, in Bridgeton. The presbytery of Glasgow includes these

churches and also others at Kirkintilloch, Paisley, Pollokshaws, and Shottsburn. The divinity hall is in Glasgow, and the session opens in the beginning of June. The synod meets at Edinburgh in May. *The Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland* has one congregation in Nicholson Street, and this charge, along with those of Paisley, Greenock, and Stranraer, forms the presbytery of Glasgow. The synod meets in Glasgow early in May. There are also congregations of the *Free Episcopal Church of England* (Croft Street, Camlachie, and Trinity Church, Keppochill Road), of the *Church of Christ* (Brown Street, Cathcart Road, Great Wellington Street, Gallowgate, and Windsor Street), of the *Old Scots Independents* (Oswald Street), of the *Society of Friends* (North Portland Street), of the *John Knox Kirk of Scotland* (Margaret Street), of the *Free Gospel Church* (Govanhill), of the *Catholic Apostolic Church* (Catherine Street and Butterbiggins Road), and of the *Swedenborgians* or *New Jerusalem Church* (Cathedral Street and Queen's Drive), as well as two congregations of *Unitarians* (St Vincent Street and South St Mungo Street), a *German Protestant Church* (Woodside Road), a deaf and dumb congregation, a Jewish Synagogue (Garnethill), a seamen's chapel (Brown Street), and barracks in various parts of the town for the Salvation Army, which has its headquarters in Hope Street.

The United Evangelistic Hall is at the corner of Steel Street and James Morrison Street, the main front being to the former. It was erected in 1876-77 at a cost of about £13,000, provides accommodation in the area and galleries for over 2000 persons, and contains, besides, 3 large committee rooms, 2 rooms for workers, etc.

Congregational Churches.—There are in Glasgow eleven places of worship in connection with the Congregational Union. These are at Elgin Place, Hillhead, Great Hamilton Street, Eglinton Street, New City Road, Claremont Street, Bellgrove Street (Wardlaw), Bernard Street (Bridgeton), Overnewton (Immanuel), Hutchesontown, and Parkhead. Elgin Place church (1856), at the corner of Elgin Place and Bath Street, is a large and massive, but dignified and handsome, Ionic building, with a good hexastyle portico. Claremont Street church is Decorated Gothic, with a square tower and a lofty octagonal spire. Hillhead church, at the corner of Gibson Street and University Avenue, is a good building, Early English in style, opened in 1889.

Evangelical Union Churches.—There are in Glasgow in connection with this denomination congregations at North Dundas Street; Muslin Street, Bridgeton; Montrose Street; Meadowpark Street; Moncur Street (Guthrie Memorial); West Street, Calton; Nelson Street, Tradeston; Cathcart Road, Govanhill; Springburn; and Pitt Street (Ebenezer)—10 in all. The pulpit of the Dundas Street church was occupied till his death in 1893 by the Rev. Dr. Morison, the originator of the Union in 1843, when he quitted the Secession Church, in which he had formerly been a minister, his charge being at Kilmarnock. The Theological Hall of the body is also at Glasgow, and has a principal and professors of New Testament Exegesis, Systematic Theology, and Hebrew. The Congregational and Evangelical Union churches were amalgamated in Jan. 1897.

Baptist Churches.—There are in Glasgow, in connection with the Baptist Union of Scotland, congregations at Adelaide Place (Bath Street), Cambridge Street, North Frederick Street, Gorbals, Govan, Hillhead, Hutchesontown, John Street, John Knox Street, Queen's Park, Sister Street, Calton; and Springburn.

The Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship in Sauchiehall Street (St John's), Claremont Street, Gallowgate (St Thomas'), Cathcart Road, Paisley Road, and Windsor Halls (Great Western Road)—6 in all. The Methodists rented a hall in Stockwell Street in 1779, and there John Wesley himself preached from time to time. St John's Church was built in 1880 in Sauchiehall Street. There is also in the city one church connected with the *Church of England*, viz., St Silas.

The Episcopal Church in Scotland.—There are in Glasgow 8 charges, viz.,—St Andrew's at Willowacre,

near the Green; St Barnabas, Bath Crescent; Christ Church, in Brook Street, Mile-End; St John the Evangelist, in Dumbarton Road; St Luke's, Grafton Street; St Mary the Virgin, Holyrood Crescent; St Michael's, Whitefield Road, Govan; St Ninian's in Pollokshaws road; and a number of missions. St Andrew's, dating from 1750, is the oldest church of the Scottish Episcopal communion. Its altar, crucifix, and candlesticks are made of oak from Bishop Rae's 14th century bridge; and in the centre of the altar is the last piece of the high altar of Iona. St Mary's, on the N side of the Great Western Road, a little E of the bridge across the Kelvin, belongs to the Second Pointed style, and was built in 1870-71 after designs by Sir George Gilbert Scott. The estimated cost was £35,000, and the steeple, a massive square tower, with pinnacles and octagonal spire rising to a height of 205 feet, was added in 1892-93. The church consists of a nave (100 feet long), with aisles, transepts, and chancel, and has a fine interior, with some handsome memorial windows. These churches are in the *United Diocese of Glasgow and Galloway*, which also contains the Episcopal charges at Annan, Ardrrossan, Ayr, Baillieston, Castle-Douglas, Challock (Newton Stewart), Coatbridge, Dalbairtie, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Girvan, Gourrock, Greenock, Hamilton, Helensburgh, Johnstone, Kilmarnock, Lanark, Largs, Lenzie, Moffat, Motherwell, Newton, Paisley, Port-Glasgow, and Uddingston; missions at Cartdyke, Clydebank, Dalry, Ecclefechan, Maybole, Harthill, Irvine, Kipford, Kirkcudbright, Maxwelltown, Lockerbie, Maybole, New Galloway, Portpatrick, Renfrew, Vale of Leven, West Kilbride, and Wishaw; and private chapels licensed by the bishop at Ardgowan, Cally, Colzium, Coodham, Dolphinton, Douglas Castle, Lamington, Langholm Lodge, and Glasnock House.

Roman Catholic Churches.—The Roman Catholic Church has a strong following in Glasgow, in the poorer, and particularly in the Irish, quarters of the town. There are altogether the following 20 churches in Glasgow and the suburbs:—St Andrew's Pro-Cathedral, in Great Clyde Street; St Alphonsus', in Great Hamilton Street; St John's, in Portugal Street; St Joseph's, in North Woodside Road; St Aloysius', at Garnethill; St Mary's, in Abercromby Street; St Mungo's, in Parson Street; St Patrick's, in Hill Street, Anderston; St Vincent's, in Duke Street; St Francis', in Cumberland Street; Sacred Heart, in Old Dalmarock Road; Our Lady and St Margaret's, in Kinning Park; St Michael's, at Parkhead; St Peter's, at Partick; St Aloysius', at Springburn; Immaculate Conception, at Maryhill; St Agnes, Lambhill; St Paul's, at Shettleston; Holy Cross, at Govanhill; and St Antony, Govan. St Andrew's Church, in Great Clyde Street, superseded an old church built in the Gallowgate in 1797, and the first open place of Roman Catholic worship in the city subsequent to the Reformation. At the time of its erection it cost £13,000, but since 1871 a large sum of money has been spent in altering and improving it. The style is Decorated Gothic, and the building has a fine S front with a richly carved doorway and window, crocketed pinnacles, two graceful octagonal turrets, and, in a niche, a figure of St Andrew. St Mungo's was erected in 1869 to the NW of Glasgow Cathedral, and has, adjoining it, a monastery (St Mungo's Retreat), erected in 1890-92, for the Passionist Fathers in charge of the church. It is a handsome red sandstone building, with accommodation for sixteen priests. The Franciscan church of St Francis, designed by Messrs Pugin & Pugin, at present consists of only an aisled six-bayed nave, Early Decorated in style, but it will, when completed, form one of the finest ecclesiastical structures in the city. There are also a Convent of Mercy, at Garnethill; Franciscan convents, in Charlotte Street and Orchard, Crosshill; the Convent of Notre Dame, Dowanhill; the Convent of the Good Shepherd, at Dalbeth; St Peter's College, Bearsden; and a Reformatory at West Thorn. The churches in Glasgow, with others at Airdrie, Alexandria, Baillieston, Barrhead, Blantyre, Busby, Cadzow, Cambuslang, Cardowan, Carfin, Carluke, Chapelhall, Cleland, Clydebank, Coat-

bridge (2), Dalry, Dumbarton, Duntocher, Gourrock, Greenock (2), Hamilton, Helensburgh, Houston, Johnstone, Kilbirnie, Kirkintilloch, Lanark, Largs, Larkhall, Longriggend, Milngavie, Mossend, Motherwell, Neilston, Paisley (2), Pollokshaws, Port-Glasgow, Renfrew, Rutherglen, Saltcoats, Shieldmuir, Shotts, Strathaven, Uddingston, Whifflet, and Wishaw, form the *Diocese of Glasgow*, presided over by an archbishop.

Municipal Affairs.—*The Corporation.*—We have already seen that Glasgow was, by William the Lyon, raised to the dignity of a burgh of barony holding of the bishop, and doubtless it was, from that time, governed by a provost and magistrates, but the first mention of these still remaining is in 1268, when a conveyance of land is stated to have been made in presence of the provost, bailies, etc. In 1454 the city was constituted a burgh of regality, and the provost and magistrates would then preside either personally or by deputy in the court of regality. In the early times they were not selected from among the citizens, but were noblemen or gentlemen whose power might at any moment have proved useful to the bishop, and so the list of early provosts includes the names of Lord Belhaven (1541-43), Lord Boyd (1574-77), Crawford of Jordanhill (1577-78), the Earl of Lennox (1578-80), the Earl of Montrose (1583-84), Sir George Elphinstone (1600-1607), and, above all, different members of the family of Stewart of Minto. At a late period it even became customary for the provost to be appointed during the life of the archbishop, as in the case of Lord Boyd, who so held office. The provosts did not reside in the city, but came there only when special occurrences required their presence. The bailies seem, however, at an early period to have become jealous of church jurisdiction, for in 1510 we find three of them excommunicated for having recorded in their books that 'none of the citizens of Glasgow ought to summon another citizen before a spiritual judge respecting a matter which could be competently decided before the bailies in the court-hous of Glasgow,' and this statute had been considered by the chapter to be an infringement of the rights of the Church. The Earl of Lennox, who was provost at the time, and the bailies themselves, at first boldly stood up for their rights and liberties, but finally gave way, and were absolved in the beginning of 1511. In 1560 the right of nomination by the archbishop disappeared along with himself; the council, meeting after the flight of Beaton, declared that the archbishop had been searched for, and that, as there seemed to be no chance of finding him, they were compelled to elect the magistrates themselves; but in 1574 mention is again made of lists of names being submitted to the 'Tulchan' Archbishop Boyd for his selection, and the same is the case in 1575. In 1578 and 1579 the Earl of Lennox was made provost by the same selection, but in 1580 the bailies had hardly been appointed when an act of the Privy Council was issued, intimating that, as these officials had resigned at the king's request, three others had been appointed. By Act of Parliament in 1587 the lands of the barony were annexed to the Crown, and in the same year they were granted to the commendator of Blantyre, to whom also the right of selection passed, for we find him nominating the provost and bailies in 1589. In 1600, however, by royal charter, the right of selection was given to the Duke of Lennox, and between 1601 and 1605 the council had the right granted it of electing its own magistrates, but this only brought dissension, and in 1606 the king had to name the bailies himself, while in the following year the right of nomination was handed by the council back to the archbishop. In 1611 a new charter of confirmation was granted by the king, disposing the burgh of Glasgow to the magistrates, council, and community, but reserving to the archbishop his right to elect magistrates and exercise jurisdiction within the regality, and in 1633 and again in 1636 other acts were obtained ratifying all privileges, but still reserving to the archbishop the rights before-mentioned. In 1639 the archbishop had to flee, and in that year and 1640 the council elected their own magistrates, but in 1641 the king interfered

and made the selection himself, and though the council protested and sent commissioners to Edinburgh on the subject, no redress was obtained; and so matters remained till 1690, when a royal charter of William and Mary confirmed all former charters, and granted to the city the 'full power, right, and libertie to choose and elect their Provost, Bailies, and haill other Magistrats in the ordinary manner and at the ordinary time, as freele as any other royall burgh in the said kingdome.' The provost has borne the courtesy title of 'my lord' and 'the honourable' since 1688, and the first recorded allowance made to him 'to keep up a post suitable to his station,' was in 1720 when the sum of £40 was allowed yearly, and this payment lasted till 1833. In 1627 the provost, as is duly recorded, had a 'hatt and string' purchased for him, so he probably wore a hat of office, and in 1720 an act of council was passed providing that his official dress was to be a court suit of velvet. After 1767 the provost and bailies wore cocked hats and gold chains of office: the latter are still in use, but the former disappeared in 1833. In 1875 official robes were adopted for the provost, bailies, and town-clerk. In early times the number of the council seems to have varied, and, in place of the opposite method now in use, the council was elected by the magistrates. In 1586 we find there was a provost, 3 bailies, and 21 councillors, but additions and removals were made at any time in the most haphazard manner. Prior to 1801 the executive of the council consisted of the lord provost, 3 bailies, the dean of guild, the deacon-convener, and the treasurer. In that year two other bailies were added—one from the merchants' rank and the other from the trades' rank. Until the passing of the Municipal Reform Bill the council was composed exclusively of members from the Merchants' and Trades' Houses, self-elected here as elsewhere; but when that measure became law the royalty was divided into five wards, which returned thirty members by election, and to these two *ex officio* members were added, viz., the dean of guild, elected by the Merchants' House, and the deacon-convener, elected by the Trades' House.

Prior to 1846 the three districts of Gorbals, Calton, and Anderston* had burgh jurisdictions of their own, but an Act of Parliament passed in that year provided that these should be abolished, and that these places should in future return their proportion of members to the city council—thus raised to 50. Since 1891 there have been 77 members, of whom 75 are elected in the proportion of 3 by each of the 25 wards into which the municipal burgh is now divided, and the remaining 2 are the dean of guild and the deacon-convener, elected as before. The ward councillors retain office for 3 years, one-third of them retiring annually by rotation, and the dean of guild and deacon-convener are elected annually, but are generally elected for a second year. The council chooses out of its own members an executive, consisting of a lord provost, 14 bailies, a treasurer, a master of works, a river baillie, and a deputy river baillie. It also appoints the city clerk, city chamberlain, burgh fiscal, burgh registrars, and other officials, with salaries ranging from £200 to £1200 a year. The committees are those on finance, accounts, etc.; on the bazaar and city halls, clocks, bells, etc.; on churches and churchyards, on parliamentary bills, on tramways, on libraries, on new municipal buildings, and on gas and electric lighting; while there are various sub-committees. The council also act as trustees under the Parks and Galleries

Trust Act of 1859, the business being managed by a committee, with sub-committees on each of the different parks, the Corporation Galleries and City Industrial Museum, Music in the parks, and Finance; as Commissioners for Markets and Slaughter-Houses, the affairs being managed by a committee, with a sub-committee on Finance; as Local Authority under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878-90, with an executive committee and a sub-committee on Foreign Animals Wharves; as Trustees under the Glasgow Improvement Act of 1866, the business being managed by a committee, with sub-committees on Lodging-Houses, Finance, and Repairs. They are also Commissioners under the Glasgow Corporation Waterworks Act of 1855, the business being managed by a committee, with sub-committees on Finance, Works and Water-supply, claims for compensation for lands and damages, and appeals. The council also act as Commissioners of Police under the Glasgow Police Acts (1866-91), the business being managed by a magistrates' committee; committees on Finance, on Statute Labour, on Watching and Lighting, on Health, with sub-committees on Cleansing and Hospitals; on Sewage Disposal; for disposing of objections to assessments; on Gunpowder Magazine; on Street Improvements; on Building Regulations; and on Public Baths and Wash-houses, as well as a number of sub-committees. They are also Bridge Trustees, and return members to the Clyde Navigation Trust, the Court-House Commissioners, and managers for various institutions that have been already noticed. In the year 1700 the corporation income was in round numbers £1764, while the expenditure was £2024, but generally, even in the most corrupt days of the council, the affairs were well managed and cared for. The income is derived mainly from feu-duties and ground-annuals, bazaar dues and rents, seat rents of the parish churches, assessments, and miscellaneous properties. The income of the Common Good alone, in 1801, was £18,480, 7s. 8d., the ordinary expenditure, £15,457, 17s. 0½d., the extraordinary expenditure, £3046, 7s. 2d., and the debts, £64,098, 19s. 7d. The income in 1871 was £15,916, 1s. 6d., the ordinary expenditure, £14,808, 1s. 3d., the extraordinary expenditure, £2465, 1s. 9d., the debts, £183,921, 9s. 9d., the assets, £426,116, 14s. 5d. The income in 1881 was £25,562, 12s. 2d., and the expenditure £18,871, 7s.; the debts were £896,032, 19s. 1d., and the assets £1,298,249, 13s. 9d. The income in 1891 was £54,625, 7s. 3d., and the expenditure £48,953, 15s. 5d.; the debts were £878,313, 2s. 2d., and the assets £1,232,685, 7s. 2d. The income in 1895 was £56,378, 16s. 5½d., and the expenditure £45,900, 14s. 9½d.; the debts were £970,039, 9s. 7d., and the assets £1,330,204, 6s. 3d., exclusive of the tramways sinking fund, which may be regarded as only a book-keeping liability and really as a free asset of the Common Good of the City. The assessment for municipal buildings in 1895 amounted to £15,461, 1s. 8d.; for the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, £4984, 6s. 2d.; for registration of voters, to £5934, 2s. 5½d.; for lands valuation, &c., to £6640, 8s. 4d.; for Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, £1182, 19s. 11d.; for lunacy acts, £7117, 2s. 1½d., and for prisons, £1932, 16s. 6d. The debts under the Municipal Buildings Act of 1878 were £592,588, and the assets £538,559 (including site, £172,953).

Tramways.—The corporation have the management of the Glasgow Corporation Tramways authorised by an Act of Parliament passed in 1870, and extended and confirmed by acts and agreements in 1871, 1873, 1875, and 1881. By these acts the corporation were empowered to construct certain specified lines of tramway, their borrowing powers for the purpose being fixed first at £200,000 and then at £300,000. These lines they were empowered to lease to a company, formed at the same time, for a period of twenty-three years from 1 July 1871; and under a lease entered into on 21 Nov., the corporation agreed to raise the money for, and to construct, the lines, while the company agreed to pay all expenses of the act, interest on the cost of construction at 3 per cent. per annum; to set aside the same percentage as a sinking

* Gorbals was originally subject to the archbishop, but became in 1647 subject to the town council of Glasgow; and its magistrates were, down till 1832, appointed by the council, but from 1832 to 1846 were elected by the inhabitants subject to the subsequent approval of the council. The original burgh comprised only 13 acres. Calton was constituted a burgh of barony by Crown Charter in 1817, and had a town council, consisting of a provost, 3 bailies, a treasurer, and 11 councillors elected by burgesses, whose qualification was a payment of £2, 2s. Anderston was constituted a burgh of barony by Crown Charter in 1824, and had a town council of the same constitution as that of Calton, elected, however, by proprietors or life-renters of heritable subjects, and by tenants paying £20 or upwards of annual rent.

fund for the extinction of the original cost; to pay £150 per annum for every mile of street over which the traffic went; and finally, to deliver up the lines and the street between them in good order at the termination of the lease, and then also to hand over any balance of receipts that may exist. The first portion of the lines authorised within the city was opened in 1872, and extension has been going on from time to time ever since, till there was, in 1896, a total length of nearly 33 miles exclusive of stable connections. When the lease of the Tramway Company came to an end in 1894, the lines were taken over by the Corporation. Among many improvements introduced by them are improved cars, halfpenny half-mile stations, and through routes. The traffic receipts for the year ending May, 1896, amounted to £328,827, other receipts £5550, and working expenses £251,110. The amount of the capital expenditure at same date was £582,993. Starting from the junction of Jamaica Street and Argyle Street as a centre, lines extend westward along Argyle Street, Main Street (Anderston), and Dumbarton Road to Whiteinch, and eastward along Argyle Street and Trongate to the Cross. Here they break off into three branches, one of which runs by Saltmarket, Albert Bridge, Crown Street, and Cathcart Road to Mount Florida; a second goes SE by London Street, Great Hamilton Street, and Canning Street to Bridgeton Cross, and there breaks off into three branches, one of which runs along the Dalmarnock Road to near Dalmarnock Bridge, another runs along London Road to Fielden Street, and the third runs down Main Street, close to the Rutherglen Bridge, where it terminates. The third branch from the Cross runs along Gallowgate and Great Eastern Road to Parkhead. From this line a branch turns off to the N at East John Street and passes along Bluevale Street, at the N end of which it turns to the W, and passes along Duke Street and George Street, through George Square and along St Vincent Place to Renfield Street; this line is united to the Trongate line by a branch which passes along the S side of George Square and on to Glassford Street, crosses the Trongate, passes along Stockwell Street, Victoria Bridge, Main Street, Gorbals, on to Mount Florida.

Returning to our original starting point, another line passes S by Jamaica Street, Glasgow Bridge, Bridge Street, and Eglinton Street, to the W end of Crosshill, and then eastward by Queen's Drive to the Mount Florida and Glasgow Cross section. At the S end of Bridge Street it is intersected by a line which, starting from Braehead Street at the E end of Caledonia Road, runs westward along Rutherglen Road and Paisley Road to the Corporation terminal station. Here, however, the line connects with two branches, one extending along Paisley Road to Ibrox, and the other by the Govan Road to Govan. The lines within Govan burgh are worked by a private company. From Jamaica Street another line passes northwards by Union Street and Kenfield Street to the corner of Sauchiehall Street, where one branch turns along Sauchiehall Street, and turning down Derby Street joins the Whiteinch line; a second branch passes through Cowcaddens Street and along New City Road and Great Western Road to Hyndlands Road. It gives off two branches, one at the NW end of Cowcaddens, which proceeds by Garscube and Possil Roads to the canal at Rockvill, from whence it extends to Saracen Cross, Possilpark; while the second, turning off at St George's Cross, passes by New City Road to Maryhill. A branch from St George's Cross southward along St George's Road to Charing Cross connects the Great Western Road and Sauchiehall Street lines; another, by Cambridge Street, the Sauchiehall Street and Cowcaddens lines; another, by Gordon Street, Hope Street, Bothwell Street, and Elmbank Street, the Renfield Street and Sauchiehall Street lines, a branch from this line connecting by St Vincent Street the Bothwell Street and Dumbarton Road lines; and another from Charing Cross by Woodlands Road, Eldon Street, and Park Road, the Sauchiehall Street and Great Western Road lines. A line from Springburn passes along Springburn Road, Castle Street, Parliamentary Road, Sauchie-

hall Street, West Nile Street, and connects with Gordon Street line. Depots are situated at Coplawhill, Kinning Park, Partick, Kelvinbaugh, Dennistoun, Whitevale, Dalmarnock Road, Maryhill, Cowcaddens, and Sighthill.

Parks and Galleries Trust.—The results of the operations of the council under this act have been already given in the notices of the Public Parks, Galleries, and Museum.

Markets and Slaughter-Houses.—The operations of the council under this trust have been also noticed.

The City Improvement Trust.—The City Improvement Act, obtained in 1866, and amended in 1873 and again in 1880, empowered the Town Council to alter, widen, divert, or altogether efface a number of old streets, and to construct new ones, and compulsory powers were given for the purchase of property and the levying of assessments. The number of streets to be altered, widened, or diverted was 12, while 39 new streets were to be formed; the act was to be in force for 15 years; and the assessment for the first five years was not to exceed 6d. per £1, while for the remaining ten it was not to exceed 3d. per £1. The borrowing limit was fixed at £1,250,000. The state of certain parts of the city had been attracting notice for many years previous to 1866, but from the high value of ground in the densely populated parts nothing had been done, and one of the results was an abnormally high death-rate. What the wynds of Glasgow were may be gathered from the following extract from the report of the 'Commission for Inquiring into the Condition of the Hand-loom Weavers in the United Kingdom,' issued in 1841:—'The wynds of Glasgow comprise a fluctuating population of from fifteen to twenty thousand persons. This quarter consists of a labyrinth of lanes, out of which numberless entrances lead into small courts, each with a dunghill reeking in the centre. Revolting as was the outside of these places, I was little prepared for the filth and destitution within. In some of these lodging-rooms (visited at night) we found a whole lair of human beings littered along the floor—sometimes fifteen and twenty, some clothed and some naked—men, women, and children huddled promiscuously together. Their bed consisted of a lair of musty straw intermixed with rags. There was generally no furniture in these places. The sole article of comfort was a fire. Thieving and prostitution constituted the main source of the revenue of this population. No pains seem to be taken to purge this Augean pandemonium, this nucleus of crime, filth, and pestilence existing in the centre of the second city of the empire. These wynds constitute the St Giles of Glasgow; but I owe an apology to the metropolitan pandemonium for the comparison. A very extensive inspection of the lowest districts of other places, both here and on the Continent, never presented anything half so bad, either in intensity of pestilence, physical and moral, or in extent proportioned to the population.' Almost twenty years later there was but little improvement, for in 1860 a high local authority said at the Social Science Congress respecting some of the portions of the city about the High Street, Saltmarket, Gallowgate, and Trongate:—'From each side of the street there are narrow lanes or closes running like so many rents or fissures backwards to the extent of sometimes 200, sometimes 300 feet, in which houses of three or four storeys stand behind each other, generally built so close on each side that the women can shake hands with one another from the opposite windows; and in each of many of these lanes or closes there are residing not fewer than 500, 600, and even 700 souls. In one case we observed 38 families, or nearly 300 persons, occupying one common stair; and in the Tentine Close, on the N side of Trongate, there are nearly 800 of the most vicious of our population crowded together, forming one immense hotbed of debauchery and crime.' The preamble of the act itself states:—'Various portions of the city of Glasgow are so built, and the buildings so densely inhabited, as to be highly injurious to the moral and physical welfare of the inhabitants; and many of

the thoroughfares are narrow and circuitous and inconvenient, and it would be a public and local advantage if various houses and buildings were taken down,' etc. Besides the references already made to the operations of the Trust, we may here notice the feuing of lands at Overnewton and Oatlands in 1871 for the construction of new suburbs, with dwelling-houses adapted to the needs of the working-classes; the prolongation of the line of Ingram Street to High Street, the continuation of Græme Street to High Street, the alteration of the Tontines and the widening of Trongate, the alterations on the Gallowgate, the opening up of Watson Street, Sister Street, and Park Lane, the formation of James Morison Street, John Knox Street, the improvement of the Bell of the Brae from a gradient of 1 in 14 to 1 in 29½, the enlargement of the open space in front of the Royal Infirmary, and the formation of Bridgeton Cross. In no town in the kingdom have changes of the same magnitude and importance taken place in the same time. The improved condition of things is shown by the fact, that while the city death-rate for the five years before the operations of the act was 30 per 1000, it has fallen to under 24 for the old city and to over 23 for the extended municipality. In 1866-67 the tax was at the rate of 6d. per £, from 1867 to 1873 it was 4d. per £, in 1874 it was reduced to 3d., and was thereafter gradually reduced to ½d. per £. The borrowing powers, originally fixed at £1,250,000, were by the Act of 1880 extended to £1,500,000, and of this, in 1895, use was made to the extent of £1,149,592. For the year ending 31 May 1895 the ordinary revenue of the Trust was £55,898, the ordinary expenditure £47,545, the extraordinary revenue £3568, and the extraordinary expenditure £1609.

In the course of the displacement of the population in the old haunts, and the provision of accommodation for it elsewhere, the trustees erected model lodging-houses in different parts of the city. The latest addition to the number of such lodgings marks a new departure in the municipal housing of the poorest class. It is a handsome and commodious building in St Andrew Street called a Family Home, and has been specially designed to meet the needs of men or women who have children dependent on them. It was opened in 1896, and the rates of rental fixed for men 3s. 6d., for women 2s. 6d., for one child 8d., two 3s. 4d., three 1s. 6d. per week. Arrangements for boarding are also made, and children are taken care of in the absence of their parent. The net return for lodging-houses in 1895 was £5539, and the total net return on a cost of £92,028 (£11,232 having been written off for depreciation) has for the last ten years averaged close on 5 per cent.

As the active operations of the Trust have now ceased, we may glance briefly at the results of its work. The cost of the property acquired by the Trust has been (1) within compulsory areas £1,621,336; (2) at Oatlands £42,284; (3) at Overnewton £42,927; (4) cost of erection of the model tenement in Drygate, including site, £1713, 1s. 4d.; (5) expenditure on formation of streets, squares, sewers, covering Molendinar and Camlachie Burns, etc., £105,714; (6) lands of Kennyhill, and cost of forming Alexandra Park £40,000; (7) cost of buildings and sites of seven lodging-houses £101,247; (8) new tenements, Family Home, and labourers' dwellings £128,519; (9) property and feu duties acquired from Police Commissioners £103,245, or a total outlay of £2,186,986. Against this the Trust has disposed of ground and feu-duties to the amount of £1,072,630; while the value of the property and feu-duties still held is estimated at £691,161. This leaves a deficiency on realisation of £423,144, and if to this be added the excess of liabilities over assets £98,301, and the total assessments from 1866 to 1895, the total cost to the ratepayers is brought up to £691,381, in return for which they have obtained (1) Alexandra Park; (2) 93,929 square yards of ground employed in the formation of 30 new streets, and the improvement of 26, the total space being 34,259 square yards of street surface beyond what was contemplated in the

original scheme; and (3) the great improvement in the sanitary and social condition arising from the alterations in the sewers, streets, and public works, at a cost of £105,714.

Water Supply.—Originally all the water the city required was procured from wells, of which there was a considerable number. The most noted seem to have been St Thenev's Well near St Enoch's Square, the Deanside or Meadow Well, Bogle's Well, the Barras-yett Well near the foot of Saltmarket, one in Trongate, the Priest's or Minister's Well on the banks of the Molendinar near the Bridge of Sighs, and not far off, on the opposite bank, the Lady Well, a well at the Cross, one at the Vennel, one on the Green, and no doubt many of less note elsewhere, some being private. M'Ure says that in 1736 there were 'sweet water wells in several closes of the town, besides sixteen public wells which serves the city night and day as need requires.' There were seemingly about thirty in all. In 1776 the magistrates ordained the treasurer 'to pay to Dr Irvine £8, 8s. for his trouble in searching round Glasgow for water to be brought into the city,' but nothing seems to have come of the search; and though in 1785 the magistrates employed Mr James Gordon to examine the water at Whitehill, the scheme was again abandoned. By 1804 the supply had become still scantier, and in that year one of the citizens named William Harley brought water from his lands at Willowbank into his yard at what is now West Nile Street, and thence the water was distributed through the town in barrels mounted on wheels and was sold at a halfpenny the 'stoup.' In 1806 an Act of Parliament was obtained incorporating the Glasgow Waterworks Company, with a capital of £100,000 (afterwards increased) in £50 shares. The engineer of the company was Telford, and their operations were carried on by means of reservoirs at Dalmar-nock, from which mains passed through the city. In 1808 the Cranstonhill Waterworks Company was formed, with a capital of £30,000 in £50 shares, and borrowing powers to the extent of £10,000. The reservoirs were at Cranstonhill, and the supplies in both cases were drawn from the as yet unpolluted Clyde. In 1806 the former company had over 17 miles, and the latter company about 9½ miles, of mains in the city, and in the following year there was a sufficient supply to permit of watering the streets with water carts, all former efforts in the direction of keeping down the dust having been limited to men with watering cans. These companies, after competing with one another for a time, at length amalgamated, and by extending their works to meet the increasing demand, continued to supply the whole of the water used till 1846, when the Gorbals Waterworks Company, formed under an Act passed in 1845, brought in an additional gravitation supply from the hills, 7 miles to the S, where there is a contributing area of about 2800 acres and a storage capacity of 150,000,000 cubic feet; the water is filtered and delivered at Gorbals with a pressure of about 200 feet, and the average daily supply for 1895-96 was 4,640,499 gallons. The quality of the water supplied by the old companies was rapidly becoming bad from the increasing impurity of the Clyde, and as the works were also inadequate to supply the higher parts of the city, it again became necessary in 1853 to introduce a further supply, and in that year the Glasgow Waterworks Company applied to parliament for a bill for the introduction of water by gravitation from Loch Lubnaig. This was successfully opposed by the town council, who, in 1854, introduced a bill asking for power to acquire the works of the Glasgow and Gorbals companies, and to bring in a fresh supply from Loch Katrine. It was defeated, but having been re-introduced the following year was then successful, and though the works were immediately begun, the long distance from Loch Katrine to Glasgow (34 miles) prevented their completion till 1859, when on 14 Oct. the new water supply was inaugurated by the Queen, who opened the sluice admitting the water to the tunnel at the loch. The water supply is drawn from a water surface of about 4000 acres, with a drainage area of about 45,800 acres,

The commencing tunnel at the loch is 8 feet beneath the surface, at a point 2½ miles E of Stronachlachar. It has a diameter of 8 feet, and has to Loch Chon a length of 6975 feet. From this the water is carried by a series of works—comprising numerous aqueducts, some of them from 60 to 80 feet high; 69 tunnels, aggregately 13 miles long; and lines of well-protected iron pipes, 4 feet in diameter, and also extending over a distance of 13 miles—past Loch Ard, and across the valley of the Endrick to a collecting reservoir at Mugdock, in the vicinity of Strathblane. This reservoir lies 317 feet above the level of the sea, and originally occupied 70 acres, with storage accommodation for 500,000,000 gallons of water, but has since been greatly enlarged and improved so as to be capable of receiving and emitting 50,000,000 gallons a day, which is the maximum amount of supply from Loch Katrine, Loch Venschar, and Loch Drunkie. From Mugdock originally two lines of pipe, and since 1872-73 four, 3 feet in diameter, and about 8 miles long in each case, bring the water to the city, where it is distributed to the various districts, to the suburbs, and to other places in the vicinity, including Rutherglen and Renfrew, through a length of mains which in the city alone is over 120 miles. In order to meet the constantly increasing demand of the city and district, the Water Commissioners in 1882 obtained an Act for the construction of an additional service reservoir at Craigmaddie to the E of Mugdock, and in 1885 another Act to increase the capacity of Loch Katrine and form a connection with Loch Arklet, and an additional aqueduct 23½ miles long between Loch Katrine and the new reservoir. The reservoir at Craigmaddie was completed and water turned on in June 1896. It is the same height above sea-level as Mugdock, has a water-surface of 86½ acres, and contains 700,000,000 gallons. One main from the reservoir to the city is already completed, and another is still in progress. The works at the source of supply involved—(1) the raising of the surface of Loch Katrine 5 feet above the present top level, giving a command of 12 feet of water of this loch; and (2) the raising of Loch Arklet 25 feet, and the formation of a tunnel to Loch Katrine, so as to direct thither the flow of surplus water which formerly went to Loch Lomond. Now that these works are completed the two lochs have storage accommodation for 15,000,000,000 gallons, the available supply is at the rate of 75,000,000 gallons a day, and Loch Katrine contains 140 days' supply, and Loch Arklet 175; while, should it be in the future necessary to further increase the amount available to 100,000,000 gallons a day, an additional supply will be obtained from the northerly branch of the river Teith. The new connecting aqueduct follows the same route as the original one, but it is considerably larger. The new main pipes from the service reservoirs approach the city by the north-east district. The average daily amount sent in from Loch Katrine in 1895-96 was 43,923,786 gallons. The water is the purest in the kingdom, containing only .25 gr. of impurities per gallon. Some of the manufacturers who formerly got water from the Clyde above Albert Bridge, having had their supply taken away by the removal of the weir that formerly crossed the river there, the Corporation erected for their service a pumping station at Harvey's Dyke, a little above the old water-works. Over half a million gallons of other water are also pumped every day for the supply of the high portions of Springburn and Garnagad Hill and of Hogganfield. The revenue for 1895-96 was £189,713, and the expenditure £147,859, exclusive of £36,027 carried to sinking fund. The rate inside the compulsory area is 6d. per £ for domestic purposes and 1d. for public purposes, and outside the compulsory area 10d. per £.

Hydraulic Power Supply Works were completed and opened 30 May 1895, by which water at high pressure is supplied to the business parts of the city for working hydraulic machinery and lifts. The water is obtained from the Clyde by pumping.

Police.—Till the commencement of the present century Glasgow was protected by the 'watch and ward system,'

conducted by a force of thirty or more householders patrolling the streets. In 1644 the council appointed 'ane watche to be kept in nightlie herefir' from six o'clock at night till five in the morning. This does not seem to have been working satisfactorily, for in 1659 the order was repeated, and proclaimed by tuck of drum, with the addition that the watch was 'to be sett ilk night, be the baillies in dew time,' and that a penalty was to be exacted from those who neglected to take their turn. This lasted till about 1778, when a superintendent, with a small force of men, was appointed; but this method seems to have again failed, as there was no power of assessing for its support, and a return was made to the old system. In 1788 there was also a small force under a superintendent, but they appear to have been merely to assist the watch kept by the citizens. In 1789 a bill was introduced into Parliament, in which it was proposed to extend the royalty, and to impose an assessment for police purposes, but it was strongly opposed, and was finally thrown out; and in 1790 the city was divided into four districts, and all male citizens between eighteen and sixty whose rents were over £3 took turns of guard duty, 36 being on patrol every night. By 1800, however, the step could no longer be delayed, and in that year an act was passed authorising the organisation of a police force. New lamps were then erected; sentry boxes were put up for the watchmen; a cleansing department was organised to replace the 3 men who had hitherto been employed in that service; and a force consisting of a superintendent, a clerk, a treasurer, 3 sergeants, 9 officers, and 63 watchmen, was put in working order. The original assessment was 4d. per £ on rents between £4 and £6; 6d. between £6 and £10; 9d. between £10 and £15; and 1s. on rents of £15 or upwards. The expenditure the first year was about £5400. By 1820 the expenditure had increased to nearly £12,000, and there were then 20 officers, 100 watchmen, and 16 scavengers. In 1842 proposals were made to annex the burghs of Gorbals, Anderston, and Calton, the lands of Milton and the village of Port Dundas, to Glasgow for police purposes; but the scheme met with the most violent opposition. In 1845, on another quarrel of the same sort arising, it was intimated in parliament that unless Glasgow was prepared to put its police force into proper order, the government would have to take the matter in hand, and this led to the police bill of 1846, which, though amended from time to time, formed the basis of all police legislation prior to the great act of 1890, and the further amending act of 1892. In 1870 the available force consisted of 1 chief constable, 7 superintendents—one for each of the seven divisions then existing—namely, the A or Central, the B or Western, the C or Eastern, the D or Southern, the E or Northern, the F or St Rollox, and the 'Anchor' or marine division—and 825 subordinate officers and men; while there were in 1896 a chief constable, 10 superintendents—two additional for the divisions (G Maryhill and H Queen's Park) added on the enlargement of the municipality in 1891—and 1293 subordinate officers and men. In 1895-96, for the year ending 15 May, the ordinary income of the police department was, for police purposes (including lighting and cleansing), £403,973; for statute labour, including revenue under Roads and Bridges Act (1878), County Road Debt, and Glasgow Bridges Act (1886), £116,134; for the sanitary department £83,615; and for sewage purification, £19,078—a total of £622,806. The expenditure was respectively for the same departments £391,973, £119,751, £79,101, and £18,282, a total of £609,108. The assets in the same year were £1,968,317, and the debts £1,942,952, against which the various sinking funds amounted to £669,632.

The fire brigade now forms an important and valuable part of the police system. The first fire engine was acquired by the city in 1657, being one of the results of the fire experience of 1652, and it was constructed on the model of the Edinburgh one of that date. In 1725 a new one was purchased in London for £50. The

appliances thus provided look puny when compared with the apparatus of the present day, but the fire brigade itself is of still later growth. In 1818 there were 48 men and 6 fire engines, and in 1870 the force consisted of 70 men, of whom 30 were stationed at the central brigade station, and the others distributed at the district stations. There are now a firemaster, three superintendents, and upwards of 100 men, with 10 steamers, and 40,000 feet of hose. The average yearly number of fires is nearly 600, of which about two-thirds are attended by the engines.

Connected with the police department there are also a medical officer of public health, 3 city analysts, and 9 district surgeons, a master of works, a sanitary inspector and inspector of common lodging-houses, an inspector of cleansing, and an inspector of lighting.

Lighting.—Glasgow, like all other places, was formerly dependent on the moon for its night light, and when that was wanting those of the inhabitants who were abroad at night had to grope their way as best they could, or provide hand-lights for themselves. During the meeting of the General Assembly in 1638 orders were given for the inhabitants to hang out lights, but this was a mere temporary matter, and though there was a feeble attempt in 1718 to make darkness visible by means of conical lamps with tallow candles in them, it was not till 1780 that public lamps were fairly introduced. In that year the magistrates and council ordered nine lamps to be placed on the S side of the Trognate, from the Tron Steeple to Stockwell Street, and expressed their willingness to extend the line to the W on condition that the proprietors there laid down a foot pavement. Lighting with gas commenced in the streets in 1818, and now the number of lamps in streets and courts is nearly 14,000, in common stairs about 30,000, and lit by the Clyde Trust about 600, or nearly 45,000 lights every night altogether.

In pursuance of an Act of Parliament obtained in 1817, the Glasgow Gas Light Company was formed in 1818, with an authorised capital of £40,000 and a subscribed capital of £30,000, and in 1843 another was started called the Glasgow City and Suburban Gas Light Company, the former having works at Tradeston, Townhead, and Partick, and the latter works at Dalmarnock. These companies supplied gas for the whole district till 1869, by which time, however, they had been experiencing the greatest difficulty in meeting the ever-increasing consumption. In that year they both found it necessary to apply to parliament for powers to increase their capital and extend their works, and the corporation then stepped in and obtained an Act empowering them to acquire all the old works, of which they got possession in the following year, and another Act has since, in 1871, still further enlarged their powers. The capital of the two companies jointly was, at the date of transference, £415,000; and the annuity fixed to be paid on it was 9 per cent. on £300,000 and 6½ per cent. on £115,000. Prior to 1872 the council had so improved and extended the works at Tradeston, Dalmarnock, Townhead, and Partick (the last two of which have, however, since been abandoned) as to make them capable of turning out 9,000,000 cubic feet every 24 hours, and in 1872-74 new works were erected on a large site that had been purchased for the purpose at Dawsholm near Maryhill, while on the extension of the municipal boundary the corporation acquired the undertakings of the Partick Hillhead and Maryhill, the Old Kilpatrick, and the Pollokshaws gas light companies at a cost respectively of £107,532 (£20,841 for meters, etc.), £6852, and £6063 (£2421 for meters, etc.) The Partick, Hillhead, and Maryhill works (Temple Works), which were separated from the Dawsholm works by the canal, were connected with them by a tunnel, and at them there was also erected in 1893 a very large new gasometer. The gas is conveyed to the city in a main 4 feet in diameter. The gas revenue in 1895-96 was £605,794, the expenditure £539,134, while the sinking fund amounted to £313,827. In 1830 the quantity of gas manufactured was 100,068,200 cubic feet, while in 1896

there were 4,259,169,000 cubic feet made and accounted for, besides over 10 per cent. of loss through leakage of pipes, etc. The corporation in 1891, under the Electric Lighting Act of 1882, procured a provisional order for lighting the central area of the city from Glasgow Cross to Charing Cross, and from the Broomielaw to Sauchiehall Street, by electricity. The generating stations are in Waterloo Street and in John Street. The current is low tension, and the conductors are strips of rolled copper one inch broad and a quarter of an inch thick. The street lamps are placed on iron pillars 18 feet high and 160 feet apart. The light was first used in February 1893, and by 1896 the gross revenue of the department amounted to £25,862, and the working expenses to £11,590. After allowing for interest, sinking fund, and depreciation, the net profit earned was £2280—the price charged for current being 6d. per Board of Trade unit. A reduction to 4d. to all consumers using upwards of a certain amount was consequently agreed on.

Paving.—Under the department of statute labour the Corporation attend to the paving of the streets, etc. The original condition of the thoroughfares must have been very poor, but the authorities were at a very early date alive to the necessity of something being done for their improvement, for in 1677 'a calsays maker' was appointed for two years, and as no one in the place had sufficient skill a man to fill the post was brought from Dundee. In 1662 the street from the West Port to St Enoch's Square was causewayed, and from that time operations went on slowly. In 1728 a contract was entered into by which the magistrates were to get the causeways of the whole of the public streets, lanes, etc., for fifteen years at the rate of £66 per annum, which shows that there could not have been much causeway to uphold. Now the carriage ways of all the principal streets are paved with granite, greenstone, or wood cubes. The sum expended for paving during the period from 16 Sept. 1884 to 31 May 1896 was £146,118. The first footpath was laid in 1777 on the E side of Candle-riggs, between Trognate and Bell Street, while now there are footpaths all over the city and suburbs, and even extending some distance into the country round, most of them well laid with stone or with some variety of the many artificial pavements now so widely employed, while on the outskirts such paths are laid with firm gravel.

Sewage.—Under the health department are hospitals, sewage, and cleansing. The various hospitals have been already noticed. Up till 1790 the Glasgowwegians managed to exist and defy disease, despite of their having no proper drainage; but in that year the first sewers were formed, and within the following 25 years they were laid down in some 45 of the streets, and now there is a thorough sewer system over the whole of the city and suburbs, though in this department much remains to be done to abate the nuisance caused by the condition of the Clyde and Kelvin. The enormous amount of drainage throughout the city, including the issue of poisonous and putrid matter from public works, and the pouring of the whole of this volume into the harbour, rendered sluggish by the depth of the water and the slow flow of the tide, used to render the river for miles downward from Albert Bridge but little better than one vast open common sewer. The Kelvin is in the same condition, though the construction of a cross intercepting sewer on the east side in 1880-83 somewhat improved its condition. The nuisance from the open river sewer has occasioned much discussion as to the devising of some grand scheme for the conveyance of the sewage to a point near the head of the firth, and the nuisance created by the sluggish flow and the oxidation of the contents of the sewers beneath the streets has also given rise to arguments as to methods of flushing and ventilation. In 1892-93 the corporation began at last to try practically to grapple with the difficulty, and erected on a site of over 6 acres, on both sides of Swanston Street, in the bend on the N side of the Clyde between Dalmarnock and Rutherglen bridges, experimental works for dealing with the sewage of part of the

city by means of chemical precipitation and filtration. The sewage area dealt with is to the N of the Clyde and E of Mitchell Street. A main sewer 7 feet in diameter empties the sewage into a deep catch pit (in the precipitation works on the E side of Swanston Street), whence it is pumped by steam to a higher level and chemicals (lime, sulphate of alumina, etc.) added. It then passes into wide open channels communicating by sluices with rows of precipitation tanks, each 50 feet long, 45 wide, and 6 deep. Here in 20 minutes perfect precipitation is obtained, and the effluent is run off by float valves into rows of aerating tanks corresponding in number and size with the precipitating tanks. From these it passes by a central channel and siphon pipe under the street to the filtration portion of the works (which consists of 96 tanks, each 36 feet square and 4 feet deep), out of which it flows into the river clear and odourless. The sludge in each precipitation tank settles into one corner, from which it falls into an underground channel, which conveys it to sludge tanks, from which the matter is taken and pressed by hydraulic machinery into cakes, which are sold as manure. Should this method prove successful the whole sewage of the city will be treated at four such stations.

Cleaning.—The street sweeping is chiefly done during the night by means of horse-drawn revolving-brush machines, and sweepings and other refuse are collected in the way customary in all large towns, by means of morning dust-carts. By these the whole rubbish collected is carried to one of the refuse despatch works, of which there are three in different parts of the city. Here the refuse is shot from the carts on to a revolving screen, from which the finer materials pass into a mixer, where, along with other manurial matter, it is formed into a sort of compost, which is thrown into railway waggons and despatched to the country for agricultural purposes. By an ingenious catching arrangement the cinders are taken out and used up in the furnaces of each establishment. The rougher rubbish falls on to an endless web of iron plates and chains, which travels along at the rate of about 36 feet a minute, and whence meat tins, old iron, &c., are picked off as they pass along. The tins are treated in a special furnace for the recovery of the solder. Utterly worthless matter is destroyed in cremating furnaces. The surplus manure and macadamised road scrapings are sent to the corporation estates of Fulwood Moss and Ryding. The former is separately noticed. The latter, near Coatbridge, extends to 565 acres, and was acquired in 1891. The crops produced at both farms do fairly well, and yield a return of about 4 per cent.

Public Baths, Wash Houses, etc.—Under the police commissioners there are public baths with swimming ponds, public wash-houses, etc., at Greenhead (1878), North Woodside (1882), Cranstonhill (1883), Townhead (1884), and Gorbals (1885). At the latter is a Kosher or Jewish bath.

The corporation in 1883, under a Loans Act of that year, had the borrowing powers under various acts consolidated and the loans converted into stock. Apart from the amount available for police general purposes under the City of Glasgow Act of 1891, the total borrowing powers at 31st May 1896 was £7,642,874, of which £1,013,826 remained unexhausted, while the amount of 3½ per cent. stock redeemable in 1914 was £1,250,000, of 3½ irredeemable stock £1,170,000, of 3 per cent. stock redeemable in 1907 £1,100,000, and of 3 per cent. stock redeemable in 1921 £194,820. In 1893 the city unsuccessfully tried to get Parliament to municipalize the telephone system, and in 1896 a proposal was brought forward to institute a fire insurance fund for all rents under £10. The members of the corporation also manage, in whole or in part, the following charitable funds:—Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Maclean's Trust, founded in 1859 for the education of poor and deserving boys in Scotland of the name of Maclean; income, £702; capital, £24,677. William Lamb's bequest, founded in 1868, the proceeds to be divided among the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, the Blind Asylum, the Deaf

and Dumb Institution, and the deserving poor; income, £814; capital, £13,099. One-fifth of the free rent of the island of Shuna, bequeathed in 1829 by James Yates to the magistrates of Glasgow for aiding in the erection or improvement of any public building, or for any other useful or charitable purpose. The whole rental is about £150, and the remaining four-fifths are disposed of in the proportion of one-fifth to Anderson's College, one-fifth to the Royal Infirmary, and two-fifths to increase the salaries attached to the University chairs of natural philosophy, moral philosophy, botany, and mathematics. St Nicholas' Hospital (already mentioned); 17 pensioners at £3 each; capital, £962. Robert Buchanan's mortification, founded in 1873, for the aid of poor but respectable males or females, not being paupers, natives of Scotland, of Scottish extraction, resident in Glasgow for at least five years continuously before the date of their application, and 60 years of age complete; income, £276; capital, £5031. James Coulter's mortification, founded in 1787, for worthy and deserving persons in indigent or narrow circumstances—preference being given to relatives, however remote, of the name of Coulter or Peadie; income, £55; capital, £1211. The bequest of Admiral Archibald Duff of Drummair and Hopeman, dating from 1858, for the support in all time coming of protestant scripture readers of the Church of Scotland; income, £40; capital, £1068. The bequest of Mrs Gibson, niece of the Rev Hugh Blair, made in 1828, the interest of the capital sum to be paid annually to some popular minister of the Church of Scotland for preaching on a Sunday in March a sermon against cruelty to animals; income, £5; capital, £134. Robert Govan's mortification, founded in 1698, for the relief of honest poor burghesses and their relicts, half of merchant rank and half of trades rank; income, £6; capital, £162. John Gray of Scotstoun's mortification, half to the Royal Infirmary and half to the Glasgow Aged Women's Society; income, £50; capital, £1000; and William Mitchell's mortification, founded in 1729, for four old burghesses, two widows and two unmarried daughters, of merchant rank, and three old burghesses, three widows and one unmarried daughter, of trades rank; income, £125; capital, £2500.

Property.—The rental of the city in 1712 was £7840; in 1803, £81,484; in 1806, £152,738; in 1816, £240,232; in 1856, £1,362,168; in 1860, £1,573,165; in 1865, £1,778,728; in 1870, £2,055,388; in 1875, £2,740,032; in 1880, £3,432,112; in 1885, £3,406,372; in 1890, £3,404,403; in 1891, £3,455,510; and in 1892, £3,438,747. All these are for the unextended city, but had allowance been made in 1892 for the extended area, the total would have been about £4,046,726. The total rental for 1896 as compared with this was £4,283,926. The number of dwelling-houses in 1896 was 147,883, with a rental of £1,975,665; of shops, warehouses, etc., 29,491—rental, £1,945,732. The rise between 1803 and 1806 is very noteworthy, being, as will be seen, nearly double in the three years. Previous to 1712 there was no authoritative rental, but in that year the magistrates and council had a sworn valuation made, by command of the Commissioners of the Convention of Royal Burghs, so that the cess might be properly stented. The rise since the close of the 18th century has been very marvellous, as has also the increase in the value of property. In 1776 the property of Stobcross was sold at the rate of £50 per acre; some of it has since been sold at 35s. per square yard. When Ingram Street, Virginia Street, Buchanan Street, Jamaica Street, St Enoch's Square, and Argyle Street were laid out, the ground was sold for from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per square yard. Some sites in Argyle Street have been purchased at £50, £80, and £100 per square yard.

Population, etc.—The population of the city was in 1300, about 1500; in 1450, about 2000; in 1600, about 7000; in 1680, 14,678; in 1708, 12,766; in 1757, 23,546; in 1791, 66,578; in 1801, 77,385; in 1811, 100,749; in 1821, 147,043; in 1831, 202,426; in 1841, 255,650; in 1851, 329,096; in 1861, 395,503; in 1871, 477,732; in 1881, 511,415; and in 1891, 565,839. This last was the population of both the municipal and parliamentary

burgh in that year at the time of the census, but by the action of the Extension of Boundaries Act a population of 92,359 was added to that given, so that the population within the municipal area became 658,198, as against 577,419 within the same area in 1881; while to the end of 1895 the number was estimated at 695,000. If the population of the burghs of Govan, Kinning Park, Partick, and of Govan parish landward (all of which naturally belong to Glasgow) were added, the total for 1891 would be nearly 780,000. Of the population of 658,198 in the extended area in 1891, 320,081 were males and 338,117 females; while 53 persons spoke Gaelic only, and 17,925 both Gaelic and English. Of the males, 112,723 were under 15 years of age, 145,529 between 15 and 20, 107,632 between 20 and 40, 52,539 between 40 and 60, and 14,381 over 60; of the females, 112,634 were under 15, 147,281 between 15 and 20, 111,434 between 20 and 40, 58,113 between 40 and 60, and 21,289 over 60. Of the 207,358 males over 15 years of age, 95,137 were bachelors, 102,061 husbands, and 10,160 widowers; and of the 225,483 females over 15, 92,433 were spinsters, 104,962 wives, and 28,088 widows; while of the whole population, 561,074 had been born in Scotland—349,597 of them being natives of the city itself—and 68,071 in Ireland, the latter number being the smallest proportionally since 1851, when the maximum (18 per cent.) was recorded. Of the total population, 83,472 were under 5 years of age and 141,885 between 5 and 15, and of the latter number 104,910 were at school. There were in 1891 within the enlarged municipal boundary 144,634 separate families, 134,753 houses inhabited, 6472 uninhabited, and 1089 being built; and the number of rooms with one or more windows was 348,890. Of the 126,262 separate families residing in 1891 within the parliamentary burgh (for which alone detailed statistics are available), 2385 lived in houses of 7 or more rooms with windows, 1412 in houses of 6 rooms with windows, 1953 in houses of 5 rooms with windows, 6094 in houses of 4 rooms with windows, 13,295 in houses of three rooms with windows, 53,988 (262,427 persons) in houses of 2 rooms with windows, 42,134 (123,643 persons) in houses of 1 room with windows, and one family of 2 persons in a house of one room without a window, while in what was suburban Glasgow at the same date, out of 18,212 separate families, 5520 (27,238 persons) lived in houses of 2 rooms with windows, 2418 (7358 persons) in houses of one room with windows, and one family of one person in a house of 1 room without a window. In other words, over 76 per cent. of the families, and over 68 per cent. of the population of the parliamentary burgh lived in houses of 1 or 2 rooms, and this constitutes one of the most serious features in dealing with the sanitary and social condition of the citizens, though since 1871 there has been a great improvement, inasmuch as the number of houses of one apartment has greatly decreased, and of those of 2 and 3 apartments greatly increased. Leaving 'Institutions' and 'Shipping' out of account, over 26 per cent. of the houses were of 1 room, and contained 18 per cent. of the population; while over 45 per cent. were of 2 rooms, containing over 47 per cent. of the population. The average number of rooms per house in 1891 was 2.33 (2.32 in 1881), and each house contained 4.727 people or 2.033 persons to each room (2.040 in 1881); while the average house rent was slightly over £10, 12s. 'The secret of the health of Glasgow,' says Dr Russell, 'lies within the one and two room houses,' and he points out that over 81 per cent. of the deaths from zymotic diseases and of children, and nearly 74 per cent. of the total deaths occur in such dwellings. Under the Police Act 'houses of not more than three rooms, and not exceeding an aggregate capacity of 2000 cubic feet, exclusive of lobbies and recesses,' must not have more than 5 adult inmates, or children and adults to make up that number, 2 children under 10 being reckoned as equal to one adult; and of these dwellings—which, marked by tin-plate tickets affixed to the door, are known as 'ticketed houses'—there are in Greater Glasgow some 24,000, with accommodation for over 81,000

inmates. They are always full, and were it not for the rigid system of night inspection they would be constantly overcrowded. The system has led to a great diminution in the number of cases of typhus fever. The average death rate in 1892 was 22.8 for the extended municipality, and 23.6 for the parliamentary burgh. Of the average yearly number of deaths, nearly half are cases where the age was five years or under; about $\frac{1}{4}$ between five and twenty; about $\frac{1}{3}$ between twenty and sixty; and about $\frac{1}{4}$ upwards of sixty. More than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the average number of deaths is due to consumption and acute diseases of the lungs; about $\frac{1}{4}$ to nervous diseases of children; about $\frac{1}{11}$ to scarlet-fever, and other diseases that mainly affect children; and more than $\frac{1}{2}$ to various other diseases; while about 1 death in every forty is due to accident, or some other form of violence. The average yearly number of marriages for the last ten years is about 4800. The average rainfall is about 40 inches, but in many years rain falls to a greater or less degree on 200 days in the year. The average mean temperature is about 48°.

Parliamentary Representation.—The first mention of Glasgow as being represented in the Scottish Parliament is in 1546, and from that time to the Union it fifty-four times sent a representative to the various parliaments held down to 1703, the member, on many occasions, being the provost. After the Union, for a period of 125 years, it had only a fourth part of a member, as the representative was returned by Rutherglen, Renfrew, Dumbarton, and Glasgow conjointly. This came, however, to an end in 1832, when the Reform Bill provided that there were to be two members returned entirely by the electors in the city within the parliamentary boundary, which was then enlarged; and by the Reform Act of 1868 the number of members was further increased to three. By the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885 the city was divided into seven parliamentary districts each returning one member, and these with the numbers of the electors in 1896 were:—Bridgton, 10,652; Camlachie, 10,191; St Rollox, 14,944; Central, 14,990; College, 15,137; Tradeston, 10,128; Blackfriars and Hutchesontown, 10,221. Of the total electorate 1811 were qualified as owners, 77,603 as tenants or occupiers, and 3641 as lodgers. The municipal electors in 1896 numbered 122,678, of whom 20,437 were females, and the school-board electors in 1894 was 145,193.

Royal Visits, etc.—The first royal visit to Glasgow after the overthrow of the kingdom of Strathclyde seems to have been in 1136, when King David was present at the consecration of the original Cathedral, and from that time there are no indications of a visit again till 1510, when James IV. visited the place in high state. The next royal visit was the historical one paid by Queen Mary to Darnley when he was lying ill in Glasgow in 1567. James VI. seems to have been in Glasgow in 1601 and again in 1617, but details of his visits do not seem to have been preserved. In 1681 the Duke of York, afterwards James VII., paid a visit of two days, during which the council spent a sum equal to £333, 17s. 10d. in his entertainment, including the cost of the gold box in which his burgess ticket was presented; and from that time none of the sovereigns seem to have honoured the city with their presence till 1849, when the Queen, on 14 Aug., landed at the foot of West Street and drove through the principal streets, being everywhere welcomed with the greatest enthusiasm. She came again in 1888, as already noticed, to visit the International Exhibition, and a second time received a most cordial reception. In 1866 the Duke of Edinburgh, as representing the Queen, came to unveil the statue of the Prince Consort in George Square; in 1868 the Prince and Princess of Wales visited the city to lay the foundation stone of the new University Buildings; they came again in 1876, when the Prince laid the foundation stone of the new Post Office; and in 1888, when the Prince opened the Exhibition; while finally, in 1882, the Duke and Duchess of Albany paid it a visit for the purpose of opening the Exhibition of the branch of the Royal School of Art-needlework in Glasgow.

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland met in Glasgow in 1610, and again in 1638; and the Free Church Assembly met here in Oct. 1843, and again in 1878. The British Association has met at Glasgow three times—in 1840, in 1855, and in 1876. The Social Science Congress met in Glasgow in 1860, and again in 1874; and the British Medical, the Archaeological, and the Libraries Associations in 1888.

The distinguished natives of Glasgow have been so numerous that a considerable space would be occupied by a mere list of them. The city has given the title of Earl in the Scottish peerage since 1703 to the noble family of Boyle. From 1699 till 1703 the title was Baron Boyle of Kelburn, Stewartoun, Cumbræ, Finnick, Largs, and Dalry; from 1703 Viscount Kelburne and Earl of Glasgow, in the peerage of Scotland; and from 1815 Baron Boyle of Hawkshead, in the peerage of England. His lordship's seat is at Kelburne, Fairlie. Connected with Glasgow are also the titles of Lord Clyde (better known perhaps as Sir Colin Campbell) and Lord Kelvin (so well known to science as Sir William Thomson; created, 1892), whose jubilee as a professor in the University was celebrated in June 1896.

See also, among various authorities, John M'Ure's *View of the City of Glasgow* (1736, new ed. 1830); Andrew Brown's *History of Glasgow* (2 vols., 1795-97); Denholm's *History of the City of Glasgow* (1804); James Cleland's *Annals of Glasgow* (1816); Ewing's *History of the Merchants' House, 1605-1816* (1817); Duncan's *Literary History of Glasgow* (Maitland Club 1831, new edition, 1886); M'Lellan's *Cathedral Church of Glasgow* (1833); Buchanan's *Memorabilia of the City of Glasgow, 1588-1750* (1835, new ed. 1868); *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis* (Maitland Club, 1843); *Liber Collegii Nostræ*

Domini (Maitland Club, 1846); Pagan's *Sketch of the History of Glasgow* (1847); Spalding's *Memorials of the Troubles in Scotland* (Spalding Club, 1850); Marwick's *Extracts from the Burgh Records of Glasgow* (Burgh Records Society); *Glasgow Past and Present* (1851-56, new edition, in 3 vols. 1884); *Alumina Universitatis Glasguensis* (Maitland Club, 1854); John Strang's *Glasgow and its Clubs* (1856); W. West Watson's *Reports on the Vital, Social, and Economical Statistics of Glasgow* (1863-81); Reid's—'Senex'—*Old Glasgow and its Environs* (1864); Peter Mackenzie's *Reminiscences of Glasgow and the West of Scotland* (1865-66); Burnet's *History of the Glasgow Water Supply* (1869); Deas' *The River Clyde* (1873, enlarged 1876); *Rental Book of the Diocese of Glasgow* (Grampian Club, 1875); Andrew Macgeorge's *Old Glasgow, the Place and the People* (1880); Hill's *Hospital and School in Glasgow, founded by George and Thomas Hutcheson* (1881); Deas' *The River Clyde* (1881); MacGregor's *History of Glasgow* (1881); Stewart's *Curiosities of Glasgow Citizenship* (1881); Wallace's *Popular Sketch of the History of Glasgow* (1882), and his *Popular Traditions of Glasgow* (1889); *Biographical Sketches of the Lord Provosts* (1883); Gale's *Loch Katrine Waterworks* (1883); Fairbairn's *Relics of Ancient Architecture* (1885); Mason's *Public and Private Libraries of Glasgow* (1885); Nicol's *Vital, Social, and Economic Statistics of Glasgow* (1881-91); Dr Russell's *Life in One Room* (1888); his *Ticketed Houses* (1889); and his *Old Glasgow and Greater Glasgow* (1891); Young's *The Municipal Buildings* (1890); Somerville's *George Square* (1891); *The University of Glasgow, Old and New* (1891); and an excellent article on the sanitary condition of the city in the *Transactions of the Congress of Hygiene and Demography* (1892).

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Glasgow District Subway, an underground circular railway completed in 1896. It consists of two separate parallel tunnels, each with its line of rails, so that the traffic can be conducted in opposite directions without risk of collision. The tunnels in Buchanan Street and under the river are iron tubes formed of uniform sections, three-quarters of an inch thick. On the north side of the river they are in rock, and on the south side they are formed by cut and cover. The district traversed lies on both sides of the river W of St Enoch Square. Leaving the station here and going northwards the tunnels at Argyle Street pass 6 feet beneath the underground Central Railway. Proceeding by way of Buchanan Street they turn NW under Cowcaddens Street, New City Road, and Great Western Road. Crossing the Kelvin, and traversing Hillhead westward by way of Glasgow Street, they turn southwards under Byars Road, run a short way west by Dumbarton Road, then southwards again to the Clyde, crossing the river somewhat diagonally at Govan Wharf. After traversing the Govan district in a south-easterly direction they run due east by Scotland Street, after which they turn to the north-east, crossing under Eglinton Street, then running straight north to the Clyde again, under which they cross to the starting point by way of Dixon Street. The total distance traversed is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and there are numerous stations on the route—namely, St Enoch Square, Buchanan Street (at Athemum), New City Road (at Cowcaddens end), St George's Cross, Kelvin Bridge, Hillhead (at the middle of Byars Road), Partick East, Partick West, Govan, Copeland Road, Cessnock, Kinning Park, Shields Road, West Street, and Bridge Street. The line is worked by cable haulage, the *locus* of the motive power being at Kinning Park, and the two 'endless' steel ropes being worked by a pair of 1400 horse-power engines. The trains consist of two cars designed to accommodate 40 persons each. The entrances to the stations at the greater depths are supplied with hoists for the convenience of passengers, and as there is no consumption of fuel in the tunnels, the frequent and speedy running of the trains is expected to create a clear current of pure air through their whole length. The fare is to be a penny for any distance on the line, whether long or short. While altogether there were no very serious difficulties, in the ordinary sense of the term, to contend with, there was trouble in almost every section of the work, caused by intersecting sewers and gas and water pipes. The excavations, too, had to be carried on with great care, air compressors having to be employed to keep down the water. Owing to its peculiarity of construction the Glasgow Subway is a work of some engineering importance.

Glasgow and South-Western Railway, a railway in Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire, Ayrshire, Dumfriesshire, Wigtownshire, and Kirkcubrightshire. The system is an amalgamation of various lines constructed at various times, and as it now embraces the first railway made in Scotland under an Act of Parliament, the line may claim to be the oldest railway enterprise in the country. This line, connecting the Duke of Portland's coal-fields near Kilmarnock with the port of Troon, was authorised by an Act passed in 1808, with a share capital of £55,000 and loans of £10,500, and was long worked by horse haulage, while a passenger car conveyed the inhabitants of the inland weaving town to the 'saut water,' this being at one time a favourite trip from Kilmarnock. Aiton, in his survey of the agriculture of Ayrshire, speaks of this railway as 'of magnitude unequalled in Scotland,' it being in course of formation when he wrote. The total length of this early railway was about $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles, or, with branches subsequently made, 12 miles 1 furlong. The construction of this line was of cast-iron rails resting on stone blocks, a method of laying the line which subsisted down to and after the making of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, but was discarded in favour of wooden sleepers laid under both rails, and steadied by 'ballast.'

As early as 1835 the scheme of connecting Glasgow with Carlisle through Nithsdale was advocated in the

Ayr Advertiser and the *Dumfries Courier*, and some years previously there had been proposals made for a railway between Glasgow and Paisley. The first proposal in the latter direction was to convert the Glasgow, Paisley, and Johnstone Canal into a railway, and what was proposed in 1830 was not sanctioned for fifty years thereafter, and was only carried into effect in 1883-85. In April 1836 a meeting was held in Glasgow to promote the construction of the Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr railway, a line which, it may be remarked, only came within 5 miles of Kilmarnock, although bearing that name in its title, the prospectus stating that 'the high ridge which lies to the S of Glasgow' rendered a more direct line impossible. Thirty years later, however, when the art of making and working railways had advanced, a direct line to Kilmarnock was constructed, being the joint property of the Glasgow and South-Western and the Caledonian Companies.

The first act for the construction of part of the system, eventually combined under the general title of Glasgow and South-Western, received the royal assent on 15 July 1837, the capital being fixed at £625,000, with borrowing powers £208,300. The first section of the line, that between Ayr and Irvine, was opened on 5 Aug. 1837, and on 11 Aug. 1840 the line was opened through between Glasgow and Ayr, amidst great rejoicing. In 1844—the intervening period being occupied by the directors in consolidating the line, constructing branches to Irvine, Ardrossan, etc., acquiring and strengthening the Kilmarnock and Troon line, and other works—a movement was made towards the construction of the Dumfries and Carlisle connection. Although promoted as a separate undertaking, the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle was supported by the Ayrshire company and its board, and in 1850 the lines were amalgamated. The Act was obtained, after much opposition, in 1846; and on 16 July 1847 the foundation-stone of the bridge over the Nith at Martinton was made the occasion of a great public demonstration at Dumfries. The line was opened on 28 Oct. 1850, when the two systems became one, the first meeting as the 'Glasgow and South-Western railway' being held in March, 1851.

By a series of constructions and amalgamations, the system at the end of Jan. 1896 consisted of 355 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles wholly the property of the company, 121 partly owned (the Kilmarnock joint line, etc.), 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ leased or rented, and 16 worked by the company. Of the lines maintained by the company there were 287 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles of double and 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ of single line. At the same date the authorised capital of the company was £12,411,710 in stock and shares, and £3,509,800 in loans, and a total of £14,707,504, 14s. 11d. was given as the capital sum expended in the construction and equipment of the railway and steamboats, including subscriptions to allied or subsidiary railways. As with other companies it is difficult now to say what amount in actual cash was expended in making the line, as a certain amount of nominal stock is comprised in the above total, including a sum of £1,163,710 added on the consolidation on an equal dividend basis of certain guaranteed stocks, and an amount of £442,250 created as 'deferred' stock, to carry certain contingent dividends that were payable to stock of equal amount, neither of those sums representing actual outlay on the line. Of the share capital, £4,927,920 stood as consolidated ordinary stock, £748,360 as 'guaranteed' stock (increased to £935,450 on equalisation as above described), and £4,681,090 as 'preference' stock at 4 per cent.

In the half-year last reported upon the company carried 252,568 first class, and 6,439,526 third class passengers, besides issuing 6391 season tickets, making a total of 6,692,094 passengers, yielding a revenue of £242,246. For parcels, horses, and mails, the company received £52,172, and the goods and live stock traffic (merchandise 661,129 tons, minerals 2,560,904 tons) yielded a revenue of £392,215. With some miscellaneous items of receipt the revenue for the half-year was £701,421. To carry this traffic the company owned 345 locomotives, 1132 passenger vehicles (including

horse-boxes, carriage trucks, post office vans, etc.), and 14,349 waggons, 8651 of the latter being mineral waggons, and 198 break-vans for goods trains. In the half-year those vehicles traversed 1,678,947 miles in the passenger, and 1,341,546 in the goods department. The gross revenue per train mile was 54 56d., and of this the passenger traffic yielded an average of 42 08d., and the goods traffic an average of 70 17d. per train mile. The affairs of the company are controlled by a board of directors, with a chairman and deputy-chairman.

As constructed up to the end of 1895, the Glasgow and South-Western railway served a district admirably described by its title, and having for its termini Glasgow, Greenock, Largs, Kirkcudbright, Whithorn, Portpatrick, and Carlisle, with a vast network of intercommunication between the various parts of the district comprised within those limits. The parent line, that from Glasgow to Ayr, passes from Glasgow through a level country sprinkled with villas, villages, towns, and manufactories. At Ibrox a short branch runs to Govan. Paisley, the first station of importance, is approached by a bridge over the White Cart, with the castellated buildings of the jail prominent in the foreground, and a glimpse is got of the venerable remains of the abbey, 'the cradle of the Empire,' for to the birth of the son of Marjory Bruce, the Queen Beatrix of the ringing aisle, the present reigning house traces its right to the British throne. In 1883-85 the canal was drained, and a railway laid in its bed, as already stated. At Paisley the branch to Renfrew diverges. Before reaching Johnstone, the line to Bridge of Weir and Greenock branches off, the section to Bridge of Weir, 3½ miles, having been sanctioned in 1862, and the Greenock and Ayrshire, 15 miles, in 1865. The former was absorbed in 1865, and the latter in 1872. By the construction of this line the Glasgow and South-Western obtained an independent access to Greenock, running their passenger trains to Princes Pier, at the W end of the port, where steamers call regularly. At Johnstone a short loop-line connecting the Greenock line to the main line gives direct access to Ayrshire. From Johnstone the main line proceeds through a fine verdant district, passing Loch Semple, with a station for Lochwinnoch, and immediately entering Ayrshire, where it skirts Kilbirnie Loch, and passes through a picturesque country, with its beauties somewhat marred, however, by the mineral operations which bring the railway and the county their wealth. At Dalry there is a separation of the lines, that to the right proceeding to Kilwinning, from which a branch runs to Salcoats (with a branch to the harbour) and Ardrossan. Extensions of the latter branch were opened to West Kilbride in 1878, to Fairlie in 1882, and to Largs, farther N on the Ayrshire coast, in 1885. A direct line from Dalry to Fairlie was at one time projected, but owing to the magnitude of the works involved, the powers to make this line were abandoned, and the circuitous route to the favourite watering-place of Largs took its place. A modified proposal, however, to construct a line from near Dalry to near West Kilbride was introduced into Parliament in 1892, but only to be rejected. Leaving out of view some mineral lines in this part of the county, we next on the main line reach the town and harbour of Irvine, from beyond which a cross line by Dreghorn connects, for the first time, the two principal parts of the system, forming a short route between Kilmarnock and Ardrossan. This line skirts the coast, affording a fine view of the lower waters of the Clyde estuary, with Holy Island and the bold hills of Arran to fill up the background, and Ailsa Craig visible in the far distance. On approaching Troon, the old line to Kilmarnock, already spoken of, is met, and a branch strikes off, or rather, the original Troon line, strengthened to suit later requirements, strikes off to the town and harbour. Approaching Ayr, the village of Prestwick is passed, the links round which have been rendered accessible by the railway, and have been adopted as a favourite golfing ground.

S of Ayr we encounter a very interesting chapter of railway history. In the great railway promotion of

nearly fifty years ago, when the through routes of the county were elaborately reported upon by the Board of Trade, and the merits of various routes were keenly canvassed, an Act was passed in 1846 for the formation of the Glasgow and Belfast Union railway. Although promoted with this comprehensive title, and originally intended as the nucleus of a short route to Ireland *via* Stranraer, the line was only 22½ miles in length, reaching to Girvan by a branch to Maybole. The capital was £440,000 in shares and loans. In 1847 an Act for the construction of the 'Ayrshire and Galloway' railway was obtained, this line reaching to Dalmellington, and being intended to inaugurate a southern route through the Glenkens into Galloway. Although last promoted the Dalmellington line was first constructed. An Act passed in 1853 authorised the formation of this line, 13 miles in length, 4 miles of this being available for the proposed line to Girvan and Maybole should the latter be proceeded with. In 1854 the Ayr and Maybole Junction was promoted, 5½ miles in length, and the two lines were opened in 1856. In 1858 the Dalmellington railway was amalgamated with the parent line. The Ayr and Maybole Company to this day preserves its autonomy, being worked by the Glasgow and South-Western railway under a perpetual lease agreed to in 1871, at an annual rent of 7 per cent. on the capital, with a lien on the revenue (see Ayr and Maybole RAILWAY). The extension to Girvan, 12½ miles, was promoted by a company in 1856: capital £90,600, eventually (owing to the works proving more expensive than had been estimated) increased to £145,600. The line was opened in 1860, and amalgamated with the parent line in 1865, the Maybole section, as already mentioned, standing as a separate property between the two parts of the line then amalgamated; while an Act of Parliament in 1862 authorised the Glasgow and South-Western Company to acquire the GIRVAN and PORTPATRICK RAILWAY. This acquisition, with the share the company has in the Castle-Douglas and Portpatrick railway, gives it a terminus at Portpatrick. In 1865 powers were obtained to construct several important junctions in Ayrshire, embracing a cross line from Mauchline to Ayr—to bring Ayr into nearer connection with the S—a cross line from the Dalmellington branch to Cumnock, and a transverse railway connecting these two lines through the parishes of Ochiltree and Coyton. Those connections were opened in 1872.

Returning to Dalry, the point of divergence noticed in an earlier paragraph, we proceed to Kilmarnock, an important centre. After many negotiations and struggles, the Glasgow, Barrhead, and Kilmarnock joint line was sanctioned, and it is held in equal shares by the Caledonian and the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Companies. This was a compromise, on the abandonment of the Kilmarnock direct, and comprised the Barrhead and Neilston railway, and the Crofthead and Kilmarnock, with junctions and extensions, making a through line, which was opened in 1873. The line from Dalry to Kilmarnock (still an important passenger route, although the expresses take the direct line) was opened in 1843. It was followed by the extensions to Mauchline and Auchinleck, opened in Aug. 1848, and to New Cumnock, opened in May 1850. Meantime, as part of the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle railway, the line had been opened from Dumfries to Gretna, 24½ miles, in Aug. 1848, and from Dumfries to Closeburn, 11½ miles, in Oct. 1849. The completing line between Closeburn and New Cumnock, 25½ miles, was opened, as already stated, in Oct. 1850, and at the end of that month the original Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr, and Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle companies were, under agreements previously made, amalgamated under the title at the head of this article. A branch from Auchinleck to Muirkirk, 10½ miles, was opened in Aug. 1848, and a line from the neighbourhood of Kilmarnock to Galston and Newmilns was opened in May 1850. There are various mineral lines in this district that need not be particularised. By the Caledonian extension from Douglas to Muirkirk, authorised in 1865, a short route

from Edinburgh to Ayr, *via* Carstairs and Lanark, was established, using the lines of the Glasgow and South-Western from Muirkirk by Cumnock. From Dumfries the Glasgow and South-Western company runs to Castle-Douglas and Kirkcudbright. To the former town a railway, 19½ miles in length, was sanctioned by an Act passed in 1856, and the Kirkcudbright railway, 10½ miles in length, was sanctioned in 1861. Both were amalgamated with the Glasgow and South-Western in 1865. The company are also joint owners (with the Caledonian, the London and North-Western and the Midland) of the line from Castle-Douglas to Stranraer and Portpatrick. In 1893 the company constructed a short curve connection between the North British Bridgeton Cross extension and the Union railway, thereby affording the eastern inhabitants of Glasgow direct access to St Enoch station, and by Shields Road to the coast and their system generally.

While the engineering works on the system present no feature of world-wide fame, there is throughout an average amount of difficult and costly works in tunnels, bridges, etc. There is a long tunnel at Drumlanrig, rendered necessary by the line being carried along the side of the hill so as to preserve the amenity of Drumlanrig Castle. Between Dumfries and Annan the unstable character of the Lochar Moss gave considerable trouble. But as a rule the line was comparatively easy to construct, its gradients being generally moderate, while its course, laid out in the earlier days of railway construction, formed detours rather than short cuts.

The principal station of the railway, at St Enoch Square in Glasgow, was opened by the Prince of Wales in Oct. 1876; but the works of the station, and the hotel fronting it, were not completed till 1879, when the hotel was opened. Previous to the erection of the new station, the company had its headquarters and principal terminus in Bridge Street, at the S end of Glasgow Bridge, but in 1891 the company sold their share in this station to the Caledonian Railway Company. In 1896 the company obtained powers from Parliament to widen the railway approaches to St Enoch Station, which involved the taking down of a good deal of property on both sides of the river and the widening of the railway bridge.

The hotel and station at St Enoch Square take rank with the largest works of the kind in the kingdom. The hotel front to the square presents a splendid façade in Early English Gothic, 240 feet long, with a total height from the street level of 130 feet. The platform level is approached by a sloping carriage-way, and is 20 feet above street level, the lower front of the terrace thus formed being used as shops. At the NW corner, under a lofty tower, is the entrance to the hotel, and in the centre, under an iron and glass roof, are the entrances to the booking-hall, a fine apartment 90 by 60 feet. The usual luggage-rooms, waiting-rooms, etc., are on this floor, and bounding the N side of the station is a wing 600 feet long, occupied as the headquarters of the company. The offices of the company were largely extended in 1893 by the erection of a new building on the east side of Dunlop Street, from which street also fresh means of access to the station platforms were at the same time provided. In the angle subtended by the hotel and this wing is found the station, covered in a one-arched span of iron and glass, presenting a vast airy aspect, and fully accommodating the large traffic brought into the station. The main ribs of this splendid roof, built up in eleven sections, weigh 54 tons each. In the basement of the hotel is a spacious kitchen, 85 by 32 feet in size, and with a roof 20 feet high, and its remaining appointments are in keeping with this enlarged view of the needs of a first-class modern hotel. Electric-bells, speaking-tubes, and a hoist to carry visitors to the higher floors, are amongst the facilities offered by this finely equipped hotel.

The goods station of the company in College Street, adjoining the College (passenger) station of the North British railway, takes its name from having been built

on the site of the old Glasgow University. This district, once crowded with mean streets and narrow closes running down to the Molendinar Burn, was levelled up for railway purposes at great expense. The College and St Enoch stations and the lines connecting them were constructed by the GLASGOW UNION RAILWAY; but St Enoch station was subsequently purchased by the Glasgow and South-Western Railway, and in 1896 the entire City Union Railway was divided between the North British and the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Companies, the former taking what may be called the north-east portion, and the latter the south-west. In the half-year last reported upon, the Glasgow and South-Western Company paid £27,532 for the rent of the two stations, and received £7500 as dividend upon its shares in the City of Glasgow Union. At Kilmarnock, Ayr, and Dumfries the company has excellent station buildings, and commodious goods yards, engine sheds, etc. The locomotive works at Kilmarnock are extensive, employing some 1500 persons, and performing all work necessary in building and repairing engines, carriages, waggons, etc. At Irvine the company has an establishment connected with the maintenance of the permanent way. Here signal posts and all the apparatus for the conduct and protection of the traffic are cared for, as well as the rails, sleepers, fish-plates, bolts, etc., required for the line itself. In 1891 the Glasgow and South-Western Co. became the owners of a splendid fleet of steamers which plies between Princes Pier (Greenock), Fairlie, and Ardrossan, and the various watering-places on the Firth of Clyde.

It remains to notice that one of the features of the Glasgow and South-Western railway is, that it holds complete possession, so to speak, of the 'land of Burns.' To Ayr, his birthplace, to Dumfries, where he died, to Kilmarnock, Mauchline, Tarbolton (near which is Lochlee), Dalrymple (where the poet attended school), to Ellisland, to Lugar, to nearly every place that can be named in association with Burns, this railway forms the access, and in consequence it presents many attractions to the tourist and to the pilgrim to Burns shrines. The line presents besides many other points of interest, affording access to such places of historic interest as Caerlaverock Castle, Sweet Heart and Lincluden Abbeys, St Mary's Isle at Kirkcudbright—the 'Selcraig Ha' of Paul Jones' well-known exploit—Drumlanrig Castle and the valley of the Nith, the many fine castles on the Ayrshire coast, many places associated with Wallace and Bruce, the island of Arran by steamer from Ardrossan, etc., etc. See *Glasgow and South-Western Railway, its History, Progress, and Present Position*, by William M'lwraith (Glasg. 1880), and *Guide to Glasgow and South-Western Railway*.

Glasgow Central Railway, an undertaking for which a company was incorporated in 1888, was taken over in the following year by the Caledonian Railway Company. Connecting in the east-end with the company's Bridgeton branch from Rutherglen on the main line, it enters the city underground at Dalmarnock station, pursuing its course westward through the centre of the town by way of Dalmarnock Road, Bridgeton Cross, Canning Street, the Green at Monteith Row, London Street, Trongate, Argyle Street, and Stobcross Street; then turning to the north-west it proceeds northward by Kelvingrove Street and the West-end Park, crossing the Kelvin a little south of the Great Western Road. Under this road it proceeds westward to the Botanic Gardens, under which it again turns north-westward, and reaching another bend of the Kelvin crosses it to the north-east and joins a section of the Lanarkshire and Dumbartonshire railway skirting the northern and eastern suburbs of the city. From the Bridgeton Cross station a branch runs eastward along London Road and through Tollcross, at a short distance from which it joins the main line, and an extension from Stobcross Street westward joins the Lanarkshire and Dumbartonshire line a little to the east of Sawmill Road, Partick, thereby affording a more direct route for the traffic between the two counties than that by the northern outskirts. The various stations along the

route are these at Dalmarnock, Bridgeton Cross, Glasgow Green, Trongate (the Cross), Central station, Anderston Cross, Stobcross, Kelvin Bridge, Botanic Gardens, Kirklee, Maryhill, and Dawsholm. The railway was opened for passenger traffic in August 1896, its cost having been at the rate of £250,000 per mile. Ventilation is carried out by means of a powerful fan. The long excavation rendered necessary by the nature of the line was carried out with great difficulty. Not only had the work to be done to a great extent in the night-time, in order not to interfere with the street traffic, but jolting along all the streets traversed had to be carried on.

Glasgow City and District Railway, a circular railway belonging to the North British system, and partly underground in the city or southern section of the line. The tunnel begins on leaving College station going west, and turning slightly to the north-west crosses under George Street, when it pursues a westward course far below the streets and houses of this high-lying quarter, and under the company's Queen Street terminus, where there are high and low level stations, along the line of West Regent Street, Elmbank Crescent, and Kent Road, where it emerges into the light at Finnieston station. Bending here slightly to the south the line joins the company's Stobcross railway and skirts the north basin of the Queen's Dock for half its length. Turning soon after in a north-westerly direction, it crosses the Kelvin and passes through Partick; then skirting the western side of Downhill and Kelvinside districts it leaves the Stobcross railway at the junction of the latter with the Yoker and Clydebank line, shortly after which it turns north-eastward. Taking an eastern turn next, it crosses under the Forth and Clyde Canal, and unites with the company's Helensburgh railway at the bridge across the Kelvin, a short distance from Maryhill station. Skirting the northern bounds of Maryhill and Possilpark, it joins for a short way the North British main line, soon after leaving which it meets the Union railway, and crossing under the Monkland Canal returns to the College station by Alexandra Park and Bellgrove. This was the first of the Glasgow underground railways, and its great success financially has led to similar city schemes by other companies. It was at first projected by a private company to be worked by the North British, but was eventually taken over by the latter company. The stations on the route, beginning as before and following the outer circle, are—College station, Queen Street (low level), Charing Cross, Finnieston, Yorkhill, Partick, Great Western Road, Maryhill, Lochburn, Possilpark, Springburn, Barnhill, Garngad, Alexandra Park, Duke Street, and Bellgrove.

Glasgow Union Railway, incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1864, unites the North British and Glasgow and South-Western railways at several of their approaches to the city, thus affording special opportunities for the interchange of through traffic. With the former railway it connects at Bellgrove on the east with the direct line to Edinburgh *via* Bathgate; while by the Sighthill extension on the north it joins the main line of the same company's system. With the Glasgow and South-Western Railway it connects on the south-west at Shields Road with that company's western and Ayrshire sections, and at Gorbals station on the south of the city with the same company's main line. The railway has a length of line in operation of 7 miles, and runs through extensive cuttings and under and over numerous street bridges. The Clyde is crossed by an iron bridge supported on concrete-filled tubular pillars. The whole shares of the City Union Railway were originally held in equal portions by the North British and Glasgow and South-Western railway companies, but in 1896 a Bill was passed by Parliament which authorised the absorption of the City Union line by these two companies, and it accordingly ceased to be a separate undertaking.

Glasgow, Yoker, and Clydebank Railway, incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1878, and worked by the North British Railway Company, starts from the

Stobcross Railway a little east of Jordanhill station at Crow Road, and has stations at Whiteinch, Yoker, and Clydebank. In order, among other things, to afford a more direct route to the coast a bill was introduced into parliament in 1893, after having been passed by the House of Commons and rejected by the House of Lords in 1892, authorising the company to double the line and extend and connect it with their Helensburgh branch near Dalmuir.

Glasgore. See DRUMMOAK.

Glasletter or Lungard, a deep lake in Kintail parish, Ross-shire. Lying 761 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile and $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, contains both trout and pike, and sends off a stream 2 miles east-by-northward to the head of Loch Mullardoch.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 72, 1880.

Glas Maol, a summit of the Grampians, at the meeting-point of Glenisla, Kirkmichael, and Crathie parishes, in respectively Forfarshire, Perthshire, and Aberdeen-shire. It has an altitude of 3502 feet above sea-level, and is crowned with a cairn at the meeting-point of the counties. Its eastern shoulder is traversed by a foot-path leading up Glen Isla and down Glen Clunie to Castleton of Braemar.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 65, 1870.

Glasnock or Glaisnock, an estate, with a handsome modern mansion, in Old Cumnock parish, Ayrshire, on the left bank of Glasnock Burn $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Cumnock town. Its owner is Robert Mitchell Campbell, Esq. of Auchmannock (b. 1841; suc. 1869). Glasnock Burn, issuing from a lake in New Cumnock parish, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of New Cumnock village, runs 3 miles NNW to Cumnock town, after intersecting which it falls into the Lugar.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Glass, a parish previous to 1891 partly of Aberdeen-shire and partly of Banffshire, whose church stands $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Huntly, under which there is a post office of Glass. In that year, however, the Boundary Commissioners placed the parish wholly in the county of Aberdeen. It is bounded N by Cairnie, E by Cairnie and Huntly, SE by Huntly and Gartly, in Aberdeen-shire, SW by Cabrach, and W by Mortlach and Dottriphnie, in Banffshire. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, from NW to SE, varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 12,655½ acres, of which 111½ are water, and 4732 belonged to the Banffshire or south-western portion. The rapid DEVERON has here a north-north-easterly and east-north-easterly course, along a deep narrow vale, of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, at two points (3 furl. and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile) tracing the Cabrach and Mortlach boundaries, but elsewhere traversing the interior. Along it the surface declines to 530 feet above sea-level, thence rising westward to 981 feet at Newton Hill, 1000 at Both Hill, 1124 near Upper Hill-top, 1056 at Crofts of Corsemaul, and 1339 at *Tops of Corsemaul; south-westward to 1281 at Evron Hill, 1586 at Brown Hill, and 1540 at *Craig Watch, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. Syenite occupies a good deal of the valley and lower hill-sides, but the rocks are mainly Silurian—grey-wacke, clay slate, and quartz, with veins of crystalline limestone; the prevailing soil is a fertile yellow loam incumbent on gravel throughout the lower grounds, but poorer and lighter over all the uplands. Less than a third of the entire area is in tillage; plantations of Scotch firs and larch cover about 150 acres; and the rest is pastoral or heathy waste. Two pre-Reformation chapels stood within the bounds of this parish, which, small originally, has twice been enlarged by annexations—from Mortlach in the 13th or 14th century, and towards the close of the 17th from Drumdelzie or Potterkirk, now incorporated with Cairnie. The Duke of Fife is the chief proprietor, and the shooting-lodge of Glenmarkie is the only mansion. Glass is in the presbytery of Strathbogie and synod of Moray; the living is worth £309. The parish church was built in 1782. There is also a Free church; and Glass public and Beldorney public schools, with respective accommodation for 162 and 100 children, have an average attendance of about 120 and 40, and grants of over £126.

and £46. Pop. (1881) 1020, (1891) 964.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 85, 86, 1876.

Glass, a picturesque loch on the mutual border of Ales and Kiltarn parishes, Ross-shire, at the north-eastern base of Ben Wyvis. Lying 713 feet above sea-level, it curves 4 miles south-eastward to within 7 miles of Novar or Evanton station, has a maximum width of 5 furlongs, and from its foot sends off the river Glass or AULGRANDE, running 8 miles east-south-eastward to Cromarty Firth, at a point 9 furlongs ESE of Novar station. Both loch and river afford good trout fishing.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 93, 1881.

Glass, a river of Kiltarity and Kilmorack parishes, N-Inverness-shire, formed, 2½ miles SW of Glenaffric Hotel, by the confluence of the river Affric and the Amhuinn Deabhaidh. Thence it winds 12 miles north-eastward along wooded Strathglass, till, near ECHLASS Castle, it unites with the Farrer to form the river Beaul. During this course it descends from 250 to 160 feet above sea-level, and is a fine fishing stream for salmon and trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 73, 83, 1878-81.

Glass. See GLASS-ELLAN.

Glassalt (Gael. 'grey stream'), a mountain torrent of Crathis and Braemar parish, SW Aberdeenshire, rising on the southern side of Lochnagar at an altitude of 3450 feet, and running 3 miles east-south-eastward, till it falls into Loch Muick (1310 feet) near its head, and 2½ miles SW by S of Alt-na-Giuthasach. 'The falls,' writes the Queen under date 16 Sept. 1852, 'are equal to those of the Bruar at Blair, and are 150 feet in height; the whole height to the foot of the loch being 500 feet. . . . We came down to the Shiel of the Glassalt, lately built, where there is a charming room for us, commanding a most lovely view.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 65, 1870.

Glassary. See KILMICHAEL-GLASSARY.

Glassaugh, a mansion in Fordyce parish, Banffshire, 2½ miles WSW of Portsoy. Much enlarged in the first half of the present century, it is the property of Mr Robert W. Duff, of FETTERESSO, who succeeded his father, the Right Hon. Sir Robert W. Duff, in 1895.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 96, 1876.

Glassel, a station and an estate, with a mansion, on the W border of Banchory-Ternan parish, Kincardineshire. The station is on the Deeside railway, adjacent to the boundary with Aberdeenshire, 4½ miles WNW of Banchory village.

Glassa Eilan or Green Island, a low grassy islet of Glenishiel parish, SW Ross-shire, in Loch Alsh, adjacent to Lochalsh parish. It measures 30 acres in area, has flat sandy shores, and is separated from the mainland on both sides by only a narrow strait.

Glassert. See GLAZERT.

Glasserton, a coast parish of SE Wigtonshire, whose church stands 1½ mile inland, and 2½ miles SW of Whithorn. It is bounded N by Kirkcinner, NE by Sorbie, E by Whithorn, SW by Luce Bay, and W by Mochrum. Its utmost length, from NW to SE, is 6½ miles; its breadth varies between 1½ and 5½ miles; and its area is 13,889 acres, of which 514½ are foreshore and 90 water. The coast-line, 6½ miles long, is a chain of green-topped hills, various in height, and rocky, bold, and beetling towards the sea; it rises on Carleton Fell to a maximum altitude of 475 feet above sea-level. Many of its hills are abrupt and precipitous, overhanging the shore in projecting cliffs; others slope gently down to the water's edge, and several are pierced to no great depth by caverns. Of these St Ninian's Cave, near Physgill House, is said to have served as an oratory to that early apostle of the Southern Picts; and carved on a panel, 25 feet SW of its entrance, the figure of a cross, 9 inches high, was discovered by a party, which comprised the late Dr John Stuart and Dean Stanley. (See WHITHORN.) Monreith Bay, at the boundary with Mochrum, and two or three spots elsewhere, are available for the unloading of sloops in fine weather; but nowhere is there any safe harbourage. The interior exhibits an uneven, broken, and knolly appearance, a constant succession of heights and hollows, with scarcely

a level field; and, rising at many points to 200 or 300 feet above sea-level, culminates on the Fell of Barhullon at an altitude of 450 feet. DOWALTON LOCH, now drained, lay at the northern extremity, and has been separately noticed. The rocks are various, but chiefly Silurian; and they yield hard material for road-metal. The soil, too, varies much, and often, on one and the same ridge, ranges from light dry earth to loam and moss; but rich soil prevails, much interspersed with till. Between 200 and 800 acres are under wood, and more than a fourth of the entire area still is waste, though great improvements have been carried out, especially on the estate (677 acres) of Craigmelnie and Appleby, purchased in 1847 by George Guthrie, Esq., who expended on it considerable sums. He 'found it a wilderness, and left it a garden.' Glasserton House, 3 furlongs SW of the church, stands in the midst of a large, well-wooded park, and is a red stone building, successor to a seat of the Earls of Galloway, which was destroyed by fire in 1730. It and the older mansion of Physgill, 1 mile to the SE, are both the property of Robert Hathorn Johnston-Stewart, Esq. (b. 1824; suc. 1865). Another mansion is RAVENSTONE. It is in the presbytery of Wigton and synod of Galloway; the living is worth £218. The church was built in 1732, and, as repaired and enlarged in 1837, contains 400 sittings; whilst three public schools, Glasserton, Knock, and Ravelstone, with respective accommodation for 107, 91, and 74 children, have an average attendance each of about 50, and grants amounting to nearly £57, £56, and £63. Pop. (1881) 1203, (1891) 1154.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 2, 4, 1856-57.

Glassford, a parish in the Middle Ward of Lanarkshire, containing Glassford station on a branch line of the Caledonian, 1½ mile N by E of Strathaven, and also containing the villages of WESTQUARTER and CHAPELTON, which are respectively 1 mile ESE and 2 miles N by W of that station, whilst Chapelton by road is 5½ miles SSW of Hamilton, under which it has a post office. With an irregular outline, rudely resembling an hourglass, the parish is bounded N by Hamilton, NE and SE by Stonehouse, S by Ayondale, SW by East Kilbride, and NW by East Kilbride and Blantyre. Its utmost length, from WNW to ESE, is 7 miles; its width varies between 2½ furlongs and 2½ miles; and its area is 6459½ acres, of which 17 are water. AVON Water winds 2 miles north-north-eastward along the south-eastern border, and CALDER Water 3½ miles north-north-westward and north-eastward along the south-western and north-western border. By the former stream the surface declines to 490, by the Calder to 680 feet above sea-level; and between them it rises to 804 feet near Glassford station, 857 at Bents, and 853 near Craighall. The rocks are mainly trap and carboniferous; and coal, freestone, and limestone have all been worked. The soil is variously light loam, clay, and moss; and during this century a good deal of barren moorland has been reclaimed. Just to the N of Westquarter is the site of an ancient castle; and ½ mile to the E are remains of the old church of 1633, with a tombstone bearing this epitaph: 'To the Memory of the very worthy Pillar of the Church, Mr William Gordon of Earliston, in Galloway, shot by a party of dragoons on his way to Bothwell Bridge, 22 June 1679, aged 65. Inscribed by his great-grandson, Sir John Gordon, Bart., 11 June 1772.' John Struthers (1776-1853), author of *The Poor Man's Sabbath*, for three and a half years was a cowherd in Glassford parish. Mansions, noticed separately, are Avonholm, Craighornhill, Crutherland, Hallhill, Muirburn, and West Quarter House. In the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, this parish, since 1875, has been ecclesiastically divided into Glassford and Chapelton. The stipend for Glassford is £305; its present church was built in 1820. Two public schools, Chapelton and Glassford, with respective accommodation for 188 and 119 children, have an average attendance of about 100 and 110, and grants amounting to over £100 each. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 953, (1831) 1730, (1861) 1938,

(1871) 1430, (1881) 1452, (1891) 1317; of ecclesiastical parish (1881) 670, (1891) 630.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Glassie, a Perthshire lake in Weem parish, Perthshire, 2½ miles N by W of Aberfeldy. Lying 1200 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 3¼ and 1½ furlongs, and contains pike.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 55, 1869.

Glassmount, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Kinghorn parish, Fife, 2 miles NW of Kinghorn town, and 3 NNE of Burntisland. Two rough standing stones, supposed to commemorate the last battle fought between the Scots and the Danes, are in a field to the W of the mansion.

Glasvein or A'Ghlas-bheinn, a mountain (3006 feet) in Kintail parish, SW Ross-shire, flanking the N side of the BEALACH Pass, 5 miles ENE of Invershiel.

Glasvein or Glas Bheinn, a mountain (2541 feet) on the NE border of Assynt parish, Sutherland, flanking the upper part of the northern shore of Loch Assynt, and culminating 3 miles N of Inchadamff.

Glasvein, a village in the Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. Its post-town is Kilmuir, under Portree.

Glaudhall, an estate, with a mansion, in Cadder parish, Lanarkshire, 1 mile NE of Garkirk station.

Glazert, a rivulet of Campsie parish, Stirlingshire. Formed by the confluence of Pow, Finglen, and Kirkton Burns, near Campsie Glen station, it thence runs 4½ miles south-eastward past Lennoxtown and Milton, till it falls into the Kelvin opposite Kirkintilloch. It traverses, over much of its course, a rocky channel fretted by the floods of ages; receives no fewer than sixteen little affluents; and affords such abundant water-power as to have been a main cause, along with the plenteousness of coal, why manufactures have taken root and flourished in Campsie.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 30, 31, 1866-67.

Glazert, a troutful burn of Dunlop and Stewarton parishes, Ayrshire, rising close to the Renfrewshire border, 2½ miles NNE of Dunlop village, and winding 10¼ miles south-south-westward till it falls into Annick Water at Watermeetings, 4½ miles NW of Kilmarnock.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Glen, an estate, with a mansion, in Traquair parish, Peebleshire, near the left bank of Quair Water, 5 miles SW by S of Innerleithen. Sold for £10,500 in 1796, and for £33,140 in 1852, the estate is now the property of Sir Charles Tennant, Bart. (b. 1823; suc. 1878), who sat as Liberal member for Peebles and Selkirk shires from 1880 to 1886, and whose baronetcy dates from 1885. The mansion, erected in 1854, and enlarged in 1874, is a stately Scottish Baronial edifice, from designs by the late David Bryce, with beautiful gardens, vinerias, an artificial lake of 3 acres, etc. A short way higher up is the 'frightful chasm' of Glendean's Banks, which, ¾ mile long, is flanked on either hand by lofty shelving cliffs, and takes up a mountain footpath into Yarrow.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Glen, a village in Falkirk parish, Stirlingshire, 1½ mile S of Falkirk town.

Glenae, a mansion in Tinwald parish, Dumfriesshire, near the left bank of Park Burn, 1¼ mile NNW of Amisfield station, and 6 miles N by E of Dumfries. It superseded an ancient baronial fortalice, now a ruin, on Wood farm in the parish of Kirkmichael, 4 miles N by W; and it gave designation to three baronets from 1666 to 1703 belonging to a branch of the family of Dalzell, who, in the latter year, succeeded to the earldom of Carnwath. Its present owner is R. Stuart Dalzell, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Glenaffric. See AFRIC.

Glenafton. See AFTON.

Glenaladale, a glen in Moidart district, SW Inverness-shire. Descending 3¾ miles east-south-eastward and south-by-eastward to the middle of Loch Shiel, it has a flat bottom about 300 yards broad, and is flanked by green rounded hills.

Glenalbert, a farmhouse in Little Dunkeld parish, Perthshire, near the right bank of the Tay, ¾ mile NNW of Dalguise station. It is the scene of Mrs Brunton's

novel *Self Control* (1811), and near it is a beautiful waterfall.

Glenalla Fell, a hill (1406 feet) in the S of Kirkmichael parish, Ayrshire, 3 miles SW by S of Straiton.

Glenalmond, either all, or much, or a small part of the vale of the river ALMOND, in Perthshire. The small part lying formerly in the northern section of Crieff parish, but transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 to the parish of Fowlis-Wood, and extending 2½ miles south-eastward to Fendoch Camp in the vicinity of Buchanty, is a deep, narrow defile, only wide enough to afford passage to the river and a road, and flanked by bare rocky acclivities rising to the height of from 1600 to 2117 feet above sea-level. It is commonly designated the Sma' Glen, and contains an old stone-faced excavation noticed under CLACH-NA-ORSIAN. The section of the vale eastward of the Sma' Glen, to the extent of about 3 square miles, bears the distinctive name of Logie-Almond; but contains, 7 miles NNE of Crieff, Glenalmond post office under Perth, as also Glenalmond House on the CAIRNIES estate, and the Scottish Episcopal College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, commonly known as Glenalmond College. The last stands on the right bank of the winding Almond, 4½ miles NW of Methven station, and 10 NW of Perth. It was originated in 1841, 'to embrace objects not attainable in any public foundation hitherto established in Scotland, viz.—the combination of general education with domestic discipline and systematic religious superintendence; and until 1875 it comprehended a theological department, now removed to Edinburgh. There are a warden and twelve assistant masters; whilst the governing council consists of the bishops of the Scottish Episcopal Church and seven others, amongst them the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, whose father, Sir John Gladstone of Fasque, was a principal founder of the college. It is divided into Senior and Junior Schools—the latter for boys of 9 years of age and upwards. In the Senior School the boys are prepared for the army and Indian civil service. There is a cadet corps, which wears the Highland dress—that of the Black Watch. A shooting range is provided near the school, and an eight is sent annually to Bisley for the public schools competition. Its site and grounds, 20 acres in extent, were given by the late Lord Justice-Clerk Paton of Cairnies; the chapel was built (1851) at the sole expense (over £8000) of the first Warden, the late Rev. Charles Wordsworth, Bishop of St Andrews; and the entire cost of the work had been £90,000, when, on 26 Oct. 1875, a further large outlay was entailed by a disastrous fire that destroyed the W wing and did other damage to a total amount of £20,000. The buildings, designed by the late Sir G. Gilbert Scott, were opened in 1847. In the Domestic Gothic style of the 15th century, they offer a very fine frontage to the W, and form, apart from the chapel, a quadrangle 190 feet square. The entrance is through an arched gateway, surmounted by an embattled tower; opposite, on the E side, is the handsome dining-hall; and from the SE corner the chapel projects to the eastward. It is Decorated or Middle Pointed; has a graceful SW tower and spire; and is richly adorned with beautiful stained glass to the memory of old Glenalmondians and others. A new wing containing Master's house, class-rooms, etc., was completed in 1895.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Glenample, a glen in Balquhitter parish, Perthshire, traversed by the Burn of Ample, which, rising at an altitude of 1050 feet above sea-level, runs 5 miles north-by-eastward till, ½ mile below its beautiful cascade and 1½ ESE of Lochearnhead, it falls into Loch Earn (306 feet) in the grounds of EDINAMPLE.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 46, 1872.

Glenapp, a picturesque glen in BALLANTRAE parish, SW Ayrshire, with a post office, 4½ miles N of Cairnryan, and 6½ S of Ballantrae village. It is traversed by the shallow Water of App, descending from Beneraid 6 miles south-westward to Loch Ryan, and followed over the last 3¼ miles of its course by the road from Ayr and Girvan to Stranraer. Glenapp estate was purchased from the Earl of Orkney in 1864 by the late James

GLENARAY

Hunter, Esq., for whom a Scottish Baronial mansion, Glenapp House, was built by the late Mr David Bryce in 1870. The estate extends to over 8000 acres, and affords excellent grouse and low-ground shooting. Both estate and mansion were sold in 1894 to a Yorkshire gentleman at a price between £60,000 and £70,000.

Glenapp *quoad sacra* parish, constituted in 1874, is in the presbytery of Stranraer and synod of Galloway. Its church ('Butters Church') and school arose more than 50 years ago from a bequest of £4500 and 15 acres of land by a lady of the name of Caddall. Pop. of *q. s.* parish (1881) 192, (1891) 144.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 7, 1863.

Glenarary. See ARAY and INVERARY.

Glenarbeck, a ravine in Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire, running down the face of the Kilpatrick Hills from Craigmare (1166 feet) 1½ mile southward to the Clyde in the eastern vicinity of Bowling Bay. Glenarbeck House stands on a slope between its foot and the Clyde, and is a fine mansion, embosomed in wood.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Glenarchalg. See ARCHAIG, LOCH.

Glenarklet. See ARKLET.

Glenartney, a beautiful sylvan glen in Comrie parish, Upper Strathearn, Perthshire, traversed by the fast 7½ miles of hazel-fringed RUCHILL Water, which, after a north-easterly course, falls into the Earn, opposite Comrie village. Itself descending from 700 to 200 feet above sea-level, it is flanked on its left side by mountainous Glenartney deer forest, the property of the Earl of Ancaster, which culminates at 2317 feet, and in which Prince Albert shot his first Highland stag on 12 Sept. 1842. The region along all its right side was anciently a royal forest; and here in 1589 the Macgregors murdered James VI.'s forester, Drummond of Drummond Ernoch. Scott wrote the episode into his *Legend of Montrose*, and it led to the outlawry of the Macgregor clan.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Glenaven, the upper part, or the whole, of the Highland vale of the river AVEN, in S Banffshire. On 5 Sept. 1860 the Queen and Prince Consort rode 8 miles up it from Tomintoul to Inchroy, and thence 3 miles onward to Loch Builg. Her Majesty describes 'the road winding at the bottom of the glen, which is in part tolerably wide, but narrows as it turns and winds towards Inchroy, where it is called Glenaven. The hills, sloping down to the river side, are beautifully green. It was very muggy—quite oppressive—and the greater part of the road deep and sloppy, till we came upon the granite formation again. . . . We passed by Inchroy—seeing, as we approached, two eagles towering splendidly above, and alighting on the top of the hills.' The upper part of the vale, called specially Glenaven, constitutes the southern or alpine division of Kirkmichael parish, and is disposed as a deer forest of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 74, 75, 85, 1877-76.

Glenavon, an estate, with a mansion, in Stonehouse parish, Lanarkshire, on the left bank of Avon Water, 2½ miles N of Stonehouse town.

Glenays, an old baronial fortalice, now a fragmentary ruin, in Maybole parish, Ayrshire, 4½ miles S by W of Ayr.

Glenbarr Abbey, a mansion in Killeen parish, W Kintyre, Argyllshire, on the left bank of Barr Water, 5 furlongs above its mouth and 6½ miles S by W of Tayinloan. It is the seat of Major C. B. Macalister. Across the stream is Glenbarr village, having a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, and a public school.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 20, 1876.

Glenbarry, a station on the Banffshire section of the Great North of Scotland railway, in Ordiqullish parish, 4½ miles NE of Grange Junction, and 11½ SW of Banff.

Glenbeg, a glen in Glenelg parish, NW Invernesshire, extending 5 miles west-north-westward to the head of Sleat Sound, 1½ mile SW of Glenelg village. It contains two well-preserved Scandinavian round towers—the one 25 feet high, and 54 in circumference; the other 30 feet high, and 57 in circumference.

Glenbeich, a glen in the W of Comrie parish, Perth-

GLENBOLTACHAN

shire, traversed by Beich Burn, which, rising at an altitude of 2000 feet above sea-level, runs 7½ miles south-south-westward, till it falls into Loch Earn (306 feet) at a point 1½ mile E by N of the head of the lake, and which in one place forms a beautiful cascade.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 47, 46, 1869-72.

Glenbennan Hill, a heathy ridge in the W of Kirkpatrick-Ingroy parish, NE Kirkcudbrightshire, flanking the right side of the Old Water of Cluden, and rising to an altitude of 1305 feet above sea-level.

Glenberrie (anciently *Oeberrie*), a parish of central Kincardineshire, containing DRUMLITHIE village, with a station on the Caledonian railway, 7¼ miles SW of Stonehaven. It is bounded N by Durris, NE by Fetteresso, E by Dunnottar, SE by Arbuthnott, SW and W by Fordoun, and NW by Strachan. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 5½ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 5½ miles; and its area is 15,071½ acres, of which 30 are water. BERVIE Water flows 4½ miles east-south-eastward along the Fordoun border; CARRON Water rises in the middle of the western district, and runs eastward into Dunnottar; and COWIE Water, rising at the NW corner, runs east-by-northward across the northern district. The land descends southward and eastward from the frontier Grampians, and presents an uneven, hilly, and ridgy appearance, being naturally divided into four districts, first by a sort of ravine separating the W from the middle, then by an abrupt sandbank separating the middle from the SE, and lastly, by a narrow range of the frontier Grampians separating the middle from the N. The surface sinks in the extreme S to 262 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 732 feet at Droon Hill, 736 near Upper Kinmonth, 543 near Kealog, 746 at Mid Hill, 1281 at Leachie Hill, 1163 at Craiginour, 951 at the Hill of Three Stones, and 1231 at Monluth Hill, which culminates right upon the Durris border. The rocks are mainly trap and Devonian; and the soils are extremely various, comprising some good clay loam and a good deal of thin reddish land that yields only moderate crops, with here and there deposits of moss. Within the last forty years important improvements, in the way of draining, reclaiming, planting, etc., have been effected on both the Glenberrie and Drumlithie estates, upwards of £10,000 having been expended thereon since 1855 by the proprietor of the former, James Badenach Nicolson, Esq. (b. 1832). His seat, Glenberrie House, on the left bank of Bervie Water, 1½ mile WSW of Drumlithie, is an old mansion, whose grounds are well wooded, like the other estates in the parish. Giving off a small portion to Rickarton *quoad sacra* parish, Glenberrie is in the presbytery of Fordoun and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £237. The parish church, near Glenberrie House, was built in 1826. A Free church and an Episcopal church have been noticed under Drumlithie; and two public schools—Brae and Glenberrie—with respective accommodation for 72 and 169 children, have an average attendance of about 40 and 100, and grants of over £50 and £100. Valuation (1856) £5651, (1882) £8135, 15s. 2d., (1892) £7145, plus £1833 for railway. Pop. (1801) 1204, (1841) 1296, (1861) 1219, (1871) 1073, (1891) 972, (1891) 887.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 66, 1871.

Glenboig, a village at the western verge of New Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, with a station on the Caledonian, 2½ miles N by W of Coatbridge, and a post, money order, and telegraph office. Here are the works of the Glenboig Union Fire-clay Co., Limited. In the formation of this company the Glenboig, the Glenboig Star, and the Cambernault works were amalgamated, and they are probably the largest manufacturers of fire-bricks, blocks, etc., in the world. Glenboig has also a public school, a Roman Catholic school (1881), and the Roman Catholic church of Our Lady and St Joseph (1880). A mission chapel here was erected into a chapel of ease to the parish, and a new place of worship (seated for 300 persons) was built in 1893-4. Pop., with GARNQUEEN (1871) 307, (1881) 934, (1891) 1360.

Glenboltachan, a glen in Comrie parish, Perthshire, descending 3½ miles south-eastward from Loch BOL-

TACHAN to the river Earn, at a point $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Comrie village. It is the glen up which Hogg's 'Bonny Kilmeny' went, and was the scene of the final and almost exterminating victory of the Macnabs over the Neishes in the early part of the 17th century.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Glenborrodale Castle, a modern mansion in Ardnarmurchan parish, Argyllshire, near the N shore of Loch Sunart, 7 miles WSW of Salen. Its owner is Mr Rudd.

Glenbriarachan. See BRIARACHAN.

Glenbrighty. See BRIGHTY.

Glenbuck, a village and a *quoad sacra* parish amid the hills of Muirkirk parish, E Ayrshire, within 7 furlongs of the Lanarkshire border, and near a station of its own name on the Douglassdale branch of the Caledonian, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Muirkirk. There are large coal and lime works, a post office under Douglas, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a public school, and the parish church (1881). Near the station are two reservoirs—the Upper ($5\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ furl.) and the Lower (4×1 furl.) They were formed about 1802 to furnish water-power to cotton works at Catrine. The House of Glenbuck is a mansion of recent erection, the seat of Charles Howatson, Esq. of Glenbuck. Pop. of village (1851) 237, (1871) 311, (1881) 858, (1891) 1079.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 23, 15, 1865-64.

Glenbucket, a parish on the western border of Aberdeenshire, containing, near its SE corner, Bridge of Bucket post office, $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Alford station, and $44\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of its post town, Aberdeen. It is bounded E and SE by Towie, S and SW by Strathdon, and NW and N by Inveraven and Cabrach in Banffshire. Its utmost length, from WNW to ESE, is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 11,083 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The N is drained by head-streams of the DEVERON; and the Allt Sughain and Coullins Burn, rising in the extreme W at 1900 and 2100 feet above sea-level, and running $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-southward, unite to form the Water of Bucket, flowing $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-eastward through the middle of the parish to the Don, which itself winds 7 furlongs north-eastward along the border. The surface, sinking along the Don to 774 feet above sea-level, thence rises to 1561 feet at *Millbuie Hill, 1851 at *Meikle Forbridge Hill, 2073 at *Creag an Innean, 1901 at *Clashentlepe Hill, 1998 at *Ladyles Hill, 1525 at White Hill, 2159 at *Moss Hill, 1886 at the Seoch, 1862 at Allt Sughain Hill, and 2241 at *Gael Charn, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate right on the borders of the parish. Greywacke, mica slate, and serpentine prevail throughout the upper portion of the parish; the lower is rich in primary limestone and gneiss, the former of which, containing 70 per cent. of lime, has been largely worked. The soil of the middle glen is much of it a fertile yellow loam; but that of the higher grounds is mostly poor gravelly clay; whilst near the Deveron's sources are vast deposits of peat. Glenbucket Castle, near the Don's left bank, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Bridge of Bucket, is a picturesque ruin, with its turrets and corbie-stepped gables. Built in 1590, it was the seat of the Gordons of Glenbucket, the last of whom fought at both Sheriffmuir (1715) and Clodden (1746). From place to place he was hunted, till, letting his beard grow and assuming the garb of a beggar, he at length effected his escape to Norway. Glenbucket shooting-lodge, 7 miles WNW of Bridge of Bucket, was built in 1840 by the Earl of Fife, on or near the site of the dwelling of 'John o' Badenyon,' the hero of a capital song by the Rev. John Skinner. One other memory has Glenbucket, that here on the moors of Glencairnry, 'among the bonny blooming heather,' died, just as he had hoped to die, the last of the 'old poachers,' Sandy Davidson, 25 Aug. 1843. Glenbucket estate, comprising the entire parish, was sold by the Duke of Fife in 1883 to Mr H. Burra, Rye, Sussex, for £50,000. Glenbucket is in the presbytery of Alford and synod of Aberdeen; in the living is worth £165. The church is 2 miles W of Bridge of

Bucket. Two schools, Glenbucket public and Balloch public, with respective accommodation for 109 and 35 children, have an average attendance of about 110 and 40, and grants of about £50 and £30. Pop. (1801) 420, (1831) 539, (1861) 552, (1871) 570, (1881) 508, (1891) 408.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 75, 1876.

Glenbuckie, a glen in Balquhidder parish, Perthshire, extending 5 miles north-by-westward to the foot of Loch Voil at Balquhidder hamlet, and traversed over the last $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles by the lower reaches of CALAIR Burn.

—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 38, 46, 1871-72.

Glen Burn, a rivulet of Newabey parish, Kirkcubrightshire, rising on the W shoulder of Criffel at an altitude of 1500 feet, and running $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward, past CARSEGOWAN, till, after a descent of 1850 feet, it falls into Newabey Pow in the western vicinity of Newabey village.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Glenburnie, a hamlet in Abdie parish, Fife, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Newburgh.

Glencairnail. See CAINAIL.

Glencairn, a parish on the W border of Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire, containing the village of MONIAIVE, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Thornhill, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. It is bounded N by Tynron, E by Keir, SE and S by Dunscore, and SW and W by Balmacellian and Dalry in Kirkcubrightshire. Its utmost length is $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles from NW to SE, viz., from Coranbae Hill on the Kirkcubrightshire border to Dalgoner Mill on Cairn Water; at Moniaive it has an utmost width of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and tapers thence north-westward and south-eastward; and its area is 30,239 acres, of which 155 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. From 1680 feet on Coranbae Hill, DALWHAT Water runs 10 miles east-south-eastward; CRAIGDARROCH Water, from 1500 feet on Cornharow Hill, runs 6 miles east-by-southward; and CASTLEFERN Water, from 1200 feet on Troston Hill, runs 7 miles south-eastward and north-eastward along the Kirkcubrightshire border and through the interior, till, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Moniaive, it joins Craigdarroch Water. Their confluent stream, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile lower down, falls into Dalwhat Water, and thenceforth called CAIRN Water, winds $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward through the south-eastern interior, then $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward along the Dunscore border. Loch URR (5×4 furl.) lies, 680 feet above sea-level, at the meeting-point of Glencairn, Dunscore, and Balmacellian. In the SE, where Cairn Water quits the parish, the surface declines to 250 feet above sea-level, and rises thence to 886 feet at Slatehouse Hill, 1171 at Beuchan Moor, 1416 at Bogrie Hill, 942 at Peilton Hill, 1102 at Terreran Hill, 1045 at Craigdarroch Hill, 1367 at Big Morton Hill, 1747 at Cornharow Hill, 1900 at Benrack, and 1961 at Colt Hill, whose summit, however, falls just within Tynron. Old Red sandstone is the prevailing rock, and a sort of slate was formerly worked near Moniaive. Some 7000 acres are regularly or occasionally in tillage, about 800 are under wood, and the rest of the parish is pastoral or waste. An oblong artificial mound, the Moat, rises 5 furlongs WSW of the church; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Moniaive is Kirkcubright, the site of a chapel dedicated to St Cuthbert. The Rev. James Renwick (1662-88), last of the Scottish martyrs, was born near Moniaive; and a monument to him, 25 feet high, was erected on a rising-ground in 1828. Another native was Robert Gordon, D.D. (1786-1853), a Disruption worthy. In the latter half of the 15th century Sir William Cunningham of KILMAURS wedded Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Robert Denniston of that ilk, and thereby acquired Glencairn and lands in Renfrew, Dumbarton, and Edinburgh shires. His grandson, Alexander, was in 1445 created Lord Kilmaurs, and in 1488 Earl of Glencairn, a title which became dormant at the death of the fifteenth Earl in 1796, and now is claimed by Sir William James Montgomery-Cunninghame of Corseshill and by Captain William Cunningham. Alexander, the fifth or 'good' Earl, who died in 1574, was among the first of the Scots nobility that favoured the Reformation; and

James, the fourteenth Earl (1750-91), is remembered as a patron of the poet Burns. Auchencheyne, 3 miles SW of Moniaive, is the seat of James Walter Ferrier Connell, Esq. (b. 1853; suc. 1876). Other mansions, noticed separately, are Craighdarroch, Crawfordton, and Maxwellton. Glencairn is in the presbytery of Penpont and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £304. The parish church, 2 miles E by S of Moniaive, was built in 1836. At Moniaive are a chapel of ease and Free and U.P. churches; and three public schools—Craigmunie, Crossford, and Moniaive—with respective accommodation for 40, 78, and 241 children, have an average attendance of about 20, 50, and 200, and grants amounting to over £30, £50, and £220. Pop. (1801) 1403, (1831) 2068, (1861) 1867, (1871) 1749, (1881) 1737, (1891) 1647.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863. See the Rev. J. Monteith's *Account of the Parish of Glencairn* (1876).

Glencanisp, a deer forest, about 30,000 acres in extent, near the village of Loch Inver. The house is situated on the shore of Loch Sourdian, about a mile from the village of Loch Inver, amid scenery of great beauty and grandeur.

Glencannich, the glen of the rivulet CANNICH, in Kilmorack parish, NW Inverness-shire. Glencannich deer-forest, to the N, is let by Mrs Chisholm for £1350 a year.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 72, 82, 83, 73, 1878-82.

Glencaple, a seaport village in Caerlaverock parish, Dumfriesshire, on the left bank of the Nith, 5 miles S by E of Dumfries, under which it has a post office. Founded 1747, it presents a tidy and cheerful appearance, commands a charming view across the Nith to Criffel, and serves in a small way as a sea-bathing quarter to families of the town and neighbourhood of Dumfries. Its shipbuilding is quite extinct; and, ranking as a sub-port of Dumfries, it has scarcely any trade of its own, but serves for such vessels to discharge their cargoes as are unable to sail up to the burgh. At it are two inns, a tolerably good quay, a police station, a public school, a convalescent home (opened in 1894), and a Free church.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 6, 1863.

Glencarradale. See CARRADALE.

Glencarrick, a reach of the basin of Duncow Burn, in Kirkmahoe parish, Dumfriesshire, 6½ miles N by W of Dumfries. A pretty cascade is on the burn here, and a distillery was formerly in the neighbourhood of the cascade.

Glencarron, a vale of Lochcarron parish, SW Ross-shire, traversed by the river Carron, which, issuing from Loch Seaven (491 feet), flows 14 miles south-westward to the head of salt-water Loch Carron, and about midway in its course expands into Loch Dule or Dluhaill (1½ mile × 3 furl; 100 feet). The vale takes down the Dingwall and Skye railway, with a station thereon, Strathcarron, 17 miles NE of Strome Ferry and 36 WSW of Dingwall.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 82, 1882.

Glencarse, a hamlet close to the south-eastern border of Kinfans parish, Perthshire, with a station on the Dundee and Perth section of the Caledonian, this being 6 miles E by S of Perth, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. There are an inn and an Episcopal church, All Saints (1878), a Domestic Gothic edifice of pitch pine and concrete erected at a cost of £1500. Glencarse House, 7 furlongs N by W of the station, on the SE slope of wooded Glencarse Hill (596 feet), is a modern mansion, the seat of Thomas Watson Greig, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Glencatacol, a pastoral and romantic glen of Kilmore parish, in the NW of the Isle of Arran, Buteshire, descending 3½ miles northward and north-westward, from an altitude of 1040 feet to Kilbrannan Sound at Catacol Bay, 2½ miles SW of Loch Ranza.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1870.

Glencottlein. See GLENKETLAND.

Glencalmadale. See GLENHALMADALE.

Glenclova, the upper part of the basin of the South Esk, in CORTACHY and CLOVA parish, Forfarshire.

Glencloy, a glen in Kilbride parish, on the E side of

the Isle of Arran, Buteshire. Commencing as Gleann Dubh at an altitude of 1480 feet, it descends 4 miles north-eastward to a convergence with Glensherrig and Glenrosie, in the vicinity of Brodiek, and for the first 2 miles is a deep, dark ravine, flanked by high hills, and traversed by an impetuous streamlet.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1870.

Glencunio. See CLUNIE, LOCH; and GLENSHIEL.

Glencoe (Gael. *gleann-cumhann*, 'narrow vale'), a desolate defile in Lismore and Appin parish, N Argyllshire, commencing at a 'col' (1011 feet) that parts it from Glenetive and the basin of the Tay, and thence descending 7½ miles west-by-northward to salt-water Loch Leven at Invercoe, 1½ mile ENE of Ballachulish. It is traversed from head to foot by the turbulent Cox, the 'Cona' of Ossian, which midway expands into sullen Loch Trichatan (3 × 2 furl.; 235 feet); and it takes up a road leading 17 miles east-by-southward from Ballachulish Pier to Kingshouse Inn. As one ascends this road, on the left stand Sgor nas Ciche or the Pap of Glencoe (2430 feet), Sgor nam Fiannaich (3168), and Meall Dearg (3118); on the right Meall Mor (2215), BENVENUE (3766), and BUACHAILLE-ETIVE-BHEAG (3129)—porphyritic, conical mountains that rise 'on either side nearly as abruptly as the peaks of the Alps burst out of the coating of snow.' There is a narrow strip of grazing ground in the main glen, watered by the Cona; there are a few, still narrower, scattered here and there in the upper levels, whence start the scours and mural precipices. Of many descriptions of Glencoe, none is so fine and graphic as that in Dorothy Wordsworth's Journal, under date 3 Sept. 1803:—'The impression was, as we advanced up to the head of this first reach, as if the glen were nothing, its loneliness and retirement—as if it made up no part of my feeling: the mountains were all in all. That which fronted us—I have forgotten its name—was exceedingly lofty, the surface stony, nay, the whole mountain was one mass of stone, wrinkled and puckerd up together. At the second and last reach—for it is not a winding vale—it makes a quick turning almost at right angles to the first; and now we are in the depths of the mountains; no trees in the glen, only green pasturage for sheep, and here and there a plot of hay-ground, and something that tells of former cultivation. I observed this to the guide, who said that formerly the glen had had many inhabitants, and that there, as elsewhere in the Highlands, there had been a great deal of corn where now the lands were left waste, and nothing fed upon them but cattle. I cannot attempt to describe the mountains. I can only say that I thought those on our right—for the other side was only a continued high ridge or raggy barrier, broken along the top into petty spiral forms—were the grandest I had ever seen. It seldom happens that mountains in a very clear air look exceedingly high, but these, though we could see the whole of them to their very summits, appeared to me more majestic in their own nakedness than our imaginations could have conceived them to be, had they been half hidden by clouds, yet showing some of their highest pinnacles. They were such forms as Milton might be supposed to have had in his mind when he applied to Satan that sublime expression—

"His stature reached the sky."

The first division of the glen, as I have said, was sentered over with rocks, trees, and woody hillocks, and cottages were to be seen here and there. The second division is bare and stony, huge mountains on all sides, with a slender pasturage in the bottom of the valley; and towards the head of it is a small lake or tarn, and near the tarn a single inhabited dwelling, and some unfenced hay-ground—a simple impressive scene! Our road frequently crossed large streams of stones, left by the mountain-torrents, losing all appearance of a road. After we had passed the tarn the glen became less interesting, or rather the mountains, from the manner in which they are looked at; but again, a little higher up, they resume their grandeur. The river is, for a

short space, hidden between steep rocks: we left the road, and, going to the top of one of the rocks, saw it foaming over stones, or lodged in dark black dens; birch-trees grew on the inaccessible banks, and a few old Scotch firs towered above them. At the entrance of the glen the mountains had been all without trees, but here the birches climb very far up the side of one of them opposite to us, half concealing a rivulet, which came tumbling down as white as snow from the very top of the mountain. Leaving the rock, we ascended a hill which terminated the glen. We often stopped to look behind at the majestic company of mountains we had left. Before us was no single paramount eminence, but a mountain waste, mountain beyond mountain, and a barren hollow or basin into which we were descending. . . . At Kingshouse, in comparing the impressions we had received at Glencoe, we found that though the expectations of both had been far surpassed by the grandeur of the mountains, we had upon the whole both been disappointed, and from the same cause; we had been prepared for images of terror, had expected a deep, den-like valley with overhanging rocks, such as William has described in his lines upon the Alps. The place had nothing of this character, the glen being open to the eye of day, the mountains retiring in independent majesty. Even in the upper part of it, where the stream rushed through the rocky chasm, it was but a deep trench in the vale, not the vale itself, and could only be seen when we were close to it.

Glencoe has been claimed for Ossian's birthplace; but its chief, everlasting fame arises from the massacre of 13 Feb. 1692. To break the power of the Jacobite Highlanders, a plan was concerted between John Campbell, Earl of Breadalbane, and Sir John Dalrymple, Master of Stair—a Highland chieftain the one, a Lowland statesman the other. The Earl obtained £20,000 from government to bribe the allegiance of the chiefs, while a proclamation was issued by the Privy Council declaring all to be traitors who did not take the oath to William and Mary on or before 31 Dec. 1691. Not till that very day did old Macdonald of Glencoe, surnamed Mac Ian, repair with his principal clansmen to Fort William and offer to be sworn. At Fort William, however, there was no magistrate; the sheriff of Argyllshire at Inverary was the nearest; and this caused a further delay of six days. The roll was then sent into Edinburgh, with a certificate explaining the circumstances of the case; but that certificate was suppressed, and Glencoe's name deleted from the roll. Stair was the man that did this hateful deed, and Stair it was who straightway procured the signature of William to an order 'to extirpate that sect of thieves.'

On 1 Feb. 120 soldiers, Campbells mostly, and under the command of Captain Campbell of Glenlyon, were approaching Glencoe, when they were met by John Macdonald, the elder son of the chief, at the head of some 20 men. To his question as to the reason of this incursion of a military force into a peaceful country, Glenlyon answered that they came as friends, and that their sole object was to obtain suitable quarters, where they could conveniently collect the arrears of cess and hearth-money,—a new tax laid on by the Scottish parliament in 1690,—in proof of which, Lieutenant Lyndsay produced the instructions of Colonel Hill to that effect. They thereupon received a hearty welcome, and were hospitably entertained by Glencoe and his people till the fatal morning of the massacre. Indeed, so familiar was Glenlyon, that scarcely a day passed that he did not visit the house of Alexander Macdonald, the younger son of the chief, who was married to Glenlyon's niece, the sister of Rob Roy, and take his morning dram, agreeably to the most approved practice of Highland hospitality.

In pursuance of fresh instructions from Dalrymple, on 12 Feb. Lieut.-Col. Hamilton received orders forthwith to execute the fatal commission. Accordingly, on the same day, he directed Major Robert Duncanson of Argyll's regiment to proceed immediately with a detachment of that regiment to Glencoe, so as to reach the

post which had been assigned him by five o'clock the following morning, at which hour Hamilton promised to reach another post with a party of Hill's regiment. Whether Duncanson, who appears to have been a Campbell, was averse to take an active personal part in the bloody tragedy about to be enacted, is a question that cannot now be solved; but it may have been from some repugnance to act in person that immediately on receipt of Hamilton's order, he despatched another order from himself to Captain Campbell of Glenlyon, then living in Glencoe, with instructions to fall upon the Macdonalds precisely at five o'clock the following morning, and put all to the sword under seventy years of age.

Glenlyon himself appears to have been a man equal to any kind of loathsome work, especially against a Macdonald. With this sanguinary order in his pocket, and with his mind made up to execute it rigorously, he did not hesitate to spend the eve of the massacre playing at cards with John and Alexander Macdonald, the sons of the chief, to wish them good night at parting, and to accept an invitation from Glencoe himself to dine with him the following day. Little suspecting the intended butchery, Glencoe and his sons retired to rest at their usual hour; but early in the morning, while the preparations for the intended massacre were going on, John Macdonald, the elder son of the chief, hearing the sound of voices about his house, grew alarmed, and jumping out of bed threw on his clothes and went to Inverriggen, where Glenlyon was quartered, to ascertain the cause of the unusual bustle which had interrupted his nocturnal slumbers. To his great surprise he found the soldiers all in motion, as if preparing for some enterprise, which induced him to inquire of Glenlyon the object of these extraordinary preparations at such an early hour. Glenlyon endeavoured by professions of friendship to lull his suspicions, and pretended that his sole design was to march against some of Glengarry's men. As Alexander Macdonald, younger son of Glencoe, was married to Glenlyon's niece, that crafty knave referred to his connection with the family, and put it to the young man, whether, if he intended anything hostile to the clan, he would not have provided for the safety of his niece and her husband. Macdonald, apparently satisfied with this explanation, returned home and retired again to rest, but he had not been long in bed when his servant informed him of the approach of a party of men. Jumping out of bed he ran to the door, and perceiving a body of 20 soldiers with muskets and fixed bayonets coming in the direction of his house, he fled to a neighbouring hill, where he was joined by his brother Alexander, who had escaped from the scene of carnage, after being wakened from sleep by his servant.

The massacre commenced about five o'clock in the morning at three different places at once. Glenlyon undertook to butcher his own hospitable landlord and the other inhabitants of Inverriggen, where he and a party of his men were quartered, and despatched Lieutenant Lyndsay with another party of soldiers to Glencoe's house to cut off the unsuspecting chief. Under pretence of a friendly visit, he and his party obtained admission. Glencoe was in bed, and while in the act of rising to receive his visitors, was shot through the head by two of the soldiers. His wife was already up and dressed, but the ruffians stripped her naked, tore the rings off her fingers with their teeth, and so maltreated her that she died the following day. The party also killed two men whom they found in the house, and wounded a third named Duncan Don, who came occasionally to Glencoe with letters from Braemar.

While the butchery was going on in Glencoe's house, Glenlyon was busy with his bloody work at Inverriggen, where his own host was shot by his order. Here the party seized nine men, whom they first bound hand and foot, and then shot one by one. Glenlyon was desirous of saving the life of a young man twenty years old, but Captain Drummond shot him dead. He too it was that, impelled by a thirst for blood, ran his dagger through the body of a boy who had grasped Glenlyon by the legs and was imploring mercy.

A third party under the command of Sergeant Barbour, which was quartered in the hamlet of Auchnaion, fired on a body of nine men whom they observed in a house in the village sitting before a fire. Among these was the laird of Auchintriaten, who was killed on the spot, along with four more of the party. This gentleman had at the time a protection in his pocket from Colonel Hill, which he had received three months before. The rest of the party, two or three of them wounded, escaped by the back of the house, with the exception of a brother of Auchintriaten, who, having been seized by Barbour, asked as a favour to be killed in the open air. The sergeant consented, on account of having shared his generous hospitality; but when brought out he threw his plaid, which he had kept loose, over the faces of the soldiers who were appointed to shoot him, and in a moment was lost in the darkness.

Besides the slaughter at these three places, there were persons dragged from their beds and murdered in other parts of the Glen, among them an old man eighty years of age. In all, 38 were slaughtered. The whole male population under 70 years of age, amounting to 200, would in all likelihood have been cut off, if, fortunately for them, the party of 400 men under Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, who was principally charged with the execution of the sanguinary warrant, had not been prevented by the severity of the weather from reaching the Glen till eleven o'clock, six hours after the massacre, by which time the whole surviving male inhabitants, warned of their danger and of the fate of their chief and other sufferers, had fled to the hills. Ignorant of this latter circumstance, Hamilton, on arriving at the pass, appointed several parties to proceed to different parts of the Glen, with orders to take no prisoners, but to kill all the men that came in their way. They had not, however, proceeded far when they fell in with Major Duncanson's party, who informed them of the events of the morning, and told them that as the survivors had escaped to the hills, they had nothing to do but to burn the houses, and carry off the cattle. They accordingly set fire to the houses, and having collected the cattle and effects in the Glen, carried them to Inverloch, where they were divided among the officers of the garrison. That Hamilton would have executed his commission to the very letter, is evident from the fact, that an old man, above seventy, the only remaining male inhabitant of the desolate vale they fell in with, was by his orders put to death.

After the destruction of the houses, a heart-rending scene ensued. Aged matrons, women with child, and mothers with babes at their breast and children toddling after them, might be seen wending their way, half-naked, towards the mountains in quest of some friendly hovel, beneath whose roof they might seek shelter from the pitiless tempest and deplore their unhappy fate. But as there were no houses within the distance of several miles, and as these could only be reached by crossing mountains deeply covered with snow, a great number of these unhappy beings, overcome by cold, fatigue, and hunger, dropped down and perished miserably in the snow.

The tale of perfidy and blood excited widespread indignation. A parliamentary inquiry was only averted by the nomination of a royal commission, which found (1695) that William's instructions 'offered no warrant for the measure.' Stair was severely censured, but was left to be dealt with by the king, who was addressed to prosecute Glenlyon, Major Duncanson, Captain Drummond, etc., then in Flanders. And so the affair ended.

In 1884 Mrs Archibald Burns-Macdonald of Glencoe, a direct descendant of Mac Ian, erected on a picturesque knoll at Bridge of Coe, close by the ancient village of the glen, a Celtic cross to the memory of the slain. It is 18 feet in height, stands on a cairn 7 feet high, and is of dark red granite, richly carved with Runic scrolls.

Glencoe gives name to a post office, a *quoad sacra* parish (St Munda), St Mary's Episcopal Church (1880; 250 sittings), and St Mun's Roman Catholic Church (1836). There is a school (Carnock, St Mary) in con-

nection with the Episcopal church. Invercoe House, on the Coe's right bank, immediately above its mouth, is the seat of Sir Donald Smith. Pop. of registration district of Ballachulish and Glencoe (1861) 1324, (1871) 1529, (1881) 1444, (1891) 1480, of whom 1221 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 53, 1877. See pp. 170-179 of Dorothy Wordsworth's *Tour in Scotland* (ed. by Princ. Shairp, 1874); chap. xviii. of Lord Macaulay's *History of England* (1855); and vol. vii., pp. 394-413, of Dr Hill Burton's *History of Scotland* (ed. 1876).

Glencona. See CONA.

Glenconrie. See CONRIE.

Glenconvinth, a glen in Kiltarlity and Convinth parish, Inverness-shire, traversed by Belladrum Burn, which, rising at an altitude of 780 feet above sea-level, winds 7½ miles northward, till, after a descent of 758 feet, it falls into the river Beauly, just below Beaufort Castle, 4 miles SSW of Beauly town. Glenconvinth takes up a road from Strathglass to Glenurquhart and Loch Ness. It received its name from an ancient nunnery, traces of whose chapel may still be seen 2½ miles S of Kiltarlity church, and near which is Glenconvinth public school.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 83, 1881.

Glencourse, a parish towards the middle of Edinburghshire, containing, near its eastern border, Auchindinny village and the Glencourse terminus of the Roslin branch of the North British, 14½ miles S of Edinburgh, from which by road the parish is only 6 to 8 miles distant. Its post office is Milton Bridge, and Penicuik is the nearest town—within 5 furlongs of its southern extremity. Bounded NW by Colinton, N and E by Lasswade, and S and W by Penicuik, it has an utmost length from WNW to ESE of 3½ miles, an utmost breadth from NNE to SSW of 2½ miles, and an area of 4292½ acres, of which 17 are water. Near Auchindinny the river North Esk winds 1½ mile east-north-eastward along the Lasswade border, and here is joined by Glencourse Burn, which, rising in Penicuik as Logan Burn at an altitude of 1400 feet, in Penicuik has an east-north-easterly course of 3½ miles, through a false 'HABBE'S HOWE' and Loganlea Reservoir (½ mile × ¼ furl.) In Glencourse it first runs 5½ furlongs along the Penicuik border to crescent-shaped Glencourse Reservoir or the Compensation Pond (¾ mile × 1¼ furl.), and then winds 3½ miles east-south-eastward across the interior. From source to mouth it is a pretty little stream; and its expansion, Glencourse Reservoir, has much of the beauty of a natural lake, with its wooded islet and its girle of big green rounded hills. It was formed in 1819-28, at a cost of nearly £200,000, by damming the burn's glen with a huge embankment, 128 yards long, 140 yards broad at the base, and 130 feet high. Along the North Esk the surface sinks to a trifle less than 600 feet above sea-level, thence rising west-north-westward to the Pentlands, of which Castletaw (1595 feet) and Turnhouse Hill (1500) stand N and S of Glencourse Reservoir, whilst Carnethy Hill (1390) falls just within Penicuik parish. The rocks of the hills are mainly eruptive, including clinkstone, greenstone, claystone, and porphyry; those of the lower grounds are carboniferous—sandstone, limestone, coal, and shale. Ironstone of fine quality is worked by the Shots Iron Co. at Greenlaw; and Dalmore paper-mill at Auchindinny employs a large number of families. The soil ranges from moss to stiff clay, from gravel to the finest loam; and much that formerly was barren moor is now either arable or under wood. Submerged beneath the waters of the reservoir is the site of St Catherine's chapel, said incorrectly to have been founded by Sir William St Clair, who fell in battle with the Moors of Andalusia, along with the Good Sir James Douglas (1330). Logan House or Tower, although in Penicuik parish, may from its close proximity be noticed here. Supposed, on no good evidence, however, to have been a royal hunting-seat, it consisted originally of a single tower, built in 1230 or thereby, to which another was added on the N side early in the 15th century by William St Clair, third Earl of Orkney. By the St

Clairs of Roslin it was occasionally occupied down to the middle of the 17th century. About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile higher up the glen are remains of what was probably a chapel. Rnllion Green, the scene of the Covenanters' overthrow (1666), and House of Muir, where formerly great sheep-markets were held, are both in the S of the parish, and both are treated of in separate articles. Greenlaw or Glencorse has been formed into the 1st Regimental district, and its barracks made the depot, of the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment). An old mansion here was converted, in 1804, into a depot for French prisoners of war; and in 1813 a suite of buildings, to accommodate 6000 prisoners and their guard, was erected at a total cost of £100,000. From 1845 until 1888 Greenlaw served as the military prison for Scotland (which was in the latter year transferred to Stirling), and in 1875-77 it was altered and extended to serve also as the central brigade depot of the army of the south-east of Scotland. On 17 January 1881 the new Douglas Barrack, a wooden two-story pile, which measured 140 by 108 feet, was wholly destroyed by fire; but the damage was repaired by the end of April 1882, stone in the restoration taking the place of wood. A public recreation park, of about 10 acres in extent, beautifully situated above 'Auchindinny's' hazel glade and haunted Woodhouselee,' was in 1893 presented to the parish by A. W. Inglis, Esq. Loganbank, son of the late Right Hon. John Inglis, Lord President of the Court of Session. Glencorse House, near the right bank of Glencorse Burn, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Penicuik, was the property of the late Lord President Inglis, whose father, the Rev. John Inglis, D.D. (1763-1834), an eminent divine, was resident here. Other mansions, noticed separately, are Belwood, Bush, Loganbank, Maurieswood, and Woodhouselee. Formed, in 1816, out of the ancient parishes of Pentland and Penicuik, Glencorse is in the presbytery of Dalkeith and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £230. A handsome new parish church was erected in 1885 about a mile N of the station, and opposite Loganbank House. It is seated for 505 persons, and superseded the old one of 1699, which replaced a former one almost wholly burned down in 1695, and stands on a knoll in the burying-ground, surrounded by trees. There are chapels for the military in connection with the Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches. A public school, with accommodation for 200 children, has an average attendance of about 160, and a grant of over £134. Pop. (1881) 1500, (1891) 1451, of whom 295 were soldiers in the barracks.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857. See an article by Andrew Kerr on 'Glencorse and its Old Buildings' in *Procs. Soc. Ants. Scoll.* (1879).

Glencoul, a glen in Eddrachillis parish, W Sutherland, traversed by Glencoul river, which, issuing from Loch an Urchoill ($5\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 1200 feet), runs $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-westward to the head of salt-water Loch Glencoul. At one point the impetuous Glencoul is joined by a yet more impetuous tributary, making a waterfall of nearly 700 feet in leap. Loch Glencoul, one of the two arms of KYLESKU, the other being Loch GLENDHU, with a varying width of $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 7 furlongs, extends $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ if one includes Loch Beag (7×3 furl.) at its head; and is overhung by hills that rise steeply to 1722 feet on the north-eastern and 902 on the south-western side. It is famous for its productive herring fishery.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 108, 107, 1880-81.

Glencreran, an Argyllshire glen on the mutual border of Ardhattan parish and Lismore and Appin. It is traversed by the CERAN, descending $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-westward to the head of salt-water Loch Ceran. A mission-station of the Church of Scotland, conjoint with another in Glenetive, is in Glencreran, and has a schoolhouse as its place of worship. There is also an Episcopal church, St Mary's (1878; 60 sittings), a 13th century Gothic edifice, with good stained glass.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 53, 45, 1877-76.

Glencroce, an alpine glen of Lochgoilhead parish in the N of Cowal district, Argyllshire. Commencing at a col

(860 feet) between the heads of Loch Fyne and Loch Long, it descends $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward to Loch Long at Ardgartan, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Arrochar; is flanked on the N side by BEN ARRHUR or the Cobbler (2891 feet), on the S side by the Brack (2500) and Ben Donich (2774); and is traversed by the impetuous Croe Water, and by the road from Loch Lomond to Inverary by way of Arrochar and Glenkinglas. The rocks consist almost entirely of mica slate, shining like silver, beautifully undulated, and in many parts embedded in quartz. Large masses, fallen from the mountains, lie strewn on the bottom of the glen; others, of every shape, jut from the mountains' side, and seem every moment ready to fall; and torrents descend the cliffs and declivities in great diversity of rush and leap, and make innumerable waterfalls. The road was formed by one of the regiments under General Wade, immediately after the Rebellion of 1745; it descends for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in declivitous zig-zag, and, though proceeding thence at an easier gradient to the foot, is everywhere difficult and fatiguing. A stone seat, inscribed 'Rest and be Thankful,' is placed at its summit; it superseded a plainer one placed on the same spot by the makers of the road, and is sung as follows by Wordsworth:—

'Doubling and doubling with laborious walk,
Who that at length has gained the wished-for height,
This brief, this simple, wayside call can slight,
And rest not thankful?'

And Dorothy, his sister, describes 'the narrow dale, with a length of winding road, a road that seemed to have insinuated itself into the very heart of the mountains—the brook, the road, bare hills, floating mists, scattered stones, rocks, and herds of black cattle being all that we could see.'—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 37, 38, 1876-71.

Glencroce. See GLENGORSE.

Glenoul. See GLENGOUL.

Glendale, a vale in Duirinish parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, extending 5 miles north-north-westward from Macleod's Tables to the head of salt-water Loch Pooltil. Its bottom is 4 to 6 furlongs broad; its sloping sides are covered with very rich pasture; and it contains a post office under Portree, and a modern mansion, Glendale, the seat of the late Right Hon. Sir John Macpherson Macleod (1792-1881), of Indian celebrity.

Glendaruel, a beautiful valley in Kilmodan parish, Cowal, Argyllshire, traversed by the Ruel, a salmon and trout stream which, formed by two head-streams at an altitude of 90 feet above sea-level, winds $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-westward to the head of salt-water Loch Riddan. It takes down a road from Strachur Ferry to Colintrave, and contains a post office of its own name under Greenock. Glendaruel House, 19 miles NNW of Rothesay, is the seat of Robert Hume Campbell, Esq. (b. 1846; succeeded 1875).—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 37, 29, 1876-73.

Glendear's Banks. See GLEN, Peeblesshire.

Glendearg, a glen in the N of Blair Athole parish, Perthshire, descending $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward from the eastern skirts of Ben Dearg to Glen Tilt.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 64, 55, 1874-69.

Glendearg, Roxburghshire. See ALEN.

Glendelvine, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Caputh parish, Perthshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of the village of Caputh.

Glen Derry. See DERRY, Aberdeenshire.

Glendevon, a parish in the Ochil district of Perthshire, containing Burnfoot hamlet on the right bank of the river Devon, 3 miles NNW of Muckart and 7 NNE of Dollar, under which it has a post office. It is a capital trouting station, and has a wool mill.

The parish is bounded N by Auchterarder, NE by Dunning, E by Fossoway in Kinross-shire, SE by Muckart, S and W by Dollar and Tilloch in Clackmannanshire, and NW by Blackford. Its length, from E to W, varies between 3 and 6 miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 4 miles; and its area previous to 1891 was 9154 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $21\frac{1}{2}$ were water. This area was, however, considerably enlarged in that year by the

Boundary Commissioners, who added to the parish the Perthshire portion of the Kinross-shire parish of Fossoway, or that part of Fossoway to the west of the Glendey Burn and the road leading from Muckart to Dunning. They also transferred to Glendevon parish that portion of the parish of Blackford (containing 450 acres) situated south of the river Devon and adjoining the parishes of Tillicoultry and Dollar. The 'clear winding DEVON', at 4½ miles from its source, begins to trace for some three miles the boundary with Blackford; then runs eastward and south-eastward across the entire parish till it is joined by the Glendey Burn, receiving by the way, on its right bank, the Frandy, Glensherup, and Glenuhey Burns, then tracing for half a mile the boundary with Fossoway. Throughout this course its glen or narrow vale—Glendevon proper, from which the parish takes its name—is flanked immediately by broomy braes and swelling pastoral hills; remotely, toward the boundaries, by summit-lines of the Ochills. Opposite what is called the Black Linn is a conical knoll, much frequented by picnic parties, and commanding a beautiful view of the main reaches of the glen. In the extreme E the surface declines to 660 feet above the sea; and the chief elevations to the right or S of the Devon are Innerdowry (2004 feet), Tarmangie Hill (1868), Bald Hill (1636), and Ben Shee (1691), whilst to the left or N rise the Seat (1408), and on the Auchterarder border, Sim's Hill (1582) and Carlownie Hill (1522). The rocks are chiefly eruptive. The arable land, consisting of scattered patches along the bottom of the glen, amounts to little more than 200 acres, and has a light dry soil, inclining to gravel. Glendevon House is surrounded by pleasure grounds, containing a small eminence, called Gallows Knowe. An old castle stands on the Glendevon estate; is said to have belonged to William, eighth Earl of Douglas, slain in 1452 by James II. at Stirling; and continues in a state of good preservation. A spot on the hillside near the hamlet was covered once with a huge congregation, assembled from great distances to hear a sermon by the Rev. Ebenezer Erskine. Glendevon is in the presbytery of Auchterarder and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £170. The church is plain and very small, and was repaired in 1886. A public school, with accommodation for 46 children, has an average attendance of about 20, and a grant of over £40. Valuation (1882) £3152, 15s. 6d., (1892) £3144, 12s. Pop. (1881) 147, (1891) 141.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Glendhu (Gael. *gleann dubh*, 'dark valley'), the upper glen of DUCHRAY WATER, on the eastern slope of Ben Lomond, in Buchanan parish, W Stirlingshire.

Glendhu, a glen and a sea-loch in the S of Eddrachillis parish, W Sutherland. The glen takes down a rivulet, issuing from Loch Strath nan Asinnteach (5½ × 1 furl.; 870 feet above sea-level), and running 2½ miles west-by-northward to the head of the sea-loch; it is flanked, on the S side, by Ben Leoid (2597 feet). Loch Glendhu extends 2½ miles westward into junction with Loch Glencoul, forming with that loch the head of KYLESKU; measures from 1½ to 4½ furlongs in breadth; and is flanked by steep hills 1700 feet high. It has great depth of water; and is so frequented by herring-shoals that no less than £30,000 worth of herrings have been caught in it in the course of a year.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 108, 107, 1880-81.

Glendhu, a glen in Ardchattan parish, Argyllshire, traversed by the Abhainn Teithill, which, rising at an altitude of 1750 feet, winds 3½ miles westward till it falls into Loch Creran, at a point 1 mile N of Barcaldine House. Its lower section is luxuriantly clothed with wood.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 45, 1876.

Glendhu, the glen of the Black Water in Morvern parish, Argyllshire, descending 8½ miles south-south-westward to the head of salt-water Loch Aline. Lead ore of considerable richness occurs in it at Lurg, and was worked for some time in the first half of the 18th century by a company called the Morvern Mining Company.

Glendingning, an estate in Westerlirk parish, NE Dumfriesshire, on Megget Water, 5 miles N by W of

the church. It belongs to Sir F. J. W. Johnston of Westerhall, Bart., and contains remains of an old castle. An antimony mine was worked on it from 1793 till 1798, and produced, in that time, 100 tons of regulus of antimony, worth £8400.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Glen Diridh. See GLENDEARG, Perthshire.

Glendochart. See DOCHART.

Glendochart, a hill-farm in the NE of Penninghame parish, NE Wigtownshire. It is traversed by the ancient rampart called the Deil's Dyke; and it contains also a circular hill-fort, 190 yards in diameter.

Glendock, an estate, with a mansion, in Kinfauns parish, SE Perthshire, on the southern slope of the Sidlaw, 2 miles NNE of Glencarse station. It was purchased in 1726 by Robert Craigie (1685-1760), who became lord advocate in 1742, lord president of the Court of Session in 1754, and by whom the mansion was built. Glendock hamlet, in Errol parish, 1 mile S of Glendock House, and 1½ NE of Glencarse station, has a public school, and a post office under Perth.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Glendoll. See DOLL.

Glendorch Burn, a stream in Crawfordjohn parish, Lanarkshire, running 2½ miles north-north-westward to Snar Water at a point 2½ miles SSW of Crawfordjohn village. Glendorch Castle stood at its mouth.

Glendouglas. See DOUGLAS, Lanarkshire, Dumbartonshire, and Argyllshire.

Glendow. See GLENDU.

Glendowachy or **Glenuithle**, a ravine adjacent to the mutual boundary of Gamrie parish, Banffshire, and Aberdour parish, Aberdeenshire, 3 miles E of Gardentown. It has a wild romantic character, debouching near a waterfall of 30 feet in leap; and it gave name to an ancient thanage granted by Robert I. in the third decade of the 14th century to Hugh, fifth Earl of Ross, and by Robert II. in 1382 to John Lyonn, knight. Glendowachy was its ancient, and Glenuithle is its modern name.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 97, 1876.

Glendowran Burn, a stream in Crawfordjohn parish, Lanarkshire, running 1½ mile north-westward to Snar Water at a point 1½ mile SSW of Crawfordjohn village. Lead ore has been found in its basin.

Glendronach, a place with a large distillery in Fergie parish, NW Aberdeenshire, 9 miles ENE of Huntly.

Glendubh. See GLENDHU.

Glenduckie. See FLISK.

Glenduror. See DUROR.

Glendye. See DYE WATER, Kincardineshire.

Gleneagles, a romantic glen in BLACKFORD parish, SE Perthshire, traversed by the first 2½ miles of RUTHVEN Water, and descending north-north-westward from 950 to 400 feet above sea-level. It carries up a road from Strathearn and Strathallan to Glendevon; and some suppose it to have been the route by which Agricola led his troops into Strathearn prior to their encampment at Ardoch. Towards its foot, 3½ miles S by W of Auchterarder, stands a plain mansion of 1624, Gleneagles House. The estate belonged to the Haldanes from the 12th century till 1799, when it devolved on Admiral Lord Duncan, whose great-grandson, third Earl of CAMPERDOWN, is the present proprietor.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Glenearn, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Droun parish, SE Perthshire, 2½ miles SW of Bridge of Earn. It was purchased about 1873 from Charles Maclean, Esq., by W. Ross, Esq., and belongs now to Mr. Macduff.

Gleneffock. See EFFOCK WATER.

Glenelchaig. See ELCHAIG.

Glenelg, a coast village and parish of NW Invernessshire. The village stands on a small bay of its own name at the head of Sleat Sound, 3 miles SSE of Kyle-Rhes ferry, 43 WNW of Invergarry, and 7 S by W of Lochalsh, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Occupying a picturesque site in the mouth of a grand glen, it comprises a principal street and numerous thatched cottages; is embellished with interspersed trees and adjacent plantation; contains a good inn and some well-stocked shops; enjoys facility of communica-

tion by West Coast steamers, touching at its new quay of 1881; and has fairs on the Fridays after the last Tuesday of May and the third Tuesdays of August and September. It gave, in 1835, the title of Baron, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, to the distinguished statesman, Charles Grant (1778-1866). Glenelg Bay, of small extent, lies open to the W, yet affords good anchorage in easterly winds; but a better harbour on the Skye side of the Sound, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant, affords shelter in all winds. A fortified barrack, erected in 1722 at Bernera, near Glenelg village, was commonly occupied by one or two companies of infantry till 1745, and is now a ruin. A road goes from the village eastwards towards Glenshiel, passes over the mountain Mam-Rattachan, and commands a very grand view; another goes south-eastward to the head of Loch Houra, leads off the shores towards Inverness, strikes towards the Pass of CORRYVALLIGAN (2000 feet), and there commands a most impressive view.

The parish, containing also the village of Arnisdale and the hamlet of Inverie, comprises the three districts of Glenelg proper, Knoydart, and North Morar. It is bounded NE and E by a lofty water-shed which divides it from Ross-shire; SE and S by lofty water-sheds, which divide it from the heads of Glengarry and Glenshaig in Lochaber; SW by Loch Morar, which divides it from Arasaig in Ardnairn; and NW by Sleat Sound, which divides it from Skye. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is 22 miles; its utmost breadth in the opposite direction is 15 miles; and its land area is 134,778 acres. The coast, along Sleat Sound, is about co-extensive both with that sound and with the greatest length of the parish; and, except in Glenelg Bay, is generally high and rocky. Loch Houra divides Glenelg proper from Knoydart; Loch Nevis divides Knoydart from Morar; and both lochs have strikingly grand scenery, and contain good anchorage ground, but they, and the districts of Knoydart and Morar, are separately noticed. Fresh-water lakes are numerous and well supplied with trout, but none challenge notice for either extent or character. Glenelg proper comprises two glens, Glenmore and Glenbeg, each watered by a streamlet of its own, and the former extends north-westward to Glenelg Bay, has few or no trees except at the foot, and is clothed with green pasture to the very summit of its hill-screens; while the latter has been separately noticed. The inhabitants, in all the districts, are mostly congregated on the coasts. The principal rocks are gneiss, mica, slate, quartzite, hornblende slate, granite, syenite, serpentine, and limestone. The serpentine includes veins of asbestos and amianthus; the limestone occurs in beds, but is not worked; and the other rocks contain actinolite, tremolite, and some other rare minerals. The soil, in the arable parts of Glenelg proper, is loamy and fertile; but in those of Knoydart, is much lighter. About 1000 acres are regularly or occasionally in tillage; about 2000 acres are under wood; and a very large area is richly pastoral for either black cattle or sheep. The only mansion is INVERIE; the principal large farm-houses are Ellanreach, Beolary, and Barrisdale; and the chief antiquities are two Scandinavian dunes in Glenbeg, and vestiges of two others in Glenmore. In the presbytery or Lochcarron and aynd of Glenelg, this parish is divided ecclesiastically into Glenelg and Knoydart, the former a living worth £340. Its church contains 400 sittings; and in the churchyard is a granite obelisk, erected in 1876 to the memory of the Rev. John Macrae, for 35 years parish minister. Other places of worship are Knoydart *quoad sacra* church, Glenelg Free church, and three Roman Catholic churches—Inverie (1886), and Sandaig (1850), both in Knoydart, and Beoraid (1889), in North Morar. Six public schools—Arnisdale, Brinacory, Earir, Glasnaardock, Glenelg, and Inverie—with total accommodation for 307 children, have an average attendance of about 160, and grants amounting to over £310. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 2834, (1831) 2874, (1861) 1843, (1871) 1653, (1881) 1601, (1891) 1503, of whom 1371 were Gaelic-speaking; of ecclesiastical

parish (1871) 1154, (1881) 1164, (1891) 1088; of registration district (1881) 658, (1891) 644.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 71, 72, 61, 62, 1878-83.

The synod of Glenelg, meeting alternately at Strome Ferry and Portree on the third Wednesday of April, comprises the presbyteries of Lochcarron, Skye, Uist, and Lewis. Pop. (1871) 88,211, (1881) 89,189, (1891) 79,069, of whom 1065 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1895. There is also a Free Church synod of Glenelg, which, meeting at Portree on the second Wednesday of April, comprises the presbyteries of Lochcarron, Abertarf, Skye, Uist, and Lewis, 48 of whose 53 churches had 28,266 members and adherents in 1894.

Glenennich, an alpine glen in the Rothiemurchus portion of Duthill parish, E Inverness-shire. Lying among the central Grampians, it takes down a stream $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward from Loch ENNICH to the Spey at Craigellaich, and affords, throughout much of its extent, good pasturage for sheep.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 64, 74, 1874-77.

Glenrichdie. See ERICHDIE.

Glenrich House, a mansion in Rattray parish, NE Perthshire, on the left bank of the Erich, 5 miles NNW of Blairgowrie. Its owner is Alexander D. Grimmond, Esq. See ERICHT.

Glenesbuig, a wild sequestered glen of the island of Arran, Buteshire, descending $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward to the head of the valley of Machris Water.

Glenesk, the basin of the upper or mountain reaches of the North Esk river, on the northern border of Forfarshire. It comprehends all Lochlee parish and part of Edzell; comprises the convergent glens of Glenmark and Glenefcock, together with a number of small lateral glens; and concentrates into one glen on the eastern border of Lochlee parish, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Mount Battock.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 66, 1871.

Glenessland Burn, a rivulet of Dunscore parish, Dumfriesshire, running $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward to Cairn Water.

Glenetive House, a modern mansion in Ardoch parish, Argyllshire, towards the foot of the glen of the river ETIVE, 14 miles NNE of Taynult station. It is the Scottish seat of Edward Seymour Greaves, Esq. (b. 1849; suc. 1879). Near it is a public school.

Glenfalloch (Gael. *gleann-falaich*, 'valley of concealment'), a glen of Killin parish, Perthshire, and Ardoch parish, Dumbartonshire. It is traversed by the FALLOCH, which, rising on BEN-A-CUIROIN at an altitude of 2600 feet, winds $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-westward and south-south-westward, till it falls into the head of Loch Lomond (23 feet) at ARDLUL. The West Highland railway, from Helensburgh to Fort-William by way of Gare Loch, Loch Long, and Loch Lomond, after leaving Ardlul station, traverses Glenfalloch to Crianlarich, the next station, thence north-westward by Strathfillan to Tyndrum station. Glenfalloch House, near the stream's right bank, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Ardlul and 7 SW of Crianlarich station, belongs to the Marquis of Breadalbane; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile lower down is Inverarnan Hotel. On 12 Sept. 1803, Wordsworth and his sister walked up Loch Lomond from Inversaid to Ardlul, and thence crossed over the hills into Glenlyle; and Dorothy writes in her Journal—'It is one of those moments which I shall not easily forget, when at that point from which a step or two would have carried us out of sight of the green fields of Glenfalloch, being at a great height on the mountain, we sat down, and heard, as it from the heart of the earth, the sound of torrents ascending out of the long hollow glen. To the eye all was motionless, a perfect stillness. The noise of waters did not appear to come this way or that, from any particular quarter: it was everywhere, almost, one might say, as if "exhaled" through the whole surface of the green earth. Glenfalloch, Coleridge has since told me, signifies the Hidden Vale; but William says, if we were to name it from our recollections of that time, we should call it the Vale of Awful Sound.'—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 46, 38, 1872-71.

Glenfarg. See FARG.

Glenfarquhar. See FORDOUN.

Glenfearnach, a verdant glen in the E of Moulin parish, Perthshire, traversed by the Allt Fearnach, which, rising at an altitude of 2250 feet, runs 10½ miles south-south-eastward, till, after a descent of 2000 feet, it unites at Enochdhu hamlet with the Allt Doira to form Airde Water.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 64, 55, 56, 1869-74.

Glenfender. See FENDER.

Glenfeochan, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Kilmore and Kilbride parish, Argyllshire, at the head of Loch Feochan, 4½ miles SSE of Oban. Its owner is Thomas William Murray-Allen, Esq. (b. 1828). The scenery all around is fine, and the place an attractive one. A saurian-shaped mound was excavated here by Mr John S. Phcné in 1871, when the cairn-formed head was found to enshrine a megalithic chamber, containing burned bones, charcoal, a flint instrument, and burned hazel-nuts.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 45, 1876.

Glenferness, a mansion in Ardclach parish, Nairnshire, on the right bank of the winding Findhorn, 8½ miles SW of Duniphaal station. Founded in 1837 by Sir James Montgomery Cuninghame, Bart., it stands amid finely-wooded grounds, and is now the seat of Ronald Ruthven Leslie-Leven, thirteenth Earl of Leven since 1641, and tenth of Melville since 1690 (b. 1835; suc. 1889).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876.

Glenfernisdale, a glen in Kingussie and Insch parish, Badenoch, Inverness-shire, traversed by a stream that, issuing from Loch Etteridge (2½ x 1 furl.; 1000 feet), runs 6½ miles north-north-eastward till, after a descent of 230 feet, it falls into the Spey at a point 1 mile SSW of Kingussie village. The old military road, which is still the beat for pedestrians, deflects from Glentruim at Etteridge Bridge, and goes down Glenfernisdale to the Spey.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 64, 1874.

Glenfeskie. See FESHIE and ALVIE.

Glenfiag. See FIAG.

Glenfidlich Lodge, a shooting-box of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon in Glenfidlich Forest, Mortlach parish, Banffshire, on the left bank of the FIDDIRCH, 6 miles S of Dufftown.

Glenfinart, a glen in the N of the Kilmun portion of Duncun and Kilmun parish, Cowal, Argyllshire. It is traversed by the Finart, which, rising on Ben Breac at an altitude of 1750 feet, runs 4½ miles south-eastward till it falls into Loch Long at a point 5 furlongs N of ARDENTINNY. Over its lower and finely-wooded half it takes down the road from Whistlefield Inn on Loch Eek; and in its mouth, at a distance of 4½ miles N by W of Blairmore, is Glenfinart House, a Tudor edifice of the first half of the nineteenth century. Its owner is H. P. Leechalls, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 37, 1876.

Glenfinglas (Gael. *glenn-fionn-glas*, 'grey white valley'), a rocky glen in Callander parish, SW Perthshire, traversed by Turk rivulet, which, rising at an altitude of 2250 feet close to the Balquhiddier border, runs 6½ miles south-south-eastward, till, after a descent of 1980 feet, it falls into the Dubh Abhainn at Bridge of Turk, ½ mile below the foot of Loch Achray and 6½ miles W by S of Callander town. An ancient deer-forest of the Scottish kings, Glenfinglas retains vestiges of having once been clothed with wood; and it now belongs to the Earl of Moray. Its flanks include much savage alpine scenery, yet are largely relieved by wood and verdure; and much of its bottom is under cultivation. The Turk is fed, in its upper course, by tumultuous torrents; passes along the middle parts as a peaceful, meandering stream; but lower down suddenly plunges into a profound chasm, to run some distance underground, emerge next towards a gorge in the glen, and then make a long romantic waterfall. The hermit Brian performed, beneath this waterfall, the 'taghairn' that mysteriously foreshadowed the fate of Roderick Dhu; and an outlaw once lived in the recess behind the fall, receiving his provisions from a woman, who lowered them from the crest of the overhanging precipice, and procuring water for himself by lowering a flagon into the pool below. The glen is also the scene of a wild and well-known tale that bears its name.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Glenfinnan. See FINNAN.

Glenfintaig, an estate, with a mansion, in Kilmornaig parish, Inverness-shire, towards the foot of Glenglyoy, 19 miles NE of Fort-William.

Glenfischie. See FESHIE and ALVIE.

Glenforsa House, a modern mansion in Torosay parish, Mull island, Argyllshire, 3½ miles ESE of Aros. It is the seat of Colonel Charles Greenhill-Gardyne of Finavon (b. 1831; auc. 1867). See FORSA.

Glenfoudland. See FOUDLAND and INSCH.

Glenfruin. See FRUIN WATER.

Glenfyne. See FYNE.

Glengabber Burn, a rivulet in what until 1891 was the Megget aetion of Lyna and Megget parish, 8 Peeblesshire, but which was then transferred by the Boundary Commissioners to the Selkirkshire parish of Yarrow. The burn rises at an altitude of 1800 feet, and runs 2½ miles south-by-eastward, till, after a descent of 910 feet, it falls into Megget Water, at a point 1½ mile W of St Mary's Loch. It is flanked, on the left side, by Deer Law (2065 feet) and Broomy Law (1750); and it retains faint traces of ancient searches for gold, said to have been not altogether unsuccessful.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 16, 1864.

Glenfairn, a glen, an ancient *quoad civilita* parish, and a modern *quoad sacra* parish, in Aberdeenshire. The glen, commencing among the Cairngorm Mountains, in the N of Crathie and Braemar parish, adjacent to Banffshire, takes down the Gairn 20 miles east-south-eastward to the river Dee, in Glenmuick parish, 1½ mile NW of Ballater. The ancient *quoad civilita* parish lay chiefly along both banks of the lower half of the Gairn's course, but included also a small tract, called Strathgirn, on the right bank of the Dee, and is now incorporated with Glenmuick and Tullich. Its church, which stood below the bridge of Gairn, was dedicated to St Mungo or Kentigern, by whom it was probably founded in the latter half of the 6th century. The modern *quoad sacra* parish consists mainly of the ancient *quoad civilita* parish, but includes part of Crathie. It is in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil and synod of Aberdeen; the minister's stipend is £145. Its church stands 6 miles NW of the post-town Ballater, 2 miles nearer which is the Roman Catholic church of St Mary Immaculate (1868; 2000 sittings). There is also a public school. Pop. (1871) 588, (1881) 454, (1891) 406, of whom 10 were in Crathie parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 75, 65, 1876-70.

Glenfap Burn. See TWYNHOLM.

Glenarnock, a village and a ruined castle in Kilbirnie and Dalry parishes, Ayrshire. The village stands at the foot of Kilbirnie Loch, and 5 furlongs NE of Kilbirnie station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway, this being 2½ miles NNE of Dalry Junction. Founded about 1844 in connection with Glenarnock Iron-works, it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a mission station of the Church of Scotland, a U.P. church (1870), a public school, a winey factory, fax-spinning and fishing-net mills, coal mines, and steel and iron works. The last, occupying a remarkably eligible site, were planned and erected with much skill and taste, and include 14 furnaces. Glenarnock Castle, crowning a precipitous knoll on the left bank of the winding Garnock, 2 miles N by W of Kilbirnie village, appears to have been a stately pile of high antiquity. The barony, of which it was the seat, was held by Riddells till the middle of the 13th, and by Cunninghams till the beginning of the 17th century. Since 1680 it has formed a valuable portion of the Kilbirnie property. Pop. of village (1871) 1228, (1881) 1276, (1891) 1628, of whom 406 were in Dalry parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Glenarr. See GARRY, Auchtergaven, Perthshire.

Glenarrel, the glen of GARVALD Water, in Eskdalemuir parish, Dumfriesshire.

Glenarry, a beautiful Highland glen in Kilmornaig parish, W Inverness-shire, traversed by the river GARRY, winding 18½ miles eastward, out of Loch Quoich, and through Loch Garry, till it falls into Loch Oich at Invergarry, 7½ miles SW of Fort Augustus. From the beginning of the 16th century Glenarry was held by

the Macdonnells, the last of whose chiefs, Col. Alexander Ranaldson Macdonnell, maintained to the day of his death (1828) the style of living of his ancestors, and is deemed the prototype of Fergus Mac Ivor in *Waverley*. His son was compelled to dispose of Glengarry to the Marquis of Huntly, and emigrated to America. By the marquis it was resold in 1840 for £91,000 to Lord Ward (afterwards Earl of Dudley), and by him in 1860 for £120,000 to the late Edward Ellice, Esq. of Glenquoich (1810-80), who sat as Liberal member for the St. Andrews burghs from 1837 till his death, and who held 99,545 acres in Inverness-shire, now owned by his widow. This acreage includes the 50,000 acres of Glenquoich deer forest, to the N of Loch Quoich and the upper waters of the Garry. Let for £3022 a year to Lord Burton (b. 1837; c. 1886), Glenquoich forest is estimated to yield in an ordinary season about 100 stags, besides hinds. The seats of the Glengarry property, old and new, are noticed under INVERGARRY. A *quoad sacra* parish of Glengarry, with a mission station at Glenquoich, is in the presbytery of Abertarff and synod of Argyll; the minister's stipend is £200. Its church, 7½ miles W of Invergarry, is an Early English edifice of 1855. Four public schools, Aberchalder, Glenquoich, Inshlaggan, and Invergarry, with respective accommodation for 35, 24, 111, and 32 children, have an average attendance of about 24, 12, 30, and 10, and grants of over £40, £30, £43, and £14. Pop. of *q. s.* parish (1871) 692, (1881) 627, (1891) 657, of whom 502 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 62, 63, 1875-73.

Glengarry. See GARRY, Perthshire.

Glengaw Water, a stream in the SW of Avondale parish, Lanarkshire, running 5 miles north-north-westward among wild uplands, till it falls into the river Avon at a point 5½ miles SW of Strathaven. Here is the reservoir of the Glengaw Water-works, for the supply of the Middle Ward of Lanarkshire.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Glengaw Burn. See AYE.

Glengloy, a deep mountain glen in Kilmonivaig parish, Inverness-shire. From a col (1172 feet) it extends 7 miles south-westward between Glenroy and the Great Glen, parallel to both, and then, deflecting suddenly to a right angle with its former direction, descends 1½ mile northward to the Great Glen at Loch Lochy, at a point 3½ miles NE of the loch's foot. A terrace line runs along the glen's flank at an elevation of from 1156 to 1173 feet above sea-level.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 63, 62, 1873-75.

Glengollie, a glen in the S of Durness parish, Sutherland, traversed by a stream that, rising at an altitude of 1270 feet, winds 7½ miles south-south-eastward till, after a descent of 1176 feet, it unites with two other streams, at the head of Strathmore, to form the river HORE. It is sung by the poet Donn as a favourite hunting-ground.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 114, 109, 1880.

Glengonner Water, a stream of Crawford parish, SE Lanarkshire, rising close to the Dumfriesshire border at an altitude of 1480 feet above sea-level, and running 7 miles north-north-eastward, till it falls into the Clyde, at a point 5 furlongs S of Abington, after a total descent of 665 feet. In the first mile of its course it flows through Leadhill village, and over the last ½ miles it traces the Crawfordjohn border. Its mineral wealth is noticed under LEADHILLS.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 15, 1864.

Glengulbin, an alpine glen of Kilmonivaig and Laggan parishes, in the E of Lochaber, Inverness-shire, traversed by a stream which first, as the Amhainn Ossian, winds 3½ miles northward from Loch Ossian (1½ mile × 3 furl.; 1269 feet) to Loch Gulbin (7 × 3½ furl.; 1155 feet), and thence, as the Amhainn Ghuilbinn, runs 6½ miles northward till, after a total descent of 650 feet, it falls into the Spean at a point 1½ mile below that river's efflux from Loch Laggan.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 54, 63, 1873.

Glengyle, a glen on the mutual border of Perthshire and Stirlingshire. Commencing near the meeting-point with Dumbartonshire, at an altitude of 1750 feet, it descends 3½ miles south-eastward to the head of Loch Katrine (364 feet); is overhung by mountains over 2000

feet high; and from head to foot is traversed by Glengyle Water. It was anciently a possession of the Macgregors, and contains a ruined fortalice.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 46, 38, 1872-71.

Glenhalmadale, a glen of Kilbride parish, in the N of Arran, Butehire, winding 2½ miles north-north-westward to Glenranza, at a point 5 furlongs SE of the head of Loch Ranza. It is traversed by the road from Sannox to Loch Ranza, and contains a slate quarry.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1870.

Glenhead. See LOCHWINNOCH.

Glenhinsdale or Glenhinistil, a glen, with a small village, in Snizort parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire.

Glenholm. See BROUGHTON.

Glenifer, Braes of, a range of trap hills in the S of Abbey parish, Renfrewshire, culminating 3¼ miles SSW of Paisley at Sergeantlaw (749 feet). A rough and undulating country—masses of grey crag interspersed with whinny knolls—they embosom the reservoirs of the PAISLEY Waterworks, formed in 1837-81, and are seamed by pretty ravines, each with its brawling stream. Upon these braes the poet Tannahill, who wedded them to song, was wont to stray on week-day evenings or on the Sabbath day, musing on the various objects of beauty scattered profusely around. Here it was he noted 'the breer wi' its saft fauldin blossom,' 'the craw flower's early bell,' and 'the birk wi' its mantle o' green.' Here he now listened to the warble of the mavis rising from 'the shades of STANELY-shaw,' now gazed, with rapt delight, on the gorgeous scenery of the lower Clyde, his native town in the foreground, and the far-away frontier Grampians. And here annually for many years have been held the Tannahill open-air concerts—the proceeds of which are devoted to some prominent local purpose.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Glenlorsa, the glen of Iorsa Water, on the W side of Arran, Butehire. It commences at Loch na Davie (1132 feet above sea-level), 3½ miles NW of the summit of Goatfell, and descends 8½ miles south-south-westward to the N side of Machrie Bay. Its upper parts are grandly mountainous; its right side is joined by two ravines, the upper one embosoming Loch Tanna; and its left side is overhung at the middle of Ben Tarsuinn, and receives a streamlet issuing from Loch Nuis.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1870.

Glenisla, a hamlet and a parish of NW Forfarshire. The hamlet, Kirkton of Glenisla, stands 780 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of the river Isla, 9 miles N by W of Alyth, its post-town and station. It has a post office, a hotel, and a sheep and cattle fair on the Thursday before the last Wednesday of September.

The parish is bounded NW by Crathie and Breemar in Aberdeenshire, NE by Cortachy and Clova, E by Kirriemuir and Lintrathen, S and SW by Alyth, and W by Kirkmichael in Perthshire. Its utmost length, from N by W to S by E, is 16½ miles; its breadth varies between 1½ and 5½ miles; and its area is 41,373½ acres, of which 133½ are water. The river ISLA, rising close to the Aberdeenshire border at 3100 feet above sea-level, winds 17½ miles south-south-eastward through the middle of the parish, then 7 miles south-eastward along the boundary with Lintrathen. It receives in its progress numerous tributaries from the lateral glens, and exhibits a wealth of romantic scenery, forming the magnificent cataracts of the REEKIE LINN and the Slugs of ACH-RANNIE. Where it quits the parish, at its south-eastern corner, just opposite Airlie Castle, the surface declines to less than 400 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 701 feet near Cotton, 1061 near Dykehead, 1322 at the Hill of Fernyhirst, 1605 at *Kneockton, 1487 at Drumu Dearg, 1275 at Cairn Hill, 1692 at *Hare Cairn, 2441 at *Mount BLAIR, 2297 at Duchray Hill, 2429 at Badanden Hill, 2325 at Craig Lair, 2649 at *Monamensch, 3238 at *Creag Leacach, 2954 at Finalty Hill, and 3484 at *Cairn na Glashd, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate right on the borders of the parish. The Queen and Prince Consort lunched at Canloch, near the source of the Isla, on the 16 October 1861. The rocks are variously eruptive, metamorphic, Silurian, and

Devonian, and include some beds of Emestone which have been worked; whilst in the low grounds of the southern district they are thickly overlaid by strong, stiff, argillaceous drift. The soil of the arable lands ranges from moss to gravel, and from stiff clay to fine friable loam; but barely 4000 acres are in tillage, about 500 being under wood. Glenisla House, on the left bank of the Isla, 13 miles NNW of Alyth, is a plain modern mansion, a seat of Sir John George Smyth Kinloch of KINLOCH, second Bart. since 1873 (b. 1849; suc. 1881). Of old the Ogilvies were sole proprietors, and here had two fortalices, Forter and Newton, the former of which still stands in a state of ruin. Giving off its southern portion to the *quoad sacra* parish of Kilry, Glenisla is in the presbytery of Meigle and synod of Angus and Mearns. The church, erected in 1821, contains 500 sittings. There is also a Free church; and three public schools—Glenisla, Kilry, and Folds—with respective accommodation for 73, 68, and 81 children, have an average attendance of about 22, 56, and 10, and grants of over £34, £68, and £30. Valuation (1857) £6823, (1882) £11,856, 12s. 10d., (1892) £10,569, 7s., including £724 for railways. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 996, (1831) 1129, (1861) 1008, (1871) 925, (1881) 791, (1891) 676; of ecclesiastical parish (1881) 464, (1891) 396.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 56, 65, 1870.

Glenkens, the northern district of KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE. Consisting mainly of the basin of the river KEN, it comprehends the parishes of Carsphairn, Dalry, Balmaclellan, and Kells; and, over great part of its extent, is celebrated for the picturesqueness of its mountain landscapes.

Glenketland, a glen in Ardcathann parish, Argyllshire, descending 3 miles west-north-westward to Glenetive, at a point 3 miles NE of the head of Loch Etive.

Glenkill Burn, a rivulet of Kirkmichael parish, Annandale, Dumfriesshire, rising at an altitude of 1255 feet, and running 6½ miles south-by-westward, till, after a descent of 910 feet, it falls into the Water of Ae at a point 3 furlongs SSW of Kirkmichael church.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Glenkillock, a wooded ravine in Abbey and Neilston parishes, Renfrewshire, intersecting the Fereneze Hills, and taking down Killock Burn east-south-eastward to Lovern Water nearly opposite Neilston village. It contains three waterfalls, respectively 12, 12, and 20 feet in leap, and all so beautiful as to have been pronounced perfect miniatures of the three falls of Clyde. Both glen and burn have been sung by Tannahill and other poets.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 30, 22, 1866-65.

Glenkindie (Gael. *glèann-cinn-dubh*, 'valley of the dark head'), a former detached section of Strathdon parish, W Aberdeenshire, but transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 to the parish of Towie, 11 miles SSW of Rhynie. Bounded NW by Cabrach, NE by Kildrummy, and W by Glenbucket, it has an utmost length, from NNW to SSE, of 4½ miles; an utmost width, from E to W, of 2 miles; and an area of 3557½ acres. The Dox winds 1½ mile east-south-eastward along all the southern border, and here is joined by the clear-flowing Kindie, running 4½ miles south-south-eastward. Along the Don the surface declines to 750 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 1151 at Millhyle Hill, 1831 at Meikle Forbridge Hill, and 2073 at Creag an Innes, on the western, and to 1857 at Peat Hill on the eastern, boundary. Glenkindie contains remains of five pre-historic 'earth-houses,' and it gives name to the Aberdeenshire version of the ballad of *Glaskyrion*—'Glenkindie, he was a harper gude,' etc. It has a post office (Inverkindie, S.O.), an inn, and fairs on 27 May, the Saturday of September after Banchory, and 23 November. Glenkindie House, on the Don's left bank, is a commodious old mansion with some fine trees, and belongs to Alexander H. Leith, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 75, 1876.

Glenkinglas, a glen in Kilmorich parish, towards the northern extremity of Cowal district, Argyllshire. It is traversed by Kinglas Water, which, rising close to the Dumbartonshire border at an altitude of 1100 feet, runs

7 miles south-westward and westward to the E side of Loch Fyne at Cairnlow, 1½ mile SW of the head of the loch. It takes down the Glencreo road from Loch Lomond to Inverary, and by Dorothy Wordworth is said to resemble 'the lower part of Glencreo, though it seemed to be inferior in beauty. But when we were out of the close glen, and near to Cairnlow, the moon showed her clear face in the sky, revealing a spacious vale, with broad Loch Fyne and sloping cornfields, the hills not very high.' At the foot of Glenkinglas are the mansion and pleasure-grounds of Ardkinglas.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 38, 87, 1871-76.

Glenkinglass, a glen in Ardcathann parish, Argyllshire, traversed by the Kinglass, a capital salmon and trout stream, which, rising on the northern skirt of BEN-NAN-AIGHEAN, at an altitude of 2200 feet above sea-level, curves 123 miles east-south-eastward, south-westward, and west-by-northward, till it falls into Loch Etive, at a point 5 miles NE by N of Bunawe. So winding is the glen that little of it can be seen from Loch Etive; Inverkinglass, at its foot, had once an iron smelting furnace, some vestiges of which still exist. The N side of the glen is bleak and rocky, but the S yields excellent pasture. A pine forest covered a large portion of its area, but was cut down towards the middle of the 18th century to serve as fuel for the iron furnace.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 45, 1876.

Glenkirch, a small glen in Glenholm parish, Peeblesshire. **Glenlact**, a ravine and burn in Keir parish, Dumfriesshire.

Glenlaggan, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Parton parish, Kirkcubrightshire, near the E shore of Loch Ken, 7½ miles NW of Castle-Douglas. Its owner is Colonel Patrick Sanderson (b. 1844; suc. 1873).

Glenlair, a mansion in Parton parish, NE Kirkcubrightshire, romantically situated on the right bank of Urr Water, 7 miles N by W of Castle-Douglas. It was the seat of the distinguished physicist, Prof. James Clerk-Maxwell (1831-79), and is now held by Andrew Wedderburn-Maxwell, Esq., of Middleby.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Glenlatterach, a glen on the mutual border of Dallas and Birnie parishes, Elginshire. It is traversed by the ANGRY or Lennac Burn, flowing 4 miles northward to the Lossie, and forming, at a point 1½ mile above its mouth, a waterfall 50 feet high, the E of Glenlatterach.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 85, 1876.

Glenlean, a glen in Dunoon parish, Cowal, Argyllshire, descending from a 'col' (406 feet) 4½ miles east-south-eastward to Dalinlongart, near the head of Holy Loch. Traversed by a road from Sandbank and Kilmun to the head of Loch Striven, it commands from the shoulders and summits of its hill-screens a splendid view, and it contains the hamlet of CLACHAIG. Lower down, towards its foot, 1½ mile NW of Sandbank, Ballochyle House stands prettily embosomed among trees, at the southern base of Ballochyle Hill (1253 feet). Its owner is Maciver Forbes Morison Campbell (b. 1867).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Glenlednock, a deep-cut glen of Comrie parish, Perthshire, traversed by the LEDNOCK, which, rising at an altitude of 1980 feet between Ruadh Bheul (2237) and Creag Uigeach (2840), hurries 11 miles south-eastward to the Earn at Comrie village. It has a total descent of nearly 1800 feet, and forms a number of cataracts, one of which falls into the DEVIL'S CAULDRON.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Glenlee, a mansion in Kells parish, NE Kirkcubrightshire, near the right bank of the Ken, 3 miles NW of New Galloway. Much enlarged in 1822, it stands in a level park, adorned with fine old oaks, and was the seat of the two eminent judges, father and son, Sir Thomas Miller (1717-89) and Sir William (1755-1846), who both bore the title of Lord Glenlee, and who were ancestors of Sir William Miller of Barksminning. The present proprietor of Glenlee is Prince Smith, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Glenlich, a glen in Glenshiel parish, SW Ross-shire descending, from an altitude of 130 feet above sea-level,

5½ miles west-north-westward to the head of salt water Loch Duich. It takes down the clear-flowing Croe, and is flanked on the left hand by BENMORE (3505 feet), on the right by BEN ATROW (3333).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 72, 1880.

Glenlivet (Gael. *gleann-tiobh-aite*, 'valley of the smooth place'), the southern portion of INVERAVEN parish, 8 Banffshire, consisting of the basin of Livet Water, a stream that is formed by the confluence of Suie and Kymah Burns, both rising at an altitude of 2300 feet above sea-level, and winding—the former 3½ miles southward, and the latter 5½ miles north-by-westward. From the point of their union (1100 feet), the Livet itself flows 8½ miles west-north-westward and north-north-westward, till it falls into the Aven at Drumlin (700 feet), 5 miles S of Ballindalloch station. Its principal affluents are CROMBIE Water on the left, and the Burn of Tervie on the right; its waters contain abundance of trout, with occasional salmon and grilse; and its basin is rimmed by lines of mountain watershed, whose principal summits are Ben Rinnes (2755 feet), Corryhabbie (2563), Carn Mor (2636), Carn Dulack (2156), and Carn Daimh (1795). Glenlivet post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, stands 5½ miles S by E of Ballindalloch; and there are also a branch of the North of Scotland Bank, Glenlivet *quoad sacra* church, and the famous Glenlivet distillery of Messrs. G. & J. G. Smith. At the close of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century, whisky of exquisite flavour was made in fully 200 illicit stills, or on almost every burn among the hills. The Distillery Act of 1824 changed all this; and Glenlivet's smuggling bothies gave place to five legal distilleries—a number now reduced to only one. Fairs fall on the day before Dufftown in Jan. Feb. Mar. April, May, Oct. Nov. and Dec. An ancient barony, Glenlivet belongs now to the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and gives the title of Baron in the peerage of Scotland to the Marquis of Huntly. The *quoad sacra* parish is in the presbytery of Aberlour and synod of Moray; the minister's stipend is £150. Glenlivet still is largely Catholic, there being two churches at CHAPELTOWN and TOMBAE; whilst four schools—Glenlivet public, Tomnavoulin public, and Chapelton and Tombae Catholic—with respective accommodation for 98, 74, 195, and 144 children, have an average attendance of about 60, 20, 80, and 30, and grants of over £76, £17, £72, and £32. Pop. (1871) 1718, (1881) 1616, (1891) 1477.

A spot near the right bank of ALLTACOLEACHAN Burn, 4 miles E by N of the post office, was the battle-field where, on 4 Oct. 1594, the loyal Protestant army under the Earl of Argyll was defeated by the insurgent Roman Catholic army under the Earl of Huntly. Argyll disposed his army on the declivity of a hill, in two parallel divisions. The right wing, consisting of Macleans and Mackintoshes, was commanded by Sir Lachlan Maclean and the Mackintosh; the left, of Grants, Macneills, and Macgregors, by Grant of Gartenbeg; and the centre, of Campbells, etc., by Campbell of Auchinbreck. This vanguard consisted of 4000 men, one-half of whom carried muskets. The rear of the army, 6000 strong, Argyll commanded in person. The Earl of Huntly's vanguard was composed of 300 gentlemen, led by the Earl of Errol, Sir Patrick Gordon of Auchindoun, the lairds of Gight and Bonnitoun, and Captain, afterwards Sir, Thomas Carr. The Earl himself brought up the rest of his forces, having the laird of Clunie upon his right hand and the laird of Abergeldie upon his left. Six pieces of field-ordnance under the direction of Captain Andrew Gray, afterwards colonel of the English and Scots who served in Bohemia, were placed in front of the vanguard. Argyll's position on the slope of the hill gave him an advantage over his assailants, who, from the nature of their force, were greatly hampered by the mossiness of the ground at the foot of the hill, which was interspersed by pits from which turf had been dug. But, notwithstanding these obstacles, Huntly advanced up the hill with a slow and steady pace. It had been arranged between him and Campbell of Lochnell, who had pro-

vised to go over to Huntly as soon as the battle commenced, that, before charging Argyll with his cavalry, Huntly should bring his artillery to bear on the yellow standard. Campbell bore a mortal enmity to Argyll, who had murdered his brother, Campbell of Calder, in 1592; and as he was nearest heir to the Earl, he probably had directed this firing at the yellow standard in the hope of cutting him off. Campbell himself, however, was shot dead at the first fire of the cannon, and on his fall all his men fled from the field. Macneill of Barra was also slain at the same time. The Highlanders, who had never before seen field-pieces, were thrown into disorder by the cannonade, which being perceived by Huntly, he charged the enemy, and rushing in among them with his horsemen increased the confusion. The Earl of Errol was directed to attack Argyll's right wing; but as it occupied a very steep part of the hill, and as Errol was greatly annoyed by volleys of shot from above, he was forced to make a detour, leaving the enemy on his left. Gordon of Auchindoun, disdaining so prudent a course, galloped up the hill with a small party of his own followers, and charged Maclean with great impetuosity—a rashness that cost him his life. The fall of Auchindoun so exasperated his followers that they set no bounds to their fury; but Maclean received their repeated assaults with firmness, and manoeuvred his troops so well as to succeed in cutting off the Earl of Errol and placing him between his own body and that of Argyll, by whose joint forces he was completely surrounded. At this important crisis, when chance of retreat there was none, and when Errol and his men were in danger of being cut to pieces, the Earl of Huntly came up to his assistance and relieved him from his perilous position. The battle was now renewed, and continued for two hours, during which both parties fought with great bravery, 'the one,' says Sir Robert Gordon, 'for glorie, the other for necessitie.' In the heat of the action the Earl of Huntly had a horse shot under him, and was in imminent danger of his life; but another horse was straightway got for him. After a hard contest the main body of Argyll's army began to give way, and retreated towards the Burn of Alltacoileachan; but Maclean still kept the field, and continued to support the falling fortune of the day. At length, finding the contest hopeless, and after losing many of his men, he retired in good order with the small company that still remained about him. Huntly pursued the retiring foe beyond the burn, when he was hindered from following them farther by the steepness of the hills, so unfavourable to the operations of cavalry. His success was mainly due to the treachery of Lochnell and of John Grant of Gartenbeg, one of Huntly's own vassals, who, in terms of a concerted plan, retreated with his men as soon as the action began, whereby the centre and left wing of Argyll's army were completely broken. On Argyll's side 500 men were killed, including Macneill of Barra and the Earl's two cousins, Lochnell and Auchinbreck. The Earl of Huntly's loss was trifling—fourteen gentlemen were slain, among them Sir Patrick Gordon of Auchindoun and the laird of Gight; whilst the Earl of Errol and a considerable number of persons were wounded. At the conclusion of the battle the conquerors returned thanks to God on the field for the victory they had achieved. This battle is commonly known as the battle of Glenlivet, but in its own neighbourhood it is called the battle of Alltacoileachan.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 75, 86, 1876.

Glenlochiar. See BALMAGHIE and CROSSMICHAEL.

Glenlochy, a beautiful glen in Breadalbane district, W Perthshire, traversed by the river LOCHY, which, rising at an altitude of 2050 feet, curves 17½ miles east-north-eastward till, near Killin, it falls into the DOCHART, ½ mile above the influx of the latter to Loch Tay. On the S Glenlochy is flanked by Meall Chuirn (3007 feet), and lesser mountains separating it from Strathfillan and Glendochart, on the N by another lofty range culminating towards the foot in Meall Ghaordie (3407); and it contains, 2½ miles NW of Killin, a series of six cataracts in two groups, with a deep round pool between.

Formerly distributed territorially into detached portions of Kenmore, Weem, and Killin parishes, since 1891 it belongs wholly to Killin.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 46, 1872.

Glenloch, a bleak, bare glen in Glenorchy and Innishail parish, Argyllshire, traversed by the LOCHY, which, issuing from Lochan Bhe (822 feet) on the eastern verge of the county, near Tyndrum, runs 8½ miles west-south-westward, till, after a descent of 676 feet, it falls into the Orchy, at a point 1½ mile above Dalmally. It takes down a high road and the Callander and Oban railway.—*Ord. Sur.* shs. 46, 45, 1872-76.

Glenlogan, a village, with iron-works, in Sorn parish, Ayrshire, near the S side of the river Ayr, 3 miles E of Catrine. Near it is Glenlogan House.

Glenlogie, a lateral glen in Cortachy and Clova parish, Forfarshire, descending 3½ miles southward to Glenprosen at Balnaboth.

Glenlora, a mansion in Lochwinnoch parish, Renfrewshire, 1½ mile W of Lochwinnoch town.

Glenloth, a glen in Loth parish, SE Sutherland, traversed by a rivulet that, rising on the western slope of Beinn na Mìlich (1940 feet) at an altitude of 1500, winds 5½ miles south-by-eastward to the sea near Loth station.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 103, 1878.

Glenluce, a village, a ruined abbey, and a valley of Wigtownshire. The village, in Old Luce parish, stands on the Lady Burn, at the NW base of pine-clad Barlockart Fell (411 feet), and 9 furlongs N by E of the influx of Luce Water to Luce Bay; its station on the Castle-Douglas and Portpatrick joint line is 8½ miles E by S of Stranraer, and 14½ WSW of Newton-Stewart. Sheltered by gentle hills and by the wooded policies of BALKAIL, it is a pleasant little place, for the most part modern, though one of its houses bears date 1736, and though we hear of it so long ago as 1654, when the 'Devil of Glenluce' took up his quarters in a weaver's cottage, and, like a Land-leaguer, would not be put out—not even by the prayers of all the presbytery (Chambers's *Domestic Annals*). There now are a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the National Bank, several inns, a handsome public school, and a mechanics' institute and reading-room. The parish church (erected in 1814), a Free church (erected in 1847), and a U. P. church, all in Main Street, are all plain buildings. The former Kirk of Glenluce is memorable as the scene (12 Aug. 1669) of the bridal of Janet Dalrymple, the prototype of 'Lucy Ashton.' (See *CARSECREUGH* and *BALDOON*.) A fine Celtic cross from Glenluce churchyard, with a fragment of another from Cassendooch, was placed in 1880 in the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum, which has further been enriched by a splendid collection of over 4000 stone and bronze implements, collected and presented by the Rev. George Wilson, Free Church minister here. These, which are described in a paper read to the Society of Antiquaries on 13 June 1881, are some of them very rare, e.g., a small bronze bell, a bronze knife-dagger, etc. Pop. of village (1871) 899, (1881) 901, (1891) 922.

Glenluce Abbey, on the left bank of Luce Water, 1½ mile NW of the village, was founded in 1190 by Roland, Lord of Galloway and Constable of Scotland, for Cistercian monks from Melrose. It covered more than an acre of ground, and attached to it were a garden and orchard, 9 Scots acres in area, which now form the glebe of Old Luce parish. In 1214 one William was abbot, known only as the author of an extant letter to the Abbot of Melrose, wherein he describes a strange appearance in the heavens, beheld by two of his monks. In 1235 the abbey was plundered by the rude soldiery of Alexander II., despatched against the Gallowegian rebels; and to the 13th century belongs the reported sojourn here of Michael Scott, the warlock, who, to keep his familiars employed, set them to spin ropes out of the sea-sand—ropes that are still from time to time laid bare by wind and tide at Ringdoe Point. In 1507, when James IV. with Margaret his queen, was returning from a pilgrimage to Whithorn, he lay a night at Glenluce, and made its gardener the present of four

shillings; in 1514 died Cuthbert Baillie, the abbot, who for the two previous years had been lord-treasurer of Scotland. Thomas Hay, ancestor of the Hays of Park, was by papal bull of 1560 appointed commendator or collector of the abbey's revenues, which, amounting to £666, were in 1575 leased to Gilbert, fourth Earl of Cassillis, him of Crossraguel infamy. The Earl, we are told, had dealt with a monk to forge the late abbot's signature, then had hired a carle called Carnochan to stick the monk, next had wrought on his uncle, Bargany, to hang the carle, and 'sa had conqueit the landis of Glenluce.' Park Place is said to have been partly built in 1590 with stones from the abbey, which yet so late as 1646 is mentioned in the presbytery records of Stranraer as having sustained little injury, and of which Symson in his *Description of Galloway* (1684) wrote that 'the steeple and part of the walls of the church, together with the chapter-house, the walls of the cloyster, the gate-house, and the walls of the large precincts, are still standing.' Of the church itself, Early English in style, little now remains save the S transept gable, with eastern side-chapels; but the cloister walls are fairly entire to the height of some 16 feet, and the Decorated chapter-house is singularly perfect, its arched roof still upborne by a central octagonal pillar, 18 feet in height. The lands of Glenluce, vested in the Crown in 1587, were in 1602 erected into a temporal barony in favour of Laurence Gordon, second son of the Bishop of Galloway; and at his death in 1610 passed to his brother John, the Deau of Salisbury. Transferred by him in the same year to his son-in-law, Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun, they were bought back in 1613 by the Crown, and annexed to the see of Galloway. In 1641, on the temporary abrogation of Episcopacy, they were transferred to the University of Glasgow, and, having from 1681 to 1689 been restored to the re-erected bishopric of Galloway, they were finally once more made a temporal barony, in favour of Sir James Dalrymple, who in the following year was raised to the peerage as Viscount STAIR and Lord Glenluce and Stranraer (P. H. M'Kerlie's *Lands and their Owners in Galloway*).

The valley of Glenluce, commencing at New Luce village, extends 6½ miles south-by-eastward to the head of Luce Bay; is traversed from head to foot by LUCE Water, formed at New Luce village by the confluence of Main and Cross Waters; and is mostly included in the parishes of New Luce and Old Luce. It is called, in ancient Latin documents, *Vallis Lucis* ('the valley of light'), a name as to whose origin opinions differ. The flora and the marine molluscs present an interesting blending of northern and southern forms. Glenluce was all one parish till 1647, when it was separated into Old and New Luce.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 3, 4, 1856-57.

Glen Lui, the glen of LUT Water in the upper part of Braemar, Aberdeenshire, descending 9½ miles south-eastward from the eastern shoulder (3400 feet) of Ben Macdhui to the valley of the Dee (1168 feet) at a point ¾ mile below the Linn of Dec. The upper 5½ miles, above the Derry's confluence with the Lui, bear the name of Glen Lui Beg, and the whole exhibits some striking alpine scenery.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 64, 65, 1874-70.

Glenlyon, a long narrow glen and a *quondam sacra* parish in Breadalbane district, Perthshire. The glen, commencing among alpine mountains at the Argyllshire border, 5 miles NNE of Tyndrum, descends 24 miles east-north-eastward to the vale of Fortingall, 4½ miles WNW of Kenmore; contains at its head Loch LYON; and takes down thence the river Lyon towards its confluence with the Tay. Stretching from west to east along the southern portion of Fortingall parish, it contains a number of ancient Caledonian forts ascribed to Fingal by the voice of tradition; was the scene of a sanguinary conflict between the clan M'Ivor and the Stewarts of Garth; and gives the title of Baron in the peerage of the United Kingdom, and that of Viscount in the peerage of Scotland, to the Duke of Athole. Its southern flank comprises Meall Ghaordie (3407 feet), BEN LAWERS (3984), and the mountains connecting them; its northern flank

consists of mountains similar in character, though not so lofty, and both rise with such rapid acclivity as to shut out the sunbeams and render it a valley of shadows throughout the livelong winter, and during great part of the other months of the year. Yet its sides, to the very summits, are generally clad in verdure, and dotted with hundreds of sheep; display a ribwork of ravine and dell, traversed by limpid brooks or leaping cataracts; and form, in many points of view, fine blendings of soft beauty and savage grandeur. Its bottom, beginning on the high elevation of over 1100 feet above sea-level, is seldom more than a furlong wide, and has no carriage outlet except at and near the foot; yet acquires such picturesqueness from its vista-views and its flanks, that, in the language of Miss Sinclair, 'not a feature could be altered without injury, and a painter might advantageously spend his whole life in taking views, every one of which would appear completely different.' One mansion, noticed separately, is MEGGERNIE Castle; another, Glenlyon House, 9 miles W by S of Aberfeldy, is a seat of Sir Donald Currie, K. C. M. G., of Garth, M. P. Archibald Fletcher (1745-1828), the 'father of burgh reform,' was born in Glenlyon. The *quoad sacra* parish, constituted by the ecclesiastical authorities in 1833, and by the court of Teinds in 1845, is conterminous with the glen and its flanks; and bears the name of Innerwick in Glenlyon, from the hamlet of Innerwick, on the left bank of the Lyon, 18½ miles W by S of Aberfeldy, under which it has a post office (Glenlyon). It is in the presbytery of Weem and synod of Perth and Stirling; the minister's stipend is £120. The parish church, at Innerwick, was built in 1828 at a cost of £673, and contains 550 sittings. Glenlyon Free church stands 2 miles lower down the glen; and Meggernie public school, with accommodation for 44 children, has an average attendance of about 25, and a grant of over £60. Pop. (1841) 570, (1871) 393, (1881) 355, (1891) 297, of whom 242 were in Fortingall and 55 in Weem.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 46, 54, 55, 1869-73.

Glenmanno Burn, a stream of Penpont parish, NW Dumfriesshire, rising, 4 miles to the E of the meeting-point with Ayr and Kirkcudbright shires, at an altitude of 1500 feet, and running 3½ miles east-by-southward till, after a descent of 870 feet, it falls into Scar Water at a point 6½ miles NW of Penpont village. Its pastoral valley is associated with curious and stirring anecdotes of a sheep farmer, known only as Glenmanno (1621-1705), who performed wonderful feats of physical strength.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 15, 1864.

Glenmark, a glen of Lochlee parish, N Fife, traversed by the Water of Mark, a troutful stream that, rising at an altitude of 2420 feet close to the Aberdeenshire border, winds 10½ miles north-north-eastward and south-eastward till, after a descent of 1600 feet, it unites with the water of LEE at Invermark, near Lochlee church, 17 miles NW of Edzell, to form the river North Esk.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 65, 66, 1870-71.

Glenmarlin, a picturesque cataract in the course of Scar Water, on the mutual boundary of Penpont and Tynron parishes, Dumfriesshire, 1 mile W of Penpont village. It presents some resemblance to the Rumbling Bridge Falls, near Dunkeld.

Glenmassan, a glen in the Kilmun portion of Dunoon parish, Cowal, Argyllshire, traversed by the turbulent Massan, which, rising at an altitude of 800 feet above sea-level, on the north-western slope of BENMORE, runs 8½ miles southward and south-eastward till it falls into the Eachaig, near Benmore House. Its scenery has been said to be that of Switzerland in miniature, wanting only the snow; its lower portion being finely wooded, its upper bare and grand. Glenmassan is mentioned in the ancient Irish story of the Sons of Uisneach.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 37, 29, 1876-73.

Glenmavis. See NEW MONKLAND.

Glenmill. See CAMPSIE.

Glenmillan, an estate, with a mansion in Lumphannan parish, Aberdeenshire, 1 mile N by E of Lumphannan station. Here were some ancient sepulchral cairns;

and two bronze rings or armlets found in one of them were gifted in 1832 to the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum.

Glenmore, a glen of Fortingall parish, Perthshire, extending 3 miles eastward along the southern skirts of conical SCHIEHALION, then 1¼ mile south-south-eastward along the Dull border into junction with Strath Appin. It takes down the Allt Mor rivulet to Keltney Burn; and was anciently covered with the forest of Schiehallion, the roots of whose pine trees long served the neighbouring peasantry as excellent fuel, whilst those of its oaks were manufactured into lones for scythes, and were readily bought in the adjoining country.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 55, 1869.

Glenmore, a glen in Abernethy, Kincardine, and Duthil-Rothiemurchus parishes, E Inverness-shire, commencing among the Cairngorm Mountains, and embosoming pine-girt Loch Morlich (8 × 5 furl.; 1046 feet), out of which the Luineag winds 3½ miles west-north-westward, and then, as the Druia, 1½ mile west-north-westward to the Spey, nearly opposite Aviemore station. The trees of the forest round Loch Morlich were sold in 1784 for £10,000 by the Duke of Gordon to Messrs. Dodsworth & Osborne, wood merchants, of Kingston-upon-Hull, and by them were nearly all felled and floated down the Spey to Garmouth, at first in single logs, but afterwards in rafts. Many of them were so large as to measure from 18 to 20 feet in girth of bole; and several yielded planks of nearly 6 feet in breadth. A vast trade speedily sprang up, £40,000 worth of timber being shipped in the course of a twelvemonth, besides what was used in local ship-building. The havoc then done has been in great measure repaired, several thousands of acres having been replanted since 1845.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 74, 1877. See Sir Thomas Dick-Lauder's edition of Gilpin's *Forest Scenery* (1834).

Glenmore, a mountain defile in Torosay parish, Mull island, Argyllshire. Extending 10 miles westward from the head of Loch Don to the head of Loch Scridain, it forms the line of communication between the eastern and western coast of the southern half of Mull; is narrow, winding, gloomy, and sublime; and rises, in the highest part of its bottom, to an elevation of about 300 feet above sea-level, being flanked with cliffs and acclivities, overhung by Bentalloch, Benmore, and other lofty mountains.

Glenmore, a village in Portree parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire.

Glenmore Burn, a stream of Bute island, Buteshire, running 4½ miles south-south-eastward to Etterick Bay.

Glenmore House, a modern mansion in Kirkmichael parish, Ayrshire, 4½ miles SSE of Maybole. It is the seat of Sir William James Montgomery-Cuninghams of Corsehill, ninth Bart. since 1672 (b. 1834; suc. 1870), who sat as Conservative member for the Ayr burghs from 1874 to 1880.

Glenmore-nan-Albin or **Great Glen of Scotland**, a magnificent Highland valley, chiefly in Inverness-shire, but partly on the mutual border of Inverness and Argyll shires. Commencing in the south-western vicinity of Inverness, it extends 60½ miles south-westward to Loch Eil in the vicinity of Fort-William; forms, with the Upper Moray Firth in the NE, and Loch Eil and Loch Linna in the SW, a continuous and straight opening through the mountains from side to side of the Scottish mainland; and is traversed from end to end, within its own proper limits, by the CALEDONIAN CANAL navigation. It contains, within these limits, Lochs Dochfour, Ness, Oich, and Lochy, constituting about three-fifths of the entire length of that navigation; is overhung at Loch Ness by Mealfourvie, at Fort-William by Ben Nevis, and in other parts by other lofty mountains; receives into its waters picturesque streams through the lateral glens of Urquhart, Fairsaig, Foyers, Moriston, Garry, Archaig, and Spean; exhibits, almost everywhere, a rich, diversified, picturesque display of Highland scenery; and is noticed

In detail in our articles on its various parts and objects.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 84, 83, 73, 63, 62, 1873-81.

Glenmore Water, a stream of Auchinleck parish, E Ayrshire, rising at an altitude of 1600 feet near the meeting-point with Lanark and Dumfries shires, and running first $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-westward across the bleak uplands of the Glenmuirshaw or the eastern interior, then $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-westward along the Old Cumnock border, till, just above Lugar Iron-works, it unites with Gass Water to form the LUGAR.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 15, 14, 1864-63.

Glenmoriston (Gael. *gleann-mor-easan*, 'valley of the great cascades'), a beautiful glen in Urquhart and Glenmoriston parish, NW Inverness-shire, traversed by the impetuous river MORISTON, flowing $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward from Loch CLUNIE (606 feet above sea-level) to Loch Ness (50 feet) at INVERMORISTON, 7 miles NNE of Fort Augustus. The falls on the river are very pretty, and the district around exceedingly attractive. Near Invermoriston House and Hotel is Glenmoriston post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments; and near Torryle Bridge and Inn, 9 miles higher up, are an Established church, a Free church, and a Roman Catholic church (1841), all three designated of Glenmoriston. From Torryle downwards the glen is finely wooded with birch and fir; and it takes up a road to Glenshiel, Glenelg, and Skye. The ancient parish of Glenmoriston, at one time annexed to Aber-tarf, has been united to Urquhart since the Reformation era, and is now a *quoad sacra* parish in the presbytery of Inverness. The minister's salary is £140. Pop. of registration district (1871) 665, (1881) 425, (1891) 377.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 72, 73, 1880-78.

Glenmuick, Tullich, and Glengairn, a Deeside parish of SW Aberdeenshire, containing the post office village and railway terminus of BALLATER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Aberdeen, and 4 and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Cambus o' May and Dinnet stations, both of which also are within its bounds. Comprising the ancient parishes of Glengairn to the NW, Tullich to the NE, and Glenmuick to the S, the two first on the left and the last on the right side of the Dee, it is bounded N by Strathdon and Logie-Coldstone, NE by Logie-Coldstone, E by Aboyneglentanner, SE by Lochlee and SW by Clova in Forfarshire, and W by Crathie-Braemar. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its width, from E to W, varies between $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 88,798 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 1437 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. From a point $\frac{3}{4}$ mile E of Crathie church to the Mill of Dinnet, the DEE winds $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward—first $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the Crathie border, next 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles through the interior, and lastly $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the Aboyneg border—during which course it descends from 850 to 505 feet above sea-level. A stream that rises on Cairn Taggart, in the SE extremity of the parish, at 3150 feet, thence dashes $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-south-eastward to wild and picturesque DHU Loch ($5\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 2091 feet), thence hurries 2 miles east-by-southward to dark Loch MUICK ($2\frac{1}{2}$ miles \times $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; 1310 feet), and thence, as the river MUICK, runs $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward along Glen Muick proper, till, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Ballater bridge and at 665 feet of altitude, it falls into the Dee. Through the north-western or Glengairn portion of the united parish, the GAIRN, entering from Crathie, winds 9 miles east-south-eastward to the Dee, at a point $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile NW of Ballater; whilst the Water of TANNER, rising close to the Forfarshire border, at 2050 feet, runs 7 miles north-eastward through Glenmuick, and passes off into the Glentanner division of Aboyneg. In the Tullich portion are Lechs CANNOR (1 mile \times 5 furl.; 570 feet) and DAVEN ($6 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 480 feet), the former belonging wholly to this parish, the latter partly to Logie-Coldstone. Save for the broadening valley of the Dee and the wide dreary Muir of Dinnet in the NE, the surface almost everywhere is mountainous. Chief elevations, westward, N of the Dee are Culblean Hill (1750 feet), Crannach Hill (1824), *Morven Hill (2862), wooded Craigdarroch (1250), Geallaig Hill (2439), and *Carn u' Bhacain (2442), where asterisks mark those summits

that culminate on the confines of the parish. E of the Tanner rise Cloch an Yell (2053) and *Mount KEEN (3077); between the Tanner and the Muick, Black Craig (1742), Pananich Hill (1896), Cairn Leughan (2293), *Fasheilach (2362), Black Hill (2470), *Lair of Aldararie (2726), *Broad Cairn (3268), *Carn Bannoch (3314), and *Cairn Taggart (3430); and W or left of the Muick, Craig Phioibaidh (1462), the Coyle (1956), *Conacheraig Hill (2827), and the *lower summit (3768) of LOCHNAOAR. The rocks include granite, gneiss, trap, and primary limestone; lead-mining operations were carried on at Abergairn in 1874; and other minerals are fluor-spar, amianthus, asbestos, serpentine, etc. The soil along the Dee and in the lower glens is mostly boulder gravel or sandy loam. Barely a thirtieth of the entire area is in tillage; as much or more—chiefly along the Dee and the Muick—is clad with woods and plantations of Scotch fir, larch, birch, oak, aspen, etc.; and the rest is all either sheep-walk or deer-forest, moss or heathy moorland. All the chief spots of interest, of which there are many, have articles to themselves, as ALT-NA-GIUTHRASACH, BALLATRICH, BRACKLEY and KNOCK Castles, PANANICH, and the VAT. Glenmuick House, on the Muick's right bank, 2 miles SSW of Ballater, was built in 1872 from designs by Sir Morton Peto, and is a striking Tudor edifice of native pink-coloured granite, with a massive square tower 75 feet high. Its owner is Sir Allan Russell Mackenzie, second baronet since 1890 (b. 1850; suc. 1890). Cambus o' May House, near the station of that name, is a pretty gabled and verandahed mansion of 1874; and other residences, noticed separately, are BIRKHAL and MONALTRIE. The chief proprietors are the Queen, the Marquis of Huntly, Mr Farquharson of Monaltrie, and Sir A. R. Mackenzie. Giving off portions to the *quoad sacra* parishes of GLENGAIRN and DINNET, Glenmuick is in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £282. The churches are noticed under BALLATER, GLENGAIRN, and DINNET. Five public schools—Ballater, Birkhall female, Inchmarnock, Kinord female, and Glengairn, the last under a separate school board—with respective accommodation for 316, 42, 40, 49, and 80 children, have an average attendance of about 215, 20, 30, 30, and 20, and grants amounting to over £215, £32, £42, £40, and £33. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 1901, (1831) 2279, (1861) 1668, (1871) 2160, (1881) 2109, (1891) 2299; of ecclesiastical parish (1871) 1602, (1881) 1672, (1891) 1600; of registration district (1871) 1995, (1881) 1946, (1891) 2152.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 65, 66, 75, 76, 1870-76.

Glenmuir or Glenmuirshaw, a wild moorish vale on the eastern border of Auchinleck parish, Ayrshire, at the head of Glenmore Water, near the meeting-point with Lanark and Dumfries shires, and immediately S of Cairn-table. It contains ruins of an ancient baronial fortalice; and it was the scene, at Dalblair, of the boyhood of the author of the *Cameronian's Dream*, beginning,—

'In Glenmuir's wild solitudes, lengthened and deep

Were the whistling of plovers and bleating of sheep.'

Glennevis, a Lochaber glen in Kilmallie parish, SW Inverness-shire, traversed by the Water of Nevis, a clear and rapid trout stream, which, rising at an altitude of 2750 feet, sweeps $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward, westward, north-north-westward, and westward, till at Fort-William it falls into Loch Eil. A carriage drive, opened in 1880, leads 7 miles up the glen, objects of interest in which are a vitrified fort, a rocking-stone, Samuel's Cave (a hiding-place of fugitives from Culloden), and the Ben Nevis waterfall, by some deemed finer than the Falls of Foyers. 'High masses of rock towering to the very clouds, and covered here and there with moss, line both sides of the glen; while streams innumerable come rushing down the hillside to increase the volume of the crystal Nevis.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 53, 1877.

Glennoe, a Glen in Ardochattan parish, Argyllshire, traversed by the Noe, which, formed by head-streams that rise on the northern skirts of Ben Cruchan, runs $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-westward, till it falls into Loch

Etive at a point $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Taynult station.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 45, 1876.

Glenny, a burn in Port of Monteith parish, Perthshire, running 2 miles south-south-westward to the Lake of Monteith along a deep and tortuous ravine.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Glenny Law. See ABERNYTTE.

Glenogil, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Tannadice parish, Forfarshire, 10 miles NE by N of Kirriemuir. Its owner is Stephen Williamson, Esq., M.P. for the St Andrews burghs from 1880 to 1885, and for the Kilmarnock burghs from 1886 to 1895. Another estate of Glenogil, also in Tannadice parish, and also with a mansion, belongs to the Misses Lyon.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Glenogilvie, an estate in Glamis parish, Forfarshire. Bestowed on the Ogilvies about 1163, it belonged in the 17th century to the notorious Graham of Claverhouse, reverted then to the Douglasses, and, in 1871, was sold by the Countess of Home to the Earl of Strathmore. See GLAMIS.

Glenogle (Gael. *gleann-cagal*, 'valley of dread'), a glen of Balquhider parish, Perthshire, commencing $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Killin station, at an altitude of 980 feet, and descending $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward to Lochearnhead. Traversed by the road from Callander to Killin, and by the Callander and Oban railway, it forms a close, gloomy defile, and is flanked on the E side by Beinn Leathan (2312 feet), on the W by Meall Sgiatha (2250). Hundreds of runnels streak its cliffs, which look to have been shattered by shock of earthquake; its bottom is encumbered by thousands of fallen rocks; and it commands, towards its mouth, a romantic view of the mountains around the upper waters of Loch Earn.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 46, 1872.

Glenorchy and Innishail, a large Highland parish in the Lorn district of Argyllshire, almost surrounding the lower waters of Loch Awe, and containing BUSAWA village, on Loch Etive; CLADICH hamlet, on Loch Awe; KING'S HOUSE Inn (Glenceo), at the northern boundary; and DALMALTY village, on the left bank of the Orchy. The last has a station on the Callander and Oban railway (1880), 12 miles W of Tyndrum and 9 E by S of Taynult, these stations lying just beyond the eastern and western borders of Glenorchy. Comprising the ancient parishes of Glenorchy to the NE and Innishail to the SW, united in 1618, it is bounded NW by Ardchattan, N by Lismore and Appin, NE and E by Fortingall and Killin in Perthshire, SE by Kilmorich and Inverary, and SW by Kilchrenan and Muckairn. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is $31\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between $5\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is now 231 square miles or 147,903 acres, of which 6 acres are tidal water, 37 foreshore, and 5898 $\frac{1}{2}$ water. This large water area is made up by parts of Lochs Awe (2865 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres) and Laidon (356 $\frac{1}{2}$), and the whole of Lochs Tulla (697 $\frac{1}{2}$), Ba (612 $\frac{1}{2}$), Na h-achlaise (183 $\frac{1}{2}$), Dochard (84 $\frac{1}{2}$), etc. The Boundary Commissioners in 1891 transferred to this parish a detached portion of the parish of Kilchrenan and Dalavich, consisting of the island of Innishail in Loch Awe. The Water of Tulla, rising in the extreme E of the parish at 2700 feet above sea-level, winds 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-westward and west-south-westward to Loch Tulla ($2\frac{1}{2}$ miles \times 5 furl.; 555 feet), flows $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile through that lake, and, issuing from it as the river Orchy, runs 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward to Loch AWE (118 feet). The Orchy's chief affluents are the LOCHY, running 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-westward from Lochan Bhe (6×1 furl.; 822 feet), at the eastern border, near Tyndrum, to a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Dalmary; and the STRAZ, running 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward to opposite Kilchurn Castle. Through Loch Awe our stream steals $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward and west-north-westward; and out of Loch Awe, as the river Awe, it hurries 5 miles north-westward, along the Ardchattan border, through the wild Pass of Brander, till at Bunawe it falls into Loch Etive. Through the river Ba, rising at 2300 feet, and running 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-northward to isletted Loch Ba (957 feet), thence $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to Loch LAIDON (924 feet),

the drainage of the northern or desolate Rannoch Muir portion belongs to the basin of the Tay; whilst from the SE several burns run southward towards Loch Eyne. Those parts of Glenorchy around Loch Awe, though hilly everywhere, are hardly mountainous, the Bunawe section culminating at 899 feet above sea-level, and the Cladich section at 1846, while lake and stream are fringed by a broadish belt that nowhere rises to 500 feet. Elsewhere the parish is grandly alpine, being mainly made up of the three convergent glens—'Glenetree, deep, hollow, and sombre, and still full of memories of the lawless MacGregors; Glenorchy, rock-bound, green, and grand; and Glenloch, bleak, cold, and bare. Each has its own dark history, and its home-spun collection of clan legends, fairy traditions, and fatherless myths.' Glenetree, coming down it, is flanked on the right hand, by 'Ben Lurachan (2346 feet), *Meall Copagach (2656), *Ben Ennaich (3242), and *BEN CHOCHAIL (3215), overshoots these of huge Ben Cruachan; on the left by BEN MHIC-MHONAIHD (2602), Ben Donachain (2127), and Creag Mhor (1162), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate right on the confines of the parish. Glenloch, again, on the right is flanked by Ben Udlaidh (2529) and Ben na Sroine (2070); on the left by *Meall Odhar (2046), *Ben Chuirn (2878), *BEN LOY (3708), and Ben Bhalgairan (2085). Higher up, on or close to the Perthshire border, rise *BEN ODHAR (2948), Ben Bhreac-leath (2633), *BEN-A-CHAISTEIL (2897), BEN DORAN (3523), *BEN CREACHAN (3540), and *BEN ACHALLADER (3399); towards King's House is 'Clach Leathan (3602). The rocks belong to the Lower Silurian period; under Bunawe are noticed the granite quarries. The soil of the lower grounds is mostly light and sandy, not wanting in fertility; but of the entire area less than 3000 acres are arable or woodland, sheep walks and deer-forests making up the rest. (See BLACKMOUNT.) Natives were the Rev. John Smith, D.D. (1747-1807), translator of the Scriptures into Gaelic, and Duncan 'Ban' M'Intyre (1724-1812), 'sweetest and purest of Gaelic bards', to whose memory a Grecian temple of granite has been reared on a hill (544 feet) $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Dalmary. The chief antiquities are noticed separately, under Kilchurn Castle, Innishail, Fraoch-Eilean, and Achallader; as likewise are the mansions of Ardrecknish, Inverawe, and Inchdrynich. Much the largest landowner is the Marquis of Breadalbane, who takes from Glenorchy the title of Baron. This parish is in the presbytery of Lorn and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £216. There are three Established places of worship—Glenorchy (1811), on an islet in the Orchy at Dalmary, a plain octagonal church, with stumpy square tower and many curious gravestones; Innishail (1773), 9 furlongs NE of Cladich and 5 miles SW of Dalmary; and Bridge of Orchy, 12 miles NE of Dalmary and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Tyndrum. There are also a chapel of ease at Lochawe and a Free church at Dalmary; and four public schools—Blackmont District, Cladich, Dalmary, and Kilchrenan—with respective accommodation for 26, 36, 121, and 59 children, have an average attendance of about 5, 5, 80, and 35, and government grants amounting to over £19, £18, £141, and £58. Fairs are held on the third Wednesday of March (feeing), on the Thursday after last Wednesday in May (cattle), and on the last Friday of October (feeing and cattle). Pop. of parish (1881) 1105, (1891) 1041, of whom 1094 were Gaelic-speaking; of Glenorchy registration district (1881) 761, (1891) 1252.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 45, 46, 53, 54, 1872-77. See pp. 134-184 of Dorothy Wordsworth's *Tour in Scotland* (ed. by Prin. Shairp, 1874); 'The Heart of the Highlands' in the *Cornhill* for Jan. 1881; and 'Traditions of Glenorchy,' by Archd. Smith, M.D., in vol. vii. of *Proc. Soc. Ants. Scotl.* (1870).

Glenormiston House, a mansion of the first quarter of the 19th century in Innerleithen parish, Peeblesshire, within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the Tweed's left bank, and 2 miles NW of Innerleithen village. The estate, which extends from the Tweed to the top of Lea Pen (1647

feet), is finely wooded, and during the last hundred years has been improved at a cost of over £30,000. Held by the Stewarts of Traquair from 1533, it was sold in 1789 for £8400, and in 1849 for £25,000 to Sir William Chambers (1800-83), the well-known author and publisher, and is now the seat of Michael G. Thorburn, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Glenprosen, a glen and a *quoad sacra* parish in what, until 1891, formed the northern division of Kirriemuir parish, NW Forfarshire, this division being in that year transferred by the Boundary Commissioners to the parish of Cortachy and Clova. The glen is that of PROSEN Water, rising at an altitude of 2750 feet on the western slope of Mayar, and running 18 miles south-eastward through the western portion of the extended parish of Cortachy, and along the borders of that parish and the parishes of Kingoldrum and Kirriemuir till, after a total descent of nearly 2400 feet, it falls into the South Esk at a point $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Cortachy Castle. The *quoad sacra* parish, comprising the transferred KIRRIEMUIR division, was constituted in 1874, and is in the presbytery of Forfar and synod of Angus and Mearns. Its church stands on the left bank of the Prosen, $\frac{9}{10}$ miles NNE of Kirriemuir town; and a public school, with accommodation for 50 children, has an average attendance of about 25, and a grant of over £30. Pop. (1881) 175, (1891) 175.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 56, 1870.

Glenquach. See GLENGARRY.

Glenquach, a glen stretching east and west across the southern portion of Dull parish, Perthshire. It is traversed by the Quach, which, rising at a point $\frac{5}{8}$ miles S by E of Kenmore village and 2700 feet above sea-level, winds $\frac{7}{8}$ miles eastward to the head of Loch FREUCHIE (880 feet).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Glenquaharry, a burn in Kirkconnel parish, NW Dumfriesshire, rising close to the Ayrshire border at an altitude of 1420 feet, and winding $\frac{4}{5}$ miles southward, till, after a descent of 900 feet, it falls into the Nith at Kirkconnel village. Its upper clench is a deep and sequenced recess, flanked by desolate moorlands, and formed a frequent retreat of Covenanters in the days of the persecution.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 15, 1864.

Glenquicken, a moor in Kirkmabreck parish, SW Kirkcubrightshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles E by N of Creetown. A cairn here in 1809 yielded a rude stone coffin, containing an uncommonly large skeleton; and Glenquicken is traditionally said to have been the scene of a very early battle, probably between the Caledonians and the Romans. Near it are a stone circle and a well-preserved Roman encampment.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 4, 1857.

Glenquiech, an estate, with a mansion, in Tannadice parish, Forfarshire, 7 miles NNE of Kirriemuir. Its owner is John Alex. Sinclair-Maclagan, Esq.

Glenquithle. See GLENDOWACHY.

Glenquich or Glenquiech. See GLENGARRY and QUOICH.

Glenranza, a narrow glen on the mutual border of Kilmore and Kilbride parishes, in the N of Arran, Buteshire. It is traversed by the Ranza, an impetuous stream, which, issuing from tiny Loch na Davie (1182 feet), runs $\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-westward till it falls into the head of Loch Ranza. It is joined on the right side by GLENHALMADALE, and above that point is sometimes known as Glen Easan Biorach.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1870.

Glenrath Burn, a rivulet in Manor parish, Peebleshire, rising on the NW side of Blackhouse Heights at an altitude of 2000 feet, and running $\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-westward till, after a descent of 1240 feet, it falls into Manor Water opposite Posso, 7 miles SSW of Peebles.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Glenrines, the narrow vale of DULLAN WATER, and a *quoad sacra* parish in Mortlach and Aberlour parishes, Banffshire. The *quoad sacra* parish, constituted in 1865, is in the presbytery of Aberlour and synod of Moray; its minister's stipend is £100. The church, originally a mission chapel under the royal bounty, was erected in 1884, and stands towards the head of the glen, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles SSW of Dufftown; and a public

school, with accommodation for 102 children, has an average attendance of about 65, and a grant of over £77. Pop. (1871) 466, (1881) 401, (1891) 374, of whom 281 were in Mortlach parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 85, 1875.

Glenrosie, a glen in the middle of the E side of Arran, Buteshire. Commencing at an altitude of 1750 feet, it descends $\frac{5}{8}$ miles south-south-eastward to the sea at Brodick Bay, and a little above its mouth is joined by Glensherrig and Glenclroy. With Goatfell (2866 feet) on the E and Ben Tarsuinn (2706) on the W, its upper reach exhibits sublimely picturesque scenery; its middle reach displays a blending of grandeur and loveliness; and its lowest reach is so exquisite as to be called Glenshant—'vale of enchantment.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1870.

Glenrothes. See ROTHES.

Glenroy, a narrow precipitous glen in Kilmonivaig parish, Inverness-shire, traversed by the Roy, a salmon and trout stream that flows $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-westward, till at Keppoch, $\frac{3}{4}$ furlongs below the Bridge of Roy and $12\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of Fort-William, it falls into the Spean, descending in this course from 1100 to 290 feet above sea-level. It lies in the Lochaber district; and its great interest arises from the three distinctly-marked terraces, known as the 'Parallel Roads of Glenroy,' which can be traced almost continuously on both sides of the valley. Each forms a gently sloping shelf from 3 to 30 feet wide, and the most striking characteristic of all is their absolutely constant level. The highest (1144 to 1155 feet) can be traced from the col (1151 feet) at the head of Glenroy—which forms the lowest part of the watershed between the Roy and the Spey—to Bohuntine Hill, near the mouth of the glen. The second shelf (1062 to 1077 feet) runs parallel to the first, but can be traced round Glen Glaster, which opens into Glenroy, just below where the first road terminates. This second road corresponds in height to the col (1075 feet) at the SE end of Glen Glaster, which is part of the watershed between the Glaster and the Feithell, a small tributary of the Spean. The third and lowest shelf (850 to 862 feet) can be traced right round Glenroy, Glen Glaster, and Bohuntine Hill, and away eastward along Glen Spean to a little below Loch Laggan. It corresponds in height to the col (848 feet) at Muckall above Loch Laggan, which forms part of the watershed between the Spean and Mashie Water, a tributary of the Spey. In Glen Gloy, to the W of Glenroy, is another similar road at a height of from 1156 to 1173 feet. The col at the head of this glen, which looks over to Glenroy, is 1172 feet above sea-level.

The constant level at which each of these roads remains suggests at once that they have been the shores of former lakes or seas. The marine theory advanced by Darwin, who regarded the glens as former arms of the sea, is not now generally accepted. The hypothesis which ascribes them to fresh-water lakes was first brought forward by Macculloch (*Trans. Geol. Soc. Lond.*, vol. iv., 1st ser.), and taken up by Sir T. Dick-Lauder (*Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinb.*, vol. ix.). They were forced to assume the former existence of gigantic barriers of *débris*, which were washed away by the water, after it had been kept for long periods at the heights of the various shelves. The difficulties of this theory arc, first, where did the *débris* come from? and, secondly, where did it disappear to, without leaving even the slightest trace of its existence? Such difficulties do not exist in the bold speculation of Agassiz, who finds the necessary barrier in a huge glacier which slid down from Ben Nevis. This theory is supported by the numerous evidences of former glaciers in the district. Suppose a glacier to fill all the lower portion of Glenroy up to where the highest road terminates above Glen Glaster; the water collected in the glen could escape only at the col at the head of Glenroy. Let the glacier now recede till it reaches the points where the second road terminates on Bohuntine Hill; Glen Glaster will now be open, and the waters will be discharged over the lower col at the head of that glen. Let the glacier now recede quite out of Glenroy, and stretch across Glen Spean below the bridge of Roy; the water will then fall to the level of

the lowest possible outlet, which is the col at Muckall above Loch Laggan. See R. Chambers' *Ancient Seamounts* (1848), and Prof. Tyndall's Lecture in the *Popular Science Review* (1876), with authorities there cited.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 63, 1873.

Glenalach, a glen in Ardschatan parish, Argyllshire, extending $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-westward from Loch Etive, near Ardschatan House, to Loch Creran, near Barcaldine. It takes down the last 9 furlongs of the ESRAGAN to the former sea-inlet, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the Dearg Abhainn to the latter, the 'col' between these streams having an altitude of 516 feet.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 45, 1876.

Glenasanda. See CASTLE-MEARNAG.

Glenannox, a glen in the NE of Arran, Buteshire, commencing among the stupendous western buttresses of Goatfell at an altitude of 1680 feet, and winding round the northern skirts of that mountain $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward, till it opens to the Sound of Buta at Sannox hamlet, 7 miles N of Brodick. The grandest glen in Arran, surpassed in all Scotland by only Glencoe and Coruisk, it was pronounced by Dr Macculloch 'the sublime in magnitude, simplicity, obscurity, and silence.' Near its mouth is the burying-ground of a small pre-Reformation monastery; and a barytes manufactory was located in it in the first half of the 19th century.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1870.

Glenassunn, a little glen in the E of Fortingall parish, Perthshire, 3 miles S by W of Kinloch Rannoch. Its name, signifying the 'Englishman's glen,' arose from the fact that during the War of Independence, a body of English passed this way to meet an opposing force of Robert Bruce at Innerhadden.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 55, 1869.

Glenax, a burn of Peebles parish, rising in the S of its former Selkirkshire section (the parish having in 1891 been placed by the Boundary Commissioners wholly in Peeblesshire), at an altitude of 2100 feet above sea-level, and running $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward, till, after a total descent of nearly 1600 feet, it falls into the Tweed, at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of Peebles town. It stands in high repute as a trout stream.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Glenshant. See GLENROSIE.

Glenstee, a hamlet, a glen, and a *quoad sacra* parish in Kirkmichael parish, NE Perthshire. The hamlet, Spittal of Glenstee, lies 1125 feet above sea-level, at the head of the glen, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of the meeting-point with Aberdeen and Forfar shires, 31 NE of Pitlochrie, and 20 N by W of Blairgowrie, under which it has a post office. Formerly a stage on the great military road from Perth to Fort George, it was a halting-place for refreshment of the Queen and Prince Albert, on the earliest occasions of their journeying to and from Balmoral (1848); and it has a good inn, and a fair on the third Tuesday of October *o. s.* The glen, commencing at the convergence of Glenbeg, Glenhaintneich, and Glenloch, in the vicinity of the hamlet, is traversed by the Slac or Black Water, flowing $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-eastward through Kirkmichael, southward along the border of Alyth for about 2 miles, then traversing the Dalruthian section of Kirkmichael parish again till it is joined by the Drumturg Burn, when it proceeds southward for a few miles along the Alyth and Blairgowrie border, till at Strone House, 6 miles NNW of Blairgowrie town, it unites with the Arde to form the Erich, having in this course descended from 1125 to 480 feet above sea-level. Glenstee takes up the public road from Blairgowrie, through grand mountain scenery; contains three old castles, a famous rocking stone, and numerous cairns and ancient Caledonian stons circles; and has, at its head, the mountain BEN GHULBUINN (2641 feet). The *quoad sacra* parish comprises the Kirkmichael or upper portion of the glen, and is in the presbytery of Dunkeld and synod of Perth and Stirling; the minister's stipend is £100. Its church, at the hamlet, was built as a chapel of ease in 1831 for a population of 400, and contains nearly 400 sittings. A public school stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE. Pop. of *q. s.* parish (1871) 241, (1881) 226, (1891) 163.—*Ord. Sur.* sh. 56, 1870.

Glenstee, the glen of the upper part of SHOCHE Burn,

in E central Perthshire, commencing $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Amulree, and descending 7 miles east-south-eastward, traversing or skirting in its course the parishes of Monzie, Moneydie, and Redgorton.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Glenshiel. See GLENSHIEL.

Glenshelish, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Strachur parish, Argyllshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of the village.

Glensherrig or Glenshurtg, a romantic glen in the E of Arran, Buteshire, descending $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward to Glenrosie at Brodick church.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1870.

Glenshiel, a Highland parish of SW Ross-shire, containing Clunie and Shiel inns, the former of which, standing $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the head of Loch Clunie, is 52 miles SW of Inverness, 25 WSW of Invermoriston on Loch Ness, 22 NNW of Invergarry on Loch Oich, 12 ESE of Shiel Inn at the head of salt-water Loch Duich, 21 ESE of Glenelg on Sleat Sound, and 28 ESE of Balmacarra on Loch Alsh. The parish is bounded NW by Kyle Rhea Strait and Loch Alsh, dividing it from the Isle of Skye, N by Loch Duich and Kintail, and on all other sides by Inverness-shire, viz., NE by Kilmorack, E by Kiltarlity, S by Kilmorivag, and SW by Glenelg. Its utmost length, from WNW to ESE, is 24 miles; its width varies between $5\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs and $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its land area is 57,320 acres. Loch a' Bhealach ($\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile; 1242 feet) lies just beyond the northern border, in Kintail; and the northern part of Glenshiel is drained by the clear-flowing Croe, formed by two head-streams at an altitude of 180 feet, and running $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-westward and westward through Glen Lich and along the Kintail border to the head of Loch Duich; whilst the river Lys, with its expansion, Loch Lys, winds $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward along the southern boundary on its way to the Clunie. The river Shiel, rising on Sgurr Coire na Feinne, close to the southern border, at 2900 feet above sea-level, runs $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-eastward, then $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-westward, till below Shiel Bridge it falls into the head of Loch Duich. Hill Burton describes its glen—'a narrow valley, pierced by the deep, roaring torrent, with precipitous mountains rising on either side to a vast height, and only to be crossed by rugged winding footpaths, unknown except to the natives.' Also on Sgurr Coire na Feinne, within 5 furlongs of the Shiel, the Clunie rises at 2500 feet, thence running $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-eastward, next $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-northward and east-south-eastward to the head of Loch CLUNIE ($4\frac{1}{2}$ miles \times $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; 606 feet), whose upper and broader $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile belongs to Glenshiel parish. Thus on the self-same mountain these two streams have their source—the Shiel flowing towards the Atlantic, the Clunie towards the Moray Firth; which shows that here is the very backbone of the country. And truly the scenery is grandly alpine, chief summits eastwards to N of the Shiel and the Clunie being Sgurr na Morach (2870 feet), pyramidal Sgurr Fhuaran or Scour Oran (3505), *Beinn Fhada or BEN ATTOW (3383), *Sgurr a' Bhealach (3378), and *Garbhleac (3673); to S, *Sgurr Mhic Bharraich (2558), the *Saddle (3317), *Aonach air Chrith (3342), and Creag a' Mhaim (3102), where asterisks mark those heights that culminate right on the confines of the parish. Up Glen Clunie and down Glenshiel runs the old military road from Fort Augustus, with a summit-level of 899 feet—a height exceeded by that of the pass (1500 feet) between Strathaffric and Shiel inn, and of the Ratagan Pass (1072) between Shiel inn and Glenelg. The western division consists of Letterfern district, extending from the foot of Glenshiel proper to Kyles Rhea, and exhibiting a charming mixture of vale and upland, gentle slopes along Lochs Alsh and Duich, bold headlands, precipitous ravines, rocky eminences, cultivated fields, and clumps of natural wood. Gneiss, occasionally alternating with mica slates, is the predominant rock; a coarse-grained granite, of a reddish hue, occurs on the shores of Loch Clunie; and two beds of limestones, very impure in quality, are in the S of Letterfern. The soil in the arable parts near the sea is generally a coarse gravel, and in the best parts of the bottom of the glens is

vegetable mould incumbent on gravel and sand. A spot in Glenshiel, where the stream is now crossed by a bridge, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Shiel inn, was the scene, on 11 June 1718, of the so-called 'Battle of Glenshiel,' between 1500 Jacobites, under the Earls Marischal and Seaforth and the Marquis of Tullibardine, and 1600 Hanoverians, under General Wightman. The latter lost 21 men, besides 121 wounded; but on the following day the Highlanders dispersed among the mountains, whilst their Spanish auxiliaries, 274 in number, surrendered as prisoners of war (J. Russell's *Jacobite Rising* of 1719, Scot. Hist. Soc., 1893). Down into the 19th century the entire parish belonged, with Kintail and Lochalsh, to the Seaforth family; but now Glenshiel alone is divided among several proprietors. It is in the presbytery of Lochcarron and synod of Glenelg; the living is worth £178. The church, in the eastern part of Letterfearn, on the shore of Loch Duich, 3 miles NW of Shiel inn and 8 SE of the post-town Lochalsh, was built in 1758. There is also a Free church, and a post office under Strome Ferry. Two public schools of recent erection, Letterfearn and Shiel, with respective accommodation for 35 and 37 children, have an average attendance of about 25 and 22, and grants of over £31 and £38. Pop. (1881) 424, (1891) 394, of whom 353 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 72, 1880.

Glenshira, a glen in Inverary parish, Argyllshire, traversed by the Shira, which, rising on BENBUI at an altitude of 2760 feet, winds 11 miles south-south-westward to Loch Fyne, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of Inverary town. Its population has much decreased since the introduction of sheep-farming. See DULLOCH and GEAR ABHAINN.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 45, 37, 1876.

Glenshira Lodge, a shooting-box in Laggan parish, Inverness-shire, at the foot of Loch Crnaeagan and near the right bank of the Spcy, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Laggan Bridge. It is on the Ardverikie property.

Glensligachan, the glen of the rivulet SLIGACHAN and of Loch Sligachan, in the Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. Commencing on the eastern skirts of the Cuchullins, it descends $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward to the head of Loch Sligachan, and thence $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward to the sea opposite the S end of Raasay island. 'Desolate Glensligachan, to which Glencoe is Arcady,' in its upper reaches is all narrow and partly a gorge, flanked on the left hand by Seuir-na-Gillean (3183 feet), on the right by Glamaig and Marseow (2000).

Glensloy, a glen in the N of Arrochar parish, Dumbartonshire. Commencing $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of the meeting-point with Argyllshire and Perthshire, it descends $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile eastward to Loch Lomond, opposite Inversnaid; contains Loch Sloy, and takes down thence INVERUGLAS Water to Loch Lomond; is overhung, near the head, by mountains rising 1611 and 1614 feet above sea-level; on the upper part of the E side, by Ben Vorlich, with two summits 3055 and 3092 feet high; on the lower part of the E side, by a mountain 2465 feet high; on the lower part of the W side, by Ben Vane, 3004 feet high; holds Loch Sloy at an elevation of 812 feet above sea-level; and exhibits, from head to foot, a series of imposing scenes.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Glenspean, a Lochaber glen of Kilmonivaig parish, SW Inverness-shire, traversed by the SPEAN, which, issuing from Loch Laggan (819 feet), winds $20\frac{1}{2}$ miles westward till, after a descent of 728 feet, it falls at Bridge of Mucomir into the river Lochy at a point 3 furlongs below its efflux from Loch Lochy. It is ribbed by several lateral glens, chiefly Glengulbin and Glentreig on the left, and Glenroy on the right; and has all a grandly Highland character, but presents much variety of feature in its successive reaches. The upper part is narrow, moorish, and desolate; the middle parts have some amenities of wood and culture; and the lower part, besides having a comparatively well-peopled breadth of bottom, derives much sublimity from the immediate flanking of Ben Nevis. Many spots, particularly opposite the mouth of Glentreig, show scratchings and polishings by ancient glacier action; a short reach

between Glentreig and Glenroy exhibits, at an altitude of from 850 to 862 feet, an ancient line of water level, similar to the Parallel Roads of GLENROY; and a reach of 2 miles immediately above the mouth of Glenroy is a rocky gorge traversed by the Spean in deep tumultuous current.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 63, 62, 1873-75.

Glen-Stewart, a seat of the Marquis of Queensberry in Dumfriesshire parish, 8 Dumfriesshire, 5 miles W by N of Annan. See KINMOUNT.

Glenstrae, a deep and sombre glen in Glenorechy and Inishail parish, Argyllshire, traversed by the Strae, which, rising at an altitude of 1250 feet above sea-level, runs $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward to a confluence with the Orchy, 5 furlongs above the influx of the latter to Loch Awe at Kirluhm Castle. Down to 1604 it was the principal fastness of the clan Macgregor, who held it as vassals of the Earl of Argyll.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 45, 1876.

Glenstrathfarrer, the glen of the river FARRE in Ross and Inverness shires. Commencing 9 miles E of the head of Loch Carron, and descending $27\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward to Strathglass in the vicinity of Erchless Castle, it communicates, at the head, with a wild mountain pass (1800 feet) to Lochalsh, and is traversed, in its middle and lower reaches, by a carriage road to Strathglass. It contains, immediately above the upper end of that road, Loch Monar; forms, in the bottom of its lower reach to the extent of about one-third of its entire length, a chain of circular, meadowy spaces, flanked by bold, rocky mountains, with scenery little inferior to that of the Trossachs; contains, in two of these circular spaces, the lakes Minlie and Bunnacharan; and, except for having the mansion of Monar Lodge at the foot of Loch Monar and a shooting-box of Lord Lovat on Loch Minlie, is nearly all uninhabited, and reserved for deer forests.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 82, 83, 1882-81.

Glentaggart (Gael. 'vale of the priest'), a small glen in the S of Douglas parish, Lanarkshire, descending $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward to Glespin Burn. It anciently contained a chapel.

Glentanner. See ADOYNE.

Glentarf. See TARF WATER.

Glentarken, a glen in Comrie parish, Perthshire, descending from an altitude of 1150 feet 2 miles south-by-eastward to Loch Earn (306 feet) at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by N of St Fillans. It contains a huge monolith, the 'Great Stone of Glentarken'.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Glentendal. See GLENDEU, Archhatten, Argyllshire.

Glenterra or **Glentirrow**, a moorish tract in Inch parish, Wigtownshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Stranraer, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ SW of New Luce. It contains four standing stones, supposed to be remains of an ancient Caledonian stone circle; whilst embedded in a peat moss, 3 feet below the surface, is a regular line of stepping-stones about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, an artificial passage seemingly through a swamp formed previous to the growth of the peat moss.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 3, 1856.

Glentilt, a glen in Blair Athole parish, N Perthshire, traversed by the TILY, which, formed by TARF WATER and two other head-streams at an altitude of 1480 feet, runs $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward, till, after a descent of nearly 1100 feet, it falls into the Garry at Blair Athole village. Flanked along most of its south-eastern side by the huge mass of BENGLO (3671 feet), this glen is distinguished from every other in the Highlands by its straightness, depth, and narrowness, and by the striking contrast of savage wildness at the upper end and the beautiful birch and alder woods at the lower. Marble, grey, white, and green, was discovered here about the year 1818; and to the geologist Glentilt is classic ground, as having towards the close of the 18th century furnished evidence for the Huttonian or denudation theory. It is interesting, too, as a favourite hunting-ground of Scottish sovereigns,—notably of James V. (1529) and of Queen Mary (1564). And Queen Victoria writes in her *Journal* (12 Sept. 1844):—'At a little before four o'clock Albert Grove me out in the pony phaeton till nearly six—such a drive! Really, to be able to sit in one's pony carriage, and to see such wild, beautiful scenery as we did, the farthest point being

only 5 miles from the house, is an immense delight. We drove along Glentilt, through a wood overhanging the river; and as we left the wood, we came upon such a lovely view—Benglo straight before us, and under these high hills the river Tilt gushing and winding over stones and slates, and the hills and mountains skirted at the bottom with beautiful trees; the whole lit up by the sun; and the air so pure and fine. But no description can at all do it justice, or give an idea of what this drive was. Oh! what can equal the beauties of nature? What enjoyment there is in them! Albert enjoys it so much; he is in ecstasies here. He has inherited this love for nature from his dear father. We went as far as the Marble Lodge, a keeper's cottage, and came back the same way.' Once more, in the 'Third Great Expedition,' on 9 Oct. 1861, the Queen and the Prince Consort, with Prince Louis of Hesse, drove up Glentilt as far as Forest Lodge (8 miles), thence rode on ponies to Bynack Lodge (10 more), and thence again by carriage to Balmoral—in all having travelled 69 miles since starting that same morning from Dalwhinnie.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 64, 55, 1874-69.

Glentirrow. See GLENTERRA.

Glenboo, a lake in Balmaghie parish, Kirkcubright-shire, 5 miles W of Castle-Douglas. Lying 220 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 4 and 2 $\frac{7}{8}$ furlongs, and contains pike and perch.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Glen Tower, a mansion in Fossoy parish, Kinross-shire, romantically seated on a gorge of the river Devon, 4 miles above the Calderon Linn, and 6 ENE of Dollar. It was built in 1881, and is in the Swiss chalet style.

Glenratheren. See LINTATHREN.

Glenreig. See TREIG.

Glenromie, a glen in Kingussie and Inch parish, SE Inverness-shire, traversed by the Tromie, which, issuing from Loch an t-Seilich (1400 feet) in GAIK Forest, winds 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-by-eastward till, after a descent of 675 feet, it falls into the Spey at a point 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE of Kingussie station. Overhung around its head by rounded summits of the Grampians, rising to altitudes of from 2500 to 3000 feet above sea-level, Glenromie presents, in its middle reach, a somewhat outspread and unattractive aspect; but contracts, for the last 4 miles, into a picturesque wooded defile, flanked by an imposing precipitous acclivity. It takes down a road from Blair Athole to Strathspey.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 64, 1874.

Glentool. See TROOL.

Glenruin, a glen on the mutual border of Kingussie and Laggan parishes, Inverness-shire, traversed by the Truim, which rises among the central Grampians, at an altitude of 2100 feet, close to the Perthshire border, and thence runs 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward, till, after a descent of 1280 feet, it falls into the Spey at Invernahaven, 6 miles SW of Kingussie village. From nearly its head to its foot it takes down the great high road from Perth to Inverness, and also the Highland railway, with DALWHINNIE station thereon, and presents, for the most part, a moorish, bleak, and cheerless aspect. Glenruim House, in the angle between the Spey and the Truim, 7 miles SW of Kingussie, is the seat of Lieut.-Col. Lachlan Macpherson (b. 1835; suc. 1868). Near it are a post office of Glenruim under Kingussie and a public school.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 63, 64, 1873-74.

Glen Tulchan, a modern mansion in Fowls-Wester parish, central Perthshire, on the right bank of the Almond, between Buchanty and Glenalmond College, 5 miles WNW of Methven station.

Glenurret, a glen of Monzievaird and Strowan parish, Perthshire, traversed by Turret Burn, which, rising on the eastern side of BEN CHONZIE at an altitude of 2000 feet above sea-level, runs 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward and southward (for the last 2 along the Crieff border), till, after a descent of 1800 feet, it falls into the Earn at a point $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of the town of Crieff. It embosoms, within the first three miles, Lochan Uaine (1 \times $\frac{1}{2}$ furl; 1523 feet) and Loch Turret (1 mile \times 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ furl; 1127 feet); presents, till 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles below the latter, a con-

tracted, rugged, bleak, and wild appearance; but thereafter opens into a beautiful vale. Glenurret Lodge, at the NE corner of Loch Turret, 7 miles NNW of Crieff, is a castellated shooting-box of Sir Patrick Keith Murray of Ochertyre.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Glenurchy. See GLENOURCHY.

Glenure, a glen in Ardoch parish, Argyllshire, descending 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-westward to Glen Cieran at a point 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of the head of Loch Cieran. Its upper part exhibits sterile grandeur. Its lower part contains Glenure House, which, occupied now by a farmer, with Barcaldine still gives designation to Sir Duncan Alexander Dundas Campbell, third Bart. since 1831 (b. 1856; suc. 1880).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 53, 1877.

Glenurquhart, a finely-wooded glen in Urquhart and Glenmoriston parish, Inverness-shire, extending 9 miles eastward from CORRIEMONY to DRUMNABROCHIT on Loch Ness, and traversed from head to foot by the ENRICK, which, 6 miles above its mouth, expands into Loch MEIKLIE. From its head to that lake Glenurquhart widens into a fine oval vale, and, afterwards contracting into a rocky gorge, continues for some little distance to be a defile, till it again expands with increasing breadth towards its mouth. It is joined on the right at a sharp angle, near its mouth, by the glen of the COLTIE; contains a number of mansions; abounds, in its middle and lower reaches, with picturesque natural scenery, richly enhanced by artificial embellishment; and is overhung, along most of the right, by Meal-fourvonie (2284 feet) and other heights of Balmacraan deer-forest. A road runs up it 14 miles westward to Invercannich in Stratglass. There is an Episcopal mission house, St Ninian (open only in autumn), and a post office under Inverness. See URQUHART.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 73, 1878.

Glenury, a glen, descending for 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE to Cowie river, about a mile and a half WNW of Stonehaven, Kincardineshire, and containing a large distillery.

Glenvale, a deep romantic ravine on the mutual border of Strathmiglo parish, Fife, and Portmook parish, Kinross-shire, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Milnathort. Flanked on the N by the West Lomond (1718 feet), on the S by Bishop Hill (1292), and itself having an average elevation of 500 feet, it offers some resemblance to the ravine of Mouse Water at CARTLAND Crags, and was a refuge of Covenanters in the days of the persecution.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1847.

Glenwhurry. See GLENGUHARRY.

Glespin, a burn in Douglas parish, Lanarkshire, running 5 miles north-by-westward to Douglas Water, at a point 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Douglas town.

Glesterlaw, a place on Bolshan estate, in Kinnell parish, Forfarshire, 3 miles NE of Frickheim. Cattle fairs are held at it on the last Wednesday of April, the fourth Wednesday of June, the third Wednesday of August, and the Monday in October after Falkirk.

Glimsholm, a small island in the S of Orkney, in the W end of Holm Sound, adjacent to the NW corner of Burray, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Rosness in Pomona.

Glitness, a small island in the east of Shetland, in the lower part of Catfrith Voe, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Lerwick.

Glomach or **Allt a'Ghlomach,** a mountain burn in the E of Kintail parish, SW Ross-shire, issuing from Loch a' Bhealach (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ \times 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ furl; 1242 feet), close to the Inverness-shire border, and winding 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-westward till it unites with the Allt na Doire Garbha to form the ELCHAIG. In an alpine ravine it makes a profound waterfall, the highest and wildest in Scotland, at a point 7 miles ENE of Kintail church. With a total descent of 350 feet, the fall is all a sheer leap till 50 feet from the foot, encountering there a bisection or slight interruption from an outjutting ledge of rock; and it terminates in a pool lying 750 feet below the crests of the ravine. During times of drought it is too trivial in volume to be striking in itself, but in connection with its overhanging heights and other surroundings it always presents a most impressive scene. The approaches to it, on any side, are at all times difficult and

often dangerous, and ought never to be attempted without a guide.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 72, 1880.

Gloom Castle. See CASTLE CAMPBELL.

Gloomingside, Cannel's, or Gannel Burn, a stream of Tillicoultry parish, Clackmannanshire, springing from Maddy Moss, on the NW aboulder of King's Seat Hill, and running $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-westward, till, after a total descent of 1100 feet, it unites with Daiglen Burn to form the Burn of Tillicoultry, at a point $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N by W of the town. Its waters were thought to be deadly to trout owing to the presence of some mineral, till in 1833 Mr Archibald of Tillicoultry (then a boy of 14) fished it by accident one misty day, and was rewarded by a fine basketful. For two or three years he and his brother-in-law, Mr John Ure, preserved the secret, and caught many a trout of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.; but now the burn has been so fished that it is no better than any of its neighbours.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Glorat, a mansion in Campsie parish, Stirlingshire, 1 mile E of Lennoxtown, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Milton. The lands of Glorat came by marriage to Sir John Stirling, armour-bearer to James I., by whom he was knighted in 1430; and his descendant, Sir Charles Elphinstone Fleming Stirling, eighth Bart. since 1666 (h. 1832; suc. 1861), is the present owner. A finely timbered demesne lies around the house, and contains vestiges of two ancient Caledonian forts.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Gloup, a sea-washed cavern in a cliff of St Andrews parish, Orkney. Opening from the sea, it measures 60 feet in length by 56 in width, and in the reign of James V. was the scene of the suicide of Sir James Sinclair, natural son of the Earl of Orkney.

Glupe. See DUNCANSBAY HEAD.

Goales, a deep romantic fissure in Kilmany Hill, Kilmany parish, Fife. It is traversed by a brook, almost dry in summer, but considerably voluminous in winter, and it is adorned with plantations and beautiful walks.

Goatfell (an English corruption of the Gael. *goath-ceann*, 'windy head'), a mountain of Kilbride parish, in the E of Arran, Buteshire. Extending $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward from Brodick Park to Glensannox, and 3 westward from the coast to Glenrosie, it attains an altitude of 2877 feet at a point $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Brodick church; forms a grand feature in the scenery of the Firth of Clyde; and contains many striking close scenes among its own glens and ravines. Its summit commands an almost unrivalled view—north-westward to the Paps of Jura; northward to Ben Cruchan; north-eastward to Ben Lomond; eastward to Ayrshire; southward to Ailsa Craig and the coast of Ireland; and westward to the neighbouring jagged ridges of Caisteal Abhail (2735 feet), Cir Mhor (2618), and Ben Tarsuinn (2706). Its S end is bold and rugged, yet can be readily scaled by one or other of two paths from Brodick; its E side, flanking a narrow belt of sea-board, rises thence with abrupt and rugged sternness, and presents an imposing aspect to the Firth; its N end and its W side ascend in mural cliffs and tremendous acclivities from engridding glens; its shoulders converge in three lines, from S, E, and W, into a heaving plateau; and both its highest summit and another one 694 feet lower have the form of conical peaks. For a fine description of the mountain and its ascent see *Days at the Coast*, by the late Hugh Macdonald.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1870.

Goatmilk, a hill (561 feet) in Kinglassie parish, Fife, on the S side of the Vale of Leven, 9 furlongs S by W of Lealie. An ancient fort that stood on it is said to have been one of a chain of Danish forts extending from Fife Ness to Stirling.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Goblin's Cave. See BEALACH-NAM-BO.

Goblin's Dell. See ARDTUN.

Gockstane or Goukstan, a burn in the E of Closeburn parish, Dumfriesshire, rising on Gawin Moor, and running $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward, chiefly along the Kirkmahoe border, till it falls into the Water of Ae at a point $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of Kirkmichael church.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 10, 1863-64.

Gogar, a village, a quondam parish, and a burn in the W of Edinburghshire. The village, pleasantly situated

on the banks of the burn, is about a mile from the railway station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Edinburgh. The parish since 1599 has been incorporated partly with Ratho, partly with Kirkliston, and chiefly with Corstorphine; and contains Gogar House, Gogar Burn House, Gogar Mount, Gogar Park, Gogar Green, Gogar Mains, Gogar Bank, Gogar Nursery, and Over Gogar—all within 1 or 2 miles of the station. Its church was older than that of Corstorphine, and, having long been used only as a mausoleum, was reopened after restoration on the 26 of May 1891. On 27 August 1650, twenty-five days before the Battle of Dunbar, Gogar was the scene of an artillery duel between the Scotch under General Leslie and the English under Oliver Cromwell, a skirmish thus described by the Protector himself:—'We marched westward of Edinburgh towards Stirling, which the Enemy perceiving, marched with as great expedition as was possible to prevent us; and the vanguards of both the Armies came to skirmish—upon a place where bogs and passes made the access of each Army to the other difficult. We, being ignorant of the place, drew up, hoping to have engaged; but found no way feasible, by reason of the bogs and other difficulties. We drew up our cannon, and did that day discharge two or three hundred great shot upon them; a considerable number they likewise returned to us; and this was all that passed from each to other. Wherein we had near twenty killed and wounded, but not one Commission Officer. The Enemy, as we are informed, had about eighty killed, and some considerable Officers. Seeing they would keep their ground, from which we could not remove them, and our bread being spent—we were necessitated to go for a new supply; and so marched off about ten or eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning'—first to the camp at the Braid Hills, and thence to Musselburgh (Carlyle's *Cromwell*, part vi, letter 138). Gogar Burn, rising near the middle of Kirknewton parish, winds 13 miles north-north-eastward through or along the borders of Kirknewton, Ratho, Currie, Corstorphine, and Cramond, till it falls into the river Almond at a point $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Corstorphine village. It abounds with excellent trout, but is strictly preserved.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Gogo Water, a burn in Largs parish, Ayrshire, rising in two head-streams on Box Law (1543 feet), and running 5 miles west-south-westward to the Firth of Clyde at Largs town. It receives midway the tribute of Gresta Water, flowing $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward from the Hill of Stake (1711 feet) at the Renfrewshire border.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 29, 1866-73.

Goil, a fine sea-loch in Lochgoilhead parish, Cowal, Argyllshire, extending 6 miles south-south-eastward to Loch Long at a point directly opposite the head of Gare Loch, and just on a line therewith. Its breadth varies between 2 and $6\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs. At its head and along part of its eastern shore is the village of LOCHGOILHEAD; and it is flanked along most of that side by the rugged and lofty mountain group of ARGYLL'S BOWLING-GREEN, whose cliff-like heights rise so abruptly as to leave no space for a road. On the western side Loch Goil is flanked by BEN BREULA (2557 feet), and lesser intermediate eminences; and here, towards the foot, stand ruined CARRICK Castle and a watering place of recent growth.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 37, 1876.

Goin, Loch, or Blackwoodhill Dam, a lake partly in Fenwick parish, Ayrshire, but chiefly in Eaglesham parish, Renfrewshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Eaglesham village. Lying among moorlands, 880 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 7 and 3 furlongs, and served as a dam and reservoir to send off water-power, through Dumvan Dam and Holehall Burn, to the now silent mills of Eaglesham. Lochgoil farm has been noticed under FENWICK. On 27 June, 1896, a monument was unveiled to the memory of John Howie, author of the 'Scots Worthies,' who was born at the farm.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Goldberry, a precipitous seaward hill (456 feet) in West Kilbride parish, Ayrshire, 9 furlongs N by E of Farland Head. Tradition says that a detachment of

Haco's Norwegian army, in 1263, was attacked and routed here by a body of Scotch under Sir Robert Boyd.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1870.

Goldielands, a Border peelhouse in Hawick parish, Roxburghshire, on the right bank of the Teviot, 2 miles SW opposite the influx of Borthwick Water, 2 miles SW of Hawick town. It is still inhabited, and one of the best preserved peels in Scotland—square, massive, and of venerable aspect, with almost as much masonry in its walls as open space within. Grose's *Antiquities* (1789) shows two towers; and the site of the one since demolished, close by the other, is still visible. Its lairds were descendants of Walter Scott (1532-96), natural son of the famous Sir Walter of Buccleuch; and, the last of them dying without male issue towards the close of the 17th century, the estate reverted to the Buccleuch family. The first of the line was probably the 'Laird's Wat' of the Raid of the Reidswyre (1575); and his son it may have been that helped in the rescue of Kinmont Willie (1596). 'Gaudilands,' too, is prominently mentioned in the ballad of *Jamie Telfer o' the Fair Dodhead*; but it seems a baseless tradition that the last of its lairds was hanged for reiving over the gateway of his own tower.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17, 1864.

Goldielea, an estate, with a mansion, in Troqueur parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 3 miles SW of Dumfries.

Gollanfield, a mansion in Petty parish, NE Inverness-shire, 1½ mile ENE of Fort George station, ½ mile nearer which is Gollanfield village.

Gollochy, a burn in Rathven parish, NW Banffshire, running 4 miles north-by-westward to the sea.

Golspie, a village and a parish on the E coast of Sutherland. The village, standing at the mouth of Golspie Burn, has a station on the Sutherland section of the Highland railway, 8¼ miles N by E of Inverness. It ranks as a sub-port and a place of considerable trade, but consisted of only a few mean fisher huts, till, early in the 19th century, it began to undergo great change, and now is the most important and prosperous village in the county, and one of the neatest and largest in the N of Scotland. A pier partly of wood and partly of stone was erected in 1894 for the purpose of providing a shelter for the fishing boats. It reaches from the shore a distance of 200 feet, then bends southwards for 80 feet more. The estimated cost of the works was £2000, of which Government gave £1400, and the late Duke of Sutherland £500, the balance being made up locally. Golspie has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the British Linen Co. and Town and County Banks, a grain mill, a commodions and picturesque-situated hotel, a handsome memorial fountain of the late Duchess of Sutherland, a stamp office, a public reading-room and library, a gaswork, a drill hall, and fairs on the Saturday of April, of May, of August, of October, and of November before Beaulv. Golspie is the headquarters of the First Sutherland Highland Rifle Volunteers, and has a battery of the First Caithness Artillery Volunteers. The parish church, at the NE end of the village, beside Golspie Burn, was built in 1738, enlarged in 1751, and is kept in good repair. A Free church stands at the SW end, near the shore. Pop. (1841) 491, (1861) 876, (1871) 1074, (1881) 956, (1891) 935.

Anciently called Culmailie, the parish contains also the hamlet of BARKTES and the village of Little Ferry, 3½ miles SSW of Golspie village at the mouth of Loch Fleet, where the Duke of Sutherland has built a convenient pier, accessible at low water. It is bounded W by Rogart, N and NE by Clyne, SE by Dornoch Firth, and S and SW by Loch Fleet and the river Fleet, dividing it from Dornoch. Its greatest length, from ENE to SW, is 7½ miles; its utmost breadth, from NW to SE, is 6½ miles; and its area is 21,125½ acres, of which 768½ are foreshore and 240½ water. The FLEET flows 2 miles east-south-eastward along the Dornoch border to the head of salt-water Loch Fleet, which, 3¼ miles long and from 1½ furlong to 1½ mile broad, opens to Dornoch Firth beyond Little Ferry, where there is a harbour and a pier

accessible at low water; and to Loch Fleet, near Balblair, Culmailie Burn runs 4½ miles south-eastward, rising at an altitude of 1000 feet, and passing through Loch Lundie (7×1½ furl; 556 feet). Golspie Burn issues from Loch nan Corn (4½×3½ furl; 1155 feet), near the northern border, and thence runs 5½ miles south-eastward to the sea along Dunrobin Glen, which, flanked by mountains in its upper and middle reaches, expands in its lower into a beautiful vale. Three lakes besides those mentioned are Loch Uis (1½×¾ furl.), on Ferry Links; Loch nan Coarach (2×¾ furl.), towards the middle of the parish; and isleted Lochan t-Salachaidh (5×1½ furl.; 552 feet), on the Rogart border. Except for a flat triangular tract to the SE of the high road and the railway, the surface, almost all of it, is hilly or even mountainous, attaining 600 feet at Creag Mhor, 700 at Silver Rock, 902 at Aberscross Hill, 1256 at statue-crowned BEN-A-BHRAOIE, 1464 at BEN LUNDIE, 1220 at Cnoc na Gamba, 1239 at Cagar Fiosaig, 1706 at BEN HOAN, and 1326 at Meall Odhar, of which the three last culminate right on the Clyne border. The landward part of the parish consists of gneissose rocks dipping SE, overlaid unconformably by rocks belonging to the middle division of the Old Red sandstone, of which all the hills here mentioned are composed. Above these there lies a belt of Jurassic rocks, forming reefs exposed at low water, and extending from Lower Lias to Upper Middle below Dunrobin, and Lower Oolite sandstone (white) at the eastern boundary of the parish. The soil on the arable lands ranges from very light sand to medium clay, the best and most general being loam with a slight admixture of clay. The parish is a better agricultural district than any in the county, extensive reclamations having been carried out since 1809. The coast to the NE of Golspie village is mostly rocky; to the SW, is low and sandy, fringed with links. Gillander's Cave is in the NE district, and Torquill's Cave in a hill above Dunrobin Castle. Very good red sandstone has been worked in two quarries, white sandstone in one, and coal also exists. The chief antiquities are remains of an ancient Caledonian stone circle, hut-circles, and graves, an eride-house, vestiges of five Pictish towers, a richly carved stone, with cross, and ruins of a chapel. Dunrobin Castle has been noticed separately; and the Duke of Sutherland holds nearly all the parish. It is in the presbytery of Dornoch and synod of Sutherland and Caithness; the living is worth £256. The public school at Golspie, with accommodation for 857 children, has an average attendance of about 200, and a grant of over £245. Pop. (1801) 1616, (1831) 1149, (1861) 1615, (1871) 1804, (1881) 1556, (1891) 1451, of whom 713 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 103, 1373.

Golyn. See GULLANE.

Gometra, an island in Kilninian and Kilmore parish, Argyllshire, on the S side of Loch Tuadh, immediately W of Ulva, and 2 miles NNE of Staffa. Measuring 2 miles by 1, it is separated from Ulva by only a narrow strait, oftener dry than under water, and comprises a considerable extent of arable land, with fertile loamy soil. Elsewhere it consists of eruptive rocks, that rise to a height of 800 feet, and present a skirt of basaltic columns, with a receding series of terraces. It has two harbours, one on the N, the other on the S; and is an excellent fishing station. Pop. (1837) 168, (1861) 23, (1871) 26, (1881) 30, (1891) 31.

Gonachan, a hamlet and a burn in Fintry parish, Stirlingshire. The hamlet lies at the mouth of the burn, 5 furlongs E by S of Fintry church. The burn, rising near the watershed of Campsie Fells, at an altitude of 1550 feet, close to the boundary with Campsie parish, runs 3½ miles north-eastward to Endrick Water at the hamlet.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 30, 31, 1866-67.

Gonar, a burn of Strichen and Tyrie parishes, NE Aberdeenshire, running 2 miles south-south-eastward to North Ugie Water at a point 2½ miles ENE of New Pitsligo.

Goodie Water, a sluggish stream of S Perthshire, issuing from the Lake of Monteith, and winding 8½ miles east-south-eastward through the parishes of Fort

of Monteith and Kineardine, till it falls into the Forth at a point $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Gargunnoch station. For about 2 miles of its course, from a point a little above Goodiebank, it forms the boundary between Kineardine and Kilmadock. It contains fine red-fleshed trout; expanded formerly into a lacustrine marsh, called Goodie Lake; and was the scene of a serious disaster to the Argyll men in the military events of 1646.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 38, 39, 1871-69.

Goranberry. See CASTLETON, Roxburghshire.

Gorbals. See GLASGOW.

Gordon, a village and a parish in the W of Merse district, SW Berwickshire. The village, West Gordon, stands 500 feet above sea-level, 8 miles NW by N of Kelso; whilst its station, on the Berwickshire loop-line of the North British, is $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of St Boswells, 6 ENE of Earlstoun, 4 WSW of Greenlaw, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Duns. It consists of a long street, containing some good shops and dwelling-houses; is surrounded with small enclosures belonging to the inhabitants; and has a post office and a small subscription library.

The parish anciently comprehended Derrington Laws district, now annexed to Longformacus, and another district now forming part of Westruther. It is bounded NE and E by Greenlaw, SE by Hume, S by Earlstoun, W by Legerwood, and NW by Legerwood and Westruther. Its utmost length, from E by N to W by S, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 9739 acres, of which $25\frac{1}{2}$ are water. EDEN Water winds $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward along the north-western border, then $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-eastward across the interior; whilst BLACKADDER Water traces $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the boundary with Greenlaw. The surface, gently undulating, but higher for the most part than any district in the eastern division of the Merse, declines to 450 feet above sea-level along the Eden, thence rising to 666 feet near East Gordon, 782 near Rumbleton Law, 731 near Hexpath, 619 near Fallside, 891 at an ancient camp near the NW border, and 783 near Huntlywood. The rocks are partly Devonian, chiefly Silurian; and much of the land has, within the last hundred years, been reclaimed from moss or moor to a state of high cultivation. Some two-thirds of the entire area now are arable, 500 acres are under wood, and the rest is pastoral or waste. From the 12th till early in the 14th century this parish was the original seat of the Gordons, ancestors of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and of the Marquis of Huntly; and two farms retain to this day the name of Huntly and Huntlywood. Greenknowe Tower, now a fragmentary ruin, was before the Union frequently used as a place of refuge by the inhabitants when suddenly surprised by incursions of the English, and later was the residence of Walter Pringle, a zealous Covenanter. Gordon is in the presbytery of Earlstoun and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £197. The ancient church, St Michael's, was, in 1171, transferred by the monks of Coldingham, to those of Kelso in exchange for the church of Earlstoun. The present parish church was built in 1763; there is also a Free church; and a public school, with accommodation for 194 children, has an average attendance of about 160, and a grant of over £162. Pop. (1801) 800, (1831) 832, (1861) 931, (1871) 876, (1881) 832, (1891) 843.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Gordon Arms, an inn in Yarrow parish, Selkirkshire, on Yarrow Water, at the intersection of the road from Selkirk to Moffat with that from Tushielaw to Innerleithen, 13 miles WSW of Selkirk. It is a favourite anglers' haunt.

Gordon Castle, the Scottish seat of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, in Bellie parish, Elginshire, 5 furlongs E of the Spey's right bank and 1 mile NNE of Fochabers. Alexander Seton, elder son of the daughter and heiress of Sir Adam Gordon, took the name of Gordon in 1449, when he was made first Earl of Huntly. He acquired, through marriage, the lands of Bogyeich or Bog-of-Gight; and by his son and successor, George, high chancellor of Scotland in 1498, Bog-of-Gight

Castle was founded. Richard Franck describes it in the 17th century as a 'palace all built with stone, facing the ocean; whose fair front—set prejudice aside—worthily deserves an Englishman's applause for her lofty and majestic turrets, that storm the air and seemingly make dints in the very clouds.' As Bog-of-Gight the castle figures in the history of the six Earls of Huntly (1449-1699) and the four Marquises of Huntly (1699-1684), as Gordon Castle in that of the five Dukes of Gordon (1684-1836), the fourth of whom was author of *Cauld Kail in Aberdeen*, while his butler, William Marshall, composed the famous air of *Tullochgorum*. The 'Cocks of the North' or 'Gudemens of the Bog,' as these northern magnates were styled, were a dynasty famous for adherence to the Catholic faith and to the house of Stuart; their names are associated with those of Brechin (1452), Flodden (1513), Pinkie (1547), Corrichie (1562), Donibristle (1592), Glenlivet (1694), Frendraught (1630), Edinburgh Castle (1689), and Sheriffmuir (1715). The dukedom expired with the fifth Duke in 1836, when the marquises of Huntly devolved on his fifth cousin once removed, the Earl of Aboyne; but the greater part of the Gordon estates were inherited by his maternal nephew, Charles, fifth Duke of Richmond and LENNOX (era. 1675). In 1876 the title Duke of Gordon, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, was revived in favour of Charles Henry Gordon-Lennox, present and sixth Duke of Richmond (b. 1818; suc. 1860), who holds large estates in Banffshire, Aberdeenshire, Elginshire, and Invernesshire.

Almost rebuilt by the fourth Duke of Gordon towards the close of the 18th century, from designs by Baxter of Edinburgh, and consisting of hard white Elgin freestone, Gordon Castle presents a northern facade 568 feet long—a four-storied centre, connected by galleries with E and W two-storied wings. The whole is battlemented; and behind, the original six-storied tower of Bog-of-Gight rises to a height of 84 feet. The interior contains a valuable library, magnificent dining and drawing rooms, etc.; and is richly adorned with marble statues and busts, portraits, and other paintings. The family portraits include one of the Princess Annabella, James I.'s daughter and second Countess of Huntly, and another, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, of the beautiful fourth Duchess. A beech, a lime-tree, and two sycamores divide the honours of the beautifully-wooded deer-park and policies, the former 1300 acres in extent. The chief approach, on the high road between the Spey and Fochabers, is by a lofty battlemented archway between two domes. Thence the road winds for a mile through lawn and shrubbery and spreading trees until it is lost in an oval before the castle, which, though it stands on a flat nearly 4 miles distant from the Moray Firth, commands a finer view than one might look for—of the wooded plain, the Spey glittering onwards to the sea, and the village and shipping of Garmouth.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 95, 1876. See HUNTLY, ABOYNE, and ALVIE; the *History of the Family of Gordon*, by William Gordon (2 vols., Edinb., 1726-27) and C. A. Gordon (Edinb. 1754); and Lachlan Shaw's *History of the Province of Moray* (1775; 3d ed., Glasg., 1882).

Gordon Place, formerly a village, now part of Dyce village, in Dyce parish, Aberdeenshire, adjacent to Dyce Junction, for the Buchan and Formartine branch of the Great North of Scotland railway, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Aberdeen. Pop., with Dyce village, (1891) 727.

Gordon, Port. See PORT GORDON.

Gordonsburgh. See MARYBURGH.

Gordon's Mills, a small village in Resolis parish, Cromartyshire, on the S shore of Cromarty Firth, at the mouth of Resolis Burn, 2 miles S of Invergordon. It had an establishment which was first a snuff manufactory, and afterwards a wool-carding mill.

Gordonstown, a mansion in Drainie parish, Elginshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the coast, and $\frac{5}{8}$ miles NNW of Elgin. The estate was purchased in 1636 and following years by the second son of the eleventh Earl of Sutherland, Sir Robert Gordon, vice-chamberlain of Scotland

and a lord of the privy council, who, on 26 May 1625, had been created a baronet, this being the premier Scottish baronetcy. His grandson is famous in Morayshire legend as 'Sir Robert the Warlock,' and his grandson, the sixth baronet, dying unmarried in 1795, the title passed to Gordon of Letterfourie, the estate to Alex. Penrose Cumming, Esq. of ALTYRE, who himself was created a baronet in 1804. His nephew, Roualeyn George (1820-66), is remembered by his *Five Years' Adventures in the Far Interior of South Africa*; and his great-grandson, Sir William Gordon Gordon-Cumming, present and fourth Bart. (b. 1848; auc. 1866), holds large estates in Elginshire and Nairnshire. A building mainly of 1775-76, Gordonstown consists of a large square central block of masonry, with E and W turreted wings, dining and drawing rooms each 60 feet long, a good many fine paintings, etc.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 95, 1876.

Gordonstown, a small straggling village in Auchterless parish, Aberdeenshire, 3 miles W by S of Fyvie station.

Gorebridge, a village of E Edinburghshire, on the right bank of Gore Water, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Dalkeith or 10 SE by S of Edinburgh, or 12 by railway. Immediately W of it is the ruinous square tower of Newbyres Castle; Stobs Mills, across the stream, erected in 1793, were the earliest gunpowder works in Scotland; and around are the rich mineral fields of Arniston, Dalhousie, Newbattle, and Vegrie, by the opening of which, and the railway, the village, consisting some sixty years ago of but a few houses, has become of much more importance. It has a station on the Waverley section of the North British, a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a corn mill, a hotel, a police station, a gas company, a new water supply (1884), a girls' school, a library and reading-room, a public hall, a Free church, and a U.P. church, whilst near it are STOBHILL *quoad sacra* church and public school. When the Boundary Commissioners, in 1891, transferred the Gorebridge detached part of the parish of Temple to the parish of Borthwick, the villages of Gorebridge, Stobsmills, Stobhill, and Mossend changed parishes. Pop. (1841) 240, (1861) 446, (1871) 966, (1881) 1148, (1891) 1363, of whom 849 were in Temple, 485 in Borthwick, and 29 in Newbattle.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Gore Water, a rivulet of Borthwick parish, Edinburghshire, formed by the confluence of Middleton North and South Burns just beneath Borthwick Castle, and winding $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-westward through the interior and along the boundary with Newbattle, till it falls into the South Esk, at the picturesque locality of Shank Point, 1 mile WNW of Gorebridge village. It is followed throughout its course by the Waverley branch of the North British railway, and, together with its head-streams, abounds in small trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Gorgask, a burn, occasionally swelled into an impetuous torrent, in Laggan parish, Invernessshire.

Gorgie, a village in St Cuthbert's parish, Edinburghshire, near the right bank of the Water of Leith, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of the General Post Office. It has a station on the Suburban railway, and a money order, savings bank, and telegraph post office. Robert Cox, Esq., M.P., of Gorgie Mills, erected in 1894 fine model cottage dwellings for his workpeople. Pop. (1881) 656, (1891) 807.

Gorm, Loch. See GURM.

Gorthie. See FOWLIS-WESTER.

Gorthiech or Gorthlick, a hamlet of Dores parish, Invernessshire, in Stratherrick, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Inverlarrig, and 20 SSW of Inverness, under which it has a post office.

Goseland, a hill (1427 feet) in the Kilbucho section of Broughton parish, W Peeblesshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Broughton village.

Gosford, the seat of the Earl of Wemyss, in Aberlady parish, Haddingtonshire, 3 furlongs E of a small bay of its own name, 2 miles NNE of Longniddry station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Haddington. The estate was purchased, and the mansion built, in the latter half of the 18th century by the sixth Earl, whose great-great-grandson, Francis

Wemyss-Charteris Douglas, ninth Earl of Wemyss since 1633, and sixth of March since 1697 (b. 1813; auc. 1883), as Lord Elcho, may be said to have created the volunteer movement in 1859, and holds large estates in Haddingtonshire, Peeblesshire, Edinburghshire, Berwickshire, and Perthshire. Standing amid extensive and finely planted grounds, Gosford lifts its top into charming vista view, as seen from the North British railway; is approached on the W side of the grounds by a fine lodge, designed by Mr Billings; and contains a large collection of pictures, many of them by the old masters. An hospital in connection with Dungslass collegiate church anciently stood at Gosford Spital, but has entirely disappeared. See WEMYSS, AMISFIELD, NEIDFATH, ELCHO, and BARNS.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Gosha, a village near Larbert station, Stirlingshire.

Gosaburgh, a hamlet in Yell island, Shetland.

Goukatane Burn. See GOCKSTANE.

Goulea. See GOALES.

Gour or Ghobhair, Loch. See CREICH, Sutherland.

Gourdie, an estate, with a mansion, in a detached portion of Clunie parish, Perthshire, until 1891, when this detached portion was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners to the parish of Caputh. The mansion, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Murthly station, is large and substantial; and occupies a charming site near the eastern base of Gourdie Hill (517 feet) and the northern shore of a crescent-shaped lake. It commands a delightful view, and is the seat of Charles Young Kinloch, Esq.

Gourdon, a coast village in Bervie parish, Kincardineshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by W of Bervie town. It has a station on the Bervie section of the North British railway, a post office under Montrose, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a public school, a tolerable harbour, and a boatbuilding yard. A shipping-place for the export of grain, and the import of coals, lime, and suchlike bulky articles, it carries on an extensive fishing and fish-curing industry. The harbour, improved a number of years ago at a cost of £2000, admits at ebb tide vessels drawing 12 feet of water, and affords them anchorage till the flood carries them inward to its quay. Gourdon Hill, 3 furlongs W by S of the village, on the mutual border of Bervie and Benholm parishes, rises to a height of 436 feet above sea-level, and is seen by mariners at a great distance. Pop. of the village (1831) 238, (1871) 714, (1881) 919, (1891) 1091.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 67, 1871.

Gourock, a burgh and watering-place, in Innerkip parish, NWN Renfrewshire, the older portion, or Gourock proper, lying in the bay of the same name, and the whole extending some 2 miles along the southern shore of the Firth of Clyde. By water it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Kileroggan at the narrowest, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Helensburgh; whilst by road it is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Cloch Lighthouse, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of the centre of Greenock, with which it communicates by a tramway opened on 1 July 1873. It lies along the firth, right and left from Kempoch Point, opposite the mouth of Loch Long, where the firth broadens out into its full beauty and magnificence. A hill called Barnhill (490 feet), precipitous on the western flank, and descending and narrowing to a point at Kempoch, cuts Gourock into two villages—Gourock proper and Ashton, the E and W ends of the place—each with its own bay. Gourock proper looks mainly up the Clyde, towards Roseneath and Helensburgh. Ashton, round the point, looks across the firth westward to Strone, Holy Loch, and Dunoon. Gourock Bay, measuring $\frac{1}{2}$ mile across the entrance and $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs thence to its inmost recess, affords good anchorage for yachts, being free from rock and shoal. West Bay is hardly a bay in the proper sense of the term, so slight is its encumbrance; but its rocky or shingly beach is adapted for bathing. An extension of the Caledonian railway from Greenock, opened in 1889, and emerging from a long tunnel here, has its terminus at a new pier at Kempoch Point, while a fleet of saloon steamers connects with the watering-places on the opposite shores of the firth and with Rethesay. By the erection, however, along the foreshore, of a massive embankment to

accommodate the railway station, hotel, and steamboat pier, the aspect of the bay has been greatly altered and rendered less picturesque.

The greater portion of Gourock proper is a continuous, well-built terrace-line, fully $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, and standing on nearly a dead level close to the beach; but a considerable portion consists of short streets and separate houses on the face of the brae behind. A small portion of Ashton, joining on to the lower end of Gourock proper, and sometimes called Kempoch, is a double line of houses or short street, of similar character to the main part of Gourock proper; the greater portion is an array of villas or neat two-story houses, in terrace-line, confronting the West Bay; and a conspicuous portion consists of separate villas on a high line of road along the crest of a steep overhanging brae, with gardens and garden walls running almost precipitously down its face. The site of all the beachward portions of the town is the narrow, low platform of the old sea-margin that fringes nearly all the Firth of Clyde; and the site of the higher portions is a range of braes, abrupt or sloping, formed by the upheaval of eruptive rocks. The seaward view from the town is everywhere charming and diversified, ranging over an extensive reach of the Dumbartonshire and Argyllshire hills, mountains, and sea-lochs; the roads from its two extremities, towards Greenock and Innerkip, are delightful carriage-drives; and the steep grounds behind afford delightful rambles to pedestrians, and command magnificent views. The gentlest part of the ascent, southward from the E end of Gourock proper, is traversed by a carriage-road towards the vale of Kip Water; and the dingle thence to Greenock is partly occupied by the park and mansion of Gourock House, and contains some exquisite scenery. It was a sea-bathing resort in times long prior to the introduction of steam navigation, and it continues to be frequented more or less throughout the year, being always crowded during the summer months.

The town has a post office (R.S.O.), with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Union bank, several hotels, a gaswork (1849), a water supply (with new reservoir at Larkfield), police and coastguard stations, a bowling club, a young men's Christian association, temperance and other societies, a masonic lodge (1878), and the Gamble Institute, erected in 1874-76 at a cost of £8000 by Mrs Henry Gamble of Ashburn. Besides two public halls, with accommodation for 350 and 100 persons, this handsome building contains a public library, coffee and smoking rooms, and baths. The *quoad sacra* parish of Gourock, constituted in 1857, is in the presbytery of Greenock and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Successor to a chapel of ease of 1776, its church was built in 1832-33 at a cost of £2300, being a neat structure with a square battlemented tower. In 1882 it was enlarged, and greatly improved by the introduction of an organ and a stained-glass window. A hall and rooms behind were added in 1874, and a manse was purchased in 1877. The Free church (1855-57) is a handsome Gothic edifice whose tower was completed in 1877. There are also a Gothic U.P. church (1848), a Congregational church (1879), a Scotch Episcopal church, St Bartholomew's (1857), and a Roman Catholic, St Ninian's (1880), which, Early English in style, is divided into two flats—the upper one the church, the lower a schoolroom. Two handsome new public schools, the Central and the Eastern, were built in 1877, and, with respective accommodation for 517 and 262 children, have an average attendance of about 340 and 240, and grants of nearly £380 and £270. The R.C. school has accommodation for 297, an average attendance of about 80, and a grant of over £74.

A monument of prehistoric times is a monolith of grey mica schist, 6 feet high and 2 in diameter, which stands between the edge of the cliff and modern Gourock Castle. It bears the soubriquet of 'Granny Kempoch, and for ages was looked upon with superstitious awe. Sailors and fishermen would pace seven times around it, carrying a basketful of sea-sand and chanting an eerie strain, thereby to ensure a prosperous breeze; whilst a

newly-wedded pair must also make the round of it, if they would have good luck. In 1662 Mary Lamont, a girl in her 'teens, was, with other women of Gourock and Greenock, condemned and burned as a witch. She confessed, among other things, to having been present 'at a meeting at Kempoch, where they intended to cast the long-stone into the sea, thereby to destroy boats and ships; where also they danced, and the devil killed them when they went away.'

This is not the first mention of Gourock, since James IV. sailed hence on his expedition to the Western Isles (1494); and its vanished old castle, small and unimportant though it was, is known to have been held by the powerful Douglasses down to their forfeiture in 1455. Forming the western part of Finnart barony, the lands of Gourock were thereafter held by the Stewarts of Castlemilk till 1784, when they were sold for £5000 to Duncan Darroch, once a poor Innerkip herd-boy, whose great-grandson, Duncan Darroch, Esq. (b. 1836; suc. 1864), holds estates in Renfrewshire and Ross-shire. (See TORRISON.) To him belongs Gourock House, with its beautiful grounds, although he has never made it his home; another mansion, modern Gourock Castle, was built near the site of its predecessor in 1747, and is a plain edifice, with later additions.

So early as 1694 Sir William Stewart of Castlemilk obtained a charter incorporating the lands of Gourock into a free barony, and Gourock itself into a burgh of barony, with power to rear, build, and enlarge the same town, and to hold a court and market every Tuesday, with two annual fairs on 12 June o. s. and 10 Nov. o. s. A rope-walk, started in 1777, was removed to Port Glasgow in 1851; a copper-mine was sunk in 1780 in the valley behind Tower Hill; and the first red herring ever cured in Great Britain was cured at Gourock in 1688. These industries all are things of the past; but still, after upwards of sixty years, whinstone is largely exported from Craigmuschat Quarry. The Police Act of 1850 was adopted in 1858, the General Improvement (Scotland) Act of 1862 in 1877 and 1884; and under the Burgh Police Act of 1892 Gourock is governed by a provost, two bailies, and six other commissioners. In 1893 efforts were made unsuccessfully to extend the boundaries of the burgh. Pop. of town (1841) 2169, (1861) 2116, (1871) 2940, (1881) 3336, (1891) 4475, of whom 4431 were in the police burgh and 1949 were males; of *quoad sacra* parish (1871) 3291, (1881) 4296, (1891) 5521, of whom 5355 were in Innerkip and 166 in Greenock West Parish. Houses in town (1891) inhabited 1037, vacant 217, building 3.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 30, 29, 1866-73. See the Rev. David Macrae's *Notes about Gourock, chiefly Historical* (Edinb. 1880).

Gourock Burn, a rivulet of West Kilbride parish, N Ayrshire, rising at an altitude of 650 feet on the eastern border of the parish, and running 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-westward to the Firth of Clyde at Ann's Lodge.

Govan, a parish and a burgh in the lower ward of Lanarkshire, and in the extreme NW of that county. A portion of the parish which was formerly in the county of Renfrew, was, by the Boundary Commissioners, in 1892, transferred to Lanarkshire. At the same time a small strip situated within the police burgh of Renfrew was added to the parish of Renfrew; and another part—bounded on the E by the municipality of Glasgow (as fixed by the Extension of Boundaries Act of 1891), on the S by the parish of Eastwood, on the W by the parish of Abbey, and on the N partly by the parish of Abbey and partly by the then existing boundary between Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire—was transferred to Eastwood parish. Neither of these two portions had any population. Govan is bounded N by Dumbartonshire, NE by Maryhill and Barony, E by City and Rutherglen, all in Lanarkshire; S by Cathcart and Eastwood, SW by Abbey and Renfrew, and NW by New Kilpatrick, all in Renfrewshire. The Clyde divides the parish into two unequal parts, the larger extending along the S side of the river with a length of 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and a breadth at its widest part, near the centre, of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; the smaller on the N bank of the Clyde—all W of the Kelvin, ex-

cept a small patch just at the mouth—and measuring in its greatest length (along the Great Western Road, W of Kelvin Bridge) 2½ miles, and in its greatest breadth (from Whiteinch on the SW to the point on the N where the county of Dumbarton reaches the Kelvin) 2½ miles. The total land area is about 6200 acres. Govan is here taken as including the small parish of Gorbals, which has been for a long time ecclesiastically distinct, and also had, for a considerable period, as is noticed in the article GLASGOW, a separate jurisdiction. The inhabitants of Gorbals, about 1727, found themselves numerous enough to think of building a church for themselves, and, this having been begun, the heritors of Govan granted the prayer of a petition from the feuars, elders, and inhabitants of Gorbals, asking that their district should be formed into a new parish. The church was opened in 1730, but, owing to opposition from the magistrates of Glasgow—who were superiors of the barony of Gorbals, and who had offered to 'pay the expense of the building of the church, and to give a stipend and manse to the entrant' if the inhabitants of the Bridgend would only 'bear scot and lot with them'—and from the University authorities, who were patrons of Govan, it was not till 1771 that the new parish of Gorbals was disjoined and erected. The lands of Little Govan and Polmadie were in the same year joined to it *quoad sacra*, and so matters remained till 1873 when the Board of Supervision reunited the two for poor law purposes in what is now known as Govan Combination. The parish of Gorbals is very small, having an area of only 28·489 acres, but it is very densely populated.

The surface of Govan is irregular. Along the Clyde it is low and flat, varying in height from 19 (Clyde View) to 24 feet (Govan burgh) above sea-level, but from this it rises to the N and S, reaching in the former direction a height of 214 feet near the county boundary, and, in the latter, of 165 feet at Ibroxhill, 170 at Haggbowse, and 187 at Titwood. With the exception of Barony parish in Glasgow, Govan is the most important and populous parish in Scotland, as well as the most valuable. This arises from the great change that has, within little more than half a century, taken place in its industries. Prior to 1840 there were on an average 4320 acres under crops of various kinds, and, besides this, there were many gardens and orchards, the produce of which went to Glasgow for sale. Now the agricultural area is very materially diminished, and is becoming less from year to year, while the area occupied by buildings of various kinds has rapidly and largely increased. Of the total valuation of the parish the portion set down as arising from agricultural land is only about the one-hundredth part, while the remaining 99/100 arise from the built area, and this will ere long, when the new docks at Cessnock in the Plantation district are finished, be materially increased. The built area includes, on the N side of the Clyde, the burgh of Partick, the Glasgow districts of Hillhead, Dowanhill, and Kelvinside, as well as Whiteinch; and on the S side of the river the burghs of Govan and Kinning Park, the districts of Plantation and Ibrox, and the Glasgow districts of Hutchesontown, Gorbals, Lanrieston, Tradeston, Crosshill, Govanhill, East and West Pollokshields, Strathbungo, and Dumbreck.

History, etc.—The etymology of the name is uncertain. In 1518 we find it spelled Gwan; and Leslie, in his *Scottie Descriptio* (1578), called that the parish got its name from the excellence of its ale (Anglo-Saxon *God-wine*), while Chalmers, in his *Caledonia*, advances the Gaelic *Gamban*, meaning a ditch. How the parish came to be divided between two counties is not known. It has been asserted that the whole lay originally within the county of Lanark, but that in 1677 the lands of Hags, Titwood, and Shields were transferred to the county of Renfrew 'for the convenience of Sir George Maxwell' of Pollok, to whom they belonged. This, however, cannot be the case, as these lands are, in the original charter granted by the Archbishop of Glasgow in 1581, described as in Renfrewshire. The appearance of the

district in late prehistoric times has already been alluded to in the article GLASGOW, but in connection with this it may here be noticed that in the parish of Govan there are beds of finely laminated clay and sand at different places at considerable heights above the sea. In beds of clay at Balahagray and Gartnaveil, about 90 feet above sea-level, the late Mr Smith of Jordanhill found marine shells, of which 10 per cent. were of types now living in colder seas. Whiteinch was, as the name implies, formerly an island, as was also part of the lands of Meadowside, and islands they remained till late in the historic period. There is mention made of the islands between Govan and Partick in one of the documents in the chartulary of Glasgow, and in the map in Blaeu's Atlas, published in 1654, Whiteinch and a number of islands adjacent are shown, as are also villages at Partick, 'Little Govan,' at the S end of Glasgow Bridge, and 'Mekle Govan,' where the present burgh stands. This map also shows the parish intersected by a small stream which entered the Clyde opposite Stobcross. The land at Whiteinch was, till near the middle of the nineteenth century, very low, but about 1840 the Clyde Trustees got permission to deposit dredged material on it, and in this way the level over a space of 69 acres was raised from 10 to 15 feet.

The earliest notices of Govan that are to be found are in connection with church matters. In 1186, when Glasgow Cathedral was formally consecrated, King David gave to the See the lands of Perteye and also of Govan (*Govan cum suis divisis*), and Bishop Herbert (1147-64) erected the church into a prebend and bestowed it on his chaplain; and from this time onward to the Reformation we find frequent mention of various prebendaries of the parish. In 1319 we find Edward II. playing with the assumption of the power over Scotland that had been lost for ever, and nominating '*Johannes de Lund*,' or Lundy, prebendary of Govan, but the presentee probably never appeared in his benefice. In 1525 Walter Betoun was '*Rector de Govan*,' and in 1527 he assisted at St Andrews at the trial of Patrick Hamilton. His successor, Stephen Beatoun, presented to the charge by Queen Mary in 1561, was the last of the Roman Catholic clergymen. He was permitted to retain the temporalities of the benefice as long as he lived, and as, immediately before his death, he gave a lease of the tithes to his brother, the latter managed to retain them for other nineteen years, to the great loss of the University of Glasgow, to which they had been granted.

After the Reformation Govan had a succession of eminent ministers. When the revenues of the vicarage of Govan were granted to the University, one of the conditions attached was that the principal of the University should preach at Govan every Sunday, and so practically be minister of the parish, though there was also an 'exhorter.' 'We have,' says the king in the charter, 'thought it to be right, when our college is supported out of the tythes and revenues of that church, that they who provide temporal things should receive spiritual things, and not be defrauded of the bread of life, which is the word of God.' The principal of the University, when this grant was made, was the celebrated Andrew Melvil, and according to the account given by his nephew, James, in his *Diary*, the Regent Morton was in his action in the matter exercising some political *finesse*. James Melvil says that this 'guid benefice, paying four-and-twenty chalders of victual,' was offered to his uncle, if he would only keep his views of church government in the background. When this was refused the appointment was kept open for two years, dangling as a sort of bait before the eyes of the worthy principal. Morton finding this all in vain, at length granted the revenues to the University with the above-mentioned condition as regards the church services, hoping thus in an indirect way 'to demerit Mr Andro, and cause him relent from dealing against bishops; but God kept his awin servant in uprightnes and treuthe in the middis of manie heavie tentationes.' When Melvil was transferred to St Andrews

in 1580 he was succeeded by Thomas Smeton, after whom came Patrick Sharpe, and Robert Boyd the last of the principals of the University who also was minister of Govan. Complaint had been made as early as 1596, and again in 1606, that there was no one 'to teiche ye youthe of ye parochin of Govane dwelland besyde ye kirk ysirof,' and when Charles I. granted a charter of confirmation to the University in 1630 (ratified 1633) special power was given to the University authorities 'of electing, nominating, presenting, and accepting for the proper service of the cure at the said church of Govan, a minister who shall take up his actual residence at the said church.' This power had been acted on previously, for a James Sharpe had been appointed minister in 1621; and in 1637 the stipend was assigned of 'fyve hundredth merks ussual money of the realm, twentie-four bollis here, and eight bollis meil . . . together with ye whole mallis and duties to be payed to ye tacksman of ye vicarage of the small teinds,' while the University connection was maintained by the condition that the minister should in the 'common schools' of the college read a public lecture on some subject prescribed by the authorities. Of the succeeding ministers, the most eminent were Hugh Binning (1649-54), Alexander Jamieson (1659-62), William Thom (1746-91), and M. Leishman (1821-74). Mr Binning became, in 1646, at the age of nineteen, Regent of Philosophy in Glasgow University, and minister of Govan three years later. He is said to have been one of the ministers who was present at a dispute held at Glasgow with Owen and Caryl, the chaplains of Oliver Cromwell, during the Protector's visit to Glasgow in 1651, and on that occasion his boldness and quickness were too much for the Independent divines, and caused Cromwell to inquire who that learned and bold young man was. On being told, his remark was 'He hath bound well, indeed, but this [his sword] will loose all again.' Mr Thom was an active and vigorous minister, and became popular, notwithstanding a considerable amount of feeling caused by a dispute about his settlement.

In Mr Thom's time, little more than a hundred years ago, the interests of the parish were centred in farming. 'Once upon a time,' says Mr Wallace, writing in 1877, 'and that too almost within the lifetime of our immediate forefathers, the parish of Govan was almost entirely an agricultural parish, and its population were a plain simple rural population. Only a century ago the population of the entire parish, even including Gorbals, which, as we have seen, was at that time incorporated with it, was only 4383. It will be easily seen from this fact that the greater portion of the parish which is now teeming with myriads of human beings, and resounding from one end to the other with the clanking of hammers, the roar of traffic, and the incessant hum of general business and activity, was then reposing in all the quietude and semolency of purely primitive life. The now large and populous south-side of Glasgow was then an insignificant country village, with no industry greater than a distillery for the brewing of ale, a bottle-work, or a few handloom factories. The dwelling-houses of the people were thatched with straw, and most of them had small gardens attached to them, where the cottagers reared their own potatoes and cabbages. Many of the inhabitants kept their own cows and pigs, and they earned their scanty livings either in tilling the land or in those other trades, such as tailoring, shoemaking, coopering, and weaving, which are essential even to the most simple modes of existence. There was a thriving village, then situated at a considerable distance, to the south of the Clyde, known as "Little Govan," consisting of a number of weavers' cottages, but which afterwards, through the enterprise of two families of the names of Rae and Dixon, became the centre of a large coal and iron district, which gave a great impetus to the growth and prosperity of that portion of the parish, and even contributed largely to the importance of the city of Glasgow itself. Dixon's Ironworks, or "Dixon's Blazes," as they are commonly called, were at

the time of their first erection situated far out in the open country, whereas now the buildings and population extend beyond them for more than a mile. Close to the river Clyde where Carlton place now stands there was an extensive rope-work, while opposite the present Gorbals Church there was a shallow ford, where horses were led to the watering, and where horses and carts were driven across to the city when the Glasgow bridge was too rickety or too crowded to accommodate the influx of traffic from the country on the market-days; and then, too, the schoolboys could wade across the river without thinking they had done any wonderful feat. Afterwards the Lauries of Laurieston and other leading gentlemen erected a few commodious mansion-houses by the river side, which might then be almost termed country residences. A fine avenue of trees was formed, and these mansions were guarded against the public by a gateway erected near the present Bromielaw Bridge. In those days the male villagers of Govan and Gorbals took their turn nightly in acting as voluntary police and guardians of the peace. Their funds were raised by a voluntary tax, called "Roek Money," and by another small tax upon malt.'

But this sleepy state of existence was soon to come to an end. The deepening of the Clyde was just begun; and now, in place of the fords already mentioned, and another at the W, where the parish boundary crosses the Clyde, known as Marline Ford, there is a depth of 24 feet of water. The *Comet* was by-and-by to make her first adventurous voyage from Greenock to Glasgow, and to be the forerunner of the great fleet that now sweeps up and down the river, and has brought such prosperity to Glasgow, and, above all, drawn the shipbuilding yards in its train. And yet all this came at first slowly; for when Dr Leishman wrote the article on Govan in the *New Statistical Account*, in 1845, the industries, etc., he mentions are—agriculture, which was the main occupation in the parish; the salmon fishery in the Clyde, which was rapidly falling off, the rent paid by the tacksman having decreased from over £300 in the beginning of the century to £60 at the time of his writing; cotton bleaching and printing factories in Hutchesontown and Tradeston; a silk factory at Tradeston, and a carpet factory at Port Eglinton, employing altogether over 5000 hands; Mr Dixon's ironworks, with four furnaces and an annual output of 4000 tons of pig-iron; a dye-work in the village of Govan, and handloom weaving also in the village. He mentions besides a new granite-faced quay on the south side of the river, and says that it will soon have to be enlarged; and this is all. This quay was to the W of Glasgow Bridge, and was erected first of timber in 1828, and in 1837 the timber, to the extent of 405 yards, was replaced by stone. Since then the harbour accommodation on the Govan side of the river has increased till there are now nearly 3000 lineal yards of quays along the river, exclusive of Kingston and Cessnock docks and of the graving docks (see GLASGOW). In 1840 shipbuilding seems to have been undreamt of, for there is not the slightest mention of it; and yet it is to this and to the shipping that Govan owes by far the greater part of its increased value and importance. The whole of the shipbuilding yards immediately connected with Glasgow on both sides of the Clyde are in the parish of Govan; and the burgh of the same name, as well as Partick and the large district of Whiteinch, are mostly inhabited by an artisan population engaged in this industry, and finding employment in the various yards adjoining. Of the total tonnage of new vessels built and launched on the Clyde every year (for which see articles CLYDE and GLASGOW), about one-half, on an average, comes from yards in the parish of Govan. There are also in the parish large bakeries, large ironworks, a number of boiler works and foundries—including the Plantation Foundry and the Govan (Helen Street) Tube Works—steam crane and launch works, railway engineering works, tool works, bolt and rivet works, oil works, a rope and twine work, silk, cotton, dye, and bleaching works; and brick works.

The part of the parish within the municipal and parliamentary boundary of Glasgow has already been noticed in the article GLASGOW, and to what is there said but little falls here to be added. The Leper Hospital, built by Lady Lochow, daughter of Robert, Duke of Albany, has been already noticed. It was dedicated to St Ninian, and the ground on which it stood and by which it was surrounded—known as St Ninian's Croft—is now occupied by part of the district of Hutchesontown. A chapel, belonging to the hospital, was rebuilt and endowed in 1494 by William Stewart, prebendary of Killearn and rector of Glasford. The chaplain was the master of the grammar school of Glasgow. He was responsible for the safe keeping of the missals and silver chalice, and had also to supply fuel for the hospital, and to 'give twenty-four poor scholars two shillings Scots each to sing seven penitential psalms, with the *De profundis*, on the anniversary of the founder's death, for his soul's repose. The barony and regality of Gorbals passed in 1587 from the Archbishop of Glasgow to Sir George Elphinstone, who seems to have retained for his own use funds really belonging to the hospital, and the care of building and inmates fell to the charge of the kirk-session of Glasgow, for in November 1587 we find this body ordering disbursement of money 'to repair ye pur lipper folkis hous beyonde the brig of Glasgow,' but with the saving clause that this was not to bind the session in time coming, nor to 'derogate or abstract ye burden fra these persones, gif ony be, quha hes ben or may be fund astricted to repair ye samen.' They at the same time ordered a return within eight days of the 'number of ye pur in ye said hospitall and quha are yai yt aucht to haif place yairin.' The site of the hospital itself was near the S end of Victoria Bridge, between Main Street (Gorbals) and Muirhead Street, and part of the buildings remained till early in the nineteenth century, and was known by the name of the Leper Hospital. The burying-ground was close by. The chapel was in Main Street (Gorbals) on the E side, and was standing till after the middle of the nineteenth century, but all trace of it, or even of its site, is gone since the alterations on Main Street (see GLASGOW). In the *Old Statistical Account* mention is made of 'vestiges of religious houses' near Polmadie, but these traces also have long since vanished. The districts of Govan, to both the S and W of Glasgow, have long been favourite localities for suburban residences, and as long ago as 1840 it was said that the parish was 'studded with the villas of the opulent merchants of Glasgow.'

Communications.—Lying close to, and indeed including part of Glasgow, the parish is naturally traversed by a number of the great roads leading from that centre. The various ferries and bridges across the Clyde have been noticed in the article GLASGOW. The northern part of the parish is touched at the extreme NE corner by the Forth and Clyde Canal on its course to Bowling, and is also traversed by the lines of the Great Western Road and the Dumbarton Road, which unite near Yoker (in New Kilpatrick) and pass on to Dumbarton and away to the W Highlands. The southern portion of the parish is traversed by a road continuing the line of Eglinton Street and Pollokshaws Road, which passes to Kilmarnock and Ayr; and by two roads which continue the line of Nelson Street and Morrison Street westward, one branching off to Paisley, the other running parallel to the Clyde and passing through Govan and Renfrew on its course to Greenock. The Glasgow, Paisley, and Ardrossan Canal, which formerly passed from Port Eglinton, on the W side of Eglinton Street, westward and south-westward through the parish for nearly 3 miles, is now converted into one of the lines of the Glasgow and South-Western railway. The northern division of the parish is intersected by the Stobcross railway, the Yoker and Clydebank railway, and the Lanarkshire and Dumbartonshire railway. The southern portion is traversed by the Caledonian railway on its way to the various stations belonging to it in Glasgow; by the different sections of the Glasgow and South-Western railway system, with a branch from the Glasgow and Paisley Joint Line

from Ibrox to Govan; and by stretches of the City of Glasgow Union Railway. Both portions are traversed by the Glasgow District Subway.

The burgh of Govan, formerly the village of Meikle Govan, is a place of considerable antiquity. According to Fordun, Constantine, King of Cornwall (traditionally a son of Rhydderch and Langueth, for whom see GLASGOW), resigned his crown, and becoming a follower of St Columba, founded a monastery at Govan in 565 A.D., and was the first abbot of it himself. Subsequent notices of it, down to the latter part of the 16th century, are confined to ecclesiastical affairs, but the 'kirkton' must have flourished, whatever the cause, for then we find Bishop Lesley, in the *Scotichronicon* of Fordun, describing it as 'the largest village on the banks of the Clyde.' In 1595 it is mentioned as Meikle Govan, and was then what it remained for two hundred years afterwards, a mere country village, with inhabitants of the agricultural class and possibly a few salmon fishers. In 1775 the population of the whole parish, inclusive of Gorbals and Partick, was 4389; so that the village itself could not have had more than about 1500 inhabitants. Towards the beginning of the nineteenth century handloom weaving was introduced, and in spring, when salmon fishing began, the weavers left their looms and fished all the spring and summer months. By 1836 the population of the village had increased to 2122, and in 1839 there were 340 handloom weavers in the place, weaving being the staple industry. Govan village was then, and indeed remained down to 1856 (when it was still more than a mile distant from the nearest part of Glasgow on the S side of the Clyde), a quiet village with old-fashioned thatched houses, some of them with quaint circular inside stairs. A few of these still remain, but they are fast disappearing to make room for 'tall and imposing "lands" of houses, and the "canny natives"' are now 'outnumbered by the more vigorous and enterprising, if not quite so steady-going, members of the engineering, boiler-making, and other trades.' These last, along with the shipbuilding, have, since about 1860, caused such a rapid enlargement of the limits of Govan, that it is now practically coterminous with Glasgow through the burgh of Kinning Park. Under the Lindsay Act the police burgh of Govan was formed in 1864, and has an extent of 1124 acres. It successfully resisted proposals for annexation to Glasgow in 1891, and its municipal affairs are now managed under the Burgh Police Act of 1892. The principal street extends for more than a mile along the Glasgow and Greenock Road, and from this streets branch off on both sides, the newer ones mostly at right angles. The burgh buildings in Albert Street, erected in 1867, and restored after a fire which destroyed part of them in 1882, have a good front, Italian in style, and are internally convenient and commodious. They contain a large hall (used also as a court-room), 60 feet long, 34 wide, and 23 high, capable of accommodating an audience of some 600 persons, a commissioners' room, a magistrates' room—in which hang some characteristic views of the quaint houses of 'Old Govan'—accommodation for the chief-constable, police cells, etc. In buildings connected with them are also some of the offices of the different burgh departments (the rest of which were in 1893 in Hillock House, on the N side of Govan Road, farther to the W), and the chief fire station. The police barracks (1869) contain good quarters for the sergeants and constables, both married and single. There are sub-offices at Plantation (purchased and altered 1874-75, and extended 1892-93) and Fairfield (1883-84). At the last, which, though small, may be termed a model building, there is a mortuary. At the fire stations at Albert Street and Plantation there are steam fire-engines, and besides these two, other four 'steamers' are within call. The police force consists of a chief-constable, a deputy superintendent, 2 lieutenants, and 76 inspectors, sergeants, and constables. All the municipal establishments are connected by telephone, and for police and fire purposes the system is so carefully elaborated that there are nearly 40 telephonic connections between the

police offices and all corners of the burgh and its outskirts. For the benefit of the large working population of the burgh, who are so liable to meet with serious accidents while engaged in their daily employment, a fully equipped ambulance waggon is maintained at the public expense, while more than half of the constables are fully trained to give first aid to the injured. In connection with the cleansing department there is a refuse destructor at Ibrox, erected in 1892-93. The tramway lines through Govan proper and to Ibrox were purchased by the Police Commissioners in 1893, but are worked by the Glasgow Corporation. The parish church, towards the W end of the bridge, was built in 1884-88. Plain Early English in style it has about 1500 sittings. It stands in the midst of the churchyard, on the site of the old church, which was, when the new church was built, removed and re-erected in John Street as Elder Park church, erected *quoad sacra* in 1892. This has a graceful spire modelled after that of the church at Stratford-on-Avon. The Gaelic church (1866), originally a mission charge, became in 1883 a *quoad sacra* parish church—St Kieran. There is also Dean Park *quoad sacra* church. The Govan Free church is in Summertown Road. Govan St Mary's Free church is at Govan Cross. Built in 1872-73, it has a tower and spire 150 feet high, and contains 1100 sittings. There is also a Free Gaelic church (St Columba's) in Windsor Street. The United Presbyterian church, at the corner of Copeland and Govan Roads, is a very ornamental, though somewhat uneccelesiastical-looking, building, and there is another U.P. church at Fairfield. The Baptist church (1876) is in the Early English style, and contains 650 sittings, while adjoining it is a hall with accommodation for 450 persons. The Roman Catholic church (St Anthony's) is a handsome Byzantine edifice built in 1877-78, in lieu of a temporary chapel of 1864, and contains 1500 sittings. There are also charges in connection with the Episcopal church (St Michael's), the Free Evangelical church, Wesleyan Methodists, and the Congregational church. There are the usual social, religious, and philanthropic societies. Thom's Library, founded by the widow of the Rev. William Thom, minister of Govan from 1746 to 1791, which was open to parishioners on payment of a very small subscription, ceased to exist about 1834, and the books were handed over to the Young Men's Christian Association. There is a newspaper, *The Govan Press*, which was established in 1880, and is published every Saturday.

To the W of the burgh, immediately to the S of Fairfield Shipbuilding Yard, on the S side of the Renfrew road, is the Elder Park, gifted to the inhabitants in 1885 by Mrs John Elder in memory of her husband, the famous shipbuilder (1824-69), and of his father, David Elder (1785-1866). The latter was a native of the county of Kinross, and came to Glasgow in 1817 to practise as a mechanical engineer and millwright. Becoming associated with Robert Napier, he was entrusted with the construction (1822) of the first marine engine turned out from Napier's works, and all the engines of the early Cunard liners were constructed under his superintendence. John Elder became, in 1852, a partner in the firm of Randolph, Elder & Co., millwrights, and the co-partners became shipbuilders in 1860, the famous Fairfield yard being opened in 1863. Mr Elder 'gained great prominence in engineering circles by his adoption of the compound high-pressure and low-pressure engine, and he carried the compound principle still further, to embrace the now favourite triple-expansion engine, and also an extension to quadruple expansion. He did not live to see these developed into actual practice. He brought to perfection Watt's idea of the steam jacket, adopted various appliances which saved fuel to the extent of 30 to 40 per cent., and perfected appliances for the balancing of driving forces, and the reduction of strain and friction in engines. To the inventions of Mr Elder may be attributed the placing of steam vessels on the Pacific, Australian, African, and other distant services.'

Mr Elder had intended to lay out part of the large

tract of ground round his shipbuilding yard for the erection of workmen's houses and other public purposes, and Mrs Elder, always a keen sharer in her husband's lofty ideal of duty, endeavoured to carry out part of his plans by acting aside 37 acres of the land as a public park, at a total cost, inclusive of laying out, of some £50,000. The ground has a frontage to Renfrew Road of 1550 feet, and a width from N to S of 800 feet on the E, and 1200 on the W side. At the NE corner is the main entrance, with six imposing pillars, the two at the sides of the central opening being surmounted by standards and ornamental lamps. A wide carriage drive sweeps all round, and there is a centre path 30 feet broad. On the N side is an oval model-yacht sailing pond, lined with concrete, 330 feet long, 165 wide, and 2½ deep in the centre. On the S is a nicely laid out garden, and there are a number of drinking fountains. The park was opened by Lord Rosebery on 27th June, 1885, with considerable public ceremonial. Near the main entrance is a bronze statue of Mr Elder, 10 feet high, executed by Boehm. Erected by public subscription, at a cost of over £2000, in 1888 (when the ceremony of unveiling it was performed by the Marquis of Lothian, then Secretary of State for Scotland), it represents the well-known shipbuilder standing beside the model of one of the compound engines invented by his genius, and which, according to the inscription on one of the sides of the granite pedestal, 'effected a revolution in engineering second only to that accomplished by James Watt, and in great measure originated the development in steam propulsion which has created modern commerce.' At Govan Cross there is a very handsome memorial to Sir William Pearce, also of the Fairfield Yard. Provided from a fund of over £2000 raised by public subscription, the statue, nearly 10 feet high, was executed by Onslow Ford of London; it surmounts a handsome pedestal of Aberdeen granite 12 feet high, and was unveiled in 1894 amid great popular enthusiasm.

The burgh has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance and telegraph departments; a railway station, offices of the Union, Royal (2), National, and British Linen Company's Banks; a branch of the Glasgow Savings Bank, and agencies of a number of insurance companies. Prior to 1893 the burgh was divided into four wards, each of which returned three commissioners; but subsequent to that date there were six wards, and burghal affairs were managed by a provost, six magistrates, and eleven commissioners; the yearly income is nearly £37,000. Valuation (1864-65, when the burgh was first constituted), about £5000; (1881-82), £202,362; (1892-93), £240,820, inclusive of railways, tramways, and gas and water pipes. Pop. (1864), 9000; (1871), 19,200; (1881), 50,492, of whom 49,426 were in the police burgh; (1891), 63,625, of whom 61,589 were in the police burgh. Houses (1891) 12,613 inhabited, 511 uninhabited, and 7 building.

For particulars regarding the other two burghs of the parish, see KINNING PARK and PARTICK.

Educational Affairs.—The inhabitants of Govan in the 17th century seem to have been advanced in their educational views, for in the records of the kirk-session of the parish for 1653 it is recorded that 'the session does ordain that everie elder in their several qrters do search who have children able and fit to come to schoole, and does not send them, to deal wt. them for that effect, and to signifye that if they prove deficient hereinto, according to an old act of session, they will be obliged to pay their qrtre, as well as if they came to this schooll;' but it is somewhat to be feared that their descendants were not so strict, for when the Govan school-board came into existence in 1873 it found 11,082 children of school-age in the parish, with accommodation in 46 schools for only 6583, and only 6049 children of school-age on the rolls. Of these schools only one was a public school (the old parish school at Govan Cross), and the board at once proceeded with the erection of new schools, and it had in 1896 under its charge 22 schools, one of which received a very large extension. These, with their accommodation, and average attendance and

amount of grant (inclusive of drawing) for 1894-95, are given in the following table:—

School.	Accommodation.	Average Attendance.	Grant.
1 Albert Road,	563	598	£724 9 6
2 Bellahouston Academy,	1183	580	698 19 6
3 Broomloan Road,	969	830	622 15 8
4 Calder Street,	950	922	1023 10 6
5 Church Street,	688	804	880 19 4
6 Copeland Road,	1040	967	954 3 6
7 Dewanhill,	1879	...	...
8 Fairfield,	1775	1360	1498 12 6
9 Govanhill,	1910	1007	1197 5 4
10 Hamilton Crescent,	890	543	676 4 0
11 Harmony Row,	1069	589	819 15 10
12 Hillhead,	1158	759	1092 7 5
13 Kinning Park,	1322	1197	1430 15 4
14 Lambhill Street,	1515	1118	1222 13 0
15 Lorne Street,	1414	1369	1235 18 9
16 Pollokshields,	788	678	609 10 10
17 Polmaiden,	1184	705	634 15 10
18 Rosevale Street,	934	1013	1736 0 9
19 Rutland Crescent,	971	654	746 18 0
20 Stewartville,	1450	1410	1784 4 11
21 Strathbungo,	1438	...	...
22 Whiteinch,	1447	1029	1363 12 3

The schools at Dowanhill, Lorne Street, and Strathbungo were erected in 1893-94; the accommodation provided at Lambhill Street, Rosevale Street, and Church Street, which had previously been increased by the use of temporary premises, has been permanently and substantially increased; and Broomloan Road school, which had been temporarily occupying a hall with accommodation for 128, received in 1896 an addition capable of accommodating 959. There is now accommodation in the board schools for 25,641 scholars; while 5 other elementary schools under government inspection—Abraham Hill's Trust School (853), and the Roman Catholic schools at Govan (1143), Govanhill (342), Kinning Park (1234), and Partick (686)—provide places for 4268 more, and 25 higher-class schools have 4499 places—a total of 34,398 places, as against 6583 at the time of the passing of the Education Act; while in 1891 the number of children in the parish between 5 and 15 years of age was 62,457, of whom 47,245 were receiving instruction. In 1891 the population of the parish within the school board district (i.e., outwith the Glasgow parliamentary boundary) was 158,233. Besides the grants noted above, the sum of £822, 18s. 4d. was in 1894-95 received from the Science and Art Department. Needlework and cookery are taught in all the schools; while in 1894-95 there were evening classes in 13 schools, with an average attendance of 1665 pupils, who earned in grants £1637, 7s. 6d. from the Education Department for ordinary subjects and for drawing. Certain reductions, amounting to £189, 15s., brought the total grant down to £1447, 12s. 6d., or at the rate of 17s. 4d. per scholar. The net cost to the rates was £583, or 7s. 3d. per scholar. The staff numbers over 500, of whom 21 are head-masters, 21 mistresses, 270 certificated teachers, and 136 pupil teachers. The salaries of head-masters vary from £250 to £500 a year; of principal male certificated assistants, £96 to £144; of principal female assistants, £78 to £108; other male assistants, £66 to £90, and other female assistants, £48 to £72, but the board may, in exceptional circumstances, fix a rate of salary higher or lower than these. The total salaries of teachers in 1894-95 was £31,910. The income for 1892-93 was £61,414, of which £19,800 was derived from the school rate, £20,546 from the annual grant (including drawing), £10,498 from the grant in relief of fees, £4498 from fees, and £1238 from science and art classes. Of the expenditure of £60,188 more than half went for teachers' salaries, as given above, while the other leading items of outlay were (for schools only) £3867 for repairs to buildings and furniture, £2850 for rents, rates, insurance, &c., £1548 for science and art classes, £11,250 for interest and repayment of loans, and £2534 for administration. Of total loans of about £200,000 received down to 1893, over £50,000 had been repaid by the same date.

Of the schools erected by the board the cost has varied from about £7 to over £15 per unit, the average being over £8. The buildings vary in style, but are mostly handsome and tasteful, forming square blocks, with the stairs in the centre, and the school-rooms and class-rooms running off on either hand. They are all mixed schools, but have the separate entrances, &c., for boys and girls prescribed in the Education Department rules. Inside, the boys and girls form separate subdivisions of the classes. The board, which consists of 15 members, has over 40 monthly and special meetings every year. Under the management of the board is the 'Alexander Stephen' bursary, of the annual value of £20 a year, and tenable for two years, two bursars being thus benefited every year. It was founded by Mr Alexander Stephen, shipbuilder, Lint-house, and chairman of the board from 1873 to 1885, who in 1881 gifted £1000 for the purpose of enabling deserving boys to attend the University. Candidates must be at the time, and have been for two years previously, pupils at one of the Govan board schools. The selection is made by competitive examination, and the subjects in which papers are set include Latin, French, mathematics, and English or French. Abraham Hill's Trust Fund, the income of which is now used for the Abraham Hill Trust School and general educational purposes in the parish, originated in a sum of £200 mortified for educational purposes by Abraham Hill of Wolverchampton, a native of Govan, in 1757. The money was invested in land in the W of Govan, which, in course of time, so increased in value that when it was sold in 1871 it produced a sum, the income derived from which is now more than three times the amount of the original benefaction.

Ecclesiastical and Parochial Affairs.—Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Glasgow and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and, besides the parish proper, includes the 22 *quoad sacra* parishes of Abbotsoford (pop. 1891, 9872), Bellahouston (8376), Dean Park (3175), Elder Park (erected since census of 1891), Gorbals (5457), Govanhill, Hillhead (10,435), Hutchesontown (9125), Kingston (8008), Kinning Park (15,422), Laurieston (10,557), Maxwell (14,104), Oatlands (erected since census of 1891), Partick (11,736), Plantation (13,615), Pollokshields (8516), Queen's Park (9457), St Bernard's (11,765), St Kieran's (2327), St Mary's (9096), St Ninian's (10,988), Strathbungo (3811), and Whiteinch (6488). A very small part of Kelvinhaugh *quoad sacra* parish belonging to the civil parish of Govan had, in 1891, a population of 14; and the ecclesiastical parish of Govan itself had, at the same date, the large population of 109,711. There are mission charges at Hyndland, Belmont, and Titwood. Fifteen of the *quoad sacra* parishes and the four mission churches have been established since 1875. The stipend of the parish is nearly £1000 a year.

In 1893 there were 26 Free churches in the parish—Augustine, Buchanan Memorial, Candlish Memorial, Cunningham, Gorbals, Govan, Govan St Mary's, Govan St Columba's, Hutchesontown, Kelvinside, Kinning Park, Knox's, Paisley Road, Partick, Partick Downvale, Partick High, Plantation (White Memorial), Pollokshields, Pollokshields Stockwell, Queen's Park, Renwick, Rose Street, Union, Victoria, Westbourne, and Whiteinch. In the same year there were 21 U.P. churches—Belhaven, Caledonia Road, Cumberland Street, Eglington Street, Elgin Street, Erskine, Govan, Govan Fairfield, Govanhill, Hutchesontown, Ibrox, Oatlands, Partick Downhill, Partick East, Partick Newton Place, Partick Victoria Place, Plantation, Pollok Street, Pollokshields, Pollokshields Trinity, and Queen's Park. There were, besides these, 5 Roman Catholic churches, 3 Congregational, 3 Evangelical Union, 3 Baptist, 2 Wesleyan Methodist, and 1 Original Seeder churches, a John Knox Kirk of Scotland, and 6 Episcopal charges and missions. For registration purposes the parish is divided into the districts of Govan (pop. 1891, 41,735), Plantation (22,980), Kinning Park (33,291), Tradeston (27,486), Gorbals (49,939), Hutchesontown (59,750), and Partick (50,466).

For parochial affairs the parish has been united with Gorbals since 1873, as has been already noticed, in what is known as Govan Combination. The original poorhouse was in the old cavalry barracks in Gorbals. The present poorhouse is at Merryflats, to the W of Govan, and was finished in 1872, at a cost of £100,000. It has accommodation for over 700 paupers and over 200 lunatics; but the Court of Session having decided in 1882 that the Glasgow District Board of Lunacy was not bound to take over the Merryflats Asylum, and was, notwithstanding its existence, entitled to impose a lunacy assessment within the Govan Combination district, difficulties followed, which practically resulted in the dissolution of the District Board in 1888. Thereafter, in 1889, in consequence of the premises at Merryflats being deemed by the General Lunacy Board for Scotland too small in view of the great increase of population since 1871, the Govan Lunacy Board acquired the Hawkhead estate, extending to 171 acres, in Abbey parish, Paisley, as a site for a new asylum. There, handsome buildings, Italian in style, with a central tower, begun in 1892, are now in progress, and will, when finished, provide accommodation for 500, and ultimately, if needed, 600 patients. The cost will meanwhile be about £102,000, but the total sum ultimately necessary may amount to nearly £160,000. The asylum at Merryflats will, after the completion of the new building, become a second-class establishment with not more than 180 inmates (the number for which it was originally designed), all of the harmless incurable class. There is also a Combination Fever Hospital at Shieldhall, near Merryflats, for the burghs of Govan and Kinning Park and portions of the Govan parochial district. The hospital was opened in 1883, and is under the care of a resident medical superintendent with the requisite staff of nurses. As the establishment is maintained from the rates admission is free, and patients are sent for whenever notice is given to the authorities.

Of a total of 4345 paupers on the roll at 15 May 1896, 2467 were registered out-door poor, 151 actual out-door poor (including Irish, suspense, &c., poor), 696 were in-door poor (including Irish, suspense, &c., poor), 114 were dependants of the in-door poor, 684 were lunatics, and 233 were other parish poor. Of 4506 applications for relief during the year, 878 were from natives of the parish, 2063 from natives of other parts of Scotland, 144 from natives of England, 1346 from natives of Ireland, and 75 from foreigners. The income of the board for the same year amounted to £65,294, of which £47,545 came from ordinary poor and poorhouse building rates, £6466 from the Government Lunacy grant, £3597 from other parishes for their poor, and £2095 from the relatives of paupers, including lunatics. The expenditure on the out-door poor was £36,613, and on the in-door poor £10,480. The parish council consists of 33 members, 4 from the first ward, 3 from the second, 3 from the third, 2 from the fourth, 2 from the fifth, and 3 from the sixth, 6 from Govan burgh, 5 from Partick burgh, and 2 from Kinning Park burgh, 1 from the landward district, and 5 comprising the landward committee. The out-door staff consists of 69, and the in-door of 27 persons.

Rental (1839) £100,913, 3s. 2d., (1861) £380,000, (1879) £1,135,257, 12s. 7d., (1880) £1,151,687, 15s. 7d., (1881) £1,178,463, 6s., (1891) £1,357,733, (1895) £1,641,785, of which £978,081 was within the municipal boundary of Glasgow, and the rest in the suburban burghs and landward part of the parish. Pop. (1775) 4389, (1793) 8318, (1831) 26,695, (1861) 105,716, (1871) 151,402, (1881) 232,896, (1891) 280,275. Houses, 57,202 inhabited, 2982 uninhabited, and 323 building. Of the total population of 280,275 in 1891, 135,627 were males and 144,648 were females; while 57 persons spoke Gaelic only, and 10,297 both Gaelic and English.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

See also M'Ure's *View of the City of Glasgow* (1736, new ed. 1830); Brown's *History of Glasgow* (1795-1797); Denholm's *History of the City of Glasgow* (1804); Cleland's *Annals of Glasgow* (1816); Hamilton's *Descrip-*

tion of the Sheriffdom of Lanark and Renfrew (Maitland Club, 1831); *Register of Episcopatus Glasguensis* (Maitland Club, 1843); a valuable article by the late Dr Leishman in the *New Statistical Account of Scotland* (Vol. for Lanarkshire, 1845); Strang's *Glasgow and its Clubs* (1850); Reid's (Senex) *Old Glasgow and its Environs* (1864); Wallace's *The Parish of Govan as it was and is* (1877); Wallace's *Popular Sketch of the History of Glasgow* (1882); Wallace's *Popular Traditions of Glasgow* (1889); and Craig's *The Elder Park* (1891).

Govanhill. See GLASGOW.

Govel, or Elrick Burn, a rivulet of New Machar parish, SE Aberdeenshire, running 8 miles south-south-eastward till it falls into the Don, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above the bridge of Dyce. It is crossed, near its mouth, by a stone bridge built and endowed by a travelling merchant, who nearly lost his life here in a snow-storm.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 77, 1873.

Gowanbank, a village in St Vigeans parish, Forfarshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of Arbreath, under which it has a post office.

Gower, Port. See PORT GOWER.

Gowkhal, a village in Carnock parish, Fife, 3 miles W of Dunfermline.

Gowland or Gowing. See STIRLING.

Gowrie. See CAUSE OF GOWRIE, BLAIRGOWRIE, and PERTHSHIRE.

Goyle. See GOIL.

Graden, a burn in Coldstream parish, S Berwickshire, rising 2 miles NNW of Coldstream town, and running $\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-north-eastward to the Tweed at Milne-Graden. At the beginning of the 18th century a village of Graden stood not far from its mouth.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 26, 1864.

Graden, a farm in Linton parish, NE Roxburghshire, 4 miles WNW of Yetholm, on the southern border of the parish. The Kerrs of Graden figure prominently in border warfare, and traces still exist of Graden Place, their ancient fortalice.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 26, 1864.

Graemsay, an island of Hoy and Graemsay parish, Orkney, in Hoy Sound, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Stromness and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Bowkirk in Hoy island. Measuring $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length from NW to SE, and 1 in breadth, it is all low and level; lies, almost throughout, on a bed of schistose rock, and is mainly covered with excellent soil, much of it being arable. Two lighthouses, guiding the navigation of Hoy Sound, were erected on the island in 1851 at a cost of £15,880. They bear from each other SE $\frac{1}{4}$ E and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ W; and they show lights visible at the distance of 12 and 16 nautical miles. The higher light, towards the western entrance of Hoy Sound, is a fixed red light, illuminating an arc from SE by E to SE $\frac{1}{2}$ S towards SE; and also shows, towards Stromness, a bright fixed light from SSE $\frac{1}{4}$ E to WSW, and towards Cava, an arc from NNW $\frac{1}{4}$ W to N $\frac{1}{2}$ W southerly. The lower light is a fixed bright light from E $\frac{1}{2}$ S to W $\frac{1}{2}$ N, facing northward. The island was anciently a vicarage united to Hoy rectory, and served every third Sunday by the minister of Hoy; but it has now a chapel of ease to Hoy and Graemsay parish church. Pop. (1831) 225, (1861) 230, (1871) 250, (1881) 236, (1891) 223.

Graham's Castle, a ruined fortalice on the western border of St Ninians parish, Stirlingshire, near the left bank of Endriek Water, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles E of Fintry hamlet, and 9 SW of Stirling. It belonged to Sir John de Graham, who co-operated with Sir William Wallace and fell on the battlefield of FALKIRK (1298), and it is said to have often served as a retreat of Wallace. It must, in his time, have been difficult of access; and it appears, from the extent of its moat and the thickness of its walls, to have been a structure of considerable size and great strength.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Graham's Dyke. See ANTONINUS'S WALL.

Graham's Knowe. See NEWTYLE.

Grahamslaw, a hamlet in Eckford parish, Roxburghshire, 5 miles S of Kelso. Several artificial caves near it, on the banks of the river Kale, were retreats or hiding-places of the Covenanters in the times of the

persecution. Haughhead, notable as the meeting-place of one of the greatest conventicles of the Covenanters, is also adjacent to the hamlet, and occasions it to be sometimes called Grahamslaw-Haughhead.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Grahamston, a *quoad sacra* parish in Falkirk parish, Stirlingshire. Constituted in 1875, it is in the presbytery of Linnithgow and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the minister's stipend is £120. Church, iron-works, etc., are noticed under FALKIRK. Pop. (1881) 5203, (1891) 6224.

Grahamston. See BARRHEAD.

Graitney. See GREINA.

Grampians, the broad fringe of mountain that extends along the eastern side of the Highlands of Scotland, overlooks the western portion of the Lowlands, and forms the natural barrier or boundary between the two main divisions of the kingdom. In early times this range was always called the *Mounth* or *Mound*, and Hector Boece (1520) was the first to apply to it the name of *Grampians* or *Mons Grampius*, which he found mentioned in Tacitus' *Agricola* (97 A.D.) as the scene of Agricola's crushing defeat of Calgacus or Galgacus in 86 A.D. This, the original *Mons Grampius* (or rather *Grampius*), appears to have been situated beyond the Tay; but it is difficult, if not impossible, to fix its exact locality. Gordon placed it at Dalginross, Chalmers at Ardoch, others in Fife, others again at Urie in Kincardineshire; but Dr Skene inclines to the opinion that it was at the peninsula formed by the junction of the Isla with the Tay. Here are remains of a strong and massive vallum, called Clavean Dyke, before which a plain extends to the foot of Blair Hill ('mount of battle'). Be this as it may, the name Grampians is so loosely applied in popular usage, and has been so obscured by injudicious and mistaken description, as utterly to want the definiteness of meaning essential to distinct topography. The most current account of the Grampians describes them as 'a chain' of mountains extending from Dumbarton, or from the hills behind Gareloch opposite Greenock, or from the district of Cowal in Argyllshire, to the sea at Stonehaven, or to the interior of Aberdeenshire, or to the eastern bounds of Elginshire and Banffshire; but that account, besides containing a three-fold or a six-fold alternative within itself, is utterly inaccurate in treating the mountains as 'a chain.' No definition will include all the mountains popularly called Grampians, and at the same time exclude others not so called, except one which regards them simply as the mountain front, some files deep, which the Highlands, from their southern continental extremity to a champaign country on their flank E of the Tay, present to the Lowlands. But thus defined, or even if defined in any other way which shall not limit them to at most a comparatively small part of their central portions, they are far from being, in the usual topographical sense of the word, 'a chain.' From Cowal, north-eastward to the extremity of Dumbartonshire, they rise in elevations so utterly independent of one another as to admit long separating bays between their parts, and are of such various forms and heights and modes of continuation as to be at best a series of ridges and of isolated masses, some of them contributing the length, and others contributing merely the breadth, to their prolongation. E and N of Loch Lomond in Stirlingshire their features are so distinctive and peculiar, and their amassment or congeries is so dominated by the monarch summit of Ben Lomond, as to have occasioned them to be known scarcely as part of the Grampians, but distinctively as the Lomond Hills. Along Breadalbane and throughout the greater part of the other upland districts of Perthshire, they consist chiefly of lateral ridges running from W to E or from NW to SE, entirely separated from one another by long intersecting valleys, and occasionally standing far apart on opposite sides of long and not very narrow

sheets of water; and they even, as in the instances of Schiehallion and Benglo, include isolated, huge, conspicuous monarch mountains, which possess not one character of alliance to any of the groups or ridges except their occupying areas within the Highland frontier. In the NW and N of Forfarshire, in the adjacent parts of Aberdeenshire and Perthshire, and along part of the mutual border of Perthshire and Invernesshire, they at last assume the character of a chain or broad mountain elongation, with aggregately such loftiness of summits and such comparative uniformity and distinctiveness of character as to be well entitled to some designation peculiarly their own, and there they are commonly denominated the Central Grampians. In Kincardineshire they fork into detached courses, and almost lose what is conventionally understood to be a Highland character; and, where they are popularly said to terminate on the coast, are of so comparatively soft an outline and of so inconsiderable an elevation, that a stranger who had heard of the mountain grandeur of the Grampians, but had not learned to trace them hither, might here pass over them without suspecting to be nearer them than scores of miles. Northward, or rather westward and north-westward, of the low Kincardineshire ranges, which loose popular statement very frequently represents as the terminating part of the chain, they consist partly of some anomalous eminences, but mainly of two ridges, one of which flanks the district of Mar on the SW, while the other extends along the mutual border of Aberdeenshire and Banffshire.

A mountain region so extensive and diversified cannot be described with even proximate accuracy, except in detailed views of its several parts. Yet if only the main portion of it be regarded, or that which extends from the SW of Perthshire to the mutual border of Forfarshire and Aberdeenshire, the following description will, as a general one, be found correct:—'The front of the Grampians toward the Lowlands has in many places a gradual and pleasant slope into a champaign country of great extent and fertility; and, notwithstanding the forbidding aspect at first sight of the mountains themselves, with their covering of heath and their rugged rocks, they are intersected in a thousand directions by winding valleys, watered by rivers and brooks of the most limpid water, clad with the richest pastures, sheltered by thriving woods on the sides of lakes and streams, and are accessible in most cases by excellent roads. The valleys, which exhibit such a variety of natural beauty, also form a contrast with the ruggedness of the surrounding mountains, and present to the eye the most romantic scenery. The rivers in the deep defiles struggle to find a passage; and often the opposite hills approach so near that the waters rush with incredible force and deafening noise in proportion to the height of the fall and the width of the opening. These defiles are commonly called passes; and they are strikingly exemplified in the Pass of Leny, the Pass of Aberfoyle, the Pass of Killiecrankie, and the Spittal of Glenleshe. Beyond these plains of various extent appear filled with villages and cultivated fields. In the interstices are numerous expanses of water connected with rivulets stored with a variety of fish, and adorned on their banks and flanks with wood. The craggy tops of the heights are covered with flocks of sheep, and the pastures in the valleys maintain numerous herds of black cattle. The height of the mountains varies from 1400 to 3500 feet above the level of the sea, but rises, in several instances, still higher; and the N side, in general, is more rugged than the S, and exhibits huge masses piled on one another in most awful magnificence.' Long reaches of them can only be crossed on foot; but most are traversed through the passes by good carriage roads, and two sections of nearly the boldest character are now traversed by railways—the one through the Pass of Leny and Glenogle, the other the Pass of Killiecrankie and Glegarry. The range, whose highest summit-line forms the western and northern boundary of Forfarshire, bears the distinctive name of BENCHINNIN, and has been noticed in our article under that title; and

*Wex, in his edition of the *Agricola* (1852), adopted the reading *Mons Grampius*, a reading accepted by Dr Hill Burton, but rejected by Dr Skene.

a great culminating group around the meeting-points of Perth, Aberdeen, Banff, and Inverness shires, forms the eastern and grandest part of what are called the Central Grampians, and bears the distinctive name of the CAIRNGORM Mountains. See G. F. Robson's *Scenery of the Grampian Mountains* (1814).

Grandholm, a village, with woollen works, in Old Machar parish, Aberdeenshire, on the left bank of the Don, opposite Woodside, and 2 miles NNW of Aberdeen. Grandholm Cottage, long the residence of James Hadden, Esq., the principal proprietor of the mills, and provost of Aberdeen, stood on the brow of a rising ground commanding an extensive view of the Don's valley, and about 1849 was replaced by a handsome edifice. Grandholm House, an older mansion, stands higher up the Don, 2 miles N of Auchmill.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 77, 1873.

Grandisole, a village in Bressay parish, Shetland, distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Lerwick.

Grandtully Castle. See GRANTULLY.

Grange. See EDINBURGH.

Grange, a parish in the Strathisla district of Banffshire, containing, towards its southern extremity, Grange Junction on the Great North of Scotland railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of the post-town Keith, $16\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Banff, $3\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Knock (another station in Grange), $8\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Huntly, and $48\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Aberdeen. It is bounded N by Deskford, NE by Fordyce and Ordiquhill, E by Marnoch, SE by Rothiemay, S by Cairnie in Aberdeenshire, and SW and W by Keith. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 6 miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 15,093 acres, of which 52 are water. The river ISLA winds 7 furlongs eastward along the Keith border, then $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-eastward through the southern interior, on its way to the Deveron; and to the Isla run ALTMORE Burn $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward along all the western border, Shiel Burn $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward along all the boundary with Rothiemay, and two lesser burns that drain the interior. The surface is somewhat hilly, sinking to 295 feet above sea-level at the Shiel's influx to the Isla, and rising thence to 913 and 1199 feet at *Little and *Meikle Balloch, 810 at Sillyearn Hill, 537 near Crannaach, 1409 at *Knock Hill, 1028 at *Lurg Hill, and 860 at *Black Hill, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on or close to the confines of the parish. The rocks are mainly Silurian; and limestone has been largely quarried; whilst plumbago—a comparatively rare mineral—occurs at Seggiecrook. Much of the arable soil is excellent; but much, again, rests upon such stubborn subsoil as to resist all efforts at improvement. Most or all of the land was anciently covered with forest; and there is now a largish extent of peat-moss, embedding roots and trunks of primeval trees. Grange Castle, once the residence of a section of the Kinloss community, under a sub-prior, who here had a large farm or grange that gave the parish its name, stood on the rising-ground now occupied by the parish church, and overlooked extensive haughs along the course of the Isla. A stately edifice, surrounded by a narrow moat, it left, till a comparatively recent period, considerable remains. The Gallow or Green Hill was the place of capital execution by sentence of the Abbots of Kinloss, and figures dismally in local tradition. Remains of several trenches or encampments, supposed to have been formed by either the ancient Caledonians or the Picts, are on the haughs of the Isla; and scenes of ancient battles are pointed out by dim tradition on the N side of Gallow Hill, on the S side of Knock Hill, and at Auchincove near the Isla. EDINGIGHT is the chief mansion; and the Duke of Fife shares most of the parish with Sir John Innes and the Countess-Dowager of Seafeld. Grange is in the presbytery of Strathbogie and synod of Moray; the living is worth £229. The parish church, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW of Grange Junction, was built in 1795, and a mural tablet in memory of its late minister, the Rev. J. Russell, M.A., was placed in it in 1891, when also a library for the parish was founded. There are also Free and U. P. churches; and three public schools—Crossroads, Grange,

and Sillyearn—with respective accommodation for 168, 144, and 170 children, have an average attendance of about 100, 65, and 70, and grants amounting to nearly £88, £64, and £57. Valuation (1894) £6808, with £2153 for railways. Pop. (1801) 1529, (1831) 1492, (1861) 1909, (1891) 1685.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876. See the Rev. Dr J. F. S. Gordon's *Book of the Chronicles of Keith, Grange, &c.* (Glasg. 1880).

Grange, a hamlet in St Andrews parish, Fife, 1 mile SSE of St Andrews city.

Grange. See PENNINGHAME.

Grange, an estate in Burntisland parish, Fife, 1 mile N of the town. It belonged to Sir William Kirkcaldy, commonly called Kirkaldy of Grange, who in 1573 was hanged at Edinburgh in the cause of Queen Mary; and it now is annexed to the estate of Raith. An extensive distillery is on it, and excellent sandstone is largely quarried.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Grange, an estate, with a modern mansion (now a farmhouse), in Monifieth parish, SE Forfarshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Broughty Ferry. An ancient mansion, on the same site as the present one, was the seat of Durham of Grange, an influential agent in the work of the Reformation, and a near kinsman of Erskine of Dun, who often visited him, and here is said to have narrowly escaped being taken prisoner by his enemies. In 1650 the great Marquis of Montrose, on his way from Assynt to be tried at Edinburgh, lay a night at Grange; and the laird's lady made a futile attempt to smuggle him out, disguised as a woman, past the drunken sentinels.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 49, 1865.

Grange. See ST. VIGEANS.

Grange or Westquarter Burn, a rivulet of Falkirk and Polmont parishes, SE Stirlingshire. Rising near Barleyseat at an altitude of 580 feet, it first runs 4 miles east-north-eastward through Falkirk parish to a point 5 furlongs S by E of Callendar House, and then winds $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward and northward along the boundary between Falkirk and Polmont, till it falls into the Carron at Grangemouth.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Grange Bell. See BELL-GRANGE.

Grange, East. See CULROSS.

Grange Fell, a hill in the E of Tundergarth parish, Dumfriesshire, rising 1045 feet above sea-level.

Grange Hall, a modern mansion in Kinloss parish, NW Elginshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Forres. A fine four-storied freestone edifice, it is the seat of James Grant-Peterkin, Esq. (b. 1837; suc. 1878).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 95, 1876.

Grange House, an old mansion in Carriden parish, Linlithgowshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Borrowstounness. It is the seat of Henry M. Cadell, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Grange House, a mansion in Maybole parish, Ayrshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of the town.

Grangemouth, a seaport and post-town in the parishes of Falkirk, Bothkennar, and Polmont, SE Stirlingshire. Built about the entrance of the FORTH AND CLYDE CANAL, where the Grange Burn falls into the river Carron, it is 7 furlongs above the confluence of the latter stream and the Forth, and 3 miles ENE of Falkirk, with which and Larbert it is connected by branch lines of the North British and the Caledonian. The town was founded in 1777 by Sir Lawrence Dundas, in connection with the formation of the canal, which was opened in 1790; and it soon became a place of some importance through the canal traffic, the neighbourhood of the Carron Iron-works, and the convenience of the situation. All the trade of Stirlingshire speedily found its way to the new port, and its trade was benefited by the high shore-dues levied at Leith. Till 1810, Grangemouth was a creek of Bo'ness, but, in that year, it was recognised as a head port by the custom house. In 1836 permission was obtained from parliament by the councillors of the Forth and Clyde Navigation, to construct a dock; and this, now known as the old dock, was opened in 1843. It covers an area of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres; and one half of it has a depth of 17 feet, the remainder

drawing only 13 feet of water. Up till 1859, when another basin was formed, the trade was mostly coast-wise; but there has since arisen a considerable foreign and colonial trade, as shown by the following table, which gives the tonnage of vessels that entered from and cleared to foreign and colonial ports and coast-wise with cargoes and in ballast:—

	ENTERED.			CLEARED.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
1853	95,498	...	95,498	95,150	...	95,050
1867	153,378	78,422	231,800	188,813	74,375	210,988
1873	194,809	144,337	339,236	199,143	149,122	348,265
1881	302,899	79,826	382,725	306,164	76,916	383,080
1892	573,572	357,765	931,337	576,762	379,389	956,121
1895	638,806	329,018	967,822	687,537	355,363	1,042,500

Of the total vessels, 2274 of 987,822 tons, that entered in 1895, 1855 of 883,548 tons were steamers, 728 of 399,556 tons were in ballast, and 1056 of 390,260 tons were coasters; whilst the total, 2391 of 1,043,500 tons, of those that cleared, included 1980 steamers of 938,101 tons, 567 ships in ballast of 213,333 tons, and 879 coasters of 309,924 tons. Again, the total tonnage of vessels registered as belonging to the port was 9080 (only 828 steamers) in 1853, 12,649 in 1869, 8270 in 1874, 10,499 in 1881, and 13,984 in 1895, viz., 10 sailing vessels of 520 tons and 45 steamers of 13,464. The fact that it was a common expectation to have from 40 to 80 vessels lying in the Roads waiting for room in the docks showed the necessity of extending the harbour accommodation, and in 1876 the necessary powers for the construction of the new dock were obtained. After considerable engineering difficulties, arising from the nature of the soil, the dock was formally opened on 3 June 1882 amid much enthusiasm, the interest of the occasion being enhanced by the inauguration, on the same day, of a public park presented to the burgh by the Marquis of Zetland. The new works, which cost £300,000, give a water area of 19½ acres for the new dock and timber basins, 10½ acres being the actual extent of the dock. The entrance is 55 feet wide, with a depth on the sill of 26 feet. Outside the gates, on the E side, is a wall 850 feet long, where ships can unload should they be hindered from entering the dock by lack of water. At the entrance there is a depth at low water of 8 feet; the rise in spring tides is 18 feet and 14 in neap tides. The quayside extends to 900 yards, and the length of the dock is 1100 feet, its breadth 400. The timber-basin, at the S end, is 8 acres in extent, and has a depth of 8 feet. The total area of the timber basins is 17 acres. A channel, 70 feet wide and 15 feet deep, passing through the new timber basin, connects the old and the new docks, and a substantial swing bridge, laid with rails, spans the entrance to the dock. The quays of the dock have been fully equipped with hydraulic coal-hoists on an admirable system and with Armstrong cranes. At the bridges hand power is provided besides hydraulic machinery, in case of a breakdown of the latter. Sheds to the extent of 600 feet are provided, and the railways in connection with the works have a total length of 32 miles. The accommodation of the port having again become taxed to its utmost capacity, in 1892-95 a new deep-water entrance and new docks were provided to meet the demand. The principal imports are timber, metals, flax, grain, sugar, fruit, chemicals, paper, and provisions. In spite of its proximity to the great iron-producing districts of Lanarkshire, large quantities of pig-iron are now imported. Of coals 64,208 tons were shipped to foreign countries and coast-wise in 1860, 104,939 in 1869, 101,359 in 1881, and 993,928 (including cinders and patent fuel) in 1892. In 1895 the total value of foreign and colonial imports was £2,298,032 (£2,382,853 in 1894), and of exports £1,485,429 (£1,393,063 in 1894). The trade between Grangemouth and London, amounting to 100,000 tons annually, is wholly in the hands of the Carron Iron Company, while other steamship lines trade with

ports in Norway, Sweden, the Baltic, and elsewhere. Two vessels of 2492 tons were launched here in 1895, both of them steel steamships. There is a graving dock in connection with the shipbuilding yard. Employment is also afforded by saw-mills, brick and tile works, and a rope and sail factory.

Apart from its trade and manufactures, Grangemouth is a place of little note. It is regularly and substantially built, but is far from picturesque. This chiefly arises from the situation, which is low and flat; and this, with the prevalence of so much water in river, canal, and docks, has led to Grangemouth being likened to a Dutch town. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and the Commercial Bank, National Security savings bank, 3 hotels, a gaswork, a good water supply, the Traders Building Company, Co-operative Building and Investment Society, Model Building Society, Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society, a free library (1889), Young Men's Christian Association, a public hall, and a public bath. The Public Institute, erected in 1876-77 at a cost of £2100, contains a lecture-room, with accommodation for 450 persons; the public park, 8½ acres in extent, is adorned with a handsome spray fountain; the Victoria Library, including site, cost about £1800, defrayed by assessment. The Town-hall, with a frontage of 67 feet and a height of 40 feet 6 inches, was opened in 1885. The style adopted is classic, after the Greek school. It contains, besides other rooms, the Council Chamber and two halls, the larger of which accommodates about 900 persons and the smaller upwards of 100. In 1880 Grangemouth was constituted a *quoad sacra* parish in the presbytery of Linlithgow and aynd of Lothian and Tweeddale. Its church is an Early English edifice, with a spire 60 feet high, having been erected in 1866 as a chapel of ease, in lieu of one built by the first Earl of Zetland in 1837. There are two Free churches—Grangemouth and West, the former a handsome edifice of 1883 in the Gothic style; and there are two United Presbyterian places of worship. Two public schools, Dundas (1875) and Zetland (1827), with respective accommodation for 820 and 371 children, have an average attendance of about 720 and 420, and grants of over £630 and £384. Under the Burgh Police Act of 1892 Grangemouth is governed by nine commissioners. In 1881 the Marquis of Zetland, whose seat, KERSE HOUSE, stands 5 furlongs SW of the town, asserted his superior rights over the burgh by pointing out that the feu-charters he had granted forbade the establishment of public-houses. The attempt to suppress such houses gave rise to a litigation which was carried on in the Supreme Courts of Scotland and the House of Lords for a long time. In the Court of Session it was held that such powers in a feu-charter were contrary to public policy, and could not be enforced; but on appeal the House of Lords reversed this decision, holding that the only question to be tried was whether the superior's rights had lapsed by disuse. Pop. (1831) 1155, (1861) 2000, (1891) 6354, of whom 4003 were in Falkirk parish, 2109 in Bothkennar, and 242 in Polmont.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Grangemuir, an estate, with a handsome modern mansion, in Anstruther-Wester parish, Fifa, 1½ mile NNW of Pittenweem.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 41, 1857.

Grangepana, a coast village, with a public school, in Carriden parish, Linlithgowshire, adjoining the eastern extremity of Borrowstounness. It formerly had extensive salt-pana and a chemical work, but now it merely shares in the industry of Borrowstounness. Pop. (1861) 747, (1871) 876, (1881) 792, (1891) 1120.

Grannoeh, Loch. See GLENGNOCH.

Grant Castle. See CASTLE-GRANT.

Granton, a seaport and post-town in the parishes of Cramond and St Cuthbert's, Edinburghshire, 5½ miles S by E of Burntisland, 2 W by N of Leith, and 2½ NW by N of Edinburgh Post Office. Historically it is notable as the point where English troops landed in 1544 under the Earl of Hertford before they ravaged

Leith. The real importance of the place dates from 1835, when the Duke of Buccleuch, recognizing the then unsuitability of the port of Leith for the reception of vessels at low water, began the extensive harbour works. The Duke, who is superior of the place, applied part of his large revenues to a purpose which has proved greatly to the public benefit as well as a most remunerative investment of capital. A beginning was made in Nov. 1835, and the harbour was partly opened on 28 June 1838, memorable as the coronation day of Queen Victoria. On account of this coincidence one of the jetties is called Victoria Jetty; and on 1 Sept. 1842 the Queen and Prince Albert landed here. The pier was completed in 1845 at a cost of £80,000; and the two magnificent E and W breakwaters, 3170 and 3100 feet long, were constructed at a later period, at a cost, with accessory works, of £150,000. The pier itself is 1700 feet long, and from 80 to 160 broad. There are four pairs of jetties, each 90 feet long, and two slips, 325 feet in length, for the landing of goods at all stages of the tide. A strong wall runs down the middle of the pier; and it is well furnished with railway lines, goods sheds, cranes, and other necessary appliances. Granton, though still a ferry station connected with Burntisland on the north side of the Forth, as such has suffered severely by the opening of the Forth Bridge undertaking. The E side of the pier was previously, since 1848, the starting point of the North British ferry steamers for Burntisland. The most interesting feature of the ferry was the arrangement by which loaded trucks were shipped upon large steamers and conveyed across, thus saving the loading, unloading, and reloading of the goods. Granton is besides connected with the Caledonian railway by a branch used only for goods traffic. At the W end of the harbour is an extensive patent ship and ship building yard. From the central pier eastward to Trinity a substantial sea-wall was erected in connection with the harbour; and along the top of this the railway from Edinburgh approaches the pier. The depth of water at the entrance to the harbour is nearly 30 feet at spring tides, and it is accessible at most times to vessels of considerable burden, affording one of the safest and easiest anchorages on the E coast of Scotland. The port is the headquarters of several lines of steamers trading to Aberdeen and other northern Scottish ports, London, Christiania, Gothenburg, etc., as well as of the Forth Steam Trawling Fleet, which now carries on an extensive business, a large proportion of the catch being conveyed from the ship's side by rail to Glasgow. There are over a dozen powerful steamers engaged in the industry. Granton is also the headquarters of the Royal Forth Yacht Club and of yachting in general on the Forth. At first it ranked as a sub-port to Leith, but in 1860 the customs authorities constituted it a head port. The following table gives the tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared from and to foreign countries and coastwise with cargoes and in ballast:—

	Entered.			Cleared.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
1879	162,235	96,701	248,936	148,546	80,766	229,312
1881	146,955	89,221	236,171	143,670	88,819	232,489
1893	138,635	79,416	218,051	114,830	75,849	190,679

Of the total, 412 vessels of 218,051 tons, that entered in 1895, 271 of 197,698 tons were steamers, 41 of 10,117 tons were in ballast, and 151 of 87,727 tons were coasters; whilst the total, 360 of 190,679 tons, of those that cleared included 246 steamers of 173,176 tons, 65 ships in ballast of 33,750 tons, and 189 coasters of 103,256 tons. The total tonnage of vessels registered as belonging to the port was 1348 (648 steam) in 1869, 1792 (271 steam) in 1873, 2561 (233 steam) in 1881, and 1446 in 1895—viz. 8 sailing ships of 113 and 33 steamers of 1333 tons. The total value of foreign and colonial imports was £646,198 in 1895, against £584,982 in 1894; of customs revenue £118,025 in 1895, against £111,815

in 1894; of exports £194,305 in 1895, against £176,343 in 1894. The trade is in coal, grain, timber, iron, tobacco, etc.; and Granton has extensive bonding warehouses, containing large quantities of tobacco and spirits, besides a saw-mill, a foundry and forge, a ropework, and the extensive printing ink and chemical works of CAROLINE PARK.

In comparison with the importance of the port the town of Granton is most insignificant. Facing the shore end of the pier is a square or rather *place*, one side of which is entirely occupied by a commodious hotel, another consists of substantial stone dwelling-houses, while the third remains unbuild. The rest of the town is almost all composed of brick houses. Granton *quoad sacra* church, close to the hotel, is an elegant edifice of 1879, founded by the Duke of Buccleuch, for which a manse was purchased in 1891; while Granton and Wardie Free church, 1 mile SSE, was erected in 1880-81, and is adorned with several stained-glass windows. There are a county police station, a public school, a branch of the Royal Bank, and a reading room (1881). To the W is a small six gun battery used for the practice of the City of Edinburgh Artillery Volunteers, and still further in the same direction is Granton Quarry, from which the stone for the pier and breakwaters was excavated, and which was suddenly submerged by the sea one night about forty years ago. Pop. (1861) 661, (1871) 976, (1881) 927, (1891) 915.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Grantown, a small town in the Inverallan district of Cromdale parish, Elginshire, within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the Spey's left bank. Standing 700 feet above sea-level, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of one station on the Highland railway, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ N by W of another (across the river) on the Strathspey section of the Great North of Scotland, by road it is 34 miles ESE of Inverness, 23 SSE of Nairn, and 34 SW by S of Elgin, whilst from its two stations it is 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Forree, 96 N by W of Perth, 143 $\frac{1}{2}$ N by W of Edinburgh, and 24 SW of Craigellachie Junction. It was founded on a regular plan in 1776 by Sir James Grant, Bart. of CASTLE GRANT; and a large number of its inhabitants retain the name of Grant to the present day. Comprising a central rectangle 700 by 108 feet, it mainly consists of small neat houses of whitish fine-grained granite, so as to equal or excel nearly all other places of its size in Scotland. The site, too, is a pleasant one, in broad Strathspey, with its hills and mountains; and the views are beautiful, away to the far Cairngorms. Surrounded on all sides by forests of pine and birch stretching away southward and eastward, and joining the forests of Ballindalloch and Rothiemurchus, the whole district around Grantown is of the most salubrious character. In no other part of Scotland are there more octogenarians and nonagenarians to be met with. Castle Grant, the seat of the Countess-Dowager of Seafield, stands 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of the town, in the midst of a demesne of more than 1000 acres in extent, thickly planted with pines of various kinds, and brought from all the pine-bearing regions of the world—from the slopes of the Himalayas of Bengal and the Rocky Mountains of America. The surrounding forests, belonging also to the Countess-Dowager, were traversed by a commission delegated by the French Government in 1881, and, as to management and arrangement, were reported on as being perfect. In spring and summer the climate is warm, but mildly bracing rather than exhausting; in winter it is cold, and occasionally intense, the thermometer ranging from 2° to 10° below zero. Sudden atmospheric changes are, however, infrequent; and hence, while in summer it is favourable for invalids, and highly recommended by the leading physicians of London and Edinburgh, in winter it is even exhilarating to debilitated constitutions. Hence it is finding increasing favour as a holiday resort, and numerous handsome villas have been erected. In 1877, a public hall, seated for 400, was built at a cost of £1500; a gravitation water supply, giving 68 gallons a head per diem, was introduced in 1881; and in 1887 a new and commodious station was erected by the Highland Railway Co. Grantown besides has a post office, with money order,

savings bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Caledonian, National, and Royal Banks, the Strathspye National Security Savings Bank (1846), several hotels, a court-house, a gaswork, an orphanage (1824), a cottage hospital, erected by the Countess-Dowager of Seafield in 1884 in memory of the late Earl Ian Charles, curling and cyclists' clubs, Freemasons' and Oddfellows' lodges, a public library (1859), an agricultural society (1812), a horticultural society, the Strathspye Highland Gathering, and in the vicinity a distillery. Friday is market-day, and numerous fairs are held in the course of the year. The great event in Grantown's history is the visit paid to it by the Queen and Prince Albert during the 'First Great Expedition' to Glen Feshie (4 Sept. 1860), a visit thus described in the Queen's *Journal*.—"On and on we went, till at length we saw lights, and drove through a long and straggling 'toun,' and turned down a small court to the door of the inn [the Grant Arms]. Here we got out quickly—Lady Churchill and General Grey not waiting for us. We went up a small staircase, and were shown to our bedroom at the top of it—very small but clean—with a large four-post bed which nearly filled the whole room. Opposite was the drawing and dining room in one—very tidy and well sized. Then came the room where Albert dressed, which was very small. The two maids (Jane Shackle with me) had driven over by another road in the waggonette. Made ourselves "clean and tidy," and then sat down to our dinner. Grant and Brown were to have waited on us, but were "bashful," and did not. A ringleted woman did everything; and, when dinner was over, removed the cloth and placed the bottle of wine (our own which we had brought) on the table with the glasses, which was the old English fashion. The dinner was very fair, and all very clean—soup, "hodge-podge," mutton broth with vegetables, which I did not much relish, fowl with white sauce, good roast lamb, very good potatoes, besides one or two other dishes, which I did not taste, ending with a good tart of cranberries. After dinner I tried to write part of this account (but the talking round me confused me), while Albert played at "patience." Then went away, to begin undressing, and it was about half-past eleven when we got to bed.—(Wednesday, Sept. 6.) A misty, rainy morning. Had not slept very soundly. We got up rather early, and sat working and reading in the drawing-room till the breakfast was ready, for which we had to wait some little time. Good tea and bread and butter, and some excellent porridge. Jane Shackle (who was very useful and attentive) said that they had all supped together, namely, the two maids, and Grant, Brown, Stewart, and Walker (who was still there), and were very merry in the "commercial room." The people were very amusing about us. The woman came in while they were at their dinner, and said to Grant, "Dr Grey wants you," which nearly upset the gravity of all the others; then they told Jane, "Your lady gives no trouble;" and Grant in the morning called up to Jane, "Does his lordship want me?" One could look on the street, which is a very long wide one, with detached houses, from our window. It was perfectly quiet, no one stirring, except here and there a man driving a cart, or a boy going along on his errand. General Grey bought himself a watch in a shop for 2*l*. At length, at about ten minutes to ten o'clock, we started in the same carriage and the same way as yesterday, and drove up to Castle Grant, Lord Seafield's place. It was drizzling almost the whole time. We did not get out, but drove back, having to pass through Grantown again, where evidently "the murder was out," for all the people were in the street, and the landlady waved her pocket-handkerchief, and the ringleted maid (who had curl-papers in the morning) waved a flag from the window. Our coachman evidently did not observe or guess anything. As we drove out of the town, turning to our right through a wood, we met many people coming into the town, which the coachman said was for a funeral. We passed over the Spey, by the Bridge of Spey.' Besides the parish church of

Cromdale there is a *quoad sacra* church, a handsome stone edifice built in 1884 by the Countess-Dowager of Seafield. There are also a Free church, a Baptist chapel dating from 1805, but restored in 1882, and an Episcopal mission station opened in 1870. A public school, with accommodation for 442 children, has an average attendance of about 300, and a grant of over £308. Pop. (1841) 814, (1861) 1334, (1871) 1322, (1881) 1374, (1891) 1423.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 74, 1877.

Grant's House, a hamlet near the western verge of Coldingham parish, Berwickshire, on the left bank of Eye Water, 4½ miles ESE of Edinburgh, and 16 NW of Berwick-upon-Tweed. It has a station on the North British railway, a post office, with money order, savings bank, and railway telegraph departments, and a hotel.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 34, 1864.

Grantully Castle, a fine old baronial mansion in Logierait parish, central Perthshire, near the right bank of the Tay, 2¼ miles ENE of Aberfeldy, and 2 SW of Grantully station, midway between that town and Ballinlunig Junction. Formerly in Dull parish, it was, with the entire Grantully district, transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 to the parish of Logierait. Supposed to have been built in 1560, and surrounded by noble elm trees, it mainly consists of two five-storied towers, with walls 9 feet in thickness, and with additions of 1626 in the shape of gables, pepper-box turrets, and the like. With Traquair, Craigcrook, Ravelston, and Craighall-Rattray, it claims to be the prototype of 'Tully-veolan' in *Waverley*; and now, for several years unoccupied, it is left to desolation and decay. The lands of Grantully were first possessed as a separate estate towards the close of the 14th century by Sir John Stewart, Lord of Innermeath and Lorn, who was third in descent from Sir John Stewart of Bonhill and fourth from Alexander, lord high steward of Scotland. Erected into a free barony by a charter of 1538, renewed in 1623 and 1671, they now belong to Walter T. J. S. Stewart Fotheringham, Esq. The original castle of 1414 or thereabout, 1 mile to the E, has left some vestiges of its foundations; whilst St Mary's church, ¾ mile SSW, which is known to have existed in 1533, retains its roof with twelve medallions (1636) painted on wood. This was the burial place of the Barons of Grantully before they acquired MURTRY in 1615. Grantully chapel of ease, raised to *quoad sacra* status in 1883, was rebuilt in 1892 by Lady Stewart, as a memorial of her late husband, Sir A. Douglas Stewart of Grantully, Bart. Grantully inn stands within 200 yards of the station.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 55, 1869. See Sir William Fraser's *Red Book of Grantully* (2 vols., Edinb., 1868).

Grapel. See GARPEL.

Grassmarket. See EDINBURGH.

Grassy Walls, a Roman camp, now all but obliterated, in Scoon parish, Perthshire, on the left bank of the Tay, 3½ miles N by W of Perth. Oblong in shape, and 535 yards in circumference, it seems to have been formed by Agricola (83 A.D.), and by Severus (208) to have been connected by a road with Stirling to the SW and BATTLE DYKES to the NE.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868. See Gen. William Roy's *Military Antiquities of the Romans* (Lond. 1793).

Gray House, a mansion in Liff and Benvie parish, Forfarshire, 5 miles WNW of Dundee. Built by the tenth Lord Gray in 1715, it is a turreted edifice in the manorial style, and stands in a finely wooded park of 200 acres. An oak, an ash, and a sycamore have a respective height of 65, 110, and 81 feet, and a girth of 26½, 18½, and 15½ feet at 1 foot from the ground. With KINFARNS CASTLE, Gray House passed in 1878 to E. A. Stuart-Gray, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Graystone, a village in Carmyllie parish, Forfarshire, 7½ miles W by N of Arbroath, under which it has a post office.

Greenlin, a village in the Isle of Skye, Invernessshire. Its post-town is Kilmuir, under Portree.

Greennoch. See GREENNOCH.

Great Cave. See GIOHA.

Great Colonnade. See STAFFA.

Great Door. See CRAIGNISH.

Great Glen. See GLENMORE-NAN-ALBIN.

Greatmoor Hill. See GRITMOOR.

Great North of Scotland Railway, a railway supplying the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Elgin, and part of Inverness-shire, and embracing a total of 915½ miles of line. The history of the railway between 1846, when the first Act was obtained, and 1866, when its component parts were consolidated into one, presents the usual features of railway enterprise in Scotland, embracing a series of Acts of Parliament and frequent additions, extensions, and internal working arrangements. The first Act authorised the formation of a railway from Aberdeen to Inverness, with a capital of £2,000,000, but the terminus of the railway is at Elgin, between which point and Inverness the Highland railway (see HIGHLAND RAILWAY) provides the connection. In the same year Acts were passed authorising the Great North of Scotland Extension railway, reaching by two lines to Fraserburgh and Peterhead, with a capital of £533,333, and the Deeside railway, Aberdeen to Aboyne, with a capital of £293,333. Although those Acts were obtained in 1846, it was not until Nov. 1852 that the construction of the main line was begun, and the railway was opened to Huntly in Sept. 1854, and to Keith in Oct. 1856. The Deeside was re-incorporated in 1852 and constructed to Banchory, in 1857 the extension from Banchory to Aboyne was authorised, and under an Act of 1865 the extension to Braemar was sanctioned, making 43½ miles in all. In 1866 the Deeside line was leased for 99 years by the Great North of Scotland, and in 1876 was amalgamated with that railway. At Kintore the Alford Valley line, 16 miles, branches off, and at Inverurie there is a branch to Old Meldrum, 5½ miles. From Inveramsay the Macduff and Banff railway, 29½ miles, leaves the main line, and a second line to Banff strikes off from Grange Junction, subdividing at Tillynaught into the Banff and Elgin sections. Beyond Keith the railway reaches to Craigellachie and through Speyside to Boat of Garten, 48 miles in all; and the Morayshire railway, also first projected in 1846, and amalgamated with the Great North of Scotland in 1880, proceeds from Craigellachie to Elgin and Lossiemouth, a distance of 18½ miles. In 1882 powers were obtained for the construction of a railway from Portsoy via Buckie to Elgin, and this line was opened throughout in 1886. The system is thus seen to be very much divided, while the Deeside, leaving Aberdeen in a south-westerly direction, is virtually a separate line. The trunk line from Aberdeen to Keith gives off so many branches that the railway has termini at ten different places—namely, on the left at Alford, Keith, Boat of Garten, and Lossiemouth, and on the right at Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Old Meldrum, Macduff, Banff, and Elgin. The railways here described were constructed as single lines, but the main line has been doubled from Aberdeen to Insh, 28 miles, the Deeside line from Aberdeen to Culter, 7 miles. At Jan. 1896 the total capital expenditure of the company was £6,090,684, of which there had been raised in shares £4,460,758 (ordinary stock £920,132, the remainder preference stocks at various rates), in debentures and debenture stock £1,272,760, and in premiums received on issue of stocks £114,182, with a balance of £242,984 spent in excess of the amount raised. As with many other railways, the capital is to a certain extent fictitious, so far as it can be held to represent money actually spent in the formation of the line. In 1873, when an arrear of preference dividends pressed hardly on the prospects of the company, power was obtained to convert the arrear into a preference stock, to the amount of £40,916, and to bear 4 per cent. interest, and to be redeemed by a half-yearly payment of £500 from the revenues of the company. The result of this was at once to bring the ordinary stock into receipt of a small dividend, no dividend having been paid to the ordinary shareholders for nine years preceding. In 1887 the remaining unredeemed portion of this stock was by Parliamentary authority merged in one of the preference stocks. Previous to this, in 1832, an Act was obtained to consolidate

and convert the share capital of the company, which added nominally £703,964 to the capital. The total nominal additions to the capital amount to £1,063,602. In July 1878 the ordinary shareholders received no dividend, but in 1879 a small dividend was paid, and except in 1881, 1882, and 1883, dividends have been regularly paid, the average for the last year being 3¼ per cent.

In the half year last reported, the railway carried 58,227 first-class and 1,558,787 third-class passengers, yielding, with 1485 season-ticket holders, a revenue of £86,623. For parcels and mails the company received £24,383, for goods and mineral traffic £96,062, and miscellaneous £5620, making a total revenue for the half year of £212,690. To carry this traffic the company employed 99 locomotive engines, 652 passenger vehicles (including horse boxes, break vans, etc.), and 2888 waggons of various descriptions. In the half year the engines traversed, with passenger trains, 712,420½ miles, and with goods and mineral trains 386,641½, being a total of 1,099,061½ miles. The working expenses per train mile are 20·88d., and on traffic receipts 45·48d. per cent. The affairs of the company are conducted by a chairman, deputy-chairman, and 11 directors.

In the formation of the company and its connections the main object was to supply local communications, and to furnish an outlet to the S for the produce of the agriculture, the fishing, and other industries of the district; and the minute ramifications of the system, although costly financially, have realised in a large degree this object. The railway starts in Aberdeen from the joint-station constructed for the use of the Caledonian and the Great North of Scotland railways, and proceeds by the Denburn Valley line, a railway 1½ mile in length, constructed in 1864, to afford a through communication at a capital cost of £231,600. The first stations are Kittybrewster 1½, Woodside 2½, Buxburn 4½, Dyce Junction 6½, Pitmedden 8½, and Kinaldia 10½ miles from Aberdeen. At Kintore, 13½ miles from Aberdeen, the junction of the branch to Alford, there was removed, in constructing the station, a conical mound called the Castle Hill, in destroying which several sculptured stones were discovered that are figured in the *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, published by the Spalding Club. The railway partly follows the course of the Aberdeen and Inverurie Canal, a work projected in 1793, and made at a total cost of £50,000, and which, in a distance of 18 miles, was crossed by 56 bridges, ran across 5 aqueducts and 20 culverts, and ascended 17 locks. Its termination was Port Elphinstone, named after Elphinstone of Logie Elphinstone, Bart., and now a station (15½ miles) on the railway. After leaving Port Elphinstone, the railway crosses the Don on a handsome granite and iron bridge, rebuilt in 1880. Inverurie, 16½ miles, at the confluence of the Urie and Don, forms the centre of a district of great interest, embracing the Bass of Inverurie, spoken of by Thomas the Rhymer, Cassieken Castle, Roman camps, etc. Here the Old Meldrum branch runs to the right. Near Inveramsay station, 20½ miles, the junction for the Macduff branch, is the scene of the Battle of Harlaw, and near it the visitor will find Balguthain Castle, visited by Mary Stuart in 1562; and Pitcairie, the next station, 21½ miles, is the best point from which to ascend the Hill of Bennaclie, a conspicuous landmark in the district of Buchan. At Oyne station, 24½ miles, the traveller is in the immediate neighbourhood of the Gadie, famous in song. Insh is 27½ miles, and farther on, where Warehouse station, 31 miles from Aberdeen, is reached, the summit level of the line is attained. Kennethmont 32½, Gartly 35½, and Huntly 40½ miles, are in the Gordon country and valley of the Bogie. Huntly stands at the junction of the Bogie with the Deveron, on a rising ground; and conspicuous in the front street are the Gordon Schools, built as a memorial of the last Duke of Gordon, and forming the entrance to Huntly Castle. The railway on leaving Huntly crosses the Deveron on a fine viaduct of 5 spans, 70 feet in height, and here enters Banffshire—Rothenham, 45½ miles, being the first station in that county. Traversing

the valley of the Islay, and passing Grange Junction, 48½ miles, where the Banff and Elgin branch runs off, the line terminates in the town of Keith, 53½ miles from Aberdeen. The Deeside railway next claims attention as a line apart from the principal part of the system. It gives access, as its name implies, to the beautiful district of Deeside, and forms the route to Braemar and Balmoral, the favourite resort of Queen Victoria. Two miles from Aberdeen is Ruthrieston, a suburban station; Cults is two miles farther; and Murtle, 5½ miles from Aberdeen, gives access to the hydropathic establishment at, and the Roman Catholic College of, Blairs. The succeeding stations are Milltimber 6½, Culter 7½, Drum 10, Park 11, Crathes 14, and Banchoy 17 miles from Aberdeen. From this point to Aboyne the railway leaves the Dee, taking a wide curve northward. The stations on this loop are Glassel 21½ and Torphins 24, in the valley of the Beltie, Lumphanan 27, and Dess 29½ miles from Aberdeen. Between the latter place and Aboyne (32½) the line skirts the Loch of Aboyne, and passing the latter place it traverses the Muir of Dinnet; and after passing that station (37) and Cambus O'May (39½), a magnificent portion of the district is reached, opening to view many of the finest hills of this beautiful district. Ballater, the terminus of the railway, is 43½ miles from Aberdeen. The Formartine and Buchan railway, leaving the main line at Dyce Junction, was opened to Mintlaw in 1861, to Peterhead in 1862, and to Fraserburgh in 1865. Parkhill station, 1½ mile, and New Machar station, 5½ miles from Dyce, having been passed, the railway enters a deep cutting through the Hill of Strypes, which is a mile in length, and reaches a depth of 50 feet. We next reach Udry 8½, Logricieve 10, Easlemont 11½, and Ellon 13½ miles from the junction. The last-named town is reached after passing a deep cutting through Woolaw Hill, and crossing the Ythan on a bridge of four arches, 50 feet high. The falling in of this bridge in February 1861, owing to some subsidence of the foundations, considerably delayed the opening of the line. From Ellon the line strikes inland by Arnage 16½, Anchnagatt 20½, and Maud Junction (at the village of Bank) 25 miles from Dyce. From this junction the line to Peterhead passes Mintlaw and Old Deer station (the centre of a district of much interest) 29, and Longside 32, New Seat 34½, and Invergie 36 miles from Dyce, reaching Peterhead, the terminus, distant 38 miles from Dyce, and 44½ from Aberdeen. From Maud Junction the Fraserburgh section pursues a winding course northerly, passing Brucklay 1½, Strichen 5½, Mormond 8½, Lonmay 10½, Rathen 13½, and Philorth 14½ from the second junction, and reaching Fraserburgh 16 miles from Maud, 41 from Dyce Junction, and 47½ from Aberdeen. The Alford branch, leaving the main line at Kintore, is 16 miles long, and was opened in 1859. The stations are Kemnay 4½, Monymusk 7½, Tillyfourie 10½, Whitehouse 13, and Alford 16 miles from the junction, and the line presents no features of constructive interest, though the district opened up is a beautiful one. The old Meldrum branch, on the right from Inverurie, was opened in 1856, and has two stations, Lethenty 2½ and Old Meldrum 5½ miles from the junction. At Inveramsay the Macduff and Turriff railway and Banff extension leave the main line. The line to Turriff was sanctioned in 1855 and opened in 1857, and the extension, authorised in the latter year, was opened in 1860. Crossing the Ury a mile from the junction, the line proceeds to Wartle 3½, Rothie-Norman 7½, and Fyvie 10½ miles, the station at the last-mentioned place being a mile from the village of that name. On this part of the line a bridge fell in Dec. 1882, carrying a mixed passenger and goods train, and killing five persons. At Auchterless, 14 miles from the junction, is Towie-Barclay, an ancient castle reduced and modernised in an unhappy way. Turriff 18 miles, Plaidy 22½, and King Edward 24½—the latter a corruption of Kin-Edar—are passed, and the Banff station, 1½ mile from the burgh, and on the other side of the Eden, is reached. A quarter of a mile farther on is Macduff terminus, 29½ miles from the junction at

Inveramsay and 49½ from Aberdeen. The Moray Firth Coast railway, proceeding on the right from Grange Junction, was opened throughout in 1886.

Before the construction of the Moray Firth Coast railway, the Banffshire line was a separate branch off the main line from Grange, running to Banff and Portsoy. It is now, however, a portion of the through main line to Inverness and the Highlands by the coast. There are stations on the Banffshire line at Knock, Glenharry, Cornhill, and Tillynaught, the latter being the junction for Banff. From Tillynaught there is a branch line to Banff, with an intermediate station at Ladybridge; and from Tillynaught, also, the main line sweeps round *via* Portsoy into the heart of Moray. The stations after passing Portsoy are Glassaugh, Tòchneal, Cullen, Portnockie, Findochty, Portessie, and Buckie, one of the largest fishing towns in the North. Westward from Buckie, about 3 miles, is Port-Gordon, and further west still lies Fochabers-on-Spey Station, from which a splendid view of the Spey valley is obtained. Gordon Castle, the magnificent residence of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, is seen about 3 miles up the strath from the station. An iron viaduct, built on piers of solid masonry, carries the railway over the river Spey a little to the west of Fochabers-on-Spey Station. It is a magnificent structure of about 950 feet in length, and consists of seven spans. The centre span is a bow-string, and measures 350 feet. There are three spans on each side of the central span, of 100 feet each. The bridge was a most difficult piece of engineering, chiefly on account of the difficulty of obtaining a proper foundation. About half a mile from Speymouth stands Garmouth, a quaint and clean-looking village, which figured often in ancient history. On leaving Garmouth, the railway passes through the pretty parish of Urquhart on to the royal burgh of Elgin, where the line joins the Highland railway.

While the through route to Inverness is at Keith carried on by the Highland railway, there extends from the latter town, starting in a south-westerly direction, railways traversing on one hand the district of Strathspey, and on another an important portion of Morayshire. The section to Dufftown, sanctioned in 1857 and opened in 1862, passes Earlsmill ¾ mile, Auchendachy 3½, and Drummair 6½ miles from Keith. A mile beyond the latter station the railway skirts the Loch of Park, a narrow water about a mile long, with abrupt banks, on a narrow ledge of which the line is carried. Here the summit level of this section of the line is reached. The Fiddich is crossed by a handsome bridge of two 60-foot spans leading to Dufftown station, 1 mile from the village, 10½ miles from Keith, and 64 by rail from Aberdeen. Leaving Dufftown, the Strathspey makes a rapid descent of 300 feet within 4 miles. A freestone bridge of three spans crosses the gorge of the Fiddich, and the descent is made in a series of short sharp curves, many of them supplied with guard-rails, and a series of cuttings and embankments with a deep cutting through the Corbie's Crag mark a very costly and laborious bit of railway engineering. At Craiggellachie the Morayshire railway branches off, and here is seen the famous iron bridge over the Spey designed in 1815 by Telford. A short distance from the station a tunnel through Taminurie is found, itself high above the river, but topped by the post road at a higher elevation, the road at both ends of the tunnel looking down a sheer precipice to the railway. Aberlour is 3½ miles from Craiggellachie, and Carron station is 3½ miles farther, the line here traversing the narrowing valley of the Spey, the scene of the 'Moray Floods' of 1829. Knockando Burn is crossed by a viaduct of three large spans, 50 feet in height, carrying road and railway; and its foundation was a work of great difficulty. An extensive cutting is traversed, and Black's Boat station is then reached, 4½ miles from Carron. Before reaching Ballindaloch the Spey is crossed by a lattice-girder bridge with one span of 198 feet and two lesser spans. Advie station, 3½ miles from Ballindaloch and Cromdale, is 5½ miles farther, bringing us to the 'crooked

plain' on which a struggle took place in 1690 between a body of Scots troops favourable to James VII. and King William's forces, that has been rendered famous in ballads of the time. Between Cromdale and Grantown is situated Castle Grant, belonging to the Countess-Dowager of Seafield, a magnificent pile, from the tower of which a splendid range of country is visible. The station of Grantown on this line is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by E of the village, which lies in a triangle formed by the two railways, the station on the Highland line being $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the SSW. Grantown station is in Inverness-shire, the railway here traversing a projecting angle of that county; and so too is Nethy Bridge, which is 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Aberdeen, and which was originally the terminus of the railway. It was afterwards carried $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther to Boat of Garten, running for some part of the distance parallel with the Highland railway, with which it here forms a junction. Here is attained the maximum distance from Aberdeen on the system, Boat of Garten being distant from the headquarters of the line 101 miles. Turning back to Craiggellachie station, the Morayshire railway there branches off, crossing the Spey by a viaduct of four spans—three of 57 and one of 200 feet—on stone piers supported on concrete foundations, carried far down below the river's bed, with lattice girders of 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet depth over the main span. Dandaleith station is $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the viaduct, and at Rothies (3 miles) the line leaves the Spey and follows the Glen of Rothies, by some thought to have been originally the course of the larger river. Near Rothies there is a branch of the railway to Orton, now disused, and affording a junction with the Highland railway at Boat of Bridge. The romantic valley of the Rothies is traversed for a considerable distance before another station is reached, this being Longmorn, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Craiggellachie, and 3 miles farther the cathedral town of Elgin is reached. The town, however, has its principal railway connection E and W by means of the Highland railway. Proceeding northwards, the Morayshire line passes the Castle of Spynie, a picturesque ruin, on the borders of the loch of Spynie, formerly an arm of the sea, and now almost entirely reclaimed and converted into fertile farms. At an expenditure of about £20,000, land to the extent of 762 acres has been brought from the sea to cultivation. The railway terminates at Lossiemouth, on the coast, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Elgin, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ from the junction at Craiggellachie, and 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ from Aberdeen.

The Great North of Scotland railway is seen from the above description to consist of an intricate series of forks and branches, almost wholly local in character, but serving very fully the district over which the line extends. Excepting the struggle in 1882 with the Highland company for the right of supplying new railways in the coast district between Portsoy and Lossiemouth, and the competition naturally existing between the two companies for the traffic from the Elgin and Keith districts to the S and through portions of Morayshire, the Great North of Scotland possesses a monopoly of the railway traffic over an extensive and important territory. Many important fishing towns are touched on the north-eastern point of Central Scotland, and the favourite tourist district of Deeside is only accessible over this system of railway. Over the whole extent of the railway there are to be met many picturesque spots, with castles, churches, and fortalices innumerable, each famous in song or legend or historical reminiscence. See *The Great North of Scotland Railway*. By W. Ferguson of Kinmundy (1881).

Greenan, a ruined fortalice on the coast of Maybole parish, Ayrshire, standing on a precipitous cliff at the southern extremity of Ayr Bay, three-quarters of a mile E by N of the Heads of Ayr. Overlooked by Brown Carrick Hill, it figures conspicuously in a considerable extent of coast landscape, and presents a weird appearance.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Greenan, a loch at the mutual border of Rothesay and North Bute parishes, Isle of Bute, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile WSW of Rothesay town.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Greenbank, an estate, with a mansion, in Mearns

parish, Renfrewshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Busby. The *quoad sacra* parish of Greenbank was constituted in 1889, and comprises portions of Cathcart, Eastwood, and Mearns parishes.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Greenbrae, a village in Dumfries parish, Dumfriesshire, contiguous to Stoop village, 1 mile ENE of Dumfries town. Pop., together with Stoop, (1891) 743.

Greenburn. See CROPTHED and FAULDBOUSE.

Greenburn, a place in Newhills parish, SW Aberdeen-shire, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile NW of Anehill.

GreenCraig. See CREICR, Fife.

Greenend, a village in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of Coatbridge.

Greenend, a hamlet in Liberton parish, Edinburghshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by N of Liberton village.

Greenfield. See HAMILTON.

Greenford, a village in Monkikie parish, SE Forfarshire, 8 miles ENE of Dundee.

Greengairs, a collier village in New Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, 4 miles NNE of Airdrie, under which it has a post office. It was erected into a *quoad sacra* parish in 1894. At it are an Established church, Norse Gothic in style, a Free church, and a public school. Pop. (1891) 877.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Greenhall, a mansion in Blantyre parish, Lanarkshire, on the right bank of the Rotten Calder, 5 furlongs W by S of High Blantyre station.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Greenhead, a village in Caerlaverock parish, Dumfriesshire, near the old castle, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSE of Dumfries.

Greenhead, a village in Auchterderran parish, Fife, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by N of Kirkcaldy.

Greenhill, a village in Lochmaben parish, Dumfriesshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW by W of Lockerbie.

Greenhill, a villa of the Duke of Roxburgh in Honnam parish, E Roxburghshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Honnam church. It stands between two confluent burns, Capehope and Heatherhope, at an elevation of 580 feet above sea-level, with Green Hill (1244) behind it, amid prettily-wooded grounds.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 18, 1863.

Greenhill, a station on the western verge of Falkirk parish, Stirlingshire, at the western junction of the Edinburgh and Glasgow section of the North British railway with the Scottish Central section of the Caledonian, $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE by E of Glasgow.

Greenholm. See NEWMILNS.

Greenholm, an island of Tingwall parish, Shetland, 1 mile E of the nearest part of Mainland, and 6 miles NNE of Lerwick. It is 3 miles in circumference.

Greenholm, Little and Meikle, two islets of Stronsay and Eday parish, Orkney, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of the southern extremity of Eday.

Green Island. See GLASS-ELLAN.

Greenknowe, a ruined tower in Gordon parish, SW Berwickshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NW of Gordon station. It was the residence of the famous Covenanter, Walter Pringle of Greenknowe, whose Memoirs were published at Edinburgh in 1723.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Greenknowe, a *quoad sacra* parish in Annan parish, Dumfriesshire, comprising part of the burgh. Constituted in 1873, it is in the presbytery of Annan and synod of Dumfries. Its church was built in 1842; and there is also a public school.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 6, 1863.

Greenknowes, a former crannog or artificial oval mound in the midst of a bog in Culter parish, Lanarkshire, to the NW of Cow Castle. A promiscuous heap of stones, strengthened by a great number of vertical oaken piles, it communicated by a stone causeway with the firm ground at the side of the morass.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Greenland, a village in Walls parish, Shetland, 25 miles WNW of Lerwick.

Greenland, a hamlet in Dunnet parish, Caithness, 3 miles E by S of Castletown. It has a post office under Wick, and a public school.

Greenlaw, an estate, with a mansion, in Crossmichael parish, Kirkeudbrightshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Castle-Douglas.

Greenlaw. See GLENCORSE.

Greenlaw, a small town and a parish in Berwickshire,

GREENLAW

The town, standing 500 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of Blackadder Water, has a station on the Berwickshire loop-line of the North British, 14½ miles NE of St Boewells, and 7½ SW of Duns. A burgh of barony, it was the county town from 1696 till 1853, but now divides that dignity with Duns. The original town stood 1½ mile to the SSE on the 'green,' round, isolated 'law,' or hill, that gave it name. The present town was founded towards the close of the 17th century, and, for a short time promised to become a central seat of trade for the county, but never, in point of either size or commerce, has risen to be more than a village. Its market cross, supposed to have been erected in 1696 by the celebrated Sir Patrick Hume of Polwarth (afterwards Earl of Marchmont), was taken down in 1829 to make room for the County Hall, but in 1881 was discovered in the basement part of the church tower, and was again set up on the W side of the town. Shaft and Corinthian capital were entire; but the surmounting lion-rampant, the Marchmont crest, was gone. Greenlaw comprises a spacious square, with three or four short radiating streets, and has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Royal Bank, insurance agencies, one or two inns, a library, a Good Templar hall, curling and angling clubs, horticultural and ornithological societies, a grain mill, and an agricultural implement and a woollen manufactory. On the S side of the square stand the old county court and jail—the latter, a narrow gloomy structure. The new jail, to the W, was built in 1824, and has served since August 1880 for prisoners whose period does not exceed a fortnight. The new court-house, erected in 1834, is a handsome edifice in the Grecian style, with a hall 60 feet long, 40 wide, and 28 high; and is used for jury courts and county meetings. The parish church, a venerable building, adjoins the old jail, of which the under part of its tower formerly was part, known as the Thieves' Hole. There are also a Free and a U.P. church. A sheriff court, and one for the recovery of small debts, are held monthly. The justice of peace courts for the Greenlaw district are held at Duns. Pop. (1831) 895, (1861) 800, (1871) 823, (1881) 744, (1891) 669.

The parish is bounded N by Longformacus, NE by Polwarth, E by Fogo, SE by Eccles, SW by Hume, and W by Gordon and Westruther. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is 8 miles; its breadth varies between 1½ and 3½ miles; and its area is 12,200 acres, of which 51 are water. BLACKADDER Water, formed by two head-streams in the NW of the parish, winds 3½ miles south-south-eastward along the Westruther and Gordon border, and 3¾ miles south-eastward through the interior to the town, thence bending 1½ mile east-north-eastward to the boundary with Fogo, which it traces for 7 furlongs north-north-eastward. Faugrist Burn, coming in from Longformacus, drains most of the northern district to the Blackadder; and Lambden Burn, a little tributary of Leet Water, flows 2¾ miles north-eastward along the boundary with Eccles. The surface declines along Lambden Burn to 260, along the Blackadder to 290 feet above sea level. Between these streams it rises to 563 feet near Elwarthlaw, 633 at Old Greenlaw, and 680 at Foulshotlaw; beyond the Blackadder, to 677 feet near Whiteside, 786 near Hallyburton, 780 near Hule Moss, 813 at Hard Law, and 1191 at DRRINGTON Little Law, a summit of the Lammermuirs on the northern border. A moorish tract occupies most of the northern district, and an irregular gravelly ridge, called the Kaimes, 50 feet broad at the base, and from 30 to 40 feet high, extends fully 2 miles in semicircular form across the moor, whilst on the S side of the Kaimes lies Doglen Moss, 500 acres in extent, and in some parts 10 feet deep. The southern district, comprising rather more than one-half of the entire area, presents, for the most part, a level appearance, but is diversified with several isolated, rounded hillocks of the kind called Laws. Sandstone has been quarried at Greenside; and peats, nearly as good for fuel as coal, are cut and dried upon Doglen Moss. The soil of the

GREENOCK

southern district is deep and fertile; that of the northern is mostly moorish and barren. In the NW are several cairns or barrows; remains of an ancient camp, called BLACKCASTLE, are at the confluence of Blackadder Water and Faugrist Burn; and a number of gold and silver coins of Edward III. were found in 1832 in the line of a trench running southward from this camp. Two religious houses, subordinate to Kelso Abbey, were formerly in the parish, but have entirely disappeared, as also has a castle near Old Greenlaw, which, in the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries, was a seat of the Earls of Dunbar, ancestors of the noble family of Home. Mansions are Lambden, Old Greenlaw, and Rowchester. Much the largest proprietor is Sir J. H. P. Hume-Campbell, Bart., of Marchmont House, who is also superior of the burgh. Greenlaw is in the presbytery of Duns and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £411. Its public school, with accommodation for 292 children, has an average attendance of about 170, and a grant of nearly £160. Pop. (1801) 1270, (1831) 1442, (1861) 1370, (1871) 1381, (1881) 1245, (1891) 1110.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Greenlaw, a hill in Insch parish in the county of Aberdeen.

Greenloaning. See ARDOCH.

Greenmill, a village in CAERLAVEROCK parish, Dumfriesshire, containing the parish church.

Greenock, a parish of NW Renfrewshire, bounded N by the Firth of Clyde, E by Port Glasgow, S by Kilmacolm, and W by Innerkip. Extending 4½ miles along the Firth, and from 1½ to 5½ miles inland, it has an area of 6247½ acres, of which 166 are foreshore and 230 water. The last is made up by two or three rivulets running direct to the Firth, by Whinhill Reservoir, and by the upper part of Gryfe Reservoir (2 miles × ¼ mile). Loch Thom (1½ × ¼ mile), also belonging to the Greenock Waterworks, falls just within Innerkip parish. The shore is fringed by a strip of level ground, 5 to 7 furlongs in breadth, that marks the old sea-margin of the Firth. The soil of this level portion is light, mixed with sand and gravel; but has been rendered very fertile, owing to the great encouragement given to cultivation from the constant demand for country produce by the numerous population. Beyond, the surface is hilly, attaining 400 feet at Caddle Hill, 813 at Whitelee Moor, 727 near Gryfe Reservoir, and 1175 in the extreme S. The lower slopes are diversified with patches of loam, clay, and till. Farther up, and towards the summits of the hills, the soil for the most part is thin and in places mossy, the bare rocks appearing here and there. The land in this quarter is little adapted for anything but pasturage for cattle and sheep. On the other side of the heights, except a few cultivated spots on the southern border of the parish, chiefly on the banks of the infant Gryfe, heath and coarse grass prevail. The views from the Greenock hills are varied, extensive, and grand, combining water, shipping, the scenery on either shore of the Clyde, and the lofty Highland mountains. The delicacies of the hills overlooking the town and the river are adorned with villas, and diversified with thriving plantations, so that they present a very pleasant appearance. The part of the hills directly behind the town, too, is cloven to a low level by a fine narrow valley, through which run the road and the railway to Wemyss Bay. The contour of the delicacies both towards this valley and towards the Clyde is rolling and diversified; and the general summit-line, in consequence of being at such a short distance from the shore, looks, from most points of view, to be much higher than it really is. Hence the landscape of the parish, particularly around the town, is decidedly picturesque. The rocks are chiefly the Old Red sandstone, with its conglomerate, near the shore, and various kinds of trap, principally basalt and whinstone, throughout the hills. The sandstone and the trap are quarried for building purposes.

The Clyde opposite the parish of Greenock varies in width from 1½ to 4 miles. In the middle of the Firth there is a sandbank called the Pillar Bank, which, com-

mencing almost immediately below Dumbarton Castle, or 7½ miles above Greenock, and running longitudinally, terminates at a point nearly opposite the western extremity of the town, well known to mariners and others by the name of the 'Tail of the Bank.' During spring tides, part of the bank opposite to the harbour is visible at low water; and the depth of the channel on the south side of this bank is such as to admit vessels of the largest class. Between Port Glasgow and Garvel Point, a remarkable promontory at the E end of the burgh, the high part of the bank is separated from the upper portion (part of which, opposite to Port Glasgow, is also dry at low water) by a narrow channel significantly called the 'Through-let,' through which the tide, passing from the lower part of the Firth in a north-easterly direction, and obstructed in its progress by Ardmore, a promontory on the Dumbartonshire side, rushes with such impetuosity as to produce high water at Port Glasgow a few minutes earlier than at Greenock. The submarine island which is thus formed, and which is commonly called the Greenock Bank, to distinguish it from the high part of the bank opposite to Port Glasgow, was granted by the Crown to the corporation of the town of Greenock for an annual payment of 'one penny Scots money, if asked only.' The charter by the Barons of Exchequer on behalf of the Crown, dated 5 July 1816, contains the following words expressive of the object which the corporation had in view in applying for the grant:—'Pro proposito edificandis murum, vel acquirendi arripam antedictam ex adiacenti latere ejusdem quantum ad septentrionem eadem possit acquiri,'—'for the purpose of building a wall or of gaining to the foresaid bank from its S side as much as can be gained to the N.' The southern channel is the only one for vessels passing to and from the different ports on the river, the greatest depth of water in the 'Through-let' being quite insufficient in its present state to admit of vessels of any considerable burden passing that way. The width of the navigable channel, opposite to the harbour of Greenock, does not much exceed 300 yards. Ascending, it rapidly diminishes in width—a circumstance which, but for the application of steam to the towing of ships, must continually have presented an almost insuperable obstacle to the progress of the shipping trade of Glasgow.

Prior to the Reformation Greenock was comprehended in the parish of Innerkip, and being at a great distance from the parish church, the inhabitants had the benefit of three chapels within their own bounds. One of them, and probably the principal, was dedicated to St Lawrence, from whom the adjacent expanse derived its name of the Bay of St Lawrence. It stood on the site of the house at the W corner of Virginia Street in Greenock, belonging to the heirs of Mr Roger Stewart. In digging the foundations of that house, a number of human bones were found, which proves that a burying-ground must have been attached to the chapel. On the lands still called Chapelton there stood another chapel, to which also there must have been a cemetery attached; for when these grounds were formed into a kitchen-garden many gravestones were found under the surface. A little below Kilblain there was placed a third religious house, the stones of which the tenant of the ground was permitted to remove for the purpose of enclosing his garden. From the name it is apparent that this was a cell or chapel dedicated to St Blane. After the Reformation, when the chapels were dissolved, the inhabitants of Greenock had to walk to the parish church of Innerkip, which was 6 miles distant, to join in the celebration of public worship. To remedy this inconvenience, John Shaw, the Superior of Greenock, obtained a grant from the King in 1589, authorising him to build a church for the accommodation of the people on his lands of Greenock, Finnart, and Spangoek, who, it was represented, were 'all fishers, and of a reasonable number.' Power was also given to build a manse and form a churchyard. This grant was ratified by parliament in 1592. The arrangement resembled the erection of a chapel of ease in our own times. Shaw having, in 1592, built a church

and a manse, and assigned a churchyard, an Act of Parliament was passed in 1594, whereby his lands above mentioned, with their tithes and ecclesiastical duties, were disjoined from the parsonage and vicarage of Innerkip, and erected into a distinct parsonage and vicarage, which were assigned to the newly erected parish church of Greenock; and this was ordained to take effect for the year 1593, and in all time thereafter.

The parish of Greenock continued, as thus established, till 1636, when there was obtained from the Lords Commissioners for the Plantation of Churches a decree, whereby the baronies of Easter and Wester Greenock, and various other lands which had belonged to the parish of Innerkip, with a small portion of the parish of Houstoun, were erected into a parish to be called Greenock, and the church formerly erected at Greenock was ordained to be the parochial church, of which Shaw was the patron. The limits which were then assigned to the parish of Greenock have continued to the present time; though, for some purposes, it has been subdivided since 1754 and 1809 into the three parishes of Old or West Greenock, New or Middle Greenock, and East Greenock. Ecclesiastically, again, it is distributed among the following parishes:—Cartsburn, East, Gaelic, Ladyburn, Middle, North, South, Wellpark, and West. Pop. of entire parish (1801) 17,458, (1821) 22,008, (1841) 36,936, (1861) 43,894, (1871) 59,794, (1881) 69,238, (1891) 66,247, of whom 39,035 were in West parish, 5311 in Middle parish, and 21,901 in East parish, whilst 11,104 were in Cartsburn *quoad sacra* parish, 8485 in East, 2312 in Ladyburn, 5311 in Middle, 3401 in North, 10,585 in South, 921 in Wellpark, and 23,962 in West.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

The presbytery of Greenock, in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr, comprises the parishes of Cumbræ, Erskine, Fairlie, Gourcock, Greenock (with its ecclesiastical subdivisions), Innerkip, Kilmalcolm, Langbank, Largs, Newark, Port Glasgow, and Skelmorlie; the chapels of Augustine and St Paul's (Greenock), and a mission church (Newark). Pop. (1881) 96,876, (1891) 97,258, of whom 10,713 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1895. The Free Church presbytery of Greenock embraces 20 churches, 10 being in Greenock, 3 in Port Glasgow, and 7 in Cumbræ, Erskine, Fairlie, Gourcock, Innerkip, Kilmalcolm, and Largs. The U.P. Church presbytery embraces 22 charges, viz., 7 in Greenock, 2 in Port Glasgow, 2 in Rothesay, and 11 at Campbeltown, Dunoon, Gourcock, Innellan, Inveraray, Kilcreggan, Kilm, Largs, Millport, Southend, and Wemyss Bay.

Greenock, a parliamentary burgh, seaport, and seat of manufacture, the seventh town of Scotland in point of population. It is situated in the parish of the same name in Renfrewshire, in N latitude 55° 57' 2", and W longitude 4° 45' 30", by water being 21½ miles WNW of Glasgow, 7½ W of Dumbarton, 4 S of Helensburgh, and 7½ E of Dunoon, whilst by rail it is 22½ miles WNW of Glasgow, 15½ WNW of Paisley, and 3 W by N of Port Glasgow. According to the popular view, Greenock received its name from a 'green oak' which once stood on the shore; but this derivation has no other foundation than the obvious pun, the oak being wholly apocryphal. Even when this etymology is disposed of, there is considerable doubt as to the origin of the name. One suggestion is the ancient British *græna-ag*, 'a gravelly or sandy place'; another, the Gaelic *grìan-aig*, 'a sunny bay'; and a third, the Gaelic *grìan-chnoc*, 'the knoll of the sun.' The two first derivations receive some countenance from circumstances, the soil of Greenock being gravelly, while the Highland portion of the present inhabitants pronounce the name like *Grìan-aig*. The Gaelic etymology also receives acceptance in some quarters, because of supposed confirmation of it found in other places, such as Greenan in Ayrshire, and a farm of the same name in Perthshire, which are conjectured to have been seats of sun worship. The bay on which Greenock lies is a comparatively narrow one seaward, but it is long and expanded along the shore, and

thus the view up and down the Firth is open. For about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile inland the ground is flat and not much above high-water level, and this portion is occupied by docks, quays, business streets, and lines of villas for about 5 miles. Further inland, the ground begins to rise, in some parts more steeply than others, but in every case adding picturesqueness to the town as seen from the river. Terraces of villa residences are planted here and there, and generally the slopes are pleasantly variegated with garden-plots and other concomitants of the suburban districts of a large town. Charming as is the site of Greenock, the view commanded by the town is much more so. Associated in the public mind with all the customary smokiness and dirt of manufacturing centres, Greenock is nevertheless striking for the airiness and freshness of its surroundings. Looking across St Lawrence's Bay (so called from an ancient religious house) the eye rests on the fringe of the magnificent scenery of the Western Highlands. 'But a few miles off, across the Firth of Clyde,' remark the Messrs Chambers, 'the untameable Highland territory stretches away into Alpine solitudes of the wildest character; so that it is possible to sit in a Greenock drawing-room amidst a scene of refinement not surpassed, and of industry unexampled in Scotland, with the cultivated lowlands at your back, and let the imagination follow the eye into a blue distance where things still exhibit nearly the same moral aspect as they did a thousand years ago. It is said that when Rob Roy haunted the opposite coasts of Dumbar-tonshire, he found it very convenient to sail across and make a selection from the goods displayed in the Greenock fairs; on which occasion the eliwands and staves of civilisation would come into collision with the broadswords and dirks of savage warfare in such a style as might have served to show the extremely slight hold which the law had as yet taken of certain parts of our country.' Leaving out the more imaginative portions of this picture it still shows how Greenock stands on the threshold of the rather prosaic haunts of industry and the freer but less remunerative wilds of the Highlands. Pennant, who visited Greenock in the course of one of his tours, gives the following graphic account of the view from an eminence in the neighbourhood—'The magnificence of the prospect from the hill behind the towns of Greenock and Port Glasgow, and even from the quays of these towns, deserves notice. Immediately before you is the river Clyde, having all the appearance of a fresh-water lake (as the outlet to the sea is not visible), with numbers of large and small vessels sailing upon it. Next to this, the opposite coast of Dumbar-ton and Argyllshire, abounding in gentlemen's seats, meets the eye, and the prospect is terminated by the western range of the Grampian Mountains at unequal distances, and so ragged and craggy on the tops, that, by way of contrast, they are called here by the emphatical name of the Duke of Argyll's Bowling Green. Along the skirts of the hills there are many eligible situations for those who have a relish for the beauty and magnificence of nature. Below them, the towns of Greenock and Port Glasgow, with their convenient and crowded harbours. On the opposite side of the Firth are in view the parishes of West Kilpatrick, Dumbar-ton with its rock and castle, Cardross, Row, and the peninsular parish of Roseneath, on the SE of which is a castle of the Duke of Argyll with flourishing plantations. In ascending the Greenock hills, the prospect is still varied and extending. From Corlie, the highest ground in the locality, may be seen in a clear day, besides that of Renfrew, part of the counties of Bute, Arran, and Argyll, with the western part of the Grampian Mountains, of Perth, Stirling, Lanark, and Ayr.' The view, too, from the top of Lyle Road overlooking Gourock Bay (opened 1 May 1880) embraces parts of the shires of Ayr, Argyll, Bute, Dumbar-ton, Lanark, Perth, and Stirling.

Of the origin of Greenock nothing definite is known, though it might be safe to conjecture that the village grew up round the religious establishment which gave its name to the bay. There were three chapels in the neighbourhood, that of St Lawrence, which stood at the

W corner of Virginia Street, and of which traces were extant till 1760; a second at Chapelton at the extremity of the eastern boundary of the East parish; and a third, dedicated to St Blane, a little below Kilblain. The castle of Easter Greenock stood about 1 mile E of the present town; and that of Wester Greenock on the site of the mansion-house of the family of Shaw of Greenock, with whom the fortunes of the town were for a long time bound up. The Caledonian railway having acquired this elevated ground the mansion-house was taken down, the tunnel of the Gourock extension railway now running under the site. John Shaw received permission from James VI. in 1589 to erect a church in Greenock. The parish was disjoined from Innerkip and erected into a separate charge in 1594, and was legally constituted a parish in 1636. (See GREENOCK parish.) The same John Shaw obtained a charter from Charles I. in 1635 (the king acting for his son Baron Renfrew, a title still held by the Prince of Wales), conferring upon Greenock the rights and privileges of a burgh of barony, including permission to hold a weekly market on Friday and two fairs annually. This charter was confirmed by the Scottish Parliament in 1641. A baron bailie was appointed, and regular courts were instituted immediately on the granting of the charter. The laird was not content with these endeavours, and further benefited the young burgh by building a dry stone pier for the accommodation of the passage boats for Ireland and of the fishermen. The next notice of the town is in a report by Thomas Tucker, a customs official, deputed in 1656 by Cromwell's government to examine into the revenues of the Clyde ports. He speaks of Greenock, whose inhabitants are 'all seamen or fishermen trading for Ireland or the Isles in open boats, at which place there is a mole or pier where vessels might ride or shelter in stress of weather.' In 1670 a French traveller, M. Jorevein de Rocheford, visited 'Krinock,' which he says is 'the town where the Scots post and packet boats start for Ireland. Its port is good, sheltered by the mountains which surround it, and by a great mole by the sides of which are ranged the barks and other vessels for the conveniency of loading and unloading more easily.' The first charter of Greenock expressly denied permission to engage in foreign trade, which was the exclusive privilege of royal burghs. So jealous were the latter of this right that John Spreule, representative of Renfrew in Parliament, made a stipulation before its confirmation, that 'the charter to Greenock was to be in no ways prejudicial to our ancient privileges contained in our infestment as accords of law.' Shaw of Greenock endeavoured to remove this restriction, and in spite of the opposition of the royal burghs, he was successful in 1670, owing chiefly, it is said, to the services rendered by his son to the King at the battle of Worcester. This second charter, granting the privilege of buying and selling wine, wax, salt, brandy, pitch, tar, and other goods and merchandise, was not confirmed by Parliament till 1681, but the knight acted on it before this, and in consequence a Greenock ship with foreign produce on board was seized by agents of the royal burghs and conveyed to Newark, the place now called Port Glasgow. Roused at this, about a hundred inhabitants of Greenock, under the command of Sir John Shaw, Laird of Greenock, and Mr Bannatyne of Kelly, rowed to Newark to recapture their vessel. A number of armed men were on board, and after a tough struggle, in which several of both parties were wounded, the Greenock men had to retire discomfited. A complaint concerning the whole matter was made to the Lords of Secret Council by the royal burghs of Glasgow, Dumbar-ton, and Renfrew, and, though the charter of 1670 saved Greenock from any penalties, the town was forced to pay an 'unfree trade cess' to the royal burghs for permission to retain the foreign trade. A commissioner was appointed to fix the sum of this cess, and eight shillings Scots was named, the amount to increase with the number and size of the vessels engaged in the trade. This assessment in 1879 was about £75; it is now abolished. The evidence taken by the commissioner gives an

idea of the shipping owned in Greenock at that period. The baron baillie explained that only one vessel, the *John*, was wholly owned in Greenock, the *Neptune* belonged partly to Greenock and partly to its suburb Cartsdyke, and two others, the *George* and the *Hendrie*, were owned in Glasgow and Greenock. Fishing boats were excluded from the commissioner's calculations. In 1670, the year of the disputed charter, a company for curing herrings was started, and among the shareholders was Charles II., from which circumstance the corporation adopted the title of 'Royal.' This company selected Greenock as one of its principal stations. Cellars and stores were built, and the company thrived for a time, its charter putting certain restrictions upon all other fish-curers, and thus giving it a practical monopoly. The injury done to others was found to outweigh the benefits of the society, and it was dissolved in 1690. To give an idea of the extent of the herring fishing industry at Greenock about this time, it may be noted that in 1674 as many as 20,400 barrels were exported to La Rochelle alone, besides quantities to other parts of France, to Dantzic, and to Swedish and Baltic ports. The number of herring fishing boats, or 'busses' as they were called, belonging to Greenock and neighbouring Clyde towns was over 300, about one-half belonging to Greenock, and the value and extent of the fishery was indicated by the motto then adopted by Greenock, 'Let herrings swim that trade maintain.' Fifty-seven other kinds of fish were caught in the surrounding waters, but none of them approached the herring in importance. Cargoes of grain and timber began to come into Greenock about this period and thus helped to lift the place into importance, for stores and offices became requisite, and the town thus increased in size and wealth. An interesting incident in the history of the port was the first voyage made across the Atlantic by a Greenock ship. This was the *George*, which sailed in 1686 with a cargo and twenty-two non-conforming prisoners sentenced to transportation for life to Carolina for disaffection to the Government and for attending conventicles. In 1696 one of the ships of the Darien expedition was fitted out at Cartsdyke, the eastern suburb of Greenock, which had been erected into a burgh of barony in 1636. Cartsdyke, which was famed for red herring curing, is called 'the Bay of St Lawrence on the Clyde,' in the account of the unhappy expedition. The closing years of the 17th century were notable, as far as Greenock was concerned, for the repeated efforts made by Sir John Shaw and his son to obtain parliamentary powers and assistance to extend the harbour accommodation of the port, and to levy dues to cover this expense. Three times these endeavours were defeated by the combined resistance of the royal burghs on the Clyde, assisted by other burghs all over Scotland. Sir John Shaw died in 1702, and his son, weary of the constant contest in Parliament, proposed to the feuars of Greenock to erect a harbour at their own expense. He suggested that quays should be built out into the bay enclosing a space of over 8 acres. The funds, he thought, should be provided by a tax on all malt ground at the mill of Greenock, by an annual sum of £16 to be raised by the feuars, and by the anchorage dues of all foreign vessels in the bay, Sir John reserving to himself the dues of all ships belonging to the town. He was to advance the money required as the work went on. A contract to this effect was drawn up and signed in 1703, and, after some money had accumulated, the work was begun in 1707, gardeners and masons being brought from Edinburgh, the former being at that period universally employed in Scotland for excavating. In 1710 the harbour and quays were finished amid general rejoicing, the whole having cost £5555, 11s. 1d. The breasts connecting the quays were not built till 1764, the harbours having been transferred to the town council by the charter of 1751. In 1710 Crawford describes Greenock as 'the chief town upon the coast, well built, consisting chiefly of one principal street, about a quarter of a mile in length.' About this time the houses were covered with thatch; in 1716 there were only 6 slated houses in the place. The har-

bour is alluded to by a writer in 1711 as 'a most commodious, safe, and good harbour, having 18 feet depth at spring tide.' The bonds given to Sir John Shaw in return for the money advanced by him are still extant, and show that the first sum handed over by the laird was 1000 merks on 25 May 1706; the second, on 28 Feb. 1707, £750, 12s. Scots; the third, on 20 April 1710, 2000 merks; and the fourth, £2439, 12s. 3d. Scots, advanced on 25 Sept. 1710. The immediate increase of revenue consequent on the extension of the harbour accommodation made it possible to pay these off very soon, the first bond being redeemed on 22 Nov. 1720, and the last on 5 Dec. 1730. In July 1708 Sir John Shaw, then member for Renfrewshire, applied to Parliament for the establishment of a branch of the custom house at Greenock. The petition was granted, and Greenock was made a creek of Port Glasgow, then the principal customs station on the Clyde. In due time this relationship was reversed, and Port Glasgow became officially subordinate to Greenock, as it had then become in reality. The rapid increase of foreign trade now stirred up more formidable enemies to the rising port than the Scottish royal burghs had been. Merchants of London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Whitehaven found that they were being cut out of continental commerce, and they sought to prove that Greenock was favoured by collusion between the customs officials and the merchants of the town. A bill was introduced to take away the foreign trade privileges of Greenock, and it required the reports of two commissions, which wholly exonerated the town from the charges, backed by the strenuous exertions of the Scottish representatives in the British Parliament, to avert the threatened calamity. The customs officials, who were Englishmen, were changed, a fresh body of officers from England being installed to collect the revenues of Greenock. In 1715, the year of the Earl of Mar's rising in favour of the Chevalier St George, Greenock espoused the Hanoverian cause, and ninety-two of its citizens volunteered to the Duke of Argyll's army. They were taken in boats to Glasgow and marched thence to Stirling, where they joined the Hanoverian forces. While Sir John Shaw was away fighting the Jacobites Rob Roy created a diversion at Greenock by capturing all the boats on the N shore of the Clyde, and 'lifting' cattle from the parishes of Cardross, Erskine, and Houston. He conveyed the cattle up the river Leven at Dumbarton to Loch Lomond, landing them at Rowandennan, thence driving them into his retreats in the Braes of Balquhiddor. A hundred Greenock men, assisted by arms and men from a 74-gun ship in the roads pursued the caterans, but only succeeded in regaining the stolen boats. The episode of the Rising of 'The Fifteen' cost the burgh of Greenock £1529, 5s. 4d. besides much anxiety. In 1728, the first year the returns were published, the customs revenue of Greenock amounted to £15,231, 4s. 4d.; and at that time 900 large boats were engaged in the herring fishery, these figures amply showing the prosperity of the place.

Till 1741 the burghal affairs of Greenock were superintended by the laird, the feudal superior, or by a baron-baillie appointed by him. By a charter dated 30 Jan. in that year, and by another dated in 1751, Sir John Shaw gave power to the feuars and sub-feuars to meet yearly for the purpose of choosing 9 feuars residing in Greenock, to be managers of the burgh funds, of whom 2 were to be bailies, 1 treasurer, and 6 councillors. The charter of 1751 gave power to hold weekly courts, to imprison and punish delinquents, to choose officers of court, to make laws for maintaining order, and to admit merchants and tradesmen as burgesses on payment of 30 merks Scots—£1, 13s. 4d. sterling. The qualification of councillor was being a feuar and resident within the town. The election lay with the feuars, resident and non-resident; the mode of election of the magistrates and council being by signed lists, personally delivered by the voter, stating the names of the councillors he wished to be removed, and the persons whom he wished substituted in their room. In the interval between these two charters, the second Jacobite insurrection

occurred, and the part taken by Greenock in 1715 naturally draws attention to its action in 1745. This time the citizens were more passive in their adherence to the *de facto* government, and Sir John Shaw, now old and infirm, but always active, raised and drilled a body of volunteers for the defence of the neighbourhood. In these days it may be difficult to understand the deep feeling which moved Greenock on the death of Sir John Shaw, so long the feudal superior, patron, advocate, and leading spirit of the town, which sad event took place on 5 April 1752. In 1825 a portrait of this public-spirited benefactor was subscribed for and placed in the public reading room of Greenock.

After this date the history of Greenock is best told in an account of the numerous harbour extensions rendered necessary by the constantly increasing prosperity and importance of the port. But, before taking up this, some notice must be taken of the burgh of Cartsdyke, which has been already alluded to. In 1636, the date of the first Greenock charter, Cartsdyke (so called from the dyke or quay there, and said to be contracted from Crawfordsdyke) was an important place, so jealous of its neighbour burgh that, when Greenock received a charter, it too got itself erected into a burgh of barony, with the privilege of a weekly fair. The poll-tax roll of 1696 bears evidence of the prosperity of the herring trade of Cartsdyke, and a writer describes the burgh, in 1710, as possessing a very convenient harbour for vessels, and the town as chiefly feued by merchants, seamen, or loading men. In 1752 a white-fishing station was established at Cappelow, near Garvel Point, and about the same time some Dutch whalers settled at Cartsdyke, four vessels being despatched to the Greenland seas in one year. The success of this venture was not great enough to justify its continuation, and in 1788 the industry was abandoned altogether. In earlier days the two burghs were separated, not only by jealousy, but by two considerable streams, Dalling or Delling Burn, and Crawford's or Carts Burn. A road between the two townships was maintained at their joint expense, but the extension of both, and the course of time, obliterated the distinction between them, and the fusion was completed in 1840 by an Act of Parliament, which united them in one burgh. While Greenock has practically swallowed up Cartsdyke, the latter possesses all the greater and later harbour works, as will be seen further on.

The year 1760 deserves to be noted as the date of the launch of the first square-rigged vessel built in Greenock. This was the brig *Greenock* built by Peter Love. In 1782 the merchants of Greenock became aware of the necessity for a graving-dock, and consultations between the merchants and the town council resulted in the formation of a company with funds to the amount of £3500, of which £580 was subscribed by the town. The dock was completed in 1788, and cost about £4000. It is 220 feet long at the floor-level, 33 feet 11 inches wide at the entrance, and is fitted for vessels drawing 10 feet of water. The next move in the direction of increasing the accommodation for vessels was the erection of what is now known as the Steamboat Quay. A resolution to add a new eastern arm to the E quay was come to in 1788, and the work was carried out at an expense of £3840, which covered the cost of the eastward extension and the reconstruction of the westward arm of the E quay. When these were completed it was found that a rock called the Leo hindered the access of vessels to the quay, and in consequence a new contract for a work to cover this was entered into in 1791. Further improvements on the Steamboat Quay were made between 1809 and 1818, when new breasters were built round all the harbours, and the quays were advanced a few feet riverwards. The quayage of the Steamboat Quay, or Customhouse Quay, as it is sometimes styled, is 1000 feet. A considerable time now elapsed before another actual extension of the harbour was undertaken, and the 29th of May 1805 was signalled by the ceremony of laying, with masonic honours, the foundation-stone of the East India Harbour, extending from the

Steamboat Quay on the W to the Dalling Burn on the E. It was designed by John Rennie, who estimated the cost at £43,836 exclusive of the site. Its area was 9 statute acres, and it was built, as its name indicates, for the accommodation of the East India trade. Its extent has been diminished by the broadening of the quays, and by the construction of the New Dry Dock close by. It is now only $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres in area, and the quay frontage is 3380 feet. The next increase of harbour accommodation was brought about by the building of the New Dry Dock begun in 1818. The plan was a modification of another design prepared in 1805 by Mr Rennie, but rejected by the harbour trustees on account of the estimated expense (£36,000). This dock is situated at the SW corner of the East India Harbour, and cost £20,000. The work was executed by Mr Mathieson, the contractor who had built the Custom House. The dock is 356 feet long on the floor-level, 38 feet wide at the entrance, and at high water has a depth on the sill of 11 feet 10 inches. The want of still greater accommodation for vessels began to be felt in course of time, and in 1846 the Victoria Harbour, designed by Mr Joseph Locke, M.P., and constructed by Messrs Stephenson, Mackenzie, and Brassey, was begun. It cost £120,000, and was finished in 1850. The area is over 6 acres, the depth at low water 14 feet, and at high water 24 feet, and the quayage extends to 2350 feet. The soil excavated for this harbour was conveyed to where the Albert Harbour now stands, and when the latter was constructed the earth was taken still farther down the river, where, with a substantial retaining-wall in front, it forms a handsome esplanade, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile in length and 100 feet broad. Before the commencement of this harbour there was a dispute as to whether it should be made down the river or in the direction of Cartsdyke, and the latter opinion prevailed. The letting-in of the water into the Victoria Harbour, 17 Oct. 1850, was the occasion of a great public demonstration, the foundation-stone of Sir Gabriel Wood's Mariners' Asylum being laid on the same day. The next harbour was built farther seaward than any other, and occupies the site of the Albert Quay and of Fort Jarvis, erected to protect the Clyde during the Napoleonic wars. The foundation-stone of the Albert Harbour was laid with great ceremony on 7 Aug. 1862. In its construction some engineering novelties were introduced with successful results. Exclusive of sheds it cost £200,000, and, with the ground, sheds, and other appliances, the expense was over £250,000. Its extent is 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, the quay accommodation 4230 feet, the depth at low water 14 feet, and at high tide 24 feet. The establishment of a railway terminus close by, by the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Company, gave additional importance to this large harbour. In 1882 the harbour trustees resolved to improve and dredge the harbour, to widen its NW arm, and to erect new sheds on the latter at an estimated cost of £15,230. Greenock's next addition to its spreading quay system was the Princes Pier, running W from the Albert Harbour, principally used as a stopping place for railway and river steamers. It has cost nearly £100,000, and the frontage is 2206 feet, of which the sea frontage, available for deep sea steamers, constitutes 1600 feet, the remainder being in the form of an enclosed boat harbour. The depth at low water is fully 16 feet. We have to turn again to Cartsdyke to find a series of stupendous undertakings rendered necessary by the continued increase of the commerce of Greenock, and calculated to still further stimulate that prosperity. First in order of time is the Garvel Graving Dock, built on the Garvel estate, acquired by the harbour trustees in 1868 for £80,000. The foundation-stone of the dock was laid on 6 July 1871. It is a magnificent specimen of marine engineering, and was designed by Mr W. R. Kinipple, the trustees' engineer. Costing £80,000, it is built of Dalbeattie granite, and has a specially designed caisson at the entrance. It is 650 feet long, 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide at the gate, and has 20 feet of water on the sill at ordinary spring tides. The James Watt Dock is also built on

the Garvel estate, and this work was begun by the cutting of the first sod on 1 Aug. 1879, the foundation-stone being laid on 6 Aug. 1881, on the same day as that of the new municipal buildings, and it was opened for traffic in 1886. The dock was designed by Mr Kinipple, and built by Mr John Waddell, of Edinburgh, at a cost of £650,000. It is 2000 feet in length, 400 feet wide, with a depth of 32 feet at low water, and the breadth of the entrance at the coping level is 75 feet. In further extension of the harbour accommodation of Greenock, an Act was obtained in 1880, giving power to build a massive river-wall from Garvel Point to Inchgreen, an extensive work, in the prosecution of which the electric light was for the first time used in Scotland for any public purpose. This wall embraces two large tidal harbours, the Northern Harbour, of 7 acres, and the Great Harbour of 46 acres, both of which have a depth of 25 feet at low water. These later works in all involved an expenditure of about £500,000. The total harbour accommodation of Greenock amounts to upwards of 100 acres, of which the later works will present an average depth of 25 feet at low water, while the James Watt Dock has a depth, as stated, of 32 feet at low water. The Esplanade, formed at a cost of upwards of £20,000, has, as already mentioned, a length of about a mile and a quarter. It has a substantial palisaded parapet, numerous seats along its course, and contains a fountain erected by a number of admirers to the memory of the poet Galt, who resided and is buried in the town. Fort Matilda, with a torpedo battery for the protection of the river, stands at the river side.

The following table gives the aggregate tonnage of vessels registered as belonging to Greenock at different periods during the present century:—

Dec. 31.	Sailing.	Steam.	Total.
1825,	29,054	...	29,054
1837,	47,421	...	47,421
1853,	71,866	2,012	73,878
1867,	101,584	2,335	103,919
1874,	149,014	3,537	152,551
1881,	168,514	50,572	219,216
1895,	165,072	138,271	303,343

The increase shown here is due more to the size than to the number of the vessels, this having been 241 in 1825, 386 in 1837, 418 in 1853, 384 in 1867, 444 in 1881, and 300 in 1895, viz., 186 sailing and 114 steam. The next table gives the tonnage of vessels that entered from and cleared to foreign countries and coastwise:—

	ENTERED.			CLEARED.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
1791	55,060	3,778	58,838	47,941	2,390	50,331
1829	123,513	2,572	126,085	88,367	2,130	90,497
1837	177,544	8,267	185,811	226,621	6,521	233,142
1852	170,844	2,133	172,977	73,378	2,698	76,044
1860	291,743	20,513	312,256	161,990	10,124	172,044
1867	387,360	34,752	422,012	214,306	21,561	235,867
1874	1,124,461	59,214	1,183,675	512,132	72,526	584,658
1881	1,899,459	71,191	1,970,650	739,890	66,865	806,725
1892	1,496,542	114,126	1,610,668	1,719,635	114,516	1,834,151
1895	1,637,291	59,732	1,697,023	1,839,955	70,463	1,910,418

Of the total, 8558 vessels of 1,697,083 tons, that entered in 1895, 7967 of 1,609,323 tons were steamers, 839 of 104,661 tons were in ballast, and 8317 of 1,483,550 tons were coasters; whilst the total, 8879 of 1,910,418 tons, of those that cleared included 8431 steamers of 1,809,582 tons, 1351 ships in ballast of 257,345 tons, and 8690 coasters of 1,722,614 tons. The total value of foreign and colonial imports was £2,458,588 in 1891, £2,690,598 in 1892, £2,231,797 in 1893, £1,591,643 in 1894, and £1,912,596 in 1895, in which last year they comprised 2,230,536 cwts. of unrefined and 127,342 of refined sugar, 112,766 loads of timber, 24,200 cwts. of corn, &c. Of exports to foreign ports the value in 1831 was £1,493,405, in 1851 £491,913, in 1872 £861,065,

in 1880 £423,092, in 1888 £176,585, in 1890 £231,448, in 1892 £259,601, in 1894 £171,146, and in 1895 £200,279, this last including £4153 for refined sugar, £49,790 for coal, £5574 for iron, and £5174 for gunpowder. The customs revenue collected here amounted to £211,081 in 1802, £592,008 in 1831, £410,206 in 1851, £1,484,972 in 1867, £1,006,449 in 1872, £47,034 in 1881, £43,124 in 1891, £37,798 in 1892, £39,053 in 1894, and £35,673 in 1895.

Greenock is head of the fishery district between those of Rothesay and Ballantrae, in which in 1895 the number of boats was 287, of fishermen and boys 488, of fish-coopers 27, and of coopers 88, whilst the value of boats was £2872, of nets £2828, and of lines £681.

The manufactures of Greenock are various and extensive. Shipbuilding was commenced soon after the close of the American war, and has since risen to great prominence, Caird & Co.'s yard being one of the most complete in the kingdom. A former manager of this work was Mr. Scott Russell, celebrated as the builder of the *Great Eastern*. The premises of Scott & Co., ship-builders and engineers, and Russell & Co., ship-builders, are also of a most extensive kind. During a number of years previous to 1840, from 6000 to 7000 tons of shipping were annually launched; and in that year 21 vessels, of the aggregate tonnage of 7338, were built. The tonnage of vessels built in the port in the last five years, exclusive of those built for firms abroad, was as follows:—(1891) 28,889, (1892) 50,746, (1893) 21,966, (1894) 32,781, (1895) 31,318. Of vessels built for foreign firms in the latter year, there was 1 steel steamship, of 2518 tons. Nearly all the vessels built indeed are either steel or iron, and the majority of them are steamers. A timber sale hall is situated on Princes Pier, and there a large business is transacted in that branch, the timber floats on the margin of the river above Greenock and Port Glasgow being a marked feature in the shore scenery as viewed from railway or steamboat. Iron-working is carried on in numerous establishments for all sorts of cast-iron work and machinery, but particularly for the construction of steam-boilers, steam-engines, locomotives, and steel and iron steam-vessels. The making of anchors and chain-cables is carried on in several separate establishments. Sugar refining is prosecuted here to a greater extent than anywhere else in Scotland. The first house for this purpose was erected in 1765; formerly there were a dozen sugar-refineries, but on account of the decline in this industry the number has been reduced. There are also in the town or neighbourhood sail-cloth factories, roperies, sail-making establishments, woollen and worsted factories, saw-mills, grain-mills, tanneries, a large cooper work, distilleries, a brewery, a dyework, a pottery, and chemical works. In 1897 the British Aluminium Co. started a factory for the manufacture of carbon.

In the town the principal central thoroughfare follows the original coast outline, and is in consequence tortuous and, for the character of the town, narrow. Cathcart Street and Hamilton Street, the chief streets, are separated by Cathcart Square, a small space which, as nearly as possible, marks the centre of the town, and in these places the best shops are found. Under the Artisan's Dwellings Improvement Scheme the local authorities acquired the property on the west side of East Quay Lane—a narrow thoroughfare that led from Cathcart Street to the Custom-House Quay. This has been widened to 40 feet, rebuilt, and named Brynner Street, in memory of the first chairman of the improvement trust. It is now one of the handsomest streets in the town. The other narrow cross streets leading to the quays, and the partly spacious, partly narrow, and altogether irregular and crowded roadways facing these, from the west side of Brynner Street to the east side of William Street, have almost wholly been swept away and replaced with ranges of modern shops and dwelling-houses. Most of the streets in the W, and some on the face of the rising ground in the centre, are regular, airy, and well built. The western outskirts, abounding in villas, look freely out to the firth, and combine a series of fine foregrounds with a diversified perspective.

At the corner of Cathcart Square stand the new municipal buildings and town-hall, designed by H. and D. Barclay, Glasgow, which were completed in 1886, a stately Renaissance pile, with a dome-capped tower 300 feet high. Their cost was £225,000, and they embrace town and council halls, municipal and school board offices, and harbour, fire brigade, police, cleansing, and sanitary departments. The old town's buildings, removed to make room for the modern pile, were designed by the father of James Watt, at the time a bailie of the town. The County Buildings, in Nelson Street, were erected in 1867 at a cost of £8500. Designed by Messrs Peddie and Kinnear in the Scottish Baronial style, they form a three-storied structure 100 feet long, with a massive central tower and spirelet rising to a height of 112 feet. Behind is the new prison, legalised in 1870, and containing 70 cells. The Custom House, fronting the broad open esplanade of the upper steam-boat pier, was built in 1818, from designs by Burn of Edinburgh, at a cost of £30,000. It is a spacious edifice, with a fine Doric portico. The Theatre Royal, a plain but commodious house in West Blackhall Street, was opened in 1858 by Mr Edmund Glover.

Greenock has 41 places of worship, belonging to 11 denominations, viz., 11 Established, 10 Free, 7 United Presbyterian, 2 Congregational, 2 Roman Catholic, 2 Episcopal, 2 Evangelical Union, 2 Baptist, and 1 Reformed Presbyterian, 1 Wesleyan, and 1 Primitive Methodist. The Middle Kirk, in Cathcart Square, was erected in 1757; its steeple, a notable landmark in the town, 146 feet high, was added in 1787. The West Kirk, situated in Nelson Street, and built in 1840, has also a handsome spire of 1854; and the East Kirk (1853), in Regent Street, is similarly distinguishable in the prospect of the town. The Old West Kirk, near Albert Harbour, built in 1592, was restored in 1864 at a cost of £2500 to serve as a place of worship for the North Church *quoad sacra* parish. It is a low cruciform structure, with a small belfry; in its churchyard Mary Campbell (Burns's 'Highland Mary') was buried in 1786. A monument by Mr John Mossman was erected over her grave in 1842. It represents the parting at Coilsfield, and above is a figure of 'Grief,' whilst beneath are the lines—

'O Mary! dear departed shade!
Where is thy place of blissful rest?'

St Paul's, opened in 1893, is built on a site adjoining that of an iron church erected when the congregation was formed in 1878. It consists of a nave 90 feet long and 31 broad, with north and south aisles. There is a gallery at the west end of it, over a spacious vestibule. The tower, at present incomplete, is to be 115 feet high, and 180 to the vane. The cost of the edifice was over £10,000. Of the Free churches the West is a First Pointed edifice of 1862, with French features, whilst the Middle, Grecian in style, was erected in 1870-71 at a cost of £16,000, and has a tower and spire 200 feet high. St Thomas's Free Church has a hall accommodating 200 persons—the gift of Mr Erskine Orr, of the *Greenock Telegraph*—and costing about £2000. One may also notice Greenbank U.P. Church (1881-82); the Baptist Chapel (1878; cost £4000); St John's Episcopal, rebuilt (1878) from designs by Mr Anderson in Early Middle Pointed style at a cost of £8000; and St Mary's Roman Catholic (1862), a plain First Pointed fabric.

How exclusively devoted the townsfolk of Greenock were to commerce, and how little countenance they gave to literature or science, is instanced by the following story, which, however, has been challenged as 'quite unreliable.' In 1769, when John Wilson, a poet of considerable merit, the author of the well-known piece on 'the Clyde,' was admitted as master of the grammar school of Greenock, the magistrates and ministers made it a condition that he should abandon 'the profane and unprofitable art of poem-making,'—a stipulation which thirty years afterwards drew from the silenced bard the following acrimonious remarks in a letter addressed to his son George when a student at Glasgow College:—'I once thought to live by the breath of fame, but how miserably was I

disappointed when, instead of having my performances applauded in crowded theatres, and being caressed by the great—for what will not a poetaster in his intoxicating delirium of possession dream?—I was condemned to bawl myself to hoarseness to wayward brats, to cultivate sand and wash Ethiopians, for all the dreary days of an obscure life—the contempt of shopkeepers and brutish skippers.' Leyden, writing of this prohibition, says:—'After his unhappy arrangement with the magistrates he never ventured to touch his forbidden lyre, though he often regarded it with the mournful solemnity which the harshness of dependence and the memory of its departed sounds could not fail to inspire.' Since that time a better taste, and more liberality of sentiment, have prevailed, and some attention has been paid to the cultivation of science. In 1783 the Greenock Library was instituted; and with it was incorporated in 1834 the Foreign Library, founded in 1807. Special libraries have since from time to time been added, including the Watt Scientific Library, founded in 1816 on a donation of £100 from James Watt; the Spence Mathematical Library, presented by Mrs Spence, the collector's widow; the Williamson Theological Library, the gift of the Rev. J. Williamson; the Fairrie Library, bought with a bequest of £100 left by Mr Thomas Fairrie; the Buchanan Library, mechanical and scientific, presented by Dr Buchanan of Killbain Academy; and the Caird Library, chiefly of theological works, presented by Miss Caird. The librarian is Mr Allan Park Paton, a well-known member of the numerous band of minor lyric poets Scotland has produced. The Greenock Library now contains upwards of 15,000 volumes, and occupies a Tudor edifice, called the Watt Institution and Greenock Library, in Union Street, erected by Mr Watt, of Soho, son of James Watt, in 1837 at a cost of £3000. The site was given by Sir Michael Shaw Stewart. A fine marble statue of Watt, by Sir Francis Chantry, the expense of which (£2000) was raised by subscription, adorns the entrance to the Institution. On the front of the pedestal of the statue is the following inscription from the pen of Lord Jeffrey:—'The inhabitants of Greenock have erected this statue of James Watt, not to extend a fame already identified with the miracles of steam, but to testify the pride and reverence with which he is remembered in the place of his nativity, and their deep sense of the great benefits his genius has conferred on mankind. Born 19th January 1736. Died at Heathfield in Staffordshire, August 25th, 1819.' On the right of the pedestal is a shield, containing the arms of Greenock, and on the left are emblems of strength and speed. On the back is an elephant, in obvious allusion to the beautiful parallel drawn by the writer of the inscription between the steam-engine and the trunk of that animal, which is equally qualified to lift a pin or to rend an oak. Behind the Institution stand the Watt Museum and Lecture Hall, endowed by Mr James M'Lean of West Bank, and erected in 1876 at a cost of £7000. The Mechanics' Institute, in Sir Michael Street, was built in 1840, and contains a good library and news-room. The Public Baths occupy part of the same building, but have their entrance in Tobago Street.

The educational arrangements of Greenock are in the hands of a school-board of 11 members, elected under Lord Young's Education Act. The burgh records abound in notices of the Grammar School of the town, and from them we learn that in 1751 the master of the school was reckoned 'a genteel appointment,' with £20 a year, payable as follows:—Sir John Shaw and his heirs, £3, 1s. 1½d.; Crawford of Cartburn £1, 2s. 2½d.; old kirk session, £4, 5s. 9½d.; new kirk session £3, 0s. 6½d.; and the remainder from the burgh. In 1772 the English teacher received £20, with school fees of 3s. per pupil and the 'Candlemas offerings,' calculated at £40. In 1835 the teacher of the grammar school received a salary of £50 with fees. In 1855 Greenock Academy, a large and commodious edifice in Nelson Street, was opened at a cost of £7243, half of the directors being

appointed by the town council and half by the proprietors. It was transferred to the school-board in 1881. It is governed by a rector, assisted by a lady superintendent, 13 masters, 4 mistresses, etc. Besides this academy, the burgh school-board has under its control eleven public schools, upwards of £70,000 having been spent in the erection of new schools, in addition to those taken over by the board. A handsome new school (Ardgowan) was erected by the board in 1896-97. The other schools in the town embrace a number of ladies' and other 'adventure' schools, 2 schools maintained by the Episcopalian church, a charity school in Ann Street, and 2 schools maintained by the Roman Catholic Church. There are also a school of art and a school of navigation and engineering, to afford scientific training to the seafaring men, of whom the burgh is so productive.

There are in the town an industrial school, a night asylum for poor persons, a philosophical society, a medical and chirurgical association, a horticultural society, an agricultural society, a society for promoting Christian knowledge, Sailors' Home and reading-room, public baths, etc. Letterpress printing was established here in 1765 by Mr MacAlpine, who was also the first bookseller. It was confined to handbills, jobbing, etc., till 1810, when the first book was printed by William Scott. In 1821 Mr John Mennons began the printing of books; and many accurate and elegant specimens of typography, original and selected, issued from his press. There are two newspapers published in the town—the *Greenock Telegraph*, with which is incorporated the *Greenock Advertiser* (1802), a halfpenny evening newspaper established in 1857, the first in Great Britain; and the *Greenock Herald*, established in 1852, issued on Saturday at a penny.

Sir Gabriel Wood's Asylum for Mariners, already referred to, is an edifice in the Elizabethan style, in Newark Street, on the high road to Gourrock, beyond the western outskirts of the town, built in 1851 at a cost of about £60,000, and liberally endowed for the maintenance of aged, infirm, and disabled seamen belonging to the counties bordering on the Clyde. This fine institution arose out of a bequest of £80,000 by Sir Gabriel Wood, who died in London in 1845. A beautiful new cemetery, extending to 90 acres, and already well decorated with tasteful monuments and other designs, has been laid out in the western outskirts of the town. From its higher points magnificent views are to be had. It contains a handsome memorial to Mr Robert Wallace, M.P., another, with bust, to Mr Walter Baine, provost and M.P., and other good monuments, notable among them being one in the form of a cairn, to the memory of Watt, embracing stones in marble, granite, freestone, etc., sent from many parts of the world, and many of them bearing appropriate inscriptions.

There are in Greenock branches of the Bank of Scotland, the Royal Bank (two offices), the British Linen Co.'s Bank, the Clydesdale Bank (two offices), the Commercial Bank (two offices), a Provident Bank, the National Bank of Scotland, and the Union Bank. The Greenock Bank, founded in 1785, was in 1843 amalgamated with the Western Bank of Scotland, which failed in 1857. The Renfrewshire Bank, established in 1812, continued to do business for 30 years, and was sequestered in 1842. The town has numerous insurance agencies, a Lloyd's register, a Lloyd's agent, a local marine board, a chamber of commerce, a merchant seamen's fund, a fishery office, and full staffs of officials connected with the harbour and the public revenue. A weekly market is held on Friday; and fairs are held on the first Thursday of July and the third Tuesday of November. Nearly opposite the new post office, in Cathcart Street, are the Exchange buildings, finished in 1814 at a cost of £7000, and containing two assembly rooms and other accommodation. A news-room, coffee-room, and exchange was opened in Cathcart Square in 1821. Greenock Club is a handsome building in Ardgowan Square, part of which Square is occupied by the Ardgowan Bowling Club. The gas-works were constructed on the Glebe in 1828, and cost £8731, but in

1872 new gas-works were erected on Inchgreen, at the E of the town, at a cost of £150,000. The gas supply is in the hands of the corporation. There are three gasometers, with a total capacity of 1,750,000 cubic feet, the latest addition to this number having been made in November 1892, at a cost of over £6000. Its dimensions are 125 feet in diameter by 50 feet deep, with a capacity of 60,000 cubic feet. The new poor-house and lunatic asylum for Greenock and the Lower Ward of Renfrewshire is a large and imposing building in the Scottish Baronial style, erected in 1874-79 on an elevated position at Smithston, to the S of the town. They were estimated to cost £50,000, but were only erected at a cost of £100,000. The infirmary in Duncan Street was built in 1809, and enlarged in 1869, from a legacy of £30,000 left by the late Mr Ferguson, sugar refiner. The Craigieknowes Hospital for smallpox is situated in Sinclair Street above the town to the E, where also provision is made for a cholera hospital. The Eye Infirmary, in the cottage-hospital style, and erected in 1893, at the corner of Nelson Street and Brisbane Street, was virtually the gift of Mr Anderson Rodger, shipbuilder, Port-Glasgow, and cost about £2000. Extensive and elegant premises were erected in the same year in Roxburgh Street for the Greenock Central Co-operative Society, at a cost of over £10,000.

Greenock is well provided with places of public recreation. Well Park was presented to the town in 1851 by Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, who later, in 1872, gifted the Wellington Park, on the higher ground behind, with cricket, bowling, and play grounds. The summit of the Whin Hill, beyond the Wellington Park, is also open as a public park. In 1879-80, during a depression of trade, the burgh police board gave employment to a large number of men in constructing Lyle Road, now one of the most delightful resorts of the people. It proceeds over the hill behind the Mariners' Asylum; and at 'Craig's Top,' 500 feet above sea-level, it affords a magnificent view. The road is 2 miles long, and descends in zigzag fashion to its termination at Gourrock toll bar. The ground was gifted by Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, and the cost of the work was £17,000.

The railway passenger arrangements of Greenock, which were at one time of a rather unsatisfactory nature, the difficulty of the site preventing good station accommodation from being obtained, are now very complete. The Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock railway was one of the earliest in Scotland, and now forms part of the Caledonian system. (See CALEDONIAN RAILWAY.) The old Cathcart Street station has now been remodelled, and almost entirely rebuilt, and the line continued on to Gourrock. Carsdyke station and Bogston, on this line, accommodate the most eastern portion of the town, where the new docks are situated. These are well provided with railway accommodation by both the Caledonian and South-Western companies. The last-named company is proprietor of a line on a higher level, which brings passengers to Lymedoch station, at the top of Dellingburn Street, on the southern elevated part of the town, and thence runs down to Princes Pier through two tunnels. From Princes Pier the Anchor line of steamers to America embark their passengers, who travel from Glasgow by special train upon this line. A third railway access to Greenock is provided by the Wemyss Bay section, the connection being at Upper Greenock, where there is a passenger station. From the two principal railways service lines run down to the various harbours and basins, so that the facilities for loading and unloading goods at the port are of a comprehensive kind. The Vale of Clyde Tramway Company has a line through Greenock, extending to Gourrock and Ashton along the coast a distance of about 4 miles, the Greenock portion of which is owned by the corporation, who have also, by an Act of Parliament in 1893, acquired power to purchase the Gourrock section of the line.

The water supply of Greenock is copious and excellent. The rainfall at the gauges at the waterworks shows great diversity, but in every year the fall is large. The Shaws Waterworks, incorporated as a private com-

pany in 1825, but now, like the other works, in the hands of the corporation, were opened in April 1827. The largest reservoir, called Loch Thom, after Mr Robert Thom, the engineer, had at first a depth of 48 feet and a capacity of 284,678,550 cubic feet, but this has been raised to 56 feet, giving an additional capacity of 110,000,000 cubic feet. A compensation reservoir on the Gryfe, built (1873) when the waters of that stream were impounded by the Water Trust, two large reservoirs on that water, the Winhill reservoir, and thirteen smaller reservoirs, give a total capacity of 642,379,230 cubic feet of water. The original intention of the engineer of the Shaws Water Scheme was to bring an aqueduct round the face of the hill so that water power might be given off to public works, and this has been steadily kept in view in the extensions of the water supply. The aqueduct is about 7 miles in length, and provides a favourite and beautiful walk. There are twenty-five falls, varying in power from 21 horse-power in Scott's sugar refinery to 578 horse-power in the six falls connected with the mills of Fleming, Reid, & Co. The falls have a supply of 1300 cubic feet per minute, 12 hours a day, 310 days a year, and ground to the extent of 2 acres Scots goes with each fall, at a nominal feu duty. One of the sugar refineries has a water-wheel of 240 horse-power. It is 70 feet in diameter, and has buckets of 12 feet in breadth. The Shaws Water was acquired by the corporation in 1867, and in 1892 the revenue was £25,435. In 1815 the dam of a reservoir built in 1796 to drive the machinery of the Cartburn Cotton Spinning Company burst, but without serious results. It was restored in 1821, and in 1825 the reservoir was taken over by the Shaws Water Company. In November 1835 an unhappy accident occurred. There had been an unusually heavy rainfall, reaching 3½ inches in 48 hours, unparalleled even in Greenock. About eleven at night the dam burst, rushing down the gorge of the Cartburn to the town, and besides destroying much property, causing a loss of thirty-eight lives.

The new post office is a handsome pile of buildings situated near the centre of the town. It formerly occupied a building erected in 1880 by the corporation, and leased to the Crown, in Wallace Square, an open space adjoining the municipal buildings and town-hall on the W. and created by clearing away a number of squalid alleys. This square takes its name from Mr Robert Wallace (1773-1855), who represented the burgh from 1833 to 1845, and whose labours in parliament to promote the penny post—of which he almost disputes the parentage with Rowland Hill—are, as already stated, commemorated in a fine monument on a prominent point in Greenock cemetery. There are eleven branch post offices, in Blackhall Street, Brougham Street, Cathcart Street, Eldon Street, James Watt Dock, Lyndoch Street, Morton Terrace, Nelson Street, Roxburgh Street, Rue End Street, and Shore Street. Telegraph messages are also received at Princes Peir railway station. The National Telephone Company has an 'exchange' in Greenock, and a wire to Glasgow brings a limited number of subscribers into communication with the large Telephone Exchange system in that city.

Greenock's most famous son, James Watt (1736-1819), is commemorated, as already seen, in many ways—in statue, monument, institution, etc., bearing his name. John Galt (1779-1839), author of *The Ayrshire Legatees*, etc., resided here from 1790 till 1804, and again from 1832 till his death, in a house in West Burn Street, marked by a bronze medallion (1887). Jean Adams (1710-65), who contests with Mickle the authorship of *There's Nae Luck about the House*, was a native; and so too was Principal Caird of Glasgow University (b. 1820), and Hamish MacCunn the composer (b. 1868). As already mentioned, a monument to Burns's 'Highland Mary' stands in the old churchyard, commemorating the fact that here she died in 1786. James Melville M'Culloch, D.D. (1801-83), educational writer, was minister of the West Parish from 1843 till his death.

Till 1751 the affairs of Greenock continued to be superintended by the superior, or by a baron bailie

appointed by him. The commissioners on municipal corporations stated in their report, in 1833, that the manner of electing the magistrates by signed lists was much approved of in the town. They also reported, that 'the affairs of this flourishing town appear to have been managed with great care and ability. The expenditure is economical, the remuneration to officers moderate, and the accounts of the different trusts are clear and accurate.' The municipal government and jurisdiction of the town continued to be administered under the charter of 1751, without any alteration or enlargement, until the Burgh Reform Act of 1833 came into operation. Under that Act, the town council consisted of a provost, 4 bailies, a treasurer, and 10 councillors, for the election of whom the town was divided into five wards. Four of these returned 3 councillors each, and one returned 4, this latter having a preponderance of electors. By the Corporation and Police Act of 1882, the town council now consists of a provost, 6 bailies, a treasurer, and 17 councillors, for the election of whom the town is divided into eight wards, seven of



Seal of Greenock.

which return 3 each, whilst the West End ward, with a preponderance of voters, returns 4. Greenock is one of the five burghs exempted from the operation of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act of 1892. The bailie court of Greenock has the jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, competent to a royal burgh. In 1894-95 the corporation revenue, including all the public trusts, was £106,976. The magistrates and town council, together with nine persons elected by the feuars, householders, and ratepayers, are a board of trustees for paving, lighting, cleansing, and watching the town, and for supplying it with water. Previous to the passing of the Reform Act of 1832 Greenock had no voice in the parliamentary representation, but since then the burgh has sent one member to Parliament. In 1895 its parliamentary constituency numbered 8094; and its municipal, under the 'Greenock Burgh Extension Act, 1882,' 9371. Till 1815 the sheriff court for the whole of Renfrewshire was held at Paisley, but in that year an additional sheriff-substitute, to be resident at Greenock, was appointed; and by an act of court promulgated by the sheriff-depute, dated 3 May, it was declared that the district or territory falling under the ordinary jurisdiction of the court at Greenock should be termed 'the Lower Ward,' and that it should consist of the towns and parishes of Greenock and Port Glasgow, and the parish of Innerkip. To this ward the parish of Kilmaccolm has since been annexed. The court-houses occupy a fine building in Nelson Street, with the prison in rear. A sheriff court is held every Friday, a sheriff small debt court every Wednesday, and a justice of peace court every Thursday. Annual value of real property (1862) £142,422, (1872) £271,946, (1882) £369,081, (1895) £374,140. The valuation of the town reached its highest point in 1884, when it was £412,030. Pop. of the burgh (1735) 4100, (1841) 35,921, (1851) 36,689, (1861) 42,098, (1871) 57,146, (1881) 63,902, (1891) 63,096; of burgh and suburbs (1871) 57,821,

(1881) 66,704, (1891) 63,423, of whom 31,761 were males and 31,662 females. Houses (1891) inhabited 12,761, vacant 1815, building 46. See D. Weir's *History of the Town of Greenock* (Greenock, 1829); G. Williamson's *Memorials of James Watt* (1856); Provost Dugald Campbell's *Historical Sketches of the Town and Harbours of Greenock* (2 vols., 1879-81); and *Old Greenock* (1888).

Greenock, Upper, a station in Greenock parish, in the southern outskirts of Greenock town, Renfrewshire, on the Wemyss Bay section of the Caledonian railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by W of Cathcart Street Station, and 3 miles W of Port Glasgow.

Greenstone Point, the northernmost extremity of Rumore promontory in Gairloch parish, NW Ross-shire, between Loch Ewe and Greinord Bay.

Greota Water. See GOGO WATER.

Greigston, a mansion in Cameron parish, E Fife, 3 miles E of Ceres. It is the seat of Major Henry John Cowan Graham Bonar (b. 1825; suc. 1868).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 41, 1857.

Greinord or Grunard, a bay, an island, and two streams of NW Ross-shire. The bay, forming the southern portion of the outward reach of Loch Broom, to the W of the mouth of Little Loch Broom, is flanked on the E side of its entrance by Stattie Point, on the W by the promontory of Rumore; and measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles across that entrance, and $\frac{1}{2}$ thence to its southernmost recess. Fringed with numerous picturesque creeks and small headlands, it is screened by multitudes of rocky hillocks, the highest being Carn Dearg an Droma (607 feet) on the E, and Meall nam Meallan (478) on the W; its waters abound with haddock, cod, whiting, and shell-fish. The island, within a mile of the eastern shore of the bay, has an utmost length and breadth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs; attains an altitude of 345 feet; belongs to Lochbroom parish; and had 6 inhabitants in 1881, but none in 1891. Of the two streams, belonging both to Lochbroom parish, the Meikle Greinord flows $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-westward out of Loch Sheallag (279 feet) to the eastern side of Greinord Bay, which at its head receives the Little Greinord, running $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-eastward along the Gairloch border out of Fionn Loch (559 feet). Both are capital salmon and trout streams. Greinord House, a modern mansion, stands at the mouth of the former, 15 miles NE of Poolewa.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 101, 100, 92, 1881-82.

Greinord Castle. See GREENAN.

Greenock, Loch, a lake on the Minnigaff or NW border of Girtion parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 4 miles N by W of Drumore station, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Newton-Stewart. Lying 680 feet above sea-level, and extending 2 miles north-by-eastward, it has an utmost breadth of 3 furlongs, and sends off a streamlet $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward to the Dee. Its waters, containing char and many small trout, are preserved. Round it rise rugged hills and solitary moorlands to heights of from 1300 to 2000 feet above sea-level, and at its SW corner stands Loch Greenock Lodge, a wooden shooting-box, prettily engirt with rhododendrons.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 4, 8, 1857-63.

Gress or Ghrialis, a salmon and trout stream of Stornoway parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire, issuing from Loch Ghrialis ($4\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 350 feet) in Barvas parish, and running 7 miles south-south-eastward till it falls into Broad Bay. The scenery along its banks is uninteresting, and the fishing being let with the fishings of Gress it is closed to the public. At its mouth, 9 miles NNE of Stornoway town, stand Gress House and St. Aul's chapel, the ruined walls of which still remain; and on the coast here are two caverns, of which the larger, Seal Cave, is about 220 yards long, and is beautifully adorned with stalactites.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 105, 1858.

Gretna or Graitney, a Border village and parish of SE Dumfriesshire. The village, comprising Gretna Green and Springfield, the latter $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by N of the former, and near the right bank of the Sark, by road is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Carlisle, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments; whilst, from neighbouring stations on the Caledonian, the Glasgow & South-Western, and a branch

line of the North British, it is 65 miles SSE of Carstairs, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ESE of Dumfries, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ W by S of Longtown. Once a burgh of barony, with market cross and cattle markets, this village long was famous for the celebration of runaway marriages, whose sole formality was the subscribing of a certificate by the officiating 'priest' and witnesses. After the abolition of Fleet marriages by Lord Hardwicke's Act (1754), English persons wishing to marry secretly required to get out of England, to which alone that Act had reference. Thus the practice arose of posting to the Border and crossing into Scotland, where Gretna Green, as the nearest and most convenient spot, had so early as 1771 become 'the resort of all amorous couples whose union the prudence of parents or guardians prohibits' (Pennant). The 'priest,' usually a blacksmith, might be any one—ferry-man, toll-keeper, landlord; his fee ranged from half a guinea to £50, according to the parties' circumstances; and the customary 'church' was the toll-house or the King's Head inn till 1826, and afterwards Gretna Hall. At the toll-house alone 1300 couples were united within six years; and the traffic continued till the English marriage law was relaxed by allowing marriage to be contracted before a registrar, and the Scottish law altered. By 19 and 20 Vict., c. 96, after 1 Dec. 1856 all irregular marriages entered into in Scotland were rendered invalid unless one of the parties had been residing in Scotland for twenty-one days before. At Gretna, Thomas, Lord Erskine (1750-1823), Lord High Chancellor of England, wedded, late in life, his second spouse, Miss Buck; and here too in 1826 were married Edward Gibbon Wakefield and Ellen Turner—a marriage that next year brought the bridegroom and his brother three years' imprisonment for abduction, after a celebrated trial at Lancaster.

The parish, since 1609 comprising the ancient parishes of Gretna and Renpatrick or Redkirk, contains also Rigg village, on the right bank of Kirtle Water, 2 miles WSW of Gretna Green and 6 E of Annan, under which it has a post office. Bounded N by Half-Morton, E and SE by Cumberland, S by the upper waters of the Solway Firth, W by Dornock, and NW by Kirkpatrick-Fleming, it has a varying length from E to W of $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, a varying breadth from N to S of $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 miles, and an area of 9089 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 1075 $\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore and 150 $\frac{1}{2}$ water. The SARK winds $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-westward along all the Cumberland border, and KIRTLE WATER $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles across the interior, both to the SOLWAY FIRTH, which here is from $7\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad, but which at low water is all an expanse of sand, except for the Esk's and Eden's narrow channels. The shore-line, 4 miles in extent, is low, rising to only 25 and 35 feet at Redkirk and Tor-duff Points. Inland, the SW portion of the parish, to the right of Kirtle Water, is almost a dead level, its highest point 68 feet; the NE portion ascends—but very gradually—to 105 feet at Floshead, 130 near Boghead, 156 near Goldieslea, and 200 near Cowgart Flow. These upper grounds command a glorious view of the Firth and the mountains of Annandale, Eskdale, Liddesdale, and Cumberland. The predominant rock is Old Red sandstone; and the soil on a strip of the seaboard is a fine rich loam, in some other parts is wet and clayey, but mostly is dry and sandy, mixed with stones, and fertile. About 300 acres are pastoral or waste; some 60 are under wood; and all the rest of the land is either regularly or occasionally in tillage. Remains of an ancient Caledonian stone circle stood, till the latter part of the 18th century, on the farm of Gretna Mains; of Stonehouse Tower and other old Border fortalices, with massive walls, the site can be barely identified. The entire parish, lying as it did on the frontier of Scotland, contiguous to the Debatable Lands between the Sark and the Esk, was long the scene of almost incessant forays; and it continued, down to the latter part of the 18th century, to be the retreat of numerous bands of desperate and incorrigible smugglers. Gretna is in the presbytery of Annan and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £393. The parish church, at Gretna Green, was built in 1790. There is here also a Free church,

and at Rigg a U.P. church (1832); and two public schools, Gretna and Mount Pleasant, with respective accommodation for 155 and 160 children, have an average attendance of about 112 and 100, and grants of nearly £110 and £90. Pop. (1801) 1765, (1831) 1909, (1861) 1620, (1871) 1895, (1881) 1212, (1891) 1141.—*Ord. Sur.*, abs. 6, 10, 1863-64. See P. O. Hutchinson's *Chronicles of Gretna Green* (2 vols., Lond., 1844).

Gretna Green. See GRETNA.

Greyfriars. See EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, DUMFRIES, ELGIN, STIRLING, PERTH, and ST ANDREWS.

Greyhops, a small bay in Nigg parish, NE Kincardineshire, between Nigg Bay and Girdleness Lighthouses. The Greenland ship, the *Oscar*, was wrecked here in 1813, when 55 lives were lost.

Grey Mare's Tail, a splendid waterfall on the north-eastern verge of Moffat parish, NE Dumfriesshire, formed midway by the Tail Burn, which, running 1½ mile south-east-by-southward out of Loch SKENE (1680 feet), falls, after a total descent of 900 feet, into Moffat Water at a point 10 miles NE of Moffat town and 1½ mile SE of Birkhill Inn. Its volume is trivial in time of drought, but very considerable after heavy rains; it is so flanked and overhung by wild and gloomy scenery as to possess imposing interest in its mere surroundings; it rushes in one unbroken column over a stupendous precipice of rocks, with aggregate descent of 350 feet, between lofty, mural, rocky hills; and whenever in considerable volume, it has the form of a cataract lashed into foam by obstructions, and rendered of a greyish tint by intermixing glimpses of the background of dark rock. A short distance below it is a hollow space called the Giant's Grave; and a spot at a high elevation on one of its sides, and reached by a footpath, overlooks both the entire waterfall itself and the stream rushing away from its foot. Any spectator on that spot, like the palmer in Sir Walter Scott's *Marmion*—

'Just on the edge, straining his ken,
May view the bottom of the den,
Where deep, deep down, and far within,
Tolls with the rocks the roaring inn;
Then, issuing forth one foamy wave,
And wheeling round the Giant's Grave,
White as the snowy charger's tail,
Drives down the Pass of Moffatdale.'

A footpath leads up to the pool into which the waterfall plunges.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 16, 1864.

Grey Mare's Tail. See CLOSEBURN.

Griam or Loch a' Ghriama, a lake near the NW border of Lairg parish, Sutherland. It receives one stream running 1½ mile south-south-westward from Loch Merklund, and sends off another 3 furlongs southward to the head of Loch SHIN; and, lying 304 feet above sea-level, has an utmost length and breadth of 1½ mile by 3 furlongs. Its trout run up to 3 lbs., its salmo-ferox up to 12.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 108, 1880.

Gribon, a promontory on the W side of Mull island, Argyllshire, between Loch-na-Keal and Loch Scridain. It presents a front of about 7 miles in length to the Atlantic; shows a rough rocky shore-line and a high range of cliffs; recedes, in trap terraces, till it attains an altitude of 1621 feet above sea-level; lies well in view of steamers on the passage from Staffa to Iona; and is pierced by a remarkable cavern called Mackinnon's Cave, separately noticed.

Gribon, an estate, with a mansion, in the Baronial style, in Holywood parish, Dumfriesshire, on the left bank of Cairn Water, 5 miles NW of Dumfries. It was sold in 1897 to H. Lamont, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Grief. See GRYFE.

Grimersta, a salmon streamlet of Lochs parish, on the W side of Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire, running 1½ mile north-north-eastward from Loch Eaoghail an Tuim to the head of salt-water Loch Roag.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 105, 1858.

Grimes' Dyke. See ANTONINUS' WALL.

Grimisay, an island of North Uist parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. Lying in the middle of the

eastern part of the Sound between North Uist island and Benbecula, it has an utmost length and breadth of 3 and 1½ miles, and was formerly considered barren and of trivial value, but has been turned to good habitable account. There are a post office under Lochmaddy and a public school (1879), with accommodation for 70 children. Pop. (1841) 269, (1861) 305, (1871) 283, (1881) 292, (1891) 281.

Grimisay, a small island of South Uist parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. Pop. (1881) 28, (1891) 39.

Grim Ness. See RONALDSHAY, SOUTH.

Grimshadar, a sea-loch in Lochs parish, E side of Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire. It enters 4½ miles S of Stornoway, and penetrates the land 2½ miles west-by-southward, having a varying width of 3 furlongs and barely 100 yards. Near its northern shore is a triangular fresh-water lake of the same name, which measures 2½ by 1½ furlongs.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 105, 1858.

Gritmoor or Greatmoor, a hill near the meeting-point of Teviothead, Cavers, and Castleton parishes, Roxburghshire, 9 miles S by W of Hawick. It forms part of the mountain chain of watershed between Teviotdale and Liddesdale, and rises to an altitude of 1964 feet above sea-level.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17, 1864.

Groay, an islet, 2 miles SW of the southern extremity of Harris, Outer Hebrides.

Grogport, a coast village in Saddell parish, E Kintyre, Argyllshire, 5 miles N of Carradale.

Grove, the mansion on the eastern verge of Kirkpatrick-Irongray parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 3½ miles WNW of Dumfries. Built about 1840, after designs by Rickman, it is an elegant and commodious edifice, surmounted by a square tower, that commands a fine view of the town and environs of Dumfries. Its owner is Maxwell Hyslop Maxwell, Esq. (b. 1818; suc. 1867).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Grucula or Agricola, a place on the west coast of Shapinsay, Orkney, said to have been fatal to one of Agricola's ships.

Grubbit Law, a hill (1071 feet) in Morebattle parish, E Roxburghshire, 1½ mile ESE of the church.

Grude. See DURNES.

Gruinard, Ross-shire. See GREINORD.

Gruinnard or Gruinart, a hamlet and a sea-loch on the NW side of Islay island, Argyllshire. The hamlet lies towards the head of the loch, 7 miles NW of Bridgend, and has a post office. The loch, entering 8 miles SW of Rudha Mhail Point, penetrates 4½ miles southward to within 3 miles of the upper part of Loch Indal, and is dry over great part of its area at low water. It receives at its head the Anaharty, winding 7½ miles south-westward and north-by-westward, and depositing as much silt as to maintain a bar across the loch's mouth; and it has, even at high water, an intricate channel, yet serves as a safe haven for small vessels. A strong party of the Macleans of Mull, landing here in 1588, fought a sanguinary skirmish with the Macdonalds of Islay.

Gruna, a small uninhabited island in Fetlar and North Yell parish, Shetland, 1¼ mile N of Fetlar island.

Gruna Skerries, a group of small islands in Nesting parish, Shetland. Pop. (1861) 17, (1871) 19, (1881) 25, of whom 10 were males and 15 females, (1891) 25, of whom 14 were males and 11 females.

Gruver, a village in Lochs parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire. Pop. (1881) 368, (1891) 389.

Gryfe or Gryfe Water, a stream rising on the north side of Creuch Hill, flowing through the Gryfe Reservoir (2 miles x ½ mile; 530 feet) of the GREENOCK Waterworks, and winding 16 miles east-south-eastward, till it falls into the Black CART at Walkinshaw House, 2 miles NNW of Paisley. It intersects or bounds the parishes of Greenock, Kilmaccolm, Houston, Kilbarchan, Erskine, Inchinnan, and Renfrew; traverses first bleak heathy uplands, and then the broad Renfrewshire plain; is fed by at least a dozen little affluents; and contains trout, with a few grayling, its waters being preserved. Anciently it gave the name of Strathgryfe either to its own proper basin or to all the territory now forming Renfrewshire. Gryfe Castle, near its left bank, ½ mile NNW of Bridge

of Weir, is a seat of A. H. Frecland Barbour, M.D.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Gualann. See BUCHANAN.

Gualin House, a shooting box at the mutual border of Eddrachillis and Durness parishes, NW Sutherland, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Rhiconich and 45 NW of Lairg. It was built as a shelter for belated wayfarers. The ground extends over 20,000 acres, and contains grouse, woodcock, ptarmigan, etc. Stags are almost always on the ground. There is plenty of trout-fishing in lochs on the ground, and salmon fishing on the river Dionard.

Guard Bridge, a village in Leuchars parish, NE Fife, on the left bank of the broadening Eden, 4 miles WNW of St Andrews. It takes its name from a six-arched bridge, built in the first half of the 15th century by Bishop Henry Wardlaw; and it has a post office, a station on the St Andrews branch of the North British, hrickyards, a public school, and a U.P. church (1882). Pop. (1881) 320, (1891) 524.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 49, 1865.

Guay Station. See DOWALLY.

Guelte. See GELT.

Guldie. See GOODIE.

Guildtown, a village, with a public school, in St Martin's parish, Perthshire, 6 miles N by E of Perth, under which it has a post office.

Guildy, a village in Monikie parish, SE Forfarshire, 8 miles NW of Carnoustie.

Guinach, Loch. See GYNAG.

Guirm, a lake in the NW of Islay island, Argyllshire, 7 miles WNW of Bridgend. Measuring 1 by $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and abounding in half-pound trout, it contains a small island, crowned with remains of a fortalice of the Macdonalds. The caves of Sanaig and the cliffs of Braigo are at a short distance. The former are very interesting from their winding rocky galleries and passages, with chambers communicating. Some fine old carved crosses exist at Kilchoman church, near this loch. Ardnave House, which is historically interesting, is near; so is a small loch called Ghruinard, and a sea loch of the same name, which used to be a great resort of seals.

Guisachan, a large and fine mansion, with beautiful grounds, in Kiltarlity parish, Inverness-shire, near the right bank of the Amhainn Deabhaidh, a head-stream of the Glass, 22 miles SW of Beahy. It is the seat of Edward Marjoribanks, second Baron Tweedmouth (b. 1849; suc. 1894), member of Parliament for the county of Berwick from 1880 till 1894; Parliamentary secretary to the Treasury 1892-94; Privy Seal and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster 1894-95.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 73, 1878.

Guisachan or **Geusachan**, an early affluent of the river Dee in Crathie and Braemar parish, SW Aberdeenshire, rising on Cairntoul and running $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward, during which course it descends from 3480 to 1640 feet above sea-level.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 64, 1874.

Guisachan or **Allt Ghuisachan**, a rivulet in Ardchattan parish, Argyllshire, running 3 miles westward to upper Loch Etive at Inverguisachan.

Gulberwick, a village in Lerwick parish, Shetland, 3 miles S of the town, with a public school. An ancient parish of Gulberwick was annexed in 1722 to Lerwick, having previously been united to Dingwall. It contains either sites or vestiges of several pre-Reformation chapels.

Gulbin or **Amhainn Ghuibinn**, a troutful stream in Kilmonivaig parish, S Inverness-shire. Issuing from Loch Ossian ($3\frac{1}{2}$ miles \times 3 furl.; 1269 feet) near the Perthshire border, it winds $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward as the Amhainn Ossian to Loch Gulbin (7×3 furl.; 1150 feet), on emerging from which it continues $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward through a wild upland region, till it falls into the river Spean at a point $\frac{1}{2}$ mile WSW of the foot of Loch Laggan.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 54, 63, 1873.

Gullane (anc. *Golym*), a village in Dirleton parish, N Haddingtonshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of the head of Gullane Bay, with a station on the Aberlady and North Berwick section of the North British railway, and 4 miles NW of Drem Junction. The sandy links, burrowed by swarms of rabbits, form excellent golf-links and a coursing ground; and there are a horse-training establishment, 2 inns, a

public school, and a post and money order office under Drem. Its church, St Andrew's, given early in the 13th century to Dryburgh Abbey by Sir William de Vaux, and made collegiate by Sir Walter de Haliburton in 1446, is roofless now and much dilapidated. Imperfect at both extremities, it comprised a nave and an apsidal chancel, 17 and 20 feet long, which retain a zigzagged chancel arch of advanced Norman character, and a broad trigonal string-course on the outer N wall of the nave and the S side of the chancel. The ruins are figured in Grose's *Antiquities* (1789), and described in T. S. Muir's *Notices of Ancient Churches in Scotland* (1848). A new church, a chapel of ease to the parish, was opened here in 1888, and in 1893 initiatory steps were taken to improve the drainage and water supply of the village and district. Till 1612 Gullane gave name to the parish of Dirleton. See Ferrier's *Guide to North Berwick and Vicinity*.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Gullane Point, a low basaltic headland in Dirleton parish, Haddingtonshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by N of Gullane village, and 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Kincaird Point, near Earlsferry, in Fife.

Gull Rocks. See DUN-NA-FEULAN.

Gumsleuch, a mountain on the mutual border of Traquair and Yarrow parishes, Peeblesshire and Selkirkshire.

Gunster, a bay and an islet in Northmaven parish, Shetland.

Gunna, a small island of Tiree and Coll parish, Argyllshire, in the sound between Tiree and Coll islands. It measures 1 by $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and is low, pastoral, and uninhabited.

Gunsgreen, a mansion in Ayton parish, Berwickshire, on the right bank of the Eye at its mouth, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles NNE of Ayton village and 1 mile E of Eyemouth town. It is said to have been built by a wealthy smuggler, and to contain a number of hiding-places. The estate—520 acres—was sold in 1881 for £22,000, having 50 years earlier cost £18,000.

Guthrie, a hamlet and a parish in the Sidlaw district, Forfarshire. The hamlet lies, 160 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of Lunan Water, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Guthrie Junction on the Caledonian, this being 7 miles E of Forfar, $7\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Arbroath, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Bridge of Dun Junction; and has a post and railway telegraph office.

The parish formerly consisted of two sections, the main or north-eastern and the Kirkbuddo or south-western, lying 6 miles asunder. Kirkbuddo, anciently a separate parish, was annexed to Guthrie at the Reformation. The Boundary Commissioners, however, in 1891 transferred the latter section (containing 1435 acres) to the parish of Inverarity, but gave to Guthrie the detached Middletonmoor section of the parish of Kirkden (containing 421 acres). The area of Guthrie parish is now 2810 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and it is bounded on the NE by Farnwell, on the E by Kinnell, on the SE by Inverkeilor, on the S by Kirkden, on the SW by Rescobie, and on the W and N by Aberlemno. LUNAN Water flows $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-southward along the Rescobie and Kirkden border of the parish, which, towards its western boundary, 7 furlongs NW of Guthrie hamlet, attains 494 feet in Guthrie Hill, a steepish round-backed mass of trap, declining towards the E. Sandstone is the prevailing rock; and the better soil is a free black loam, with clayey or gravelly subsoil. Over 200 acres are under wood, and, with the exception of a remnant of unreclaimed moor, all the rest of the parish is regularly or occasionally in tillage. Guthrie Castle, on the Lunan's left bank, 1 mile NW of the junction, is a stately old pile, with massive walls 10 feet thick and 60 high, whose battlements out-top a mass of embosoming wood. Repaired and enlarged in 1848 from designs by the late Mr David Bryce, it was founded in 1468 by Sir David Guthrie of Guthrie, comptroller of the exchequer, whose son, Sir Alexander, fell at Flodden (1513), and whose descendant, the present owner, is John Douglas Maude Guthrie, Esq. (b. 1856; suc. 1877). Guthrie is in the presbytery of Arbroath and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £165. Its church, St Mary's, bo-

longed originally to Arbroath Abbey, but was purchased therefrom by Sir David Guthrie, who refounded it in 1479 as a collegiate establishment for a provost and five prebendaries. The present church, at the hamlet, was built in 1826; and a public school, with accommodation for 112 children, has an average attendance of about 70, and a grant of over £70. Valuation (1857) £3464; (1882) £5040, 7s. 2d.; (1892) £2554, 7s. plus £998 for railway. Pop. (1801) 501, (1831) 528, (1861) 476, (1871) 404, (1881) 439, (1891) 267.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Guynod, The, an elegant mansion in Carmyllie parish, SE Forfarshire, near the left bank of Elliot Water, 5 miles W by N of Arbroath. The Den of Guynod here contains a pretty strong chalybeate spring and vestiges of an ancient camp.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 49, 1865.

Gylen, an ancient castle in Kilmore and Kilbride parish, Argyllshire, on a romantic promontory in the extreme S of Kerrara island. Dating probably from the 12th century, it was long a stronghold of the Macdougalls of Lorn; was captured in 1647 by a detachment of General Leslie's army; and is now a strong, tall, roofless tower. The famous Brooch of Lorn, rent from King Robert Bruce at Dalry, was in the castle at the time of its capture, and became the spoil of Campbell of Inverawe.

Gynag or Guinach, a lake in Kingussie parish, Inverness-shire, 1½ mile NNW of the village. Lying 1045 feet above sea-level, and measuring 4½ by 1½ furlongs, it contains an islet, with vestiges of what is thought to have been a fortalice. Pike are its only fish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 74, 64, 1877-74.

H

H A', a mound, nearly 50 feet high, on Auchinbsdie farm, in Alvah parish, Banffshire, 5 miles S of Banff. It appears to be artificial, but it neither figures in tradition nor has furnished any relics of antiquity.

Haafgrunio, an island of Unst parish, Shetland, 1 mile S of the southern extremity of Unst island. It measures 3 miles in circumference, and is pastoral and uninhabited.

Habbie's Howe, the scene of Allan Ramsay's *Gentle Shepherd*. This has been contended by many persons to be a spot in Penicik parish near the head of Logan or GLENCOERSE Burn, 10½ miles S by W of Edinburgh and 4 WNW of Penicik town. Towards the upper part of a glen, a streamlet falls, from between two stunted birches, over a precipitous rock, 20 feet in height, and inaccessible on either side of the linn; beneath, the water spreads into a little pool or basin. So far the scenery answers exactly to the description—

'Between twa birks, out o'er a little ban,
The water falls, and makes a singan din;
A pool breast-deep, beneath as clear as glass,
Kisses, with easy whirls, the bord'ring grass.'

But though there may be one or two other coincidences close enough to satisfy an easy critic, the Habbie's Howe of Glencoerse is far from being a place like the Habbie's Howe of the pastoral—

'Where a' the sweets o' spring and summer grow.'

The spot is bare, surrounded with marshes, and it has hardly a bush or a shrub, except a solitary stunted thorn or rowan-tree, projecting from a fissure as if dropped from a rock by chance; it is adorned with not a flower or patch of lively verdure, but only, where the soil is dry, with a few tufts of whins; and it seems never to have claimed connection with Ramsay, and probably never met the gaze of his eye, or was mentioned in his learning.

Tytler, the celebrated antiquary, the restorer of Ramsay's fame, and the proprietor of Woodhouselee in Glencoerse parish, had no difficulty in identifying all the scenery of the *Gentle Shepherd* with the exquisite landscape in and around the demesne of NEWHALL, lying near the head of the North Esk, partly within the parish of Penicik in Midlothian, and partly within that of Linton in Peeblesshire, 4½ miles WSW of Penicik town. 'While I passed my infancy at Newhall,' says he in his edition of *King James's Poems*, 'near Pentland Hills, where the scenes of this pastoral poem were laid, the seat of Mr Forbes, and the resort of many of the *literati* at that time, I well remember to have heard Ramsay recite as his own production different scenes of the *Gentle Shepherd*, particularly the two first, before it was printed.' Between the house and the little haugh, where the Esk and the rivulet from the Harbour Craig meet, are some romantic grey crags at the side of the

water, looking up a turn in the glen, and directly fronting the south. Their crevices are filled with birches, shrubs, and copewood; the clear stream purls its way past, within a few yards, before it runs directly under them; and, projecting beyond their bases, they give complete bield to whatever is beneath, and form the most inviting retreat imaginable—

'Beneath the south side of a craggy bield,
Where crystal springs the halssome water yeld.'

Farther up, the glen widens, immediately behind the house, into a considerable green or holm, with the brawling burn, now more quiet, winding among pebbles in short turns through it. At the head of this 'howm,' on the edge of the stream, with an aged thorn behind them, are the ruins of an old washing-house; and the place was so well-calculated for the use it had formerly been applied to, that another more convenient one was afterwards built on the same site, and is still to be seen—

'A flowery howm between twa verdant braes,
Where lasses use to wash and spread their clothes;
A trotting burnie whimpering through the ground;
Its channel-pebbles shining smooth and round.'

Still higher up, agreeable to the description in the dialogue of the second scene, the hollow beyond Mary's Bower, where the Esk divides it in the middle, and forms a linn or leap, is named the Howe Burn; a small enclosure above is called the Braehead Park; and the hollow below the cascade, with its bathing-pool and little green, its birches, wild shrubs, and variety of natural flowers in summer, its rocks and the whole of its romantic and rural scenery, coincides exactly with the description of Habbie's Howe. Farther up still, the grounds beyond the Howe Burn, to the westward, called CARLOPS—a contraction for Carline's Loup—were supposed once to have been the residence of a carline or witch, who lived in a dell at the foot of the Carlops Hill, near a pass between two conical rocks, from the opposite points of which she was often observed at night bounding and frisking on her broom across the entrance. Not far from this, on a height to the E, stood a very ancient half-withered solitary ash-tree, near the old mansion-house of Carlops, overhanging a well, with not another of thirty years' standing in sight of it; and from the open grounds to the S, both it and the glen, with the village and some decayed cottages in it and the Carline's Loup at its mouth, are seen. Ramsay may not have observed or referred to this tree; but it is a curious circumstance that it should be there, and so situated as to complete the resemblance to the scene, which seems to have been taken from the place—

'The open field;—a cottage in a glen,
An suld wife spinning at the sunny end;—
At a small distance, by a blasted tree,
With fanlaid arms and half-raised look, ye see
Bauldy his lane.'

See also ECKFORD; and the editions of *Allan Ramsay's Poems* by George Chalmers and Lord Woodhouselee (Edinb., 1848), and the one published by Alex. Gardner (Paisley, 1877).

Habchester, a hill (712 feet) on the mutual border of Ayton, Mordington, and Foulden parishes, Berwickshire, 1½ mile SSE of Ayton station on the North British railway. It is crowned with very distinct vestiges of a singular Danish camp.

Habrachella, a cavern in Mull Head, at the northern extremity of Papa-Westry island, Orkney. With a width of from 48 to 60 feet, it rises, in a manner resembling an archway, to a height of over 70 feet; is formed, on the sides, by successive projecting strata, with a regularity similar to that of a stair; and has a smooth even floor, slightly ascending from the entrance inward.

Hackness, a headland at the southern extremity of Shapinshay island, Orkney, flanking the N side of the eastern entrance of String Sound.

Hadden, an ancient village, now reduced to a single farmhouse, in Sprouston parish, NE Roxburghshire, 7 furlongs E of the English border, 5 furlongs SSW of Carham station on the North-Eastern railway, and 5 miles ENE of Kelso. In olden days it was a frequent meeting-place of Scottish and English commissioners, to adjust boundaries and to settle disputes. Hadden Rig, a ridge of elevated land that runs through the middle of the parish, and culminates at an altitude of 541 feet, was the scene in 1540 of the defeat of 3000 mounted English troops by a Scotch force.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 26, 1864.

Haddington, a royal (and formerly a parliamentary) burgh and a parish of Haddingtonshire, is said to derive its name from the Gaelic *haddingia-tun*, or in more modern form *heudeing town*, meaning 'princes' town; while earlier etymologists derive it from Haden, a Saxon chief who is said to have settled on the banks of the Tyne. Lying 150 feet above sea-level, the town occupies a pleasant situation, almost in the centre of the county, on the left bank of the river Tyne, which here makes a semicircular sweep; and it is overlooked by the GARLETON Hills (590 feet) 1½ mile to the N. By road it is 17 miles E of Edinburgh and 11 WSW of Dunbar; whilst, as terminus of a branch line of the North British, it is 4½ miles ESE of Longniddry Junction, this being 13½ miles E by N of Edinburgh and 44 WNW of Berwick-upon-Tweed. Though still a comparatively small place, and though for a long period of a somewhat mean appearance, it now is one of the neatest and cleanest towns of Scotland, with spacious and straight main thoroughfares, containing an abundant array of shops, and with good, sometimes even handsome, edifices, among which a few curious ancient houses still remain. The town of Haddington is lighted by gas, the gaswork being situated at the west end of the burgh, and comprises three principal streets and various minor thoroughfares connecting those with each other and with the outlying parts of the town. Court Street, leading from the West Port to the Town Hall, was formerly named King Street. Across the river to the E lies the ancient barony of Nungate, now included in the burgh of Haddington, and chiefly inhabited by the poorer classes; at the western extremity of the High Street is the suburb of Gallow Green; and the outskirts of the town are adorned with pleasant villas. The rich agricultural landscape surrounding Haddington, and the graceful curve made by the Tyne, which here first begins to assume the dimensions of a river, render the situation and appearance of the local capital very pleasing. The Tyne is spanned at Haddington by four bridges. The Abbey Bridge, a structure of three arches dating from mediæval times, spans the river 1 mile E of the town near the site of the old abbey; and the Nungate Bridge, also an ancient erection, has three arches over the river, and two smaller ones across Giffordgate. The Waterloo Bridge was built in 1817, and spans the Tyne to the S of the town. Stevenson Bridge, a useful iron foot-bridge, crosses the Tyne at the W end of the Haugh. The river, though

adding much to the beauty and comfort of Haddington, has at various dates occasioned great damage in times of flood. In 1358 the convent (mentioned further on) was on the point of being swept away by one of those inundations; but, according to legend, was preserved by the courageous conduct of one of the nuns, who seized an image of the Virgin Mary and threatened to throw it into the flood, unless the impending destruction was averted. A tablet erected in the town commemorates a great flood that took place on 4 Oct. 1775, when the river rose 17 feet in one hour. 'Thanks be to God,' concludes the Latin inscription, 'that it was not in the night-time, for no one perished.' The part of the river near Haddington was formerly preserved by the Earl of Wemyss, but he has liberally thrown it open as far as his property extends.

At the west end of the town stand the County Buildings, erected in 1833 from a design by Mr Burn of Edinburgh at a cost of £5500. They are in the Tudor style of architecture, and are built chiefly of stone procured near the town, though the façade is constructed of polished stone from Fiffe. They contain the sheriff and justice of peace court rooms, and the various county offices. Immediately to the E stands the Corn Exchange, erected in 1854 at a cost of upwards of £2400 after designs by Mr Billings. This spacious edifice, said to be exceeded in size among buildings of its class in Scotland only by the Corn Exchange in Edinburgh, measures within walls 128 feet in length and 50 in breadth. Its front elevation, though somewhat plain, is massive and not inelegant. The Town Buildings, situated at the junction of High Street and Back Street, were erected in 1748 from a plan of William Adam, the celebrated architect. They were enlarged in 1830-31 by the addition of a spacious town-hall and an ornamental spire 170 feet high, from designs by Mr Gillespie Graham. They contain the town-council room, the assembly room, and public reading room. In Hardgate Street is situated Bothwell Castle, an old town house of the Earls of Bothwell. Near the town stands the County Lunatic Asylum, a handsome building opened in 1866, with accommodation for 90 patients. In the vicinity of the railway a monument to Robert Ferguson of Raith, who was member of Parliament for Haddingtonshire from 1835 to 1837, was raised in 1843 at a cost of £650. It consists of a statue, by Robert Forrest, surmounting a Doric fluted column, whose base is adorned with four life-size figures of mourners. In 1880, at a cost of over £1000, a memorial was erected to George, eighth Marquis of Tweeddale (1787-1876). Designed by Mr Rhind of Edinburgh, it is a reproduction of the beautiful old Elizabethan well at Pinkie House, and consists of an arch with a marble bust of the Marquis, surmounted by an elaborate open crown, the height of whose finial is 25 feet. In 1880, too, a new cross 10 feet high, resting on three steps, and bearing the Haddington arms, was presented to the burgh by Messrs Bernard.

The chief ecclesiastical edifice in Haddington is the Abbey (parish) church. Of dark red sandstone, this building dates from about the 12th or 13th century, and it stands in an open area to the SE of the town, close beside the river. The choir and transepts are in a ruinous condition; but the square tower, 90 feet high, is still entire, and the aisled, five-bayed nave or western part of the cross is used as the parish church, having been fitted up in a superior manner in 1811 with 1233 sittings at a cost of £6000. This church underwent an entire renovation in 1890-93, when an organ was put in, and a pulpit, communion table, font, lectern, and pictorial window were presented by the Misses Aitchison, Alderston. Originally a cruciform edifice in the Decorated style, with earlier Transition and even Norman features, the Abbey church measured from E to W 210 feet, and from N to S, across the transepts, 110 feet. The breadth of the nave was 62 feet. It long has borne the title *Lucerna Loudonia*, or Lamp of Lothian, though that name seems originally to have belonged to the now vanished church of the Franciscan monastery, on account both of its beauty and of the distance at which its lights

were visible. In the aisle is the splendid monument of the Lauderdale family. The parish consists of two charges—the first with a stipend of £352 and a manse, the second of £383 and a manse. St John's chapel of ease is a neat Gothic building, erected in 1838 at a cost of £1600. There are also one Free church (St John's), two United Presbyterian churches, the East and the West, a plain Gothic Episcopal chapel of 1770, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, renovated in 1843, and seated for 300; and St Mary's Roman Catholic church, built in 1862, and seated for 360. In Nungate there is a ruined chapel dedicated to St Martin. A handsome new building, known as the Knox Memorial Institute, and bearing a life-size statue of the great reformer on its tower, which is 14 feet square and 80 high, was erected in 1878-80 at a cost of £10,000. It comprises, besides the school, a lecture room to hold 400. The old and once famous grammar school of Haddington is included in the Institute, whose endowment of £112 has been largely increased by recent subscriptions, over £1000 having been subscribed for bursaries. The primary and a Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 689 and 165 children, have an average attendance of about 480 and 120, and grants of over £535 and £100. The former mathematical school, where Edward Irving was teacher in 1810-12, was incorporated with the grammar school. Among other means of culture are a law library, a town and county library, and a free town library and reading room, originating in a bequest of books about 1717 by the Rev. John Gray of Aberlady;* and it should be mentioned that Haddington was the headquarters of the itinerating libraries organised in 1817 for the good of the people of East Lothian by the philanthropic Samuel Brown. Amongst the various associations that have their seats or headquarters at Haddington are the United East Lothian Agricultural Society, the East Lothian Agricultural Club, the Haddington New Club, clubs for curling, golf, bowling, cycling, football, and cricket, lodges of Good Templars, Freemasons, Oddfellows, Foresters, and Free Gardeners, the East Lothian and the Haddington horticultural societies, a naturalists' club, an ornithological society, a female society for the relief of the poor, and a rifle association. It is also the headquarters of the 7th Volunteer Battalion Royal Scots. Two weekly papers—*The Haddingtonshire Advertiser* (1880) and *The Haddingtonshire Courier* (1859)—are published in the town on Friday. There are branch offices of the Bank of Scotland, British Linen Company's Bank, the Commercial Bank of Scotland, and the Royal Bank, besides a savings bank; and numerous insurance companies are represented in Haddington by agents or offices.

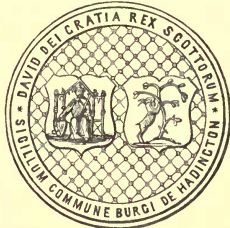
The drainage and the water supply are now excellent. Till 1874 the town depended for its water upon local wells; but in Oct. 1874 it acquired a supply of more than 100,000 gallons per day of pure spring water from works constructed, at a cost of about £5000, on the Earl of Wemyss's estate; and in 1893 a supplementary supply was introduced, costing between £6000 and £7000.

Haddington can boast of no great manufacturing industry, though it does a large amount of retail trade in supplying the surrounding district, and though a vast amount of agricultural produce changes hands at its weekly markets. A woollen manufactory on an extensive scale was begun in 1681 in the suburb of Nungate by a company employing English workmen. It purchased some of the lands that had formerly belonged to the monastery, erected fulling-mills, dye-houses, and other premises, and gave the whole the name of Newmills. The company was exempted by various Scottish Acts of Parliament from certain taxes, and Colonel Stanfield, the chief partner, received the honour of knighthood for his exertions; but after his death the prosperity of the company came to an end,

* On occasion of an effort to establish an adequate library in the town, the *Athenaeum* of 20 Aug. 1881 gave a list of 44 of the rarer works in this bequest, including three missals of 1497, 1510, and 1529, two black-letter prayer-books of 1615 and 1637, an Aldine Piny (1608), an Elzevir Martial (1622), Beza's *Icones* (1684), a large collection of Scottish pamphlets of the 17th century, etc.

and Colonel Charteris, purchasing their lands, changed the name from Newmills to Amisfield, after the ancient seat of his forefathers in Nithdale. In 1750, and again at a later date, vigorous attempts were made to revive the industry, but both proved abortive. The industrial establishments that are now situated in the town or its immediate neighbourhood include one or two small woollen mills, breweries, foundries, coach works, corn mills, agricultural implement factories, and a tannery and skinery. The chief commercial interest, however, centres in its grain markets, which were the largest in Scotland until the construction of railways enabled those of Edinburgh to excel them. Markets are held at Haddington in the Corn Exchange every Friday. Oats are sold at 12 o'clock, barley at 20 minutes past 12, beans and pease at 15 minutes to 1, and wheat at one o'clock. A hiring market for farm servants is held at Haddington on the first Friday of February, and an Autumn fair on the Friday before the second Tuesday in October.

Haddington is a royal burgh of very ancient standing, and by the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act of 1892 is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 councillors. Prior to the date of the Burgh Reform Act, the town council, according to an act of the Convention of Royal Burghs in 1665, consisted of 16 merchant and trades councillors. The council nominates a baron-bailie of Nungate, another of a portion of Gladsmuir parish which holds feu of the burgh and two Burlaw bailies, but none



Seal of Haddington.

of these functionaries hold courts. The municipal constituency in 1896 was 849, of whom 185 were women. The income of the town is derived from lands, houses, feu-duties, customs and market dues, and fees on the entry of burgesses. It amounted in 1831-32 to £1422; in 1860-61 to £1173; in 1881-82 to £11334; and in 1894-95 to £1736. At one time Haddington was the seat of a circuit justiciary court; but it now sends all its justiciary business to Edinburgh. The sheriff court meets at Haddington every Thursday during session for ordinary, debt recovery, and small debt business. A justice of peace court is held on the second Tuesday of every month, and a court of quarter-sessions is held on the first Tuesday of March, the third Tuesday of April, the first Tuesday of August, and the last Tuesday of October. The burgh and county are united for police purposes; and the burgh has also an officer who unites the functions of inspector of nuisances, sanitary inspector, lodging-house inspector, and inspector under the Explosives Acts. In 1880 the royal burgh was extended so as to include the whole of the parliamentary burgh, which formed one of the Haddington group of burghs until 1885, when by the Redistribution of Seats Act of that year the group was abolished and the representation merged in that of the county. The annual value of property in the burgh in 1871 was £13,892; in 1882-83, £16,202, 17s.; and in 1895-96, £17,278. Pop. (1831) 3857, (1841) 3777, (1851) 3883, (1861) 3897, (1871) 4007, (1881) 4043, (1891) 3771,

of whom 174 were females. Houses (1891) inhabited 850, vacant 92.

Haddington is mentioned as a burgh in David I.'s confirmation charter to Dunfermline Abbey (1130); and Ada, daughter of the Earl of Surrey and Warren, received it in 1139 as dower on her marriage with Prince Henry, David's son. On her death, in 1178, William the Lion inherited it as a royal demesne; and here, in 1198, was born his son Alexander II. Under the reign of this last the town seems first to have felt the miseries of war, for in 1216 it was burned by King John of England during his incursion into the Lothians. In 1242 the Earl of Athole was assassinated within its walls, in revenge for his having overthrown Walter de Bisset in tournament. Two years later Haddington was again destroyed by the flames, on the same night, we are significantly told, as several other Scottish towns. Though formally demanded in 1293 from John Baliol by Edward I., it does not seem to have suffered much in the wars of the succession. In 1355-56 Edward III. invaded Scotland to avenge the seizure of Berwick by the Scots, and Haddington was a third time reduced to ashes. In 1400 Henry IV. of England entered Haddington, but did no damage; and in 1503 the Princess Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., spent one night there on her way to Edinburgh. But the most famous event in the history of the town is its siege. In April 1548, the year after the Battle of Pinkie, the English seized Haddington, fortified it, and left a strong garrison to defend it under Sir James Wilford. The Scots, largely reinforced by foreign troops, and commanded by the French general, André de Montalembert, Sieur D'Essé, immediately laid siege to the town. The garrison made a long and gallant resistance, repulsed assaults, and led sallies, during one of which Wilford was captured. At last, however, plague appeared among the garrison, and the English determined to evacuate the place. To prevent the soldiers and military stores from falling into the hands of the besieging army, the Earl of Rutland marched into Scotland with 6000 men, entered Haddington by night, and on 1 Oct. 1549 safely conducted all the soldiers and artillery to Berwick. No vestiges of the fortifications now remain. There is a full contemporary account of the siege of Haddington in Jean de Beaugué's *Histoire de la Guerre d'Écosse*.

In 1598 Haddington was again burned. The calamity having been occasioned through the carelessness of a maid-servant in placing a screen covered with clothes too near a fire-place during the night, the magistrates enacted that a crier should perambulate the town during the winter evenings, warning the people to guard against fire. The ceremony got the name of 'Coal an' Can'le,' from the following riddle verses which the crier recited:—

'A' guid men's servants where'er ye be,
Keep coal an' can'le for charity!
Baith in your kitchen an' your ha',
Keep weel your fires wate'er befa'
In bakehouse, brewhouse, barn, and byre,
I warn ye a' keep weel your fire!
For oftentimes a little spark
Brings mony hands to mickle wark!
Ye nourices that he bairns to keep,
See that ye fa' nae o'er sound asleep,
For losing o' your guid renoun,
An' banishing o' this barrous toun
'Tis for your sakes that I do cry:
Tak' warning by your neighbours bye!'

A privy council order of 10 Nov. 1636, anent some Egyptians or Gipsies, prisoners in Haddington tolbooth, ordained 'the men to be hanged, and the women to be drowned, and such of the women as have children to be scourged through the burgh and burned in the cheek.' Beyond the visit from Oliver Cromwell on 30 Aug. 1650, already narrated under DUNBAR, the later history of Haddington contains little more of interest. The great Reformer, John Knox (1505-72), was born at Haddington; and the site of his birthplace in Giffordgate is marked by a tree which was planted in 1881 in accordance with one of the last wishes of Thomas Carlyle. (See GIFFORD.) John Brown (1722-87), author of the *Self-Interpreting Bible*, was minister of the Secession

congregation from 1751 to his death; and at Haddington were born his son, the Rev. John Brown (1754-1832), the author of various works, and his grandson, Samuel Brown, M.D. (1817-57), an able chemist. Other illustrious natives were John Heriot (1760-1833), miscellaneous writer and editor of the *Sun and True Briton*, David Scott (1675-1742), author of a *History of Scotland*, Samuel Smiles (b. 1816), author of *Self Help*, etc., and Jane Welsh (1801-66), whose tombstone in the abbey churchyard records how 'for forty years she was the true and ever-loving helpmate of Thomas Carlyle, and, by act and word, unweariedly forwarded him, as none else could, in all of worth that he did or attempted.'

Haddington gives the title of Earl, in the peerage of Scotland, to the descendants of the Hamiltons of Innerwick, the remote kinsmen of the ducal family of Hamilton. In 1606, Sir John Ramsay, brother of George Lord Ramsay of Dalhousie, and the chief protector of James VI. from the conspiracy of the Earl of Gowrie, was created Viscount Haddington and Lord Ramsay of Barns; in 1615 he was raised to a place among the peers of England, by the titles of Earl of Holderness and Baron Kingston-upon-Thames; but dying, in 1625, without issue, he left all his honours to be disposed of at the royal will. In 1627 Thomas Hamilton of Priestfield—who was eminent as a lawyer, and had become Lord-President of the Court of Session, and Secretary of State, and had been created Baron of Binning and Byres in 1613, and Earl of Melrose in 1619—obtained the king's permission to change his last and chief title into that of Earl of Haddington. In 1827, Thomas, ninth Earl, while only heir-apparent, was created Baron Melrose of Tynninghame in the peerage of the United Kingdom; and this nobleman, during the brief administration of Sir Robert Peel in 1834-35, was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. The family seats are Tynninghame House, 2½ miles NE of East Linton, and Mellerstain and Lennel House in Berwickshire.

The parish of Haddington occupies the centre of Haddingtonshire, and is bounded on the N by the parish of Athelstanford, on the E by Prestonkirk and Morham, on the S by Yester, Bolton, Salton, and Gladsmuir, and on the W by Gladsmuir and Aberlady. Its form is exceedingly irregular, consisting of a main body 4½ miles long by 3 broad, with five projections radiating therefrom. Its greatest length, from NNW to SSE, is 8½ miles; its greatest breadth, at right angles to its longer axis, is 7 miles; and its area is 12,113 acres, of which nearly 50 are water. Except in the N which is occupied by the rounded summits of the Garleton Hills, the surface of the parish presents a beautifully undulating landscape, covered with prosperous farms or dignified private grounds. The southern slopes of the Garleton Hills are clothed with fine plantations; and on the top of Byres or Byrie Hill, one of the summits, stands a monument, erected in 1824 to John, fourth Earl of Hope-toun, one of the heroes of the Peninsular War. It has an ascent of 132 steps, and is visible from Edinburgh, 17 miles distant. The river Tyne traverses the parish from SW to NE in a sinuous course that maintains an average breadth of from 50 to 56 feet. Trap rock forms the mass of the Garleton Hills, though on the southern slopes that is overlaid by calciferous sandstone; and sandstone of various kinds and qualities prevails in the rest of the parish. The soil towards the SW border is shallow and inferior, but elsewhere it is good and in high cultivation. About 1250 acres are under wood, and more than 500 in pasture; while the rest is cultivated. Coal has been sought for but not found. There is a weak chalybeate spring, called Dobson's Well, about ½ mile W of the burgh. The industries of the parish, besides agriculture, are restricted to the town of Haddington.

Besides the burgh of Haddington the parish contains the hamlets of Abbey and St Lawrence. A mile and a quarter S of Haddington stands Lennoxlove House, anciently called Lethington, the seat of Lord Blantyre. Part of it dates from very antique times, and was a very strong fortalice. Lethington was the home of Sir

Richard Maitland and of James VI.'s chancellor, Secretary Lethington, and for a long period it was the chief seat of the Lauderdale family. The first park wall, 12 feet high, enclosing an area of more than 1 square mile, is said to have been raised in six weeks by the Duke of Lauderdale, in order to save his country from the reproach of the Duke of York, that there was not a single deer park in it. The other chief seats, all noticed separately, are AMISFIELD, STEVENSON HOUSE, MONKRIGG, COALSTOUN, CLERKINGTON, LETHAM, ALDERSTON, and HUNTINGTON. The North British railway traverses one of the projections of the parish, and there is a branch of that railway to the burgh within the parish. Six miles of the great road from Edinburgh to the E of England lie within its limits, besides a section of a road to North Berwick, and numerous subordinate roads. Haddington parish is in the presbytery of Haddington and the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The churches have already been noticed. The origin of the parish is difficult to trace. At the accession of David I. in 1123 it was a clearly defined district, though both then and afterwards of a larger extent than now. Till 1674 it comprehended a considerable part of Athelstaneford, and till 1692 of Gladsmuir also. The ancient church, dedicated to the Virgin, was granted about 1134 by David I. to the priory of St Andrews, which held it with all its endowments, including the lands of Clerkington on both sides of the Tyne, till the Reformation. Six chapels also were situated in the parish—those of St Lawrence, which has given its name to a hamlet, St Martin, St Catherine, St Kentigern, and St John, and one in the barony of Penstoun, which, previous to the erection of Gladsmuir parish, lay within the limits of Haddington. At the Reformation the property of all these chapels, with that of the church to which they were attached, belonged, as part of the immense possessions of the priory of St Andrews, to James Stewart, the notorious Earl of Moray, the bastard brother and the minister of Mary of Scotland. The possessions were soon after usurped by the Earl of Morton, during the period of his regency; and when he was put to death for his participation in the murder of Darnley, they were forfeited to the Crown. Esme, Duke of Lennox, the cousin and favourite of James VI., next obtained them, as a temporal lordship, from the king. Later, Thomas, the first Earl of Haddington, purchased the Haddington portion of the lordship—consisting of the patronage and property and emoluments of the church and its chapels—from Ludovic the son of Esme, and in 1620 obtained from the king a confirmation of his purchase. In the 18th century the patronage and property were transferred, by another purchase, to Charles, the first Earl of Hopetoun, and they have since continued in the possession of his descendants. From the Reformation till 1602 the churches of Haddington and Athelstaneford and the chapel of St Martin were all served by one minister, and not long afterwards St Martin's was abandoned. In 1633 Haddington church was appointed one of the twelve prebends of the chapter of Edinburgh, and in 1635 a second minister was appointed. From the 12th or 13th century to the Reformation, Haddington gave its name to a deanery. The parish also contained a Franciscan monastery, dating probably from the 12th century. Edward I. is said to have destroyed it, and there are now no vestiges of it extant, unless the present church may be held as having formed part of it. At the village of ABBEY there stood a convent of Cistercian nuns, founded in 1178 by Ada, Countess of Northumberland and mother of Malcolm IV. and William the Lyon. It was dedicated by her to the Virgin, and it was endowed with extensive and valuable possessions, of which the lands of Nunside or Nunlands, now Huntington, and the church of Athelstaneford with its tithes were only a part. In 1296, Eva, the prioress, made submission to Edward I., and obtained the restoration of her rights. James II. granted a charter to the priory in 1458, confirming one previously obtained from the bishop of St Andrews in 1349. In 1471 the lairds of Yester and Makerston

forcibly seized part of the Abbey lands, and the nuns had to seek the aid of parliament against them. In 1548 the Estates held a parliament in the convent, at which it was resolved to send the infant Queen Mary to France. At the Reformation the number of nuns in the convent was 18; and its revenues amounted to £308, 17s. 6d., besides various contributions paid in kind. The lands were conferred by Mary on her secretary, William Maitland of Lethington; and afterwards they were converted into a temporal lordship in favour of John, Master of Lauderdale. Valuation, excluding burgh, (1872) £28,061, 4s., (1883) £22,888, 8s., (1892) £19,442, 8s. 2d. Pop. of entire parish (1801) 4049, (1831) 5883, (1841) 5452, (1871) 5735, (1881) 5660, (1891) 5216.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

The Established presbytery of Haddington comprises the parishes of Aberlady, Athelstaneford, Bolton, Dirleton, Garvald, Gladsmuir, Haddington, Humbie, Morham, North Berwick, Pencaitland, Prestonpans, Salton, Tranent, and Yester, and the *quoad sacra* parish of Cockenzie, with the chapelries of St John's (Haddington) and Gullans. Pop. (1871) 25,545, (1881) 25,742, (1891) 25,474, of whom 6370 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1895.—The Free Church has also a presbytery of Haddington and Dunbar, with churches at Cockburnspath, Cockenzie, Dirleton, Dunbar, Garvald, Haddington, Humbie, Innerwick, North Berwick, Pencaitland, Prestonkirk, Prestonpans, Salton, Tranent, and Yester, which 15 together had 2483 members in 1894.

See Dr Barclay's 'Account of the parish of Haddington' in *Trans. Soc. Ants. Scotl.* (1792); James Miller's *Lamp of Lothian, or the History of Haddington* (Had. 1844); an article on p. 926 of the *Builder* (1878); the two works cited under CRAIGENPUTTOCH; James Purves's 'Tynningtown' in *Fraser's Magazine* (March 1881); the chapter on 'A Typical Scotch Town' by Francis Watt, in *Picturesque Scotland* (Lond. 1882); and James Robb's *Guide to the Royal Burgh of Haddington, Past and Present*.

Haddingtonshire or East Lothian, a maritime county in the south-east of Scotland, is situated between 55° 46' 10" and 56° 4' N lat., and between 2° 8' and 2° 49' W long., and is bounded on the NW and N by the Firth of Forth, on the NE and E by the German Ocean, on the SW and S by Berwickshire, and on the W by Edinburghshire. With the exception of four small streamlets which divide it towards the SW, NE, and SE angles from Berwickshire and Edinburghshire, and the summit line of the Lammermuirs, which forms about one-half of the march with Berwickshire, the county has, along its SE, S, and W frontiers, no natural or geographical features to mark its boundary. It has a total coast-line of 31½ miles, of which 15½ lie along the Firth of Forth to the W of North Berwick, and present a flat and generally sandy beach; while the 16½ miles that extend along the German Ocean rise in irregular and bold cliffs. There are harbours at Prestonpans, Cockenzie, Port Seton, North Berwick, and Dunbar. The only bays of any size are Aberlady Bay, a wide sandy flat at low water, and Tynninghame Bay, at the mouth of the Tyne. Its land boundaries on the S and W extend respectively for 16 and 13 miles. The greatest length of Haddingtonshire, from E to W, is 26½ miles; its greatest breadth, from N by W to S by E, is 19 miles towards the middle of the county, but at the west end it is only about 12 miles across, and at the east not more than 10; and its circumference is roughly about 80 miles. Its total area is about 280 square miles. The Bass Rock (313 feet in height and about a mile in circumference), lying 1½ mile off the coast, is in this county. See BASS.

Haddingtonshire has on the whole a northern exposure, stretching from its highest point in the S, where the Lammermuir Hills rise, in a gradual though not unbroken slope to the seaboard on the N. The land in the higher region is almost entirely pasturage, of the Lowland Scotch hill character, though the skirts of the hills are to a considerable extent brought under cultiva-

tion. About one-third of the entire area of the county is occupied by this district, which commences at the E coast in Oldhamstocks and Innerwick parishes, and extends westwards across the southern part of the county to the boundary of Edinburghshire. The average height is not great, and the general aspect is not mountainous; for the Lammermuirs present a series of softly rounded hills, and their greatest elevation is attained in Lammer Law, which rises to a height of 1733 feet above sea-level. Other summits are Clints Dod (1307 feet), Lovrans Law (1631), and Soutra Hill (1209). The northern plain between the base of the hill country and the sea has its surface interrupted by the Garleton Hills (590 feet) on the W, by Gullane Hill on the NE coast, and by the conspicuously isolated cones of North Berwick Law (612 feet) on the N coast and Traprain or Dumpender Law (724) near the centre. The county, owing to its geographical position and limited extent, has few streams of any kind, and only one—the Tyne—of any importance. This last, 7 miles from its source, crosses the Edinburghshire border, 8 miles SW of Ormiston, and flows through Haddingtonshire to the NE seaboard, where it falls into the German Ocean at Tynninghame. Good trout, and in some places salmon, are caught in the Tyne. Among the smaller streams may be mentioned the Salton Water and the Gifford Water, flowing from the uplands to the Tyne; Peffer Burn, running to the German sea, about 2 miles SE of Tantallon Castle; and the Belton Water, which debouches at Belhaven, near Dunbar. The Berwickshire stream—the Whitadder—has its source and upper course for some miles in East Lothian. The chief lakes are Presmennan and Danskin Lochs, both of small extent. The former was artificially made in 1819 by damming up a ravine through which a streamlet used to discharge its waters. Mineral springs are found in the parishes of Spott, Pencaitland, Humbie, and Salton, and some of them have had a certain medicinal repute.

Geology.—In this county the ancient Silurian tableland is sharply defined from the area occupied by the younger palaeozoic rocks. The steep slope presented by the chain of the Lammermuirs towards the NW, roughly coincides with the boundary line between the Silurian and Old Red Sandstone strata on the one hand and the members of the Carboniferous system on the other. This prominent feature crosses the county diagonally from Dunbar to the village of Fala. The smooth-flowing outline of the Lammermuirs is due to the occurrence of thick masses of shales of Lower Silurian age which are associated with flagstones, greywackes, and grits. Possessing a persistent NE and SW strike in harmony with the trend of the chain, these strata have been thrown into a series of folds by means of which the same beds are repeatedly brought to the surface. Beyond the county boundary at the head of Lauderdale, bands of black shales, yielding graptolites in profusion, rest in narrow synclinal troughs of the shaly series. One of these bands is exposed on the S slope of Lammer Law, near the source of the Kelphope Burn, which can be followed SW to the Headshaw Burn, near Carfrae Common; while still further to the N another band is met with on the Soutra Hill. The Silurian strata exposed in the Lammermuirs are the NE prolongations of the grey shales and greywackes which are so characteristically developed in the Lowther range in the N of Dumfriesshire. In the latter area there are fewer intercalations of greywackes and grits, but with this exception the general character of the beds in these widely separated ranges is identical.

Throughout the area occupied by these rocks numerous veins and bosses of felsstone are met with, which have been injected mainly along the lines of bedding. There is one small triangular area, however, of highly crystalline rock, which has attracted considerable attention among geologists on account of the evidence which it affords of its metamorphic origin. It is situated at the junction of the Fasnay Water with the Whitadder. From the description of this mass given by Sir Arch.

Geikie, it is apparent that a gradual passage can be traced from the unaltered greywackes and shales into the granitic rock of Priestlaw. Along the margin of the altered area, the stratified rocks are compact and sub-crystalline breaking with a conchoidal fracture. These, when followed towards the centre of the area, merge into felspathic rocks with quartz granules, which are indistinguishable from ordinary felstones. The alteration culminates in the felspathic mass of Priestlaw, which, by the crystallisation of the felspar and quartz, and by the addition of mica and hornblende, presents the character of a typical granite.

Only the upper division of the Old Red Sandstone is represented within the county. As in other districts in Scotland we have here striking evidence of the complete discordance between the members of this division and the older rocks. Prior to the deposition of the Upper Old Red Sandstone, the Lammermuir chain had undergone extensive denudation. Deep valleys had been excavated in the ancient tableland, which were subsequently filled with conglomerates and sandstones belonging to this period. On the S side of the range one of these ancient valleys is represented by Lauderdale, which, though formerly filled with Old Red deposits, has been excavated anew by the Leader and its tributaries. Another striking example occurs in the E part of the chain, where a belt of conglomerate, stretching from Dunbar to Derrington Law, divides the Silurian rocks into two separate areas. From the relations which the conglomerate bears to the underlying rocks, there can be little doubt that it fills an old hollow which completely traversed the Silurian tableland from N to S. The belt of conglomerate now referred to forms the largest area of Upper Old Red Sandstone strata within the county. It has an average breadth of 4 miles between Dunbar and Oldhamstocks, tapering off to 2 miles near the county boundary, and again swelling out towards the wide area occupied by this deposit in the Berwickshire plain. The conglomerates along this belt rest unconformably on the Silurian rocks, the pebbles being mainly composed of these materials. At Oldhamstocks a narrow band branches off from the main mass, and extends E by Cockburnspath to the sea-coast at Siccar Point, where the complete unconformability between the Old Red Sandstone and Silurian formations is admirably displayed. In this latter area the strata mainly consist of red sandstones and shales, the underlying conglomerate having thinned out to small dimensions. The beds are inclined to the N at angles varying from 10° to 30°. Again, along the NW slopes of the Lammermuirs from Dunbar to near the village of Gifford, a belt of red sandstones and marls can be traced, having an average breadth of about 1 mile. This belt is bounded on the N and S by two parallel faults, both of which have a downthrow to the N. One of these dislocations, that which forms the S boundary, is of great importance, as it completely traverses the county from the sea-coast near Dunbar to the village of Fala. Between Dunbar and Gifford it brings the Old Red Sandstones and marls against the Old Red conglomerate and Silurian rocks, while beyond Gifford towards Fala it throws the members of the Carboniferous system against the Old Red Sandstone and Silurian formations. About 1 mile to the S of Gifford and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Fala church, there are two small semicircular areas of Old Red conglomerate resting unconformably on the Silurian rocks, and bounded on the N by the great fault just described. Equally interesting and suggestive is the small outlier of conglomerate of this age, forming a flat cake on the crest of the ridge E of Soutra Hill. Within the county no fossils have been obtained from this formation, but at Siccar Point, beyond the county boundary, the red sandstones have yielded scales of *Holopterygius* and other fishes, which serve to define the age of the beds.

The strata next in order belonged to the Calciferous Sandstone series, but, strange to say, at no point in Haddingtonshire are these beds seen in contact with the Upper Old Red Sandstones without the intervention of a

fault. But beyond the county boundary at Sincar Point the perfect passage between the two formations is well seen. The members of this series occupy the whole of the coast-line between Cockburnspath and Thorntonloch, where they pass below the Carboniferous Limestone. Near the base, the sandstones have yielded *Cycadites Caledonicus*, which, from recent investigations, appears to be a fragment of a Eurypterid. The strata exposed along the coast-line consist of alternations of sandstones, shales, and thin limestones, which, on the whole, are markedly fossiliferous. Numerous land plants have been obtained from the shales, chiefly *Lepidodendron* (*Sagenaria*) *Vettheimianum*, *Sigillaria*, *Cyclopteris*, and *Sphenopteris*, while the limestones contain abundant remains of encrinites, with *Schizodus*, *Sanguinolites*, *Arca*, *Pteronites*, *Athyris ambigua*, etc.

The broad tract of country extending from Dunbar to Aberlady, and from North Berwick to Gifford, is occupied with the members of this series, but differing in a marked degree from those just described. The type represented in this area is characterised by a remarkable development of volcanic rocks, which, indeed, cover the greater portion of the tract. Towards the beginning of the Calciferous Sandstone period volcanic activity commenced in the East Lothian district, and continued with little cessation to near the close. During this long interval the volcanoes discharged sheets of lava and showers of ashes till they reached a thickness of well-nigh 1500 feet; but so local was the development that no trace of these volcanic materials is to be found in the Calciferous Sandstone area between Cockburnspath and Thorntonloch. The following is the succession of the strata given in descending order:—(a) sandstones, shales, and thin limestones; (b) thick sheets of porphyritic lavas, becoming more augitic towards the bottom of the series; (c) coarse ash and volcanic breccia; (d) red and white sandstones and marls. The sedimentary strata underlying the volcanic series are exposed on both sides of the mouth of the Tyne, where they are thrown into an anticlinal arch, the axis of which extends from Belhaven Bay SW to Traprain Law. On the N side of this anticline the strata dip to the NW, and pass underneath the great pile of lavas and tuffs of the Garleton Hills, while on the S side they are succeeded only by a portion of the volcanic series. The earliest ejections in Haddingtonshire consisted of tuffs and coarse breccias, which occupy the greater part of the coast-line between North Berwick and Tantallon Castle. The base of the series is exposed on the shore at the Gegan about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the E of Tantallon, where the tuff is overlaid by sandstones and marls dipping to the W at a low angle. In places the ash forms prominent cliffs, as at the Gin Head, near Canty Bay, which afford excellent opportunities for studying the features of the deposit. Its general character is somewhat varied. On the whole, it is well stratified, showing alternations of coarse breccia and layers of fine tuff, with small felspathic lapilli. The volcanic breccia contains numerous bombs of porphyrite, the largest measuring 2 feet across, with fragments of sandstones, shales, and thin limestones. A characteristic feature of this deposit is the intercalation of thin seams and lenticular patches of sandstones, shales, and limestones, clearly proving the submarine character of the eruptions. One of these bands of limestone occurs near the base of the series at the Gegan, and another at the Rhodes quarry about 1 mile E of North Berwick. In places they emit a fetid odour. The tuff and volcanic breccia which cover such a great extent of coast-line W of Tantallon Castle extend inland as far as Traprain, forming a belt of variable width round the base of the overlying lavas. They reappear on the S side of the anticline at Traprain Law, and can be followed E to the Biel Burn N of Stenton church, where they are truncated by the dislocation which brings the Calciferous Sandstones into conjunction with the Upper Old Red Sandstones and marls. Between Belhaven Bay and Dunbar, however, the tuffs are again exposed with a SE inclination, where they present the characteristic features just described.

The tuffs and volcanic breccias are overlaid by a great succession of porphyrite lavas which have no intercalation of ash or sedimentary deposits. They form the range of the Garleton Hills, and as they are inclined to the W at gentle angles, they present slight escarpments towards the E. The lavas first ejected, which rest on the tuff, are more augitic than the overlying sheets, the augite crystals being large, and the triclinic feldspars being well striated. The later ejections, on the other hand, are less basic, and present the characteristic microscopic characters of porphyrites. The lavas pass conformably below a limited thickness of sandstones, shales, and cementstones, filling the interval to the base of the Carboniferous Limestone. From the ashy character of the sandstones, it is evident that they were in a great measure formed from the trituration of the underlying volcanic materials, while the presence of thin sheets of tuff indicates faint volcanic outbursts after the main ejections had ceased. These sedimentary deposits stretch S by Aberlady, Bolton, and onwards to Fala, in all cases graduating upwards into the Carboniferous Limestone. They also cover a considerable tract of ground round Haddington, where they are associated with some thin seams of coal.

Within the volcanic area and in the immediate vicinity there are numerous examples of 'necks' from which the igneous materials were discharged. Some of these are filled with crystalline rocks, such as basalt, porphyrite, or felstone, others with tuff and volcanic agglomerate. Perhaps the two most conspicuous examples of the former group are North Berwick Law (612 feet) and Traprain Law (724). These eminences rise considerably above the level of the surrounding ground—a feature which is due to the unyielding nature of the compact felstone filling the vent. In the case of North Berwick Law the felstone penetrates the stratified ash at the base of the volcanic series, while the mass on Traprain Law pierces the underlying Calciferous Sandstones. On the shore to the E of Dunbar there is a remarkable example of a vent filled with volcanic agglomerate, and similar instances occur between North Berwick and Tantallon Castle.

The Carboniferous Limestone of Haddingtonshire presents the triple classification which is characteristic of this group of strata in other parts of Scotland, viz.—(1.) an Upper Limestone series; (2.) a middle series with coals and ironstones; (3.) a Lower Limestone series. The members of the lowest subdivision occur in a small isolated area between Dunbar and Thorntonloch, where they are thrown into a small synclinal trough. As the basin is truncated by the sea, we have only a portion of the syncline represented, but the order of succession is admirably displayed on the coast section. This outlier comprises five separate limestones, of which the Skateraw bed is the most important. It is 12 feet thick, and is overlaid by a thin seam of coal. On the shore N of Thorntonloch the lowest bed rests conformably on the Calciferous Sandstones, but inland to the N of Innerwick the Limestone series is brought into conjunction with the Upper Old Red Sandstone by means of a fault.

Between Aberlady and the county boundary, near Musselburgh, the three subdivisions are represented in regular succession. At the former locality the members of the Lower Limestone series crop out on the shore with a gentle inclination to the W, graduating downwards into the Calciferous Sandstones. From this point they extend S by East Salton to the county boundary at Pathhead, preserving the same inclination to the W and NW, and passing below the members of the middle division. By means of an anticlinal arch the Lower Limestones are again brought to the surface on the Roman Camp Hill N of Gorebridge. The middle series includes the coals and ironstones of the East-Lothian coal-field, which are evidently the equivalents of the Edge coals of Midlothian. The Haddingtonshire coal-field is upwards of 30 square miles in extent, and comprises no fewer than ten seams of coal of more or less importance. The beds are thrown into a great

synclinal trough, the axis of which runs from the shore at Port Seton S by Tranent to Elphinstone Tower. Hence on the E side of the basin the coal seams dip to the W, only to reappear with an E dip along the anticlinal arch of the Roman Camp Hill. In the centre of this trough at Port Seton, there are two thin bands of limestone belonging to the highest division of the Carboniferous Limestone.

The Lower Limestones series in Gosford Bay is traversed by a sheet of intrusive dolerite, and similar sheets are met with to the N of Aberlady in the Calciferous Sandstones. A few basalt dykes, probably of Tertiary age, pierce the Haddingtonshire coal-field, of which the most important is that extending from Prestonpans E by Seton Mains to near Longniddry.

The trend of the ice flow during the glacial period over the low-lying portion of Haddingtonshire was E and ENE, but a portion of the ice sheet surmounted the chain of the Lammermuirs, and moved in a SE direction towards the Berwickshire plain. That such was the course of the ice sheet is not only proved by the ice markings, but also by the transport of the materials in the boulder clay. This deposit varies considerably in character, according to the nature of the underlying rocks; in the Silurian area it is a stiff fawn-coloured stony clay, while in the Old Red and Calciferous Sandstone districts it is sandy and has a reddish tint. The sands and gravels are found partly flanking the hills in the form of more or less continuous sheets or ridged up in mounds, and partly in connection with the 100-foot terrace. The 25-foot beach is visible at various points on the coast, though its development is but limited. It occurs at North Berwick, where it is partly obscured by blown sand, and also near Seacliff Tower. Tracts of blown sand are met with at the mouth of the Tyne, near Tynninghame, and again between Gullane Hill and North Berwick.

East Lothian is not rich in coal, although the coal beds at Prestonpans are said to have been worked by the monks of Newbattle so early as the beginning of the 13th century. Limestone is abundant throughout the county. In 1866 a rich deposit of hematite of iron was discovered in the Garlton Hills, and for several years was worked successfully. Iron is found in Gladsmuir parish, and was formerly worked at Macmerry.

As is to be expected, the soils in the various parts of the county differ much from each other. On the hills much of it is thin and mossy; but of late years crops of turnips and oats have been obtained on what was before untilled land, covered with whins or heather. Along the base of the hills stretches an extent of rich and valuable grain and pasture land, from which heavy crops are reaped that contribute no small amount towards enhancing the agricultural reputation of the county. To the N of this, and extending across the shire is a band of heavy tenacious yellow clay, resting on a basis of till or boulder clay, and presenting some of the worst agricultural land in Scotland. This soil, however, is not unfavourable to the growth of such timber as oak, beech, larch, and fir. The most fertile parts of the whole county are in the E, near Dunbar, where rich loam is abundant, and clay and light sand not rare. Wheat and beans, and the famous kind of potatoes known as 'Dunbar Reds,' are the heaviest crops of this district. The farms of W Haddingtonshire have lighter loam soils and mixtures of clay and sand that are annually made to yield very excellent harvests. The climate of Haddingtonshire is also well suited for an agricultural district. The proximity of the sea and the extent of coast-line prevents the extremes of either heat or cold being experienced in the shire, though a cold and searching E wind prevails in late spring and early summer. The rainfall is exceedingly small, and the county is more exposed to agricultural loss from too little than from too much rain, though the Lammermuirs are often covered with cold and wetting mists that are not taken into account in calculating the rainfall. According to observations at seven stations extending over several years the annual rainfall is 25.12 inches; at

the town of Haddington it is 25 inches. The extremes were observed at Yester, in the SW, 420 feet above sea-level, where 32.72 inches were registered; and at Smeaton, in the NE of Midlothian, 100 feet above sea-level, where the return was 18.62. The temperature is on the whole equable. The annual mean observed at Yester (420 feet above sea-level, as already mentioned) for thirteen years was 46.5°, and at Smeaton, 47.2°; whilst at East Linton, 90 feet above sea-level, it was 47.4°. Snow, though not infrequent, seldom lies many days in the lowlands of Haddingtonshire. The spring is, in general, dry, with only occasional severe showers of hail and rain from the NE; in summer and autumn the only rainy points are the S and E.

The natural advantages of soil and climate in East Lothian are of themselves almost enough to ensure its agricultural prosperity; but its present pre-eminence, as perhaps the richest grain-producing district of Scotland, is also due not a little to the industry, enterprise, and skill of its farmers and landowners. East Lothian has been an agricultural county for centuries, and the monks of the Middle Ages may perhaps be regarded as the founders of its agricultural greatness. A curious fact is that, along the coterminous line of the uplands and lowlands, the parishes were anciently, just as at present, so distributed that each, while stretching into the fertile plain, had attached to it a section of the Lammermuirs, as a necessary adjunct to its agricultural practice of summer pasturage. Mills were numerous, and their number and activity are proofs of the quantity of grain raised in the district. The Lammermuirs at all times fostered the pastoral calling. Hay also was raised in abundance, and so early as the 13th century was subjected to tithes; and in 1298 the English soldiers, who were besieging Dirleton Castle, found a means of sustenance in the pease that grew in the neighbouring fields. Although the troubles and wars of the succeeding centuries inflicted a check upon the arts of peace in Haddingtonshire as well as in the rest of Scotland, the shire recovered its former position; and, according to Whitelocke, the English soldiers who entered Scotland with Cromwell in 1650 were astonished to find in East Lothian 'the greatest plenty of corn they ever saw, not one of the fields being fallow.' The real beginning of the agricultural pre-eminence of Haddingtonshire dates from about the period of the Union of the parliaments of Scotland and England in 1707. Lord Belhaven contributed to improve the theory of agriculture by his *Advice to the Farmers in East Lothian*, published in 1723; while Thomas, sixth Earl of Haddington, improved its practice by introducing skilled labour from England. James Meikle, a mechanic who had been despatched to Holland in 1710 by Fletcher of Salton to acquire the art of making decorticated barley, introduced from that country the use of fanners in sifting grain; and in 1787 Andrew Meikle, his son, invented the thrashing-mill. Improvements came in thick and fast after the introduction of fanners; landowners vied with each other in adopting new inventions and new machinery, and their farming tenants zealously co-operated. Lord Elibank, Sir Hew Dalrymple, the Marquis of Tweeddale, and Sir George Suttie deserve to be mentioned in the former class; and Wight, who introduced horse-hoeing in 1736, Cunningham, Hay, who first raised potatoes in the fields about 1754, John Walker of Prestonkirk, who was the first to adopt the English practice of fallowing, and George Rennie of Phantassie, are worthy representatives of the second class. John Cockburn of Ormiston, a politician who had in his later years turned his attention to 'agricultural improvements, the classic diversion of a statesman's care,' founded about 1743 perhaps the earliest farmers' club in Scotland. In 1804 General Fletcher of Salton organised another farmers' society, which in 1819-20 was amalgamated with a more extensive association, under the name of 'The United East Lothian Agricultural Society.' Under such auspices and supported by such enterprise, the agriculture of Haddingtonshire has made rapid and sure advances in every department. In 1811 steam power was first

applied to threshing corn in East Lothian, and now steam power is used on almost every farm in the county. The social condition and physique of the hinds have both improved to a very marked degree. In the words of Mr Hope of Fentonbarns, speaking in 1835 of the close of the preceding century, 'a married ploughman was paid in farm produce, but he received 24 bushels less oats than is now given; besides, the grain was fully 10 per cent. inferior to the produce of the present time; and the cow, from want of sunn grass, was often scarcely worth the milking, and, still more, potatoes were then hardly known. The consequences were, that the poor hind was miserably fed, poorly clad, feeble, and particularly liable to sickness. At that period, regularly in the spring in every hamlet and village, the ague made its appearance in almost every family, and there can hardly be a doubt of that sickness having often been the natural effects of poverty and filth more than anything else.' Now the average wage of a farm-servant is £20 or £25 in money, and meal, potatoes, grass for a cow, together with a cottage and a little garden-ground, estimated together to be equivalent to £20 or £25 more. Within the present century the most powerful impetus to farming was derived from the high price of grain during the Crimean war. In 1853, 1854, and 1855 the fair prices of wheat per quarter in East Lothian were £3, 15s. 10d., £3, 12s. 11d., and £3, 18s. 3d.; while in 1851 it was only £1, 18s. 8d.; and in 1864, again, £1, 15s. 10d. In 1894 the average price was £1, 3s. 6½d. The farms of East Lothian are larger than the average Scottish holdings. Most of them are from 200 to 500 acres; some range so high as 1200. The rents, of course, vary according to the fertility of the soil in the different parts of the county. The 19 or 21 years' lease is the most usual duration of holding. A six-course shift is the rule—(1) grass (pasture or hay), (2) oats, (3) potatoes, turnips, or beans, (4) wheat, (5) turnips, (6) barley; but the only principle is that of making a grain and green crop succeed each other, pulse being always reckoned a green crop in this succession.

In the whole of Scotland the percentage of cultivated area is only 25·2; in Haddingtonshire it rises as high as 65·3—a figure exceeded only by Fife (79·6), Linlithgowshire (76·7), and Berwickshire (66). The following table exhibits the acreage of land under the several crops in various years:—

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Grain Crops—						
Wheat, . . .	9,453	8,748	9,989	6,081	7,453	3,519
Barley, . . .	17,116	17,625	15,492	14,944	13,056	16,231
Oats, . . .	17,271	17,681	17,476	16,785	17,289	18,704
Beans, . . .	1,375	2,003	2,438	1,262	847	416
Root Crops—						
Potatoes, . . .	9,943	9,292	7,556	7,640	7,742	7,809
Turnips, . . .	15,157	15,447	15,827	15,711	15,754	16,514
Carrots, . . .	211	186	167	132	117	151
Green Crops—						
Grass under Rotation, . . .	27,058	27,370	...	29,313	28,553	28,124
Permanent Pasture (not Heath), . . .	16,242	16,983	...	19,403	19,051	19,018
Live Stock—						
Farm Horses, . . .	3,192	3,442	3,259	3,521	3,582	3,363
Cattle, . . .	8,237	9,062	8,279	8,196	9,109	9,506
Sheep, . . .	111,886	111,928	114,496	133,705	134,014	127,483
Pigs, . . .	2,490	2,330	2,827	2,198	1,668	2,138

Less than one-twenty-third of the whole of Scotland is under wood; in Haddingtonshire the proportion is more than one-seventeenth, viz., 9909 acres, in addition to which 302 acres of plantations have been planted within the last ten years. Its woods, indeed, are tolerably extensive, and a good deal has been done in the way of artificial planting. The sixth Earl of Haddington was the first great planter, and the trees he planted in 1705 and subsequent years on his estate at Tynninghame now form one of the most beautiful forests in the south of Scotland. They suffered,

however, enormous havoc from the gale of 14 Oct. 1881. The woods of Humbie and Salton, lying adjacent to each other, are also noteworthy. In *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* for 1879-81 are five tables giving the dimensions of 119 old and remarkable Spanish chestnuts, ash-trees, eycamores, beeches, and oaks in the county. In 1895, 113 acres were devoted to orchards, 622 to market gardens, and 2 to nursery gardens. The East Lothian farmers do not as a rule bestow much of their attention on breeding cattle, though here and there small herds are reared and fattened. Enormous numbers of sheep, on the other hand, are fed on the fine pastoral farms of the Lammermuirs and elsewhere, and there are several well-known breeders of sheep both among the proprietors and tenants. Border Leicesters are the most usual variety raised, though there are also several flocks of Southdowns; and in the Lammermuir Cheviots and blackfaced flocks are maintained. Dairy farming is quite at a discount in the county, and pigs are fed only for domestic purposes.

Notwithstanding the favourable position of the sea-board, the proximity of the metropolis, and the presence of coal, manufactures have never flourished in Haddingtonshire, though they have been introduced at various periods and in several districts. Repeated efforts to establish a woollen manufactory in the town of Haddington resulted in failure. A variegated woollen fabric, known as the Gilmerton livery, seemed for a time to have become a staple at Athelstaneford, but it has long ceased to be produced. In 1793 a flax-mill was erected at West Barns, and in 1815 a cotton factory was started at Belhaven, but both entailed loss on their proprietors; and their stoppage made paupers of many of the operatives. A paper-mill, a starch work, the earliest factory in Britain for the manufacture of Hollands, the first bleachfield of the British Linen Company, and the earliest manufactory of decorticated or pot barley were situated in Salton parish, but all have failed and have disappeared. The Macmerry Iron-works in Gladsmuir parish are also stopped; so that now the only noticeable existing manufactories in the county are a pottery and a fire-clay work at Prestonpans, two or three engineering establishments in Dunbar and Tranent parishes, two or three extensive distilleries, some nine or ten breweries, of which the chief are at Prestonpans, two or three tan-works, and one or two establishments for the preparation of bone-dust and rape-cake. Fishing and fish-curing are carried on at Dunbar, Cockenzie, and other coast villages; and there are salt-pans at Prestonpans and Cockenzie.

The roads of Haddingtonshire are numerous and good, though before 1751 the county was sadly deficient in means of communication. The County Road Board is composed of a section of the County Council. One good line of turnpike runs along the whole coast of the Firth of Forth eastward to North Berwick; another runs southward from Dirleton to Haddington; another—the great quondam mail line between Edinburgh and London—runs along the whole breadth of the county eastward through Haddington to Dunbar, and then along the coast till it enters Berwickshire; a fourth leaves the former at Tranent, and passes through Salton and Gifford, and over the Lammermuir Hills to Duns; and a fifth, the post-road between Edinburgh and Lauder, intersects the SW wing of the county at Soutra. The North British Railway affords to the greater part of the lowlands of the county exceedingly valuable facilities of communication; entering from Edinburghshire a little N of Falside, passing between Prestonpans and Tranent, proceeding north-eastward to Drem, sending off two branches respectively from Longniddry eastward to Haddington, and from Drem northward to Dirleton and North Berwick, and curving from Drem through all the north-eastern districts, by way of East Fortune, East Linton, Dunbar, and Innerwick, to Dunglass, while a deviation line has been proposed from the Macmerry branch at Ormiston to Gifford and Garvald. The harbours of the county are all, in point of commerce, very inconsiderable, and even in point of contiguity—

ness are very inferior. Their extent and other particulars will be found noticed under PRESTONPANS, COCKENZIE, BERWICK (NORTH), and DUNBAR.

The royal burghs in Haddingtonshire are Haddington, the county town, Dunbar, and North Berwick. The only other towns are Tranent, Prestonpans, and Cockenzie and Seton, which, as well as part of East Linton, are police burghs. The other villages and principal hamlets are Aberlady, Athelstaneford, Belhaven, Bolton, Dirlenton, Drem, East Barns, West Barns, Elphinstone, Garvald, Gifford, Gladsmuir, Gullana, Humbie, Innerwick, Kingston, Macmerry, Oldhamstocks, Ormiston, Pentacitland, Penston, Prestonkirk, Salton, Samuelston, Spott, Stenton, Tynninghame, and Whitekirk. The chief seats are Broxmouth Park (Duke of Roxburghe), Yester House (Marquis of Tweeddale), Coalstoun House (Lady Susan Broun Ramsay), Gosford and Amisfield House (Earl of Wemyss), Tynninghame House (Earl of Haddington), Biel and Archerfield House (Mr and Mrs Ogilvy), Ormiston Hall (Earl of Hopetoun), Humbie (Lord Polwarth), Ballencrief House, Lennoxville House, Prestongrange, Dunglass House, Seton House, Fountainhall, Gilmerton House, Lochend, Newbyth House, Nunaw House, Phantassie, Salton Hall, Whittinghame House, Herdmanston House, Winton House, Pentacitland House, Woodcot House, Balgone, Letham House, Stevenson House, Clerkington House, Eaglescairn House, Alderston House, Bower House, Cockenzie House, Drumrore House, Elphinstone Tower, Gifford Bank, Gullana Lodge, Nolyon Bank, Hopes House, Huntington House, Leaton House, Luffness House, Monkrgiff House, Morham Bank, Newton Hall, Pilmore, Pogie House, Redcoll House, Rockville House, Ruchlaw House, Skedobush House, Spott House, St Germain's, Thurston House, and Tynholm House.

The county contains 24 *quoad civitatis* parishes and 2 chapels of ease. The parishes of Aberlady, Athelstaneford, Bolton, Cockenzie, Dirlenton, Garvald, Gladsmuir, Haddington, Humbie, Morham, North Berwick, Pentacitland, Prestonpans, Salton, Tranent, and Yester form the presbytery of Haddington; and these of Cockburnspath (Berwickshire), Dunbar, Belhaven, Innerwick, Oldhamstocks, Prestonkirk, Spott, Stenton, Whitekirk and Tynninghame, and Whittinghame form the presbytery of Dunbar; while Ormiston parish belongs to the presbytery of Dalkeith. All are in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The Free Church of Scotland also has a presbytery of Haddington and Dunbar, with congregations at Cockenzie, Dirlenton, Garvald, Yester, Haddington, Humbie, North Berwick, Pentacitland, Salton and Bolton, Tranent, Prestonpans, Dunbar, Prestonkirk, Innerwick, and Cockburnspath; besides a church at Ormiston in connection with its Dalkeith presbytery. Other congregations in the county are 7 U.P.—2 at Haddington, and 1 each at Dunbar, East Linton, Tranent, North Berwick, and Aberlady; 4 Scottish Episcopal—1 in each of the royal burghs, and a private chapel at Biel; 4 Roman Catholic—1 each at Haddington, Dunbar, North Berwick, and Tranent; and 1 Methodist at Dunbar. In the year ending 30 Sept. 1894, the county had 45 schools (42 of them public), which, with accommodation for 7779 children, had 6548 on the registers, and 5339 in average attendance. The certificated, assistant, and pupil teachers numbered respectively 84, 14, and 28. Among the benevolent institutions of the county are Stiel's Hospital in the parish of Tranent, and Gilbert Burnet's Fund in Salton parish. In 1882 Schaw's Hospital in Prestonpans was leased as an institution for training girls as domestic servants, under the will of the late Miss Murray, and known as Miss Mary Murray's Institution.

The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, 35 deputy-lieutenants, a sheriff, a sheriff-substitute, and between 60 and 70 justices of the peace, besides the chief magistrates of the royal burghs and East Linton. The County Council is composed of 51 elected members, comprising 20 representatives for as many parish districts, 7 for the royal and police burghs, and 24 parochial board representatives. It is divided

into the County Road Board and the District Lunacy Board. Ordinary sheriff courts and also courts under the Debts Recovery and Small Debt Act are held at Haddington every Thursday during session. Debts recovery and small debt circuit courts are held at Dunbar on the third Tuesdays of February, March, May, October, and December, and the first Tuesday of July; at Tranent on the fourth Tuesdays of January, March, and November, and second Tuesdays of May and October; and at North Berwick on the third Wednesday of January, and second Wednesdays of May, July, and October. General quarter-sessions of justices of the peace are held at Haddington on the first Tuesday of March, third Tuesday of April, first Tuesday of August, and last Tuesday of October, and adjourned sessions of the peace on the second Thursday of January. Meetings of justices are also held at Dunbar, North Berwick, and Tranent for the disposal of cases under the Education Acts. The annual general meeting of the commissioners of supply is held in the county town. The police force in 1896 comprised 38 men, whose superintendent's salary was £100. The annual value of real property was (1811) £250,126, (1843) £258,743, (1879) £363,137, (1882) £348,658, (1892-93) £303,974, of which £16,888 was for railways, and £44,637 was within the 3 royal burghs, leaving for the county £242,449, (1895-96) £246,233, railways £17,582. Haddingtonshire returns one member to parliament, having been represented by Lord Elcho, of volunteer celebrity, from July 1847 till Jan. 1883, when he succeeded his father as ninth Earl of Wemyss. The county constituency in 1896 was 6398. Between 1881 and 1891 the population of Haddingtonshire decreased by 1017, or 2.64 per cent. Between 1871 and 1881 there was an increase of 731. In 1891 522 persons, or 1.39 per cent, spoke Gaelic in Haddingtonshire, as compared with the percentage of 5.23 for all Scotland. The proportion of females to males in the county in 1891 was 105.71 to 100, Haddingtonshire being twenty-sixth among the Scottish counties in this respect. The average of the whole county was 107.2 to 100. Pop. (1801) 29,986, (1811) 31,050, (1821) 35,127, (1831) 36,145, (1841) 35,886, (1851) 36,386, (1861) 37,634, (1871) 37,771, (1881) 35,502, (1891) 37,377, of whom 19,208 were females. Houses (1891) inhabited 7981, vacant 1077, building 26.

The boundaries of Haddingtonshire were readjusted by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 in connection with the adjoining counties of Edinburgh and Berwick. The parish of Humbie and the parish of Fala and Soutra were both situated partly in the county of Haddington and partly in that of Edinburgh. The Blackshields detached portion of the parish of Humbie (containing 450 acres) was transferred to the parish of Fala and Soutra, which, thus enlarged, was placed wholly in Edinburghshire. Part of the main portion of the Haddingtonshire parish of Oldhamstocks (containing 930 acres), and the Butterdean detached portion of the same parish (containing 1417 acres), were in Berwickshire. The detached part was transferred to the parish of Coldingham and to the registration district of Grants-house, thus remaining in Berwickshire; and Oldhamstocks, as thus altered in area, was then placed wholly in the county of Haddington. There was also some readjustment of the boundaries of the interior parishes, for which, however, see the separate articles. The population of the registration county in 1891 was 37,414. All the parishes are assessed for the poor; eleven of them, with one in Berwickshire, form East Lothian combination, with a poorhouse at Prestonkirk; and eight, with two in Edinburghshire, form Inveresk combination. The Haddington old parochial hospital had 8 patients in April 1891; and the Haddington County Asylum contained 125 lunatics.

The history of what is now known as Haddingtonshire will be found under the articles *LOTHIANS* and *DUNBAR*, for its fate has always been closely connected with that of the Earls of Dunbar. It is enough to say here that Haddingtonshire shows traces of Roman occupation, and that, after for a time forming part of

the Saxon kingdom of Northumbria, it passed under the sceptre of Malcolm II. of Scotland in 1020. It enjoyed undisturbed repose during the reigns of David I., Malcolm IV., and William the Lion; but in the struggles of Scotland with the English in the 13th and following centuries it had its full share of troubles and fightings. The numerous ruined towers and castles in every part of the lowlands of the county bear ample testimony to the troublous times of that and the succeeding periods of history. Within the limits of the shire are the battlefields of Dunbar, where Cromwell defeated the Scottish army in 1650, and of Prestonpans, where Prince Charles Edward met the English forces under General Cope in 1745. In connection with its more private history, some of its famous families and celebrated men should be mentioned. Among the former are the Fletchers of Salton, the Setons of Seton, the Hamiltons of Preston, the Maitlands of Lethington (now Lennoxlove), and the Dalrymples of Hailes. Walter Bower or Bowmaker, the continuator of Fordun's *Scotichronicon*; Andrew de Wyntoun, the metrical chronicler; and John Mair or Major, also a chronicler—are each claimed as East Lothian men. Sir R. Maitland, who lived at Lethington, was a court poet in the days of Queen Mary; and James VI.'s Chancellor Maitland was born within the walls of the same old castle. Garmynton (now Garleton) Castle disputes with Fifeshire the honour of being the birthplace of Sir David Lindsay; and the poet's latest editor (D. Laing's *Works of Sir David Lindsay*, 3 vols., 1879) rather inclines to favour the claim of Garleton. William Dunbar, the poet, is claimed as a native by Salton parish, and George Heriot by Gladsmuir. John Knox is undoubtedly the most famous of East Lothian men; and others are noted in the local articles on the different towns and villages. Among the famous clergymen who have held charges in Haddingtonshire there may be mentioned Bishop Gilbert Burnet, who was parish minister of Salton from 1665 till 1669, and who left a bequest to the parish; Blair, author of the *Grave*, and Home, author of *Douglas*, were successive ministers at Athelstanford; David Calderwood, author of the *History of the Church of Scotland*, was minister of Pencaitland; and William Robertson, the historian, and afterwards principal of Edinburgh University, filled the pulpit at Gladsmuir. George Wishart, the martyr, was seized by Bothwell at Ormiston.

The antiquities of the county are both numerous and interesting, though some, as for example, a Caledonian stone circle in Tranent parish, and the traces of a Roman road from Lauderdale to the Forth, have been destroyed or removed. There are still extant tumuli, probably Caledonian, in Garvaid and Innerwick parishes, and traces of ancient camps in Whittinghame, Garvaid, Innerwick, Spott, Salton, and Ormiston parishes. Ruins and vestiges of mediæval towers and castles are peculiarly numerous in this shire. The chief are those at Dunbar, Tantallon, Innerwick, and Dirleton; and there are others at Prestonkirk, Whittinghame, Garvaid, Herdmanston, Redhouse, Fenton, Falside, Elphinstone, Hailes, and Stoneypath. The 'Goblin Hall,' mentioned in Scott's *Marmion*, is identified in an old stronghold of Sir Hugo de Gifford, near Yester House. The fortress on the Bass Rock attained a celebrity as the prison of some of the most noted Covenanters. The ecclesiastical remains in the county are deeply interesting. They include the abbey at Haddington, of which the present Nunraw House was an appanage, a Cistercian convent at North Berwick, and several very ancient chapels and parish churches, that at Pencaitland, for example, being said to date from about 1213, while the collegiate church of Seton in Tranent was built before 1390, and the old disused church at Gullane was abandoned in 1612 for a newer one at Dirleton.

See D. Croal's *Sketches of East Lothian* (Haddington, 1873); R. Scot-Skirving's essay on 'The Agriculture of East Lothian,' in vol. v. of the fourth series of *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* (1873); and works cited under

BASS, BERWICK (NORTH), DUNBAR, HADDINGTON, PRESTONPANS, TRANENT, and TYNE.

Haddo House, the seat of the Earl of Aberdeen, in Methlick parish, Aberdeenshire, 2 miles SSE of Methlick village, 6½ WNW of Ellon, and 7 NE of Old Meldrum. A Palladian edifice by Baxter of Edinburgh (*temp.* George II.), it suffered considerable damage from a fire of August 1881, having just undergone such improvements as re-roofing, the redecoration of its drawing room, &c. The pictures include a number of portraits by Lawrence; but the gem of the collection is Delaroché's portrait of Guizot as a young man, presented by Guizot himself to that fourth Earl (1784-1860), who, as a statesman, distinguished himself by his non-intervention policy. The park and policies, more than 1000 acres in extent, are beautifully wooded with Scotch firs of great age, spruce and hardwood trees, fine limes, and foreign pines, being further adorned by two triangular artificial lakes, each measuring 2½ furlongs by 1. A former 'Hous of Haddoche' or 'Place of Kellie'—'whairon thair was no roofe, but the wallis stronglie built, standing on volt'—was forced to capitulate to 6000 Covenanters under the Marquis of Argyll, after a three days' siege (8 May 1644), when Sir John Gordon of Haddo, first Bart., was taken to Edinburgh and beheaded. This affair is known as the 'Raid of Kellie.' John Campbell Hamilton Gordon, seventh Earl of Aberdeen and Baron Haddo since 1682 (b. 1847; suc. 1870), is thirteenth in descent from Patrick Gordon, who was slain at the battle of Arbroath (1446), and claims to represent the male line of the Gordons, whereas the other noble families of the name succeeded by female right. (See GORDON CASTLE.)—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 87, 1876.

Haddo, House of, an estate, with a good mansion, in Forgue parish, Aberdeenshire, near the left bank of the Burn of Forgue, 8 miles NE of Huntly.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Haddon. See HADDEN.

Haer, a moorish tract on the mutual border of Blairgowrie and Lethendy parishes, Perthshire, 2½ miles S of Blairgowrie town. It contained a great number of tumuli, many of which, being destroyed in the course of modern agricultural improvements, were found to contain two stone coffins and great quantities of human bones; hence it is thought to have been the scene of some unrecorded battle.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Haerfaulds. See GUTHRIE.

Hafton, an estate, with a mansion, in Dunoon parish, Argyllshire, near the SW shore of Holy Loch, midway between Sandbank and Hunter's Quay, and 2½ miles NNW of Kilm.

Hagghill. See HAGHILL.

Haggs, a village and a *quoad sacra* parish in Denny parish, SE Stirlingshire. The village, ¾ mile N by E of Castleary station, and 3½ miles SSW of Denny town, includes Hollandbush, and is conjoint with Longcroft, Parkfoot, and Dennyloanhead villages, extending 1½ mile along the road from Kilsyth to Falkirk. It acquired in 1836 a neat row of collier cottages, terminating at one end in a large building, intended for a store. The *quoad sacra* parish, constituted in 1875, is in the presbytery of Stirling and synod of Perth and Stirling; the minister's stipend is £170. The church, erected as a chapel of ease in 1840, presents a handsome appearance. There is also a subscription school. In the neighbourhood of Hollandbush was fought, on the 15th of August, 1645, the battle of Kilsyth. Pop. of village (1891) 623; of registration district and *q. s.* parish (1891) 1560.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Haggs Castle, a baronial fortalice in Eastwood parish, Renfrewshire, 1 mile W of Pollokshaws. Built by Sir John Maxwell of Pollok in 1585, it was long the jointure house of his descendants, and figures in connection with their sufferings for adherence to the Covenant. Apparently it was a structure of considerable strength, and now it is a picturesque ruin. See Hugh Macdonald's *Rambles Round Glasgow*, and Sir William Fraser's *Memoirs of the Maxwells of Pollok* (1865).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Haghill, an estate, with a mansion, in Shettleton parish, Lanarkshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N by W of Parkhead railway station.

Hagthorne, a village in Kilbirnie parish, Ayrshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by E of Dalry.

Hailes, an estate with a mansion, a village, and a great quarry, on the NW border of Colinton parish, Edinburghshire. In 1104 Edehrad, Earl of Fife, bequeathed the lands of Hailes to the Church of the Holy Trinity at Dunfermline; and the abbot and monks of Dunfermline retained the superiority of Easter Hailes down to the Reformation. St Cutbert's Church, however, of Hailes or Colinton, was soon transferred to Holyrood Abbey, and later, in 1445, to the Knight Templars' Hospital of St Anthony at Leith. Hailes House, above the left bank of the Water of Leith, 1 mile SW of Slateford, and $\frac{3}{4}$ NW of Colinton village, is thought by some persons to occupy the site of the ancient church, and is the property of Sir Thomas David Gibson-Carmichael, Bart. of CASTLE-CRAIG. Hailes village, 3 furlongs N by W, stands close to Kingsknowe station on the Caledonian, and to the N bank of the Union Canal. The quarry, near it, consists of dark grey sandstone, of slaty conformation, easily divisible into blocks for steps and paving flags. During the great building period in Edinburgh, from 1820 to 1826, it yielded no fewer than 600 cart-loads of building stone daily, and brought its owner £9000 a year; but since then the demand has fallen off considerably.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Hailes, a ruined baronial fortalice in Prestonkirk parish, Haddingtonshire, on the right bank of the Tyne, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles ENE of Haddington. A stronghold of the notorious Earl of Bothwell, it was the first place whither he brought Queen Mary after seizing her at Fountainbridge (24 April 1567); afterwards it came to the Dalrymples of Hailes; and in 1835 it was partially used as a granary.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Hailes, New. See NEWHAILES.

Hailes Quarry. See HAILES, Colinton.

Haining Castle. See ALMOND.

Haining, The, a mansion in Selkirk parish, Selkirkshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by W of the town. Standing amid finely-wooded grounds, with a beautiful sheet of water ($2\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ furl.), it is the seat of Mrs Pringle Pattison (suc. 1868). The estate was purchased in 1702 by her maternal ancestor, John Pringle, advocate, who in 1729 was admitted a lord of session under the title of Lord Haining, and five of whose descendants sat in parliament for Selkirkshire.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1863.

Hairlaw Dam, an irregularly-shaped reservoir on the mutual border of Neilston and Mearns parishes, Renfrewshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Neilston village. With an utmost length and breadth of $5\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, and a depth of 16 feet, it receives a rivulet running $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlong northward out of Long Loch.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Hairmyres, a station, in East Kilbride parish, Lanarkshire, on the Glasgow, Buseby, and East Kilbride railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by S of East Kilbride village.

Halbeath, a collier village in Dunfermline parish, Fife, with a station on the Dunfermline and Thornton section of the North British, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Dunfermline town, under which it has a post and telegraph office. Pop. (1861) 568, (1871) 800, (1881) 918, (1891) 767.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Halborn Head. See HOLBURN HEAD.

Halbury Castle. See CLYTH.

Halen, a *quoad sacra* parish in Duirinish parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. It comprises the peninsula of Vaternish, and its post-town is Portree. Constituted by the Court of Teinds in July 1847, it is in the presbytery of Skye and synod of Glenelg; the minister's stipend is £120, with a manse and a glebe worth each £11 a year. Pop. (1871) 1068, (1881) 1006, (1891) 877.

Half-Davoch, a place with a public school of 1874 in Edinkilbie parish, Elginshire, 3 miles NNE of Duniphaill station, on the Highland railway.

Half-Morton, a Border parish of SE Dumfriesshire, containing Chapelknowe hamlet, 3 miles NE of Kirk-

patrik station on the Caledonian railway, and 6 WSW of Canonbie. The ancient parish of Morton, comprising the present parish of Half-Morton, and about a third of what now is Canonbie, in the year 1621 was annexed in its eastern half to Canonbie, in its western half to Wauchope. Wauchope, in turn, was subsequently annexed to Langholm, under the condition that the minister of Langholm should officiate every fourth Sunday at Half-Morton. That condition fell into neglect, inasmuch that during twelve years prior to 1833 Half-Morton had no parochial ministry. A temporary arrangement was then made, that an assistant to the minister of Langholm should devote his whole time to Half-Morton; and this arrangement in 1839 was transmuted into a permanent recognition of Half-Morton as a separate parochial charge. The present parish is bounded N by Middlebie, E by Canonbie, SE by Cumberland, S by Gretna, and SW and W by Kirkpatrick-Fleming. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 3 miles; and its area is 6100 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. Woodside or All-fer-nought Burn, tracing the northern boundary, and Hall Burn, out of Canonbie, unite at the NE corner of the parish to form the river SARK, which, winding $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward along all the Canonbie and Cumberland border, is joined by wood-fringed Cadgill Burn from the interior; whilst another of its affluents, the Logan or Black Sark, after traversing the south-western district, and at two points tracing the western and south-western boundary, passes off into Gretna. The surface sinks in the extreme SE along the Sark below Corries Mill to 95 feet above sea-level, and rises gently thence to 281 feet near Chapelknowe, 353 near Hillhead, 408 near Cadgillhead, 458 near Berceles, 476 near Solway Bank, and 500 near Hightenries. The rocks are Permian, consisting of red sandstone strata; and much of the soil is of fair fertility. Half-Morton is in the presbytery of Langholm and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £200. The parish church, built in 1744, enlarged in 1833, and renovated in 1889, stands 7 furlongs NE of Chapelknowe, a little nearer which is a Free church (1843), whilst at Chapelknowe itself is a U.P. church (1822). A public school, with accommodation for 148 children, has an average attendance of about 70, and a grant of over £70. Pop. (1831) 646, (1861) 716, (1891) 484.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Halgreen, a large castellated pile in Bervie parish, Kincardineshire, on an eminence near the sea, at the southern extremity of Bervie burgh. Founded in 1376, and enlarged at subsequent periods, it bears above a doorway in its court the date 1687. It seems to have been defended by a moat, with drawbridge and port-cullis; has very thick walls, pierced with numerous arrow slits; and still is well preserved, being the seat of Mr. James Farquhar (b. 1836; suc. 1875).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 67, 1871.

Halgreen. See CANONBIE.

Halin. See HALEN.

Halkerton or Halkerton, an estate in Laureneekirk parish, Kincardineshire, 1 mile N by W of the village. Held by the Falconers from the beginning of the 13th century it gave them their baronial designation from 1647; and in 1778 the eighth Lord Falconer succeeded as fifth Earl of Kintore. A mansion, now extinct, is represented by fine old trees that adorned its grounds.

Halkirk, a village and a parish of Caithness. The village, regularly built, stands 135 feet above sea-level, on the right bank of the river Thurso, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N of Halkirk station on the Sutherland and Caithness section (1874) of the Highland railway, this station being $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WSW of Georgemas Junction, $8\frac{1}{2}$ S by E of Thurso, and 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of Wick. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, and a police station. A fair is held here on the third Tuesday of December; and on the opposite side of the river, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the N, stands Thurso Combination Poorhouse, which, built in 1855, contains accommodation for 149 inmates. Pop. (1881) 372, (1891) 432.

The parish contains also Scotscaulder and Altnabreac stations, 2½ and 12 miles SW of Halkirk. It is bounded N by Thurso, NE by Thurso and Bower, E by Watten, SE and S by Latheron, SW by Farr in Sutherland, and W by Reay. The Dorrey detached portion of the parish of Thurso, containing 7074 acres of Crown land, was in 1891 transferred by the Boundary Commissioners to the parish of Halkirk. The utmost length of the parish, from NNE to SSW, is 21½ miles; its breadth varies between 3½ and 13 miles; and its area is now 102,837 acres exclusive of water. Of fully fifty lakes and lakelets the larger, from N to S, are Lochs CALDER (2½ miles × 7½ furl.; 205 feet), Olginey (5½ × 3 furl.; 235 feet), CAILAM (5 × 4 furl.; 435 feet), Madie (1 mile × 3 furl.; 372 feet), and More (5½ × 4 furl.; 381 feet). Glut or Strathmore Water, rising in the extreme SW at an altitude of 1400 feet, winds 14½ miles north-eastward to Loch More, and, issuing thence as the river Thurso, continues 19 miles north-north-eastward through the interior, then 2½ miles north-north-westward along the boundary with Thurso. It is joined in this course by a number of affluents, and drains the greater portion of the parish, whose NW border, however, is traced or skirted for 5 miles by Fors Water. The surface, which sinks to 70 feet above sea-level along the Thurso, is much of it flat and monotonous, the higher points of the northern district being the Hill of Sour (359 feet), the Hill of Calder (306), and, on the Watten boundary, Spital Hill (577); but to the SW, at the Latheron and Sutherland borders, rise BEN ALISKY (1142) and the Knockin Heights (1442). The rocks, of the Old Red Sandstone system, furnish plenty of 'Caithness flag' for home use and exportation; limestone too has been quarried, and marl has been raised from Calder Loch, whilst ironstone and lead ore are also known to exist. The soil ranges from clay or loam mixed with moss to gravel resting on a cold rocky bottom, being mostly wet and difficult to dry; still, great improvements have been effected in the way of reclamation and building. Little more than a tenth of the entire area is under cultivation, by far the greater part being moor or flow-moss. The arable holdings are for the most part small; the sheep farms, on the other hand, are large. Several 'Picts' houses' and standing stones are dotted over the parish, in which stood two pre-Reformation chapels, special features of which are noticed separately under ACHAVARN, BRAAL, and DIRLOT. The present parish comprises the two ancient parishes of Halkirk and Skinnet. Skinnet church was dedicated to St Thomas, and that of Halkirk to St Fergus, a Pictish bishop of Ireland who came to Caithness in the 8th century. It is in the presbytery of Caithness and synod of Sutherland and Caithness; the living is worth £282. The parish church, at the village, was built in 1753 and enlarged in 1833. There is also a Free church (1885); and six public schools—Calder, Halkirk, Harpsdale, Leurey, Spital, and Westerdale—with total accommodation for 698 children, have an average attendance of about 440, and grants amounting to over £530. Pop. (1801) 2545, (1841) 2963, (1861) 2664, (1871) 2664, (1881) 2705, (1891) 2577, of whom 511 were returned as Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 116, 117, 109, 110, 1877-78.

Halladale, a river of Farr parish, NE Sutherland. The portion of the parish through which the river flows formed prior to 1891 the western half of the Caithness parish of Reay, but the Boundary Commissioners in that year transferred this portion of Reay to Farr parish, thus confining Reay parish to its Caithness portion, and extending the bounds of Farr parish eastwards to the county boundary. Rising at an altitude of 1200 feet above sea-level, close to the Caithness border and 4½ miles SSE of Forsinard station on the Sutherland and Caithness section of the Highland railway, it runs 22½ miles north-north-westward and northward along Strath Halladale between ranges of hills, 500 to 747 feet high, till it falls into the North Sea at the Bay of Bighouse, to the E of Portskerry village. Dyke Water is the chief of its many tributaries; its

current is rapid till within 3 miles of its mouth, below which point it forms a chain of about ten pools, being tidal over the last 2 miles, yet navigable only by boats. Its waters contain salmon, large sea-trout, and river trout; but the fishing—always uncertain—is rarely much worth except in spring. Tradition records that Halladha, son of Rognward, first Jarl of Orkney, was elain and buried in Strath Halladale, to which he bequeathed his name. The scene of the battle is towards the middle of the strath, near Dal-Halladha.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 109, 115, 1878.

Hallbar Tower. See BRAIDWOOD.

Hallcraig, an estate, with a mansion, in Carluke parish, Lanarkshire, 2 miles W by S of the town.

Halleath, a mansion in Lochmaben parish, Dumfriesshire, on the right bank of the Annan, 1½ mile E by S of the town. Enlarged by David Bryce in 1866, it is the property of A. J. S. Johnstone, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Hallforest, a ruined castle in Kintore parish, Aberdeenshire, 1½ mile WSW of Kintore town. Said to have been built as a hunting-seat by King Robert Bruce, and by him to have been granted to Sir Robert de Keith, great marischal of Scotland, it came to his descendants, the Earls of Kintore, and in 1562 received a visit from Queen Mary. It was chiefly a battlemented tower four stories high, and now retains two very lofty arched apartments, one above the other.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Hallgreen. See CANONBE.

Hallguards, a romantic spot at the W border of Hoddam parish, Dumfriesshire, on the left bank of the river Annan, 2 miles WSW of Ecclefechan. Here stood the original Hoddam Castle, which is said to have been a seat of the royal Bruces, and was demolished some centuries ago in terms of a Border treaty.

Hallhead, an estate, with a decayed mansion of 1688, in Leochel and Cushnie parish, Aberdeenshire, 5½ miles WNW of Lumphanan station. It belongs to the owner of ESLEMONT.

Hallhill, an estate, with a mansion, in Glassford parish, Lanarkshire, 2 miles NE of Strathaven. An ancient baronial fortealice, near the site of the mansion, contained an arch so spacious that a hundred men could be arrayed beneath it; but, falling into ruin, was taken down about 1828, and then was found to contain fragments of very beautiful china, with other relics.

Hallin. See HALEN.

Hallodale. See HALLADALE.

Hallrue, a mansion in Hobbkirk parish, Roxburghshire, near the left bank of Rule Water, 8 miles E of Hawick. It is included in the WELLS estate.

Hallside, a village on the SE verge of Cambuslang parish, Lanarkshire. It is of recent origin, having arisen in connection with large steel works. There is a chapel of ease here. Pop. (1881) 955, (1891) 1041.

Hallside House, a mansion in Cambuslang parish, Lanarkshire, near the left bank of the Rotten Calder, 1½ mile ESE of the town. It was built by Prof. George Jardine, of Glasgow University (1742-1827), and later was for some time occupied by Prof. John Wilson (1785-1854).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Hallyards, an old-fashioned mansion in Manor parish, Peebleshire, on the left bank of Manor Water, 3 miles SW of Peebles. During the close of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century it was tenanted for fourteen years by Prof. Adam Ferguson (1724-1816), historian of the Roman Republic, who here in 1797 received a visit from Sir Walter Scott, and took him to see the 'Black Dwarf'.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Hallyards, a ruined mansion in Auchtertool parish, Fife, 1½ mile SE of Lochgelly. A seat of the Kirkaldys of Grange, it gave a night's lodging to James V. on his way to Falkland after the defeat of Solway Moss (1542); and it is said to have been the rendezvous of the leading Fife Jacobites at the rebellion of 1715.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Hallyburton House, a mansion in Kettins parish, Forfarshire, 3 miles ESE of Coupar-Angus. It is the seat of

W. D. Graham Menzies, Esq., of Pitcair, and was purchased from the Marquis of Huntly in 1879 for £235,000. —*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Halmyre House, a 16th century mansion, handsomely renovated in 1858, in Newlands parish, Peeblesshire, 3 miles SW of Leadburn station. Purchased in 1808 for £16,000, the estate is now the property of Charles Gordon, Esq.

Halstaneden. See HASSENDEAN.

Halyburton. See HALLYBURTON.

Halyhill. See FORTEVIOT.

Hamer. See WHITEKIRK.

Hamilton, a parliamentary and police burgh, and a parish in the middle ward of Lanarkshire. The town is situated in the midst of a pleasantly diversified region, sloping on the whole to the east-north-eastward, and about 1 mile WSW of the junction of the Avon and the Clyde. It is 2 miles WSW of the railway junction at Motherwell, 9½ miles by railway and 10½ by road SE of Glasgow, and 36 by road WSW of Edinburgh. The environs present a pretty undulating landscape, with fine woods and picturesque dells through which three burns run to the Clyde and six to the Avon. The outskirts are extensive, and comprise numerous handsome villas and mansions, besides remains of older historical houses. The original town occupied a site within the Duke of Hamilton's park, to the ENE of the present position, and bore the name of Nethererton. The oldest parts of the present town stand near the public green, and date from the early part of the 15th century, but they have undergone considerable improvement in more modern times. The main thoroughfare of the newer part, a street about 700 yards long, was laid out in 1835, and is carried 60 feet above the bed of Cadzow Burn by Cadzow bridge, which is supported on 3 spans of 60 feet each. The Burgh Buildings were erected near the centre of the town in 1861-63. They are built in the modernised Scotch Baronial style, with a clock-tower nearly 130 feet high; and they contain a public hall 63 feet long by 36 wide, besides smaller halls and official apartments. The County Buildings, classical in style, stand upon high ground towards the W end of the town. Originally founded in June 1834, they have been subsequently almost entirely renewed, the court-hall and county-hall being new, and the latter occupying the site of the disused prison. This prison, erected at the same time as the County Buildings, superseded the older prison, which stood in the lower part of the town, now included in the ducal park. This old prison is adorned with a steeple, and dates from the time of Charles I.; it was dismantled about 1834, but was repaired in 1861. The Trades' Hall was built in 1816, and is used for meetings and as a reading-room. The Victoria Halls, in Quarry Street, were erected in 1887, at a cost of £4000, the larger hall being capable of accommodating 1500 persons. The Barracks, formerly used for cavalry, but now solely for infantry, stand near the County Buildings. The Caledonian railway has two stations at Hamilton—the West and the Central—the latter a handsome and spacious building, from which the line runs to Larkhall, Stonehouse, Lesmahagow, etc.; and the North British has also two stations, one at Peacock Cross and the other the terminus, nearly opposite the Roman Catholic church. The corporation gas-work was erected in 1831 at a cost of £2400, and a water supply by gravitation was introduced into the town, under authority of Act of Parliament, in 1853.

The parish church occupies a site upon high ground, and, though originally beyond the town to the S, is now embraced by the town extension. It was built in 1732 from designs by the elder Adam, consists of a circular body with four cross aisles, and has a fine stained glass window by the Messrs Ballantine, representing our Lord and Martha and Mary, placed there in 1876 in memory of Mrs James Stevenson. The old parish church was built by way of exambion at the head of Church Street by Duchess Anne. Anchingramont Established church was built in 1860, and ranks as a collegiate charge with the parish church, the two minis-

ters preaching alternately in the two churches. The stipends of these two churches are—first charge, £794; second charge, £393, and augmentation; the former has a manse and a glebe of 36 acres, valued at £82, and the latter a manse, valued at £30. Halls in connection with the parish were erected in 1886, at a cost of £3000, one of them to serve as a presbytery hall. Cadzow *quoad sacra* church was built in 1876-77 at a cost considerably exceeding the estimate, £4000, and renovated in 1892. Beside which there is Burnbank *quoad sacra* church. St John's Free church is a modern edifice. Burnbank Free church, erected in 1875 at a cost of nearly £3000, was built for the use of the mining population of Greenfield and other villages. It was pulled down and its site occupied by the West Free church, which was opened in May 1882, at a cost of £4000. Its style is 14th century Gothic, and the spire is 100 feet high. There are five United Presbyterian churches in Hamilton. That at Burnbank was opened in August 1884. Built at a cost of over £3000, this is an Early Gothic edifice with a spire 127 feet high. The Congregational chapel, a neat Gothic building, was built in 1872 at a cost of £1400, to supersede a former chapel in Campbell Street. There are also an Evangelical Union chapel, one for Baptists, St Mary's, St Cuthbert's (the Burnbank), and Our Lady and St Anne (Cadzow) Roman Catholic churches, and the Episcopal church, an early English Decorated structure of 1847, added to in 1878 and 1889, dedicated to St Mary. The burgh school board consists of a chairman and eight members. The following are the four schools under the burgh school board, with accommodation, average attendance, and government grant:—The Academy (144, 100, £110), Beekford Street public (842, 600, £530), Bent Road (654, 460, £405), and Townhead public (692, 520, £470). There are also St John's Free church (636, 540, £512) and St Mary's Roman Catholic schools (486, 350, £360). The Academy is of old date, and till 1714 stood near the old churchyard adjoining the palace. It was rebuilt by Anne, Duchess of Hamilton, in Grammar Square, and again in 1848 removed to a new site. It includes a rector's residence, with room for 10 or 12 boarders. Other schools are St John's Grammar School for boys, a boarding-school for girls, etc. The Mechanics' Institute was founded in 1846, and has a library. Besides the Hamilton Combination Hospital there is a fever hospital, and the Hamilton Combination Poorhouse, on the Bothwell and Hamilton road, east of the Barracks, with accommodation for 170 inmates, and wards for 40 lunatics. The Duke's Hospital is an old building, with a belfry and bell, situated at the Cross, and erected in lieu of the former one, which stood in the Nethererton. The pensioners do not now reside here; but it contributes to the support of a dozen old men, at the rate of £8, 18s. yearly, with a suit of clothes biennially. Aikman's Hospital in Muir Street was built and endowed in 1775 by Mr Aikman, a proprietor in the parish, and formerly a merchant in Leghorn. Four old men are here lodged, have £4 per annum, and a suit of clothes every two years. Rae's, Robertson's, and Lyon's, and Miss Christian Allan's mortifications also produce considerable sums for the support of the poor, and some other funds have been placed at the disposal of the kirk-session for similar purposes. Other institutions are a choral union, agricultural, horticultural, and farmers' societies, an auxiliary Bible society, and a variety of economical, philanthropic, religious, and other associations; a library and reading-room at Quarter, bowling and curling clubs, and the Hamilton Park race-course. Besides a savings bank at the post office, Hamilton contains branches of the Bank of Scotland, British Linen Company's Bank, the Clydesdale, Commercial, Royal, and Union Banks, and the Mercantile Bank of Scotland. The *Hamilton Advertiser* (1856) is published every Saturday, and the *Hamilton Herald* on Friday. A handsome granite drinking fountain (the gift of Mr Watson of Earnock), with bronze group, was erected in 1893 at the junction of Cadzow Street and Muir Street. In 1894 the Duke of Hamilton presented 20 acres of ground in the Bockmuir Plantation to the town for a public park.

Hamilton, though it carries on a large amount of local trade, has no manufactures of importance. A manufacture of lace was early introduced by one of the duchesses of Hamilton, afterwards Duchess of Argyll, who brought over a native of France to teach it; but it was esteemed, in the circumstances, fully more a noble than a plebeian thing, many respectable females, who had no need of it as an avocation, becoming pupils and workers. The Hamilton lacc was long in repute among the higher classes, but eventually went out of fashion. About 1835 the manufacture of a sort of tambooured bobbinet was introduced as a substitute for it; and this rose suddenly into such importance that within eight years upwards of 2500 females in the town or neighbourhood were employed upon it. The industry has now, however, entirely ceased, but one of the frames is preserved in the Palace. The making of check shirts for the colonial market, and of black silk veils of peculiar patterns, also rose rapidly into importance. The imitation of cambric weaving of the finest kinds took its chief seat at Hamilton after the introduction of the cotton trade into Scotland; and it prospered so much that whole streets of houses were built to accommodate the industrious weavers, no fewer than about 1250 looms being in the town; but about 1815 or 1820 it began to decline, and not many years afterwards it reached a point where it could yield a sustenance only a degree or two above starvation. Now, however, the industries of the town include cotton-weaving, lace manufacture, coach-building, iron and brass founding, a preserves work, sawmills, tanneries, etc.

Hamilton was made a burgh of barony in 1456, and a royal burgh in 1548. Subsequently it resigned its rights and privileges as a royal burgh, and was created a burgh of regality in 1668 by charter of Charles II. to Anne, Duchess of Hamilton. After the Reform Act of 1832 it became a parliamentary burgh, and in 1878 the municipal burgh was extended. Under the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act of 1892 it is governed by a provost, 4 bailies, a treasurer, and 9 councillors. The police and parliamentary burghs are now contineruous. The corporation income was (1832) £654, (1882) £7324, (1892) £20,000, (1895) £31,000. The burgh police force numbers 28 men, the superintendent receiving a salary of £500. The burgh unites with FALKIRK, AIRDRIE, LANARK, and LINLITHGOW in returning one member to parliament. In 1896 the parliamentary constituency was 3878, and the municipal 4326 (including 448 females). Sheriff courts are held at Hamilton every Tuesday and Friday for ordinary business; and for small-debt business every Friday. Small-debt justices of peace courts are held every Monday, and the magistrates sit in the burgh court as required. A weekly market is held on Friday, and special markets for cattle and hiring are held on the third Fridays of April and October. Valuation, including railways (1882-83) £76,900, (1895-96) £108,913. Pop. of parliamentary burgh (1881) 13,995, (1891) 24,859. Pop. of police burgh and town (1881) 18,517, (1891) 24,859, of whom 11,781 were females. Houses (1891) inhabited 4564, vacant 113, building 39.

CADZOW CASTLE was the original capital of Hamilton parish, and gave name to it till 1445, when, in virtue of a charter from James II. to the first Lord Hamilton, the present name superseded the older one of Cadyhou, Cadyow, or Cadzow. Soon afterwards the old town of Netherton came to be called Hamilton also. Queen Mary, on her way from Loch Leven Castle to Langside, held a court at Cadzow Castle, and rested at a spot in the town atill called Queenzie Neuk. The forces appointed by Cromwell to overawe the West of Scotland in 1650 took post at Hamilton under General Lambert. There they sustained a nonientary defeat from a force of 1500 Covenanters from Ayrshire, and General Lambert was captured before his men, sallying, repulsed the attack. Cromwell himself, on visiting the town, lodged at the King's Head Inn, now demolished. The victors at the battle of Drumclog, both before and after their advance towards Glasgow, marched to Hamilton; and the more moderate of them drew up a defence in explana-

tion of their conduct, which came to be known as the 'Hamilton Declaration.' The fugitives from the battle of Bothwell Bridge, fought 1½ mile NNW, fled in all directions through the parish of Hamilton, where 1200 were captured. Many escaped through hiding in the woods of Hamilton Park, where they were generously protected by Anne, Duchess of Hamilton. William Cullen, M.D. (1710-90), was a native of Hamilton; Thomas, Lord Cochrane, tenth Earl of Dundonald (1775-1860), author of *Autobiography of a Seaman*, spent many of his early years in the neighbourhood; and John Anderson (1789-1832) resided at Hamilton from 1819, and wrote *Historical and Genealogical Memoirs of the Hamiltons* (2 vols., 1825-27). The father of Dr Baillie and Joanna Baillie was minister of Hamilton.

The parish of Hamilton, situated in the middle ward of Lanarkshire, is bounded on the N by Bothwell, on the NE and E by Dalziel, on the SE by Dalsfcr, on the S by Stonehouse, on the SW by Glassford, on the W by Glassford and Blantyre, and on the NW by Blantyre. Its longest axis extends 6 miles from NNW to SSE; its greatest breadth, at right angles to that, is 5½ miles. It has 160 acres of water, and its total area is 14,243 prior to 1891, when the Boundary Commissioners transferred the Braidhurst detached portion of the parish (containing 85 acres) to Dalziel, but gave to Hamilton that part of Dalziel that lay on the left bank of the Clyde. The CLYDE traces the NE and N border for nearly 5 miles; the AVON has a course of 3½ miles along the ESE of the parish, to a confluence with the Clyde about a mile from the town; and nine burns rise on or near the S or W border, and run mostly NE, six to the Avon and three to the Clyde. The N district, forming a broad band along the Clyde, is a low sheltered valley; the middle district, traversed by the Avon, is diversified and beautiful; while the southern district rises gradually to elevations of from 580 to 750 feet above sea-level. The rocks are extensively of the Carboniferous formation. Sandstone is raised in several quarries, limestone is worked at Earnockmuir and Boghead, and ironstone at Boghead and Quarter. By far the most important mineral is coal, the excavation of which affords occupation to a very large number of the population. There are coal mines at Merriton, High Merriton, Dykehead, Bog, Allanton, Ferniegair, Haughhead, Quarter, and Greenfield. The soil on the low grounds is for the most part alluvial or loam; on the higher districts gravelly or moorland. The chief industry is coal mining, though of course farming occupies many hands.

Hamilton is the only burgh; the parish also contains the villages of Allanton, Darngaber, Ferniegair, Quarter, and Low Waters; and parts of the towns of Motherwell and Larkhall. The chief proprietor in the parish is the Duke of Hamilton. The chief seats are HAMILTON PALACE, Earnock House, Grove Mount, Ross, Fairhill, Neilsland, Fairholm, and Edlewood. Other mansions, once of note, are Allanshaw, Darngaber, Merriton, and Udston. The chief antiquities are those in Hamilton Park, and CADZOW CASTLE. Darngaber Castle, Barnclith Gardens, Meikle Earnock tumulus, and an oblique standing stone in the S of the parish called the 'Crooked Stane.' Hamilton is in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and gives name to a presbytery. Besides the churches mentioned above, there is a chapel of ease at Quarter, and a mission station at Ferniegair. The following are the six public schools under the landward school board, with their respective accommodation, average attendance, and government grants:—Beechfield (68, 25, £23), Ferniegair (283, 275, £285), Greenfield (1265, 990, £1015), Low Waters (551, 600, £685), Motherwell (628, 510, £563), and Quarter (334, 195, £192). Cadzow Roman Catholic school has 271, 190, £190. There is a Roman Catholic school at Burnbank. Pop. of civil parish (1881) 26,231, (1891) 35,132, of whom 19,004 were in Hamilton ecclesiastical parish, 5628 in Burnbank, 10,033 in Cadzow, 6 in Chapelton, and 485 in Larkhall.—*Ord. Sur.*, s. 23, 1865.

The Established presbytery of Hamilton comprises the 14 ancient parishes of Avondale, Blantyre, Both-

well, Cambuslang, Cambusnethan, Dalsersf, Dalziel, Glassford, Hamilton, East Kilbride, New Monkland, Old Monkland, Shotts, and Stonehouse; the 28 *quoad sacra* parishes of Airdrie, Baillieston, Bargeeild, Bellshill, Burnbank, Cadzow, Calderbank, Caldercruix, Calderhead, Chapelton, Clarkston, Cleland, Coats, Coltness, Dalziel South, Flowerhill, Gartsherrie, Garturk, Greengairs, Harthill, Holytown, Larkhall, Overtown, Stonefield, Uddingston, and Wishaw; and the 13 chapels of Cambuslang West, Craigneuk, Glenboig, Hallside, Kenmuir (Mount Vernon), Meadowfield, Newton, Palace Colliery, Quarter, Shawburn, Strathaven East, Thornwood, and Wastonville. Pop. (1891) 249,941, of whom 25,992 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1895. The Free Church presbytery comprises 4 churches in Airdrie, 3 in Coatbridge, 2 in Blantyre, 2 in Hamilton, 2 in Motherwell, and 19 others at Baillieston, Bellshill, Bothwell, Cambuslang, Cambusnethan, Chapelton, Chapelton, Cleland, Craigneuk, East Kilbride, Greengairs, Holytown, Larkhall, Shotts, Stonehouse, Strathaven, Uddingston, Whifflet, and Wishaw, which 32 churches together had 9405 members in 1894. The U.P. presbytery of Hamilton has 5 churches at Hamilton, 3 at Strathaven, 2 at Motherwell, and 9 others at Bellshill, Blantyre, East Kilbride, Hallside, Kirkmuirhill, Larkhall, Newarthill, Stonehouse, and Wishaw, which 19 churches together had 7430 members in 1894.

Hamilton Palace, a seat of the Duke of Hamilton, is situated in the parish of Hamilton, on low ground between the town of that name and the river Clyde. The site of the old part of the town called Nether-ton is partly included within the walls of the park, and even yet the houses of Hamilton approach the palace near enough almost to intrude upon its privacy. The germ of the structure was a small square tower, but the oldest part of the present palace was erected about 1591, while a very large addition was made in 1705. This erection, described by Dorothy Wordsworth in 1803 as 'a large building without grandeur, a heavy lumpish mass,' was further added to in 1822 and subsequent years, and is now one of the most magnificent piles in the kingdom. It comprises a N front 265 feet long and 60 high, adorned with a splendid Corinthian portico of monolithic columns 25 feet high and 10 in circumference modelled after the temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome. The interior is planned on a scale of equal magnificence. The principal apartments are the tribune or saloon, the dining-room, 71 feet by 30, the library built to contain the famous Beckford collection, and a gallery 120 feet long, 20 wide, and 20 high. The treasure of art in cabinets and furniture, pictures, statuary, china, and glass, which till 1882 filled and adorned the princely rooms of the palace, formed the most splendid assemblage of the kind in Scotland. This collection was made chiefly in the early years of the 19th century by Alexander, the tenth duke, and his father-in-law, the famous William Beckford, author of *Vathek*, and it was perhaps the brightest gem in the ducal coronet of Hamilton. Between 17 June and 20 July 1882 the magnificent treasures were dispersed by the auctioneer's hammer. The sale, which created a stir in every artistic circle throughout the world, produced the sum of £397,562, a total that far exceeds any other modern sale of the same character. The 2213 lots brought an average of £180 each; enormous sums were given for the numerous unique art-treasures, which, exclusive of pictures by the old masters, were chiefly of the 17th and 18th centuries. The pictures alone, including the miniatures, brought upwards of £123,000; Rubens' famous 'Daniel in the Lions' Den,' on which Wordsworth composed his well-known sonnet, was sold for £5145; and a portrait of Philip IV., by Velasquez, for 6000 guineas. The former picture has since been repurchased by the Duke. Perhaps the speciality of the collection, if, indeed, it could be said to have a speciality, was the fine old French furniture. Two secretaires that had belonged to Marie Antoinette were sold for £9450 each, and a pair of Buhl armchairs brought £11,500. The library of Duke Alexander

was also sold, as well as Mr Beckford's library, which had been removed to Hamilton Palace, where, however, it was kept distinct.

The policies surrounding the Palace extend for 2½ miles along the Clyde, and for 2½ miles along the Avon, and include woods, gardens, and lawns. The wild white cattle are noticed under CADZOW. Near the Palace stands a mausoleum erected, at a cost of £130,000, from designs by David Bryce, in imitation of the castle of St Angelo at Rome. It includes an octagonal chapel adorned with sculptures by A. H. Ritchie, and lighted by a dome 120 feet high. Hither, in 1852, were transferred the remains of the Hamilton family. A moat-hill towards the N of the park is 30 feet in diameter at the base and 16 high, and it has been referred to at least as far back as the time of Malcolm Ceanmor. The runic stone-cross, 4 feet high, in the vicinity, is supposed to have been the market-cross of Nether-ton. On the banks of the Clyde, and within the ducal policies, there is an extensive race-course (1888), 1½ mile in circ it and 86 feet wide.

Hamilton gives the titles of Baron and Duke in the peerage of Scotland to the noble family of Hamilton-Douglas, and that of Marquess to the Duke of Abercorn. Both of these illustrious families are said to be descended from Robert de Bellomont, third Earl of Leicester, whose grandson, Sir Gilbert Hamilton, fled to Scotland in 1323, in consequence of having slain in combat John de Spencer. The crest of the dukes of Hamilton—an oak tree with a saw through it—commemorates his escape in the disguise of a woodcutter; whilst the motto 'Through' was Sir Gilbert's exclamation on seeing his pursuers ride unsuspectingly past the place where he and his servant were in the act of sawing through an oak tree. Sir Walter de Hamilton, Sir Gilbert's son, acquired the barony of Cadzow, in the sheriffdom of Lanark, with other lands. His descendant, Sir James, sixth Lord Cadzow, was created a lord of parliament in 1445 as Lord Hamilton; and as a reward for changing to the king's side during the armed revolt of Earl Douglas, he obtained a grant, dated 1 July 1455, of the office of sheriff of Lanark, and extensive grants of lands at later dates. He married for his second wife in 1474, Mary, eldest daughter of James II., and widow of Thomas Boyd, Earl of Arran. His son, who succeeded in 1479, obtained in 1503 a charter of the lands and earldom of Arran, and was appointed lieutenant-general of the kingdom, warden of the marches, and one of the lords of regency in 1517. His son, James, the second Earl of Arran, was declared in 1543 heir-presumptive to the crown, and was appointed guardian to Queen Mary, and governor of the kingdom during her minority. In recognition of his services in opposing the English alliance, and in bringing about the marriage of Mary with the Dauphin, Henry II. of France conferred upon him the title of Duke of Chatelherault, with a pension of 30,000 livres a year. In 1557 his eldest son, James, succeeded to the earldom of Arran, the dukedom of Chatelherault having been resumed by the French crown; and on Mary's arrival in Scotland in 1561, this nobleman openly aspired to her hand. His strong opposition to her majesty's religion completely estranged her favour, and the unfortunate earl was not long afterwards declared to be insane, while his estates devolved upon his brother, Lord John Hamilton, commendator of Aberbrothock. This fourth earl assisted in procuring Queen Mary's escape from Loch Leven Castle in 1568; and it was to his estate in Hamilton that she first fled. After the battle of Langside the castle of Hamilton was taken, and its owner went into banishment. He was restored by James VI., and created in 1599 Marquess of Hamilton. His son, James, the second Marquess (1604-25), obtained an English peerage as Baron of Innerdale in Cumberland and Earl of Cambridge. James, the third Marquess, was created in 1643 Marquess of Clydesdale, and later Duke of Hamilton, with a grant of the office of hereditary keeper of Holyrood Palace.

This nobleman, the first Duke of Hamilton, warmly espoused the cause of Charles I.; and being defeated and captured at the battle of Preston, he was condemned by the same court as had condemned the king, and was beheaded in London, 9 March 1649. His brother and successor William, who had been previously raised to the peerage as Lord Marchmont and Polmont and Earl of Lanark, was mortally wounded in the cause of Charles II. at the Battle of Worcester. He was exempted from Cromwell's Act of Grace in 1654, and his estates were forfeited, with the reservation of a pittance for his duchess and her four daughters. His own honours fell under the attainder, and his English dignities expired; but the dukedom of Hamilton, in virtue of the patent, devolved upon his niece, the eldest daughter of the first duke. The male representation of the house of Hamilton passed to his next male heir, the Earl of Abercorn, whose descendant, the Duke of Abercorn, is the head of the family.

Lady Anne Hamilton, Duchess of Hamilton, introduced the Douglas name into the family by marrying Lord William Douglas, eldest son by a second marriage of William, first Marquis of Douglas; and she obtained by petition for her husband, in 1660, the title of Duke of Hamilton for life. His Grace had previously been elevated to the peerage as Earl of Selkirk. This peer sat as president of the convention parliament which settled the crown upon William and Mary. He died in 1694, and was succeeded by his eldest son, James, Earl of Arran, who, upon the Duchess, a few years afterwards, surrendering her honours, became then, by patent, Duke of Hamilton, with the precedence of the original creation of 1643 in the same manner as if he had originally inherited. He was created an English peer, in 1711, as Baron of Dutton in the county of Chester, and Duke of Brandon in the county of Suffolk; but upon proceeding to take his seat in the House of Lords, it was objected, that by the 23d article of the Union, 'no peer of Scotland could, after the Union, be created a peer of England;' and the House sustained this objection after a lengthy debate. James George, the seventh Duke, succeeded to the marquise of Douglas and earldom of Angus on the death, in 1761, of Archibald, last Duke of Douglas; and the unsuccessful attempt of his guardians to vindicate his claim to the Douglas estates also, on the ground that Mr Stewart, son and heir of the Duke of Douglas' sister, was not her son, led to the celebrated Douglas cause. His brother, eighth Duke, succeeded in 1782 in obtaining a reversal of the decision as to his right to sit in the House of Lords. William Alexander, eleventh Duke of Hamilton, succeeded in 1852, and died in 1863. William-Alexander-Louis-Stephen Douglas-Hamilton (b. 1845) succeeded as twelfth Duke of Hamilton and ninth of Brandon, and received by imperial decree of Napoleon III. of 20 April 1864 the revived title of Duke of Chatelherault. He married, in 1873, Lady Mary Louise Elizabeth Montagu, eldest daughter of the seventh Duke of Manchester, and by her left issue, Lady Mary Louise, born 1884. He died in 1895 after a lingering illness, and was buried in the family mausoleum at Hamilton Palace. He was succeeded by his kinsman, Alfred Douglas Douglas Hamilton (b. 1862; suc. 1895). The duke is premier peer of Scotland. His seats are Hamilton Palace, Lanarkshire, and Kinniel House, Linlithgowshire. London residence, 23 Princes' Gate, W.

Hamrigarth, a village in Dingwall parish, Shetland. Its post-town is Whiteness, under Lerwick.

Handa, an uninhabited island of Eddrachillis parish, W. Sutherland, separated from the mainland by the Sound of Handa, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ mile broad, and lying 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Scourie. Measuring $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from E to W, and 1 mile from N to S, it has a proximately circular outline, consists of sandstone in highly inclined strata, and rises rapidly north-westward to a height of 406 feet above sea-level at Sithean Mor, whence it breaks sheer downwards to the ocean, presenting, round more than one-third of its entire periphery, a continuous series of steep cliffs. As seen from the SE it seems to be wholly

of a dusky, greenish hue, and it exhibits in its ascents and in its cliffs striking features of ledge and fissure, that form a more imposing piece of rock scenery than almost anywhere else is to be found in the United Kingdom. One enormous perforation, inwards and upwards from the ocean-level, is swept by the influx and reflux of the tides, and roofed by natural arches resting on huge blocks of rock. Myriads of sea-fowl build in the cliffs, whose summit commands a sublime view of the lofty seaboard of the mainland from Rhu Stoir to the promontory N of Loch Ineard.—*Ord. Sur.* sh. 107, 1881.

Hangingshaw, a mansion, with finely-wooded grounds, in Yarrow parish, Selkirkshire, on the left bank of Yarrow Water, 6 miles W by N of Selkirk. It is a seat of Mr Johnstone of ALVA. Formerly the estate belonged to the Murrays of PHILIPHAUGH; and an ancient strong fortalice here was one of the strongholds of the 'outlaw' Murray. Having witnessed in his time a profusion of domestic display and a pomp and strength of retinue almost princely, it was destroyed by accidental fire about the close of the 18th century, and now is represented by only a basement wall and some outhouses.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Harburn, an estate, with a mansion of 1804, in West Calder parish, SW Edinburghshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Harburn station on the Caledonian, this being 15 miles SW of Edinburgh. Harburn Castle, on the estate, is said to have been fortified by Cromwell to overawe the moss-troopers.

Harden, a fine old specimen of a Border fortress, in Robertson parish, Roxburghshire, 4 miles W of Hawick, on the left bank of Harden Burn, a rivulet running 2 miles southward to Borthwick Water. As Leyden sings,—

'Where Bortha hoarse, that loads the meads with sand,
Tells her red tide to Teviot's western strand,
Through slaty hills, whose sides are shag'd with thorn,
Where springs in scatter'd tufts the dark-green corn,
Towers wood-grit Harden far above the vale,
And clouds of ravens o'er the turrets sail.'

Repaired and added to in 1864, Harden retains its hall with roof of curious stucco work, its marble-paved lobby, and a mantelpiece bearing an earl's coronet and the initials W. E. T. (Walter, Earl of Tarras). In 1501 Robert, second son of Walter Scott of Sinton, acquired the estate from Alexander, Lord Home; and his great-grandson was that famous Borderer, 'Auld Wat of Harden,' whose marriage in 1576 with Mary Scott, the 'Flower of Yarrow,' has already been noticed under DRYHOPE, while under ELLBANK we have told how Wat's son and successor married the 'Muckle-mou'd Meg' of tradition; their grandson Walter (1645-93), who had had for preceptor the famous Richard Cameron, in 1659 wedded Mary, the child Countess of Buccleuch. (See DALKEITH.) She died in 1661, he having the year before received the life title of Earl of Tarras. He engaged in his brother-in-law Monmouth's rebellion (1685), but two years later recovered his estates; and, his grandson having married a daughter of the third Earl of Marchmont and Lord Polwarth, their son, in 1835, claimed and was allowed the latter title. Walter Hugh Hepburne Scott, present and sixth Baron Polwarth since 1690 (b. 1838; suc. 1867), is the thirteenth Baron of Harden, and holds extensive estates in Roxburghshire, Selkirkshire, Berwickshire, and Haddingtonshire.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17; 1864. See MERTOUN, HUMBLE, and vol. i., pp. lxxi.-lxxviii. of Sir William Fraser's *Scotts of Buccleuch* (Edinb. 1878).

Hardgate, a small village, with a public school, in Urr parish, Kirkcaldyshire, 4 miles NNW of Dalbeattie.

Hardgate. See CLATT and DUNTOCHER.
Hardington House, a mansion in Wiston and Robertson parish, Lanarkshire, near the left bank of the Clyde, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of Lamington station. Its owner is J. R. McQueen, Esq. See BROUGHTON.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Hardmuir. See DYKE.

Harefaulds. See GUTHRIE.

Harelaw, a quondam peel tower on the eastern verge of Canonbie parish, SE Dumfriesshire, near the right bank of the Liddel Water, 2½ miles NE by E of Canonbie station. It was the residence of the famous freebooter, Hector Armstrong, who in 1569 betrayed the Earl of Northumberland into the hands of the Regent Moray. Limestone of excellent quality and in great abundance exists at Harelawhill, near the site of the tower, and has long been largely quarried.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 11, 1863.

Harelaw, an upland farm in Currie parish, Edinburghshire, among the north-western declivities of the Pentlands, 1½ mile ESE of Balerno. A reservoir is on it at an elevation of 802 feet above sea-level; and a cairn, comprising about 2500 cart-loads of stones, and containing many human bones, was formerly near the farmhouse.

Harestone or Heartshane Burn, a rivulet of Tweedsmuir parish, SW Peeblesshire, rising on Cairn Law at an altitude of 2000 feet above sea-level, and running 4½ miles north-north-westward, till, after a descent of 1250 feet, it falls into the Tweed at a point 1¼ mile NNE of Tweedsmuir church.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 16, 1864.

Harlaw, a farm in the parish of Chapel of Garioch, Aberdeenshire, near the left bank of the Urie, 2¼ miles NNW of Ioverurie. It is noted for a battle fought on it, 24 July 1411 (St James's Eve), between the rebel Highland army of Donald, Lord of the Isles, and the royal forces under the Earl of Mar. Donald, at the head of 10,000 men, overran Ross-shire, marched through Inverness-shire and Moray, acquired accessions to his strength in those districts and in Banffshire, and resolved now to carry into execution a threat he had often made, to burn the town of Aberdeen. He committed great excesses in Strathbogie and in the district of Garioch, which belonged to the Earl of Mar. The inhabitants of Aberdeen were in dreadful alarm at the near approach of this marauder and his savage hordes; but their fears were allayed by the speedy appearance of a well-equipped army, commanded by the Earl of Mar, who bore a high military character, assisted by many brave knights and gentlemen of Angus and the Mearns. Advancing from Aberdeen, Mar marched by Iuverurie, and descried the Highlanders stationed at Harlaw. He saw that he had to contend with tremendous odds; but though his forces were, it is said, as one to ten to those opposed to him, he resolved, from the confidence he had in his steel-clad knights, to risk a battle. Having placed a small but select body of knights and men-at-arms in front, under the command of the Constable of Dundee and the Sheriff of Angus, the Earl drew up the main strength of his army in the rear, including the Murrays, the Straitsmen, the Maules, the Irvings, the Leslies, the Lovells, and the Stirlings, headed by their respective chiefs. The Earl then placed himself at the head of this body. On the other side, under the Lord of the Isles, were Mackintosh and Maclean and other Highland chiefs, all bearing the deadliest hatred to their Southron foes.

On a given signal the Highlanders and Islesmen, setting up those terrific shouts and yells which they were wont to raise on entering into battle, rushed forward on the foe; but they were received with great firmness and bravery by the men-at-arms, who, with spears levelled and battle-axes raised, cut down many of their impetuous but badly armed opponents. After the Lowlanders had recovered themselves from the shock of this furious onset, Sir James Scrymgeour, at the head of the knights and bannerets under him, cut his way through the thick columns of the Islesmen, everywhere carrying death; but the slaughter of hundreds by this brave party did not intimidate the Highlanders, who kept pouring in by thousands to supply the place of those who had fallen. Surrounded on all sides, Sir James and his valiant companions had no alternative but death or victory, and death indeed was their lot. First fell the Constable of Dundee, and his fall so encouraged the Highlanders, that, seizing and stabbing the horses, they dismounted the riders, whom they

despatched with their daggers. In the meantime the Earl of Mar, who had penetrated with his main army into the very heart of the enemy, kept up the unequal contest with great bravery, and, though the action cost him almost the whole of his army, he continued the fatal struggle with a handful of men till nightfall. The disastrous result of this battle was one of the greatest misfortunes that ever befell the families of Angus and the Mearns. Many of them lost not only their head, but every male in the house. Leslie of Balquhain is said to have fallen with six of his sons; and there were also slain Sir James Scrymgeour, Sir Alexander Ogilvy, the sheriff of Angus, with his eldest son George Ogilvy, Sir Thomas Murray, Sir Robert Maule of Panmure, Sir Alexander Irving of Drum, Sir William Abernethy of Salton, Sir Alexander Straiton of Lauriston, James Lovel, Alexander Stirling, and Sir Robert Davidson, provost of Aberdeen, with 500 men-at-arms, including the principal gentry of Buchan and the greater part of the burghesses of Aberdeen who followed their provost. The Highlanders left 900 men dead on the field of battle, among them the chiefs Maclean and Mackintosh. Their defeat was far from signal, but their career was stayed, and that was everything.

'So,' says Dr Hill Burton, 'ended one of Scotland's most memorable battles. On the face of ordinary history it looks like an affair of civil war. But this expression is properly used towards those who have common interests and sympathies, who should naturally be friends and may be friends again, but for a time are, from incidental causes of dispute and quarrel, made enemies. The contest between the Lowlanders and Donald's host was none of this; it was a contest between foes, of whom their contemporaries would have said that their ever being in harmony with each other, or having a feeling of common interest and nationality, was not within the range of rational expectation' (*Hist. Scotl.*, ii. 392-394, ed. 1876). The battle is celebrated in a long ballad, supposed by some to date from the 15th century, but closely following Boece's narrative.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Harloch, a hamlet in the Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, with a post office under Portree.

Harold's Tower, a monumental structure near the coast of Thurso parish, Caithness, 1½ mile ENE of Thurso town. It was erected in the latter part of the 18th century, by Sir John Sinclair, over the grave of an Earl of Caithness who was slain in battle about the close of the 12th century, and it presents a striking appearance.

Haroldswick, a hamlet and a bay in the N of Unst island, Shetland. The hamlet stands on the bay, and has a public school and a post office under Lerwick.

Harperfield, an estate, with a mansion, in Lesmahagow parish, Lanarkshire, on the left bank of the Clyde, 4½ miles S by E of Lanark.

Harport, a ramification of Loch Braesdale on the SW side of the Isle of Skye, in Inverness-shire. It deflects to the SE; extends to a length of about 6 miles; separates the lower part of Minginish district from the main body of Skye; affords safe harbourage to vessels; and receives at its head a torrent of about 4 miles in length, descending from the Cuchullin Mountains.

Harray. See BIRSAV.

Harris, a parish in the Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, comprehending the southern part of Lewis, a large number of adjacent or neighbouring islets and islands, and the distant island of St Kilda. It has a post office of its own name, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, under Portree; and it is regularly visited at Tarbert by steamers on the passage from Glasgow to Stornoway. Its main part is bounded N by Lewis parish in Ross-shire, E by the Minch and the Little Minch, S by the Sound of Harris, which divides it from North Uist, and W by the Atlantic Ocean. Connected with Lewis parish by an isthmus of 7 miles between the middle of Loch Seaforth and the head of Loch Reasort, it measures 21 miles in extreme length from NNE to SSW, 18 miles in extreme breadth, and

(inclusive of islands) 123,757 acres in area. It is almost cut in two, through the middle, by East Loch Tarbert and West Loch Tarbert, approaching so near each other as to leave an isthmus less than a mile across; and everywhere else its E and W coasts are so indented by the sea as to render its breadth at all parts very variable, not more than 7 miles upon an average. As seen from the Minch it presents such a bare, whitish, rocky, mountainous appearance as to have won for its name of Harris (Gael. *Na Hardibh*, 'the heights'). The islands, with the exception of St Kilda, all lie very near the main body, most of them so near as to be separated from it by the narrowest straits; but, though very numerous, only ten of them are inhabited—Bernera (501), Ensay (11), Killigray (8), Pabbay (3), Scalpa (517), Scarp (143), St Kilda (71), Scotasay (18), Soay (15), and Tarrensay (56). The sea-lochs, bays, and creeks of the main body, particularly on its E side, afford commodious harbours to ships and boats. The shores and some inland vales are sufficiently low and fertile to afford fair resources of sustenance to the inhabitants. The interior, from end to end, is mainly occupied by mountain ridges, 1000 to 2662 feet high. The lochs and streams are so numerous that they cannot easily be particularised; most of them teem with trout and salmon. Gneiss is the predominant rock; granite and sandstone also abound; and serpentine, asbestos, iron ore, and copper ore are found. The aggregate of arable land is very small. Sheep husbandry is largely practised; and the Cheviot breed of sheep was introduced prior to 1840, and found to be remarkably suitable. Deer abound amongst the hills; grouse are plentiful on the moors; geese, plovers, and pigeons frequent the low grounds and the swamps; eagles visit the mountainous rocks; fish of many kinds swarm in the waters; and lobsters and oysters are on some sea-grounds near the shores. Ancient standing-stones, in circles or in other arrangements, are numerous; Scandinavian forts were also formerly conspicuous, but have been removed for the erection of other buildings; and an Augustinian monastery, on the site of a Culdee cell, was founded at Rowadill at an early period, and had a number of chapels connected with it throughout the northern parts of the Outer Hebrides. Now it is represented by its ruined cruciform church, with a rude E tower and a richly sculptured recumbent effigy of Alexander Macleod of Dunvegan. The Earl of Dunmore is one of the chief proprietors. In the presbytery of Uist and synod of Glenelg, this parish is divided ecclesiastically into Bernera and Harris proper, the latter a living worth £180. Its church, erected in 1840, contains 400 sittings; and there are Free churches of Bernera, Harris, St Kilda, and Tarbert. Eleven schools—Bernera, Denishader, Finsbay, Kyles Scalpa, Kyles Stocknish, Manish, Obe, Scalpa, Scarp, Scarista, and Tarbert—all of them public, with total accommodation for 913 children, have an average attendance of about 580, and grants amounting to nearly £800. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 2996, (1831) 3900, (1861) 4183, (1871) 4120, (1881) 4814, (1891) 5024, of whom 4195 were Gaelic-speaking and 3681 belonged to the main body; pop. of ecclesiastical parish (1871) 3739, (1881) 4360, (1891) 4520.

Harris, Sound of, measuring 9 miles in length from SE to NW, and between 8 and 12 in breadth, forms the only passage for vessels of burden through the long line of the Outer Hebrides. It contains a number of islands $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to nearly 4 miles in length, and is much encumbered besides with islets, rocks, and shoals; but though considerably difficult and dangerous of navigation, can be safely passed with aid of a skilful pilot. The tidal current in it, from the autumnal to the vernal equinox, runs in neap tides all day from E to W, and all night from W to E; but, from the vernal to the autumnal equinox, runs all day from W to E, and all night from E to W; and in spring tides, during both periods, corresponds nearly to the common course.

Harroldawick. See HAROLDSWICK.

Harrow, a loch ($3 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 850 feet) in Kells parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of New Galloway.

It contains some small, shy trout, and sends off Pulharow Burn $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-eastward to the Ken.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 8, 1833.

Hartfell, a broad-based, flat-topped mountain on the mutual border of Moffat parish, Dumfriesshire, and Tweedsmuir parish, Peebleshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Moffat town. It has an altitude of 2651 feet above sea-level, but formerly was assigned a much higher elevation, being falsely regarded as the loftiest summit of the Southern Highlands, whereas in fact it is surpassed by Merick (2764 feet), Broad Law (2754), White Coomb (2695), etc. So gentle is its acclivity from the upper basin of Annan Water, that the greater part of it may be ascended on horseback; its level plateau, clad with short, wiry grass, commands a vast, magnificent, and varied prospect. North-westward, across a wide and billowy sea of mountains, one sees, in certain states of the atmosphere, the snowy cap or cloud-wreathed brow of Ben Lomond; north-eastward and eastward one looks athwart the green hills of Tweeddale and Ettrick Forest to the Firth of Forth, the German Ocean, and the Cheviots; westward, the Lowthers' wild and rugged scenery extends to the towering summit of Blacklag; and southward the eye strays over the Dumfriesshire uplands till it rests upon Skiddaw and the other Cumberland mountains. Hartfell Spa, on the southern side of the mountain, 5 miles NNE of Moffat, occurs in the deep ravine of Auchencat or Hartfell Burn, flowing $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-westward to Annan Water. A well that issues from strata of black shaly rock, it is protected by a small vaulted building, the keystone of whose roof is carved with the bloody heart of the Douglas family. The spa was discovered in 1748 by a farmer, John Williamson, who was superintending a mining operation lower down the burn; the following is the analysis of a litre of its water, made by Mr William Johnstone of Edinburgh in 1874. Specific gravity, 1000.386; temperature, 49° F.; temperature of air, 56° F.; ferrous sulphate, 0.2109; aluminate sulphate, 0.1970; sodium chloride, 0.0050; sodium sulphate, 0.0048; calcium sulphate, 0.0352; calcium carbonate, 0.0280; magnesian sulphate, 0.0233; magnesian carbonate, 0.0121; ferrous carbonate, 0.0240; silica, 0.0050; carbonic dioxide, 6.734; oxygen, 6.062; nitrogen, 18.057. The water is a powerful tonic, cool and acidulous, specially good in dyspepsia. About a pint is the usual quantity prescribed per diem.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 16, 1844.

Hartill, a collier village in Shotts parish, NE Lanarkshire, adjacent to the Linlithgowshire border, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by S of Westeraigs station. It has a post office under Whitburn, with money order and savings bank departments, an established *quoad sacra* church, a Free church, and a public school. The *quoad sacra* parish of Hartill and Benhar, constituted in 1878, is in the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Pop. of village (1871) 686, (1881) 1441, (1891) 1008; of *g.s.* parish (1881) 3444, (1891) 2801.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Harthill, a ruined castle in Oyne parish, Aberdeen-shire, on the northern slope of Bennochie, 1 mile S of Oyne station. Built by Patrick Leith in 1638, it is a massive edifice, with walls 5 feet in thickness, round towers, bartizans, loopholes, and an arched gateway; and, according to tradition, it was burned by the last of its lairds.

Hartree, an estate with a mansion in Kilbucho parish, Peebleshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Biggar. It has been held by the Dicksons since the third decade of the 17th century.

Harttrige, a mansion in Jedburgh parish, Roxburghshire, 7 furlongs NE of the town. Approached by a fine avenue, it is a Scottish Baronial edifice, formed in 1854 by David Bryce out of an older and plainer house for John, Lord Campbell (1781-1861), Chancellor of England, who made it his home for several years. Its present possessor is his second son, Hallyburton George Campbell, third Baron Stratheden and Campbell since 1836 and 1841 (b. 1829; ac. 1893). Harttrige, besides,

was the deathplace of two Scotch judges—William Penney, Lord Kinloch (1801-72), and Robert Macfarlane, Lord Ormidale (1802-80).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17, 1864.

Hart's Leap, a defile on the mutual border of Yarrow and Ettrick parishes, Selkirkshire, 2½ miles NW of Tushielaw. It got its name from a prodigious leap made at it by a hart, during a hunt by one of the ancient Scottish kings; and it retains two large stones, 28 feet apart, said to have been set up by order of the king, to mark the extent of the leap.

Hartwood, an estate, with a mansion of 1807, in West Calder parish, SW Edinburghshire, 1½ mile S of the town.

Harvieston, an estate, with an old, thick-walled mansion, greatly enlarged in 1869, in Borthwick parish, Edinburghshire, 1 mile S by E of Gorebridge. Its owner is M. J. Y. Trotter-Cranstoun, whose ancestor bought it about the year 1750. Some fragments of the ancient castle of Cateune are within the grounds.

Harviestoun, an estate in Tillicoultry parish, Clackmannanshire, at the southern base of the Ochils, 1½ mile ENE of the town. Its present mansion, Harviestoun Castle, was built in 1804 by Crawford Tait, Esq. (1765-1832), whose youngest son, Archibald (1811-82), Archbishop of Canterbury, spent much of his boyhood here. It is an elegant edifice, with finely-walled grounds, and was greatly improved by Sir Andrew Orr (1802-74), who, having bought the estate in 1859, added a new tower and porch, and formed two beautiful approaches leading from Tillicoultry and Dollar. The present holder of the estate is James Orr, Esq. It was during a ten days' visit to Harviestoun in the summer of 1787, that Robert Burns saw Charlotte Hamilton, the 'fairest maid on Devon banks,' and a cousin-german of Mr C. Tait.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Hassendean, a station on the Waverley route of the North British, in Minto parish, Roxburghshire, 4½ miles NNE of Hawick. Past it flows Hassendean Burn, winding 4½ miles east-south-eastward to the Teviot, and overhanging, on the left, by Minto Hill (905 feet). An ancient barony, it belonged for ages to a branch of the family of Scott, of whom Sir Alexander fell at the battle of Flodden; and makes considerable figure, in record and in song, under the names of Hialtaneden and Hazeldean. Its baronial fortalice or strong peel-tower, near the mouth of the burn, is now represented by a small fragment forming the gable of a cottage; and there was also a monastic cell, called Monk's Tower, on a tract still designated Monk's Croft. An ancient parish of Hassendean, coterminous with the barony, belonged, as to its tithes and patronage, to the monks of Melrose, and about the era of the Reformation was annexed chiefly to Minto, but partly to Wilton and Robertson. Its church, whose site, by the side of the Teviot, was swept away along with the graveyard by a strong flood in 1796, was a Norman edifice, and had such strong hold on the affections of the dalesmen that they repeatedly made indignant resistance to measures for closing it. Eventually, however, it was taken down in 1690 in the face of a riotous demonstration, on the part of women as well as men.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17, 1864.

Hatton, a village in Cruden parish, E. Aberdeenshire, 8 miles NE of Ellon, under which it has a post office. At it are a public school, and Cruden Free church (1844), which last was the nucleus of the village, and after which it at first was called the Free Kirkton of Cruden.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 87, 1876.

Hatton, an estate, with a mansion, in Marykirk parish, S Kincardineshire, 3½ miles SW of Laurencekirk.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Hatton, an estate, with a mansion, in Ratho parish, Edinburghshire. The mansion, a striking example of the Scots-French chateau of the 17th century, stands near the southern verge of the parish, 1½ mile SW of Ratho village, and consists of a thick-walled, three-story tower of the 15th century, with wings, turrets, and other additions of 1670 and later years. It was the summer residence of Francis Jeffrey (1812-14). Purchased in 1377 from John de Hatton by Allan de

Lawdre or Lauder, the estate remained with his descendants till 1653, when it passed by marriage to the noble family of Lauderdale, by whom it was sold in 1792. It then comprehended nearly one-half of the parish, but shortly afterwards was parcelled out into six properties, of which that of Hatton House, comprising 500 acres, was purchased in 1870 for £42,000 by the Earl of Morton, whose son, Lord Aberdour, soon after restored the mansion.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857. See John Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (Edinb. 1883).

Hattonburn, an estate, with a mansion, in Orwell parish, Kinross-shire, ¾ mile NNE of Milnathort.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Hatton Castle, a square castellated mansion of 1814, with finely-wooded grounds, in Turriff parish, N Aberdeenshire, 3¼ miles SE of Turriff town. It comprises a fragment of the ancient baronial castle of Balquherry (Gael. *baile-choille*, 'town in the wood'), the seat of the Mowats from the 13th century till 1727, when the estate was sold to Alexander Duff, Esq. His descendant is Garden A. Duff, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Hatton Castle, a ruined fortalice in Newtyle parish, SW Forfarshire, at the western base of Hatton Hill (870 feet), ½ mile SE of the village of Newtyle. Built in 1575 by Lawrence, fourth Lord Oliphant, it commanded the Sidlaw pass of the Glack, down which it looks to an extensive prospect of Strathmore.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1863.

Hatton Law, a hamlet in Largo parish, Fife, 1½ mile NW of Largo station.

Hatton, Lower, a village in Caputh parish, Perthshire, 1½ mile N of Dunkeld.

Hatton, Wester. See BELHELVIE.

Haugh, a village in Mauchline parish, Ayrshire, on the right bank of the Ayr, 1¼ mile S of Mauchline town.

Haughhead, a village in Campsie parish, Stirlingshire, at the junction of Fin and Campsie Glens, ½ mile NW of Campsie Glen station.

Haughhead. See ECKFORD.

Haugh of Urr, a village in Urr parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, near the left bank of Urr Water, 4 miles NNW of Dalbeattie, under which it has a post office.

Haughton, a mansion, with finely-wooded grounds, in Alford parish, Aberdeenshire, near the right bank of the Don, 1 mile NNE of the village. Purchased by an ancestor in the latter half of the 17th century, the estate is now held by Miss M. Ogilvie Farquharson.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Hauser, a burn of Wick parish, E Caithness, rising on the Latheron border at an altitude of 556 feet, and winding 8¼ miles north-north-eastward till it falls into Wick Water at a point 1¼ mile W of Wick town. In the first 5 miles of its course it traverses Yarehouse and Hempriggs Lochs, and sometimes it bears the name of Thruster Burn.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 110, 116, 1877-78.

Haven, East. See EAST HAVEN.

Haveton, a village in South Ronaldshay island, Orkney, 13 miles S of Kirkwall.

Hawick, a parliamentary and municipal burgh and parish in Roxburghshire. The town is the largest seat of population in the eastern Border counties, 63 miles SSE of Edinburgh, 45 NNE of Carlisle, and 346 NNW of London. It is situated on both sides of the Teviot, which enters the town from the SW after passing through the haughs and woods of Branzholme and Wilton Lodge, an approach of great picturesqueness and beauty. The Teviot is joined in the centre of the town by the Slitrig, a mountainous stream flowing through a district of romantic interest. The town is in a basin, the principal streets being built on the level land on both sides of the rivers, from which other streets ascend the slopes, and above these are the mansions and villas of the principal inhabitants, thus overlooking the town and commanding extensive views of the surrounding region. The district is rich in historic houses and in more modern seats. Branzholme, one of the original residences of the Buccleuch family; Harden, of the ancient Scotts; Cavera,

of the Douglasses of Liddesdale; Stobs Castle, of the Elliots; Wilton Lodge, of the Langlands; and Stitches, of the Chisholmes, are in the vicinity. Sillerbithall, Heronhill, Thornwood, Bucklands, Brieryards, Teviotbank, Hassendeanburn, and Linden-park are all large and elegant mansions. Nearly all these seats are surrounded with extensive woods, abounding in trees of great size. The town is regular in form, and the streets are well built and spacious. A great part of the old town has been rebuilt during the last forty years, and several streets have been added, the houses being all of freestone. Several bridges span the Slitrig and Teviot. The Municipal Buildings, the foundation stone of which was laid in 1885, were completed in 1887 at a cost of £13,000. They occupy the site of the old Town Hall in the High Street, are in the Scottish style of architecture, and contain the Free Library and a public hall capable of seating 1000 people. The buildings have a frontage of only 53 feet, but extend backwards for about 200 feet. They are three storeys in front, with a clock tower 126 feet high. On the ground floor are the police office, officials' rooms, and cells; the second floor contains the council-room, the burgh court-room, etc.; while the third floor is principally occupied by apartments in connection with the Free Library. The lofty roof of the public hall is supported on iron pillars, and a gallery runs round three sides. The Science and Art Institute was erected as a memorial to his Grace the late Duke of Buccleuch, who had long been the munificent benefactor of the burgh. The Cottage Hospital and Dispensary, opened in 1885, stands on an elevated site in Buccleuch Street granted by the late Duke. It is English Domestic in style, and was erected by public and private generosity. The post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, was removed to handsome new premises at the corner of Bridge Street and Croft Road in 1892. Among the other chief buildings are the Exchange, the banks, and some of the churches. Few evidences in buildings remain of the antiquity of Hawick. The notable exception is the building which for more than a century has been known as the Tower Hotel. The older or western side is several hundred years old, and formed part of the castle of the Drumlanrig Douglasses, which escaped being burned in the devastating inroad of the Earl of Sussex in 1570. It was used as a residence a century afterwards by Anne Scott, who was married to the Duke of Monmouth, and was made Duchess of Buccleuch. While this house is one evidence of the antiquity of the town, the Moat at a little distance bears witness to the far-off antiquity of the town and people. This is a circular earthen-mound, 30 feet high, 312 in circumference at the base, and at the top 117. When and by whom this was erected is unknown. It is purely artificial, and bears no trace of being a sepulchral mound. It is upon an eminence which commands a view of all the surrounding hills and valleys, and must have been a capital station for watchers of apprehended attacks, an excellent rendezvous for the defenders of their homes, and an elevated station whence chiefs and justices might dispense law. There can be no doubt that the erection of this was far off in the centuries of old, as also was that of the first parish church, which dates from an unknown antiquity.

The municipal history of Hawick speaks also to its antiquity. In the Scottish Rolls, under date 1347, it is said to have been held from the Crown by Richard Lovel and his ancestors 'for time immemorial.' Soon afterwards the lands passed into the family of Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig, to whom James I., while resident in England, gave a charter conveying to him the barony of Hawick and a territory embracing a large part of the sheriffdom of Roxburgh. Nearly a century afterwards, Sir James Douglas granted, in 1537, a charter to the inhabitants of Hawick, which was confirmed by the deed of Queen Mary of date 12 May 1545. At the period of granting the charter, the town appears to have consisted of 110 houses, inclusive of the manor house, church, and mill. The municipal jurisdiction was entrusted to 2 bailies and 31 councillors.

The territorial sovereignty passed from the Douglasses of Drumlanrig to the Scotts of Buccleuch. See DALKEITH and DRUMLANRIG.

Hawick is abundantly supplied with pure water. The former supply being inadequate, in 1855 a reservoir was made on the Allan, 5 miles SW of Hawick, and an amount of 400,000 gallons per day was brought in, at a cost of £8000. As the town extended along the slopes, it was found necessary to introduce a new supply drawn from a much greater height, from the Dodburn, and by these combined means 1,000,000 gallons are delivered in the town daily. The various works, with the reservoir, a fine sheet of water of 20 acres—a hollow among the hills—were constructed at a cost of £16,000. The reservoir contains about 54,000,000 gallons. The Allan and Dodburn, and the surface for the most part through which the pipes are carried, being on the Buccleuch property, the Duke, with his usual generosity, granted the free right of usage to the town. These works were opened by his Grace on 1 Sept. 1882. The town also is thoroughly drained on the most approved system, massive pipes having been laid in all the streets and in connection with all the public works, by which several hundred thousand gallons of sewage and polluted water from the mills are conveyed to a haugh on the W bank of the Teviot, 1 mile distant, where the water, after being purified by lime, is collected in tanks, and, separated from the solid matter, is discharged over aerated beds into the river. These extensive works were completed in 1883 at a cost of £28,000. Hawick has also an abundant supply of gas. The old works being insufficient, new works were erected in 1882 near the sewage works at a cost of £10,000.

The first bank established in the town was a branch of the British Linen Co. in 1797. The business previously was mainly carried on by a private banker, Mr Turnbull, a very shrewd, able, and upright man, who bought the estate of Fenwick, etc., and built the mansion of Brieryards. The other branch banks are the Commercial Bank (1820), the National Bank (1852), the Royal Bank (1856), the National Security Savings Bank (1815), and the Hawick Heritable Investment Bank. There are also the Temperance Hall, 2 Masonic halls, several hotels, the Museum, and a large Combination Poorhouse. Hawick has three weekly newspapers—the *Hawick Advertiser*, the *Hawick Express*, and the *Hawick News*. Among its numerous associations there are the Teviotdale Farmers' Club, the West Teviotdale Agricultural Society, Archaeological, Horticultural, and Ornithological societies, the Working Men's Building Society, and several political and educational associations. There is a public library, the Public Libraries Act having been adopted by the burgh in 1877, and several clubs for recreation and amusement. The cricket club has a spacious park near the town, and the bowling clubs have two attractive greens. Wilton Lodge estate was purchased as a public park in 1890 for £14,000; and in the same year the Miller's Knowes were leased for ten years for a similar purpose. The annual interest of the Scott Bequest (£1300) and Mrs Nixon's Bounty (£2000) is applied to educational and charitable purposes.

The original parish church is St Mary's, which dates from 1214, was rebuilt in 1763, and having been much damaged by fire in 1880, was restored at a cost of £2000, the Duke of Buccleuch contributing above £1000 for the purpose. It was from St Mary's that Sir Alex. Ramsay of Dalhousie, a noble and patriotic knight, while holding a court of justice, was dragged by Douglas to Hermitage Castle, and in the dungeon there was starved to death. Here also was interred the body of Walter, first Earl of Buccleuch, which was brought by ship from London to Leith, and after many delays was conveyed to Branxholme, and, carried thence attended by a great body of retainers, was with much heraldic pomp interred among his ancestors. St Mary's was the parish church till 1844, when the large and handsome edifice in the Norman style of architecture, seated for about 1300, and built at the W end of the town at the expense of the Duke of Buccleuch, became the parish

church. St Mary's became the property of the Duke, and was made a *quoad sacra* church in 1860, his Grace furnishing the greater part of the endowment. St John's church, built in 1879-80 by subscription at a cost of £6000, is a fine Early English structure with 800 sittings. St John's is a *quoad sacra* parish. Wilton parish church, built in 1860, is a beautiful edifice, and contains 950 sittings. Wellington church, a chapel of ease to Wilton church, was opened in 1886. St Cuthbert's Episcopal church, a fine building in the Early Decorated style, was erected and endowed by the Duke of Buccleuch. There are also three Free churches, four U.P. churches, and an Evangelical Union, Baptist, and Roman Catholic church, etc. In connection with the parishes of Hawick and Wilton there are two public cemeteries of large extent, finely situated and ornamented.

Consequent on the passing of the Education Act in 1872, there was a great increase in the number of the scholars. The town previously was well supplied with school accommodation. The parish school buildings and teacher's residence, built at the expense of the Duke of Buccleuch, were freely transferred to the school board, as were the industrial school (afterwards called Drumlanrig school) and St Mary's school. The parish school of Wilton was also transferred to the board, and a large school, with teacher's residence, was erected on the Jedburgh road for the accommodation of children in the NE end of the town. The following are the statistics of school accommodation, average attendance, and government grants earned for the school year ending 30 Sept. 1894:—Buccleuch School (1038, 859, £751, 12s. 6d.), Trinity (770, 581, £508, 7s. 6d.), Drumlanrig (773, 476, £446, 11s. 11d.), Wilton (769, 552, £483), St Mary's (228, 188, £153, 11s.) Besides the board schools there are academies and private schools, and schools receiving government grants in connection with the Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches. There are also Art and Science classes.

It is interesting to trace the progress of the town in manufactures to the rank which it now holds as the first manufacturing town in the South of Scotland. About 160 years ago, previous to the erection of any of the factories, the first and largest nursery and seed business perhaps in the kingdom was established by Mr Dickson, and carried on by his successors, the Messrs Dickson and Messrs Turnbull, till of late years. From these nurseries there sprang the first nurseries in Edinburgh and Perth.

Hawick, being the centre of a great pastoral region, and having a number of waterfalls on the Teviot and Slitrig, soon entered on the manufacturing career which has since made it famous. A century ago lands, with the water all on the NW side of the Teviot, were acquired from the estate of Langlands for factory purposes, and some time afterwards the Duke of Buccleuch gave 99 years' leases of the lands on the E of the Slitrig at a nominal rent. Before that time a company instituted the manufacture of carpets, table-covers, and rugs. This trade continued till 1806, when it was given up. The manufacture of broad linen tapes was commenced in 1783 and carried on till 1800. The year 1771 is memorable in the annals of Hawick for the commencement of the stocking manufacture and the introduction of the stocking-frame, an industry which rapidly flourished, and is now carried on to such an extent as places Hawick without a rival in Scotland for the making of all kinds of hosiery. The honour of founding this trade is due to Mr John Hardie, merchant, a ballie of the town, a man of notable vigour and of great humour. The yarn was carded in the town, and was spun by the wives and daughters of farmers in the surrounding country. The supply of yarn from the country being inadequate for the demand, the manufacturers soon afterwards introduced the new spinning machinery. The first to bring it in were Messrs Nixon and Messrs Wilson. Mr Hardie's enterprise was followed and extended by many of the predecessors of the firms of the present time—the Wilsons, the Laings, the Watsons, the Elliots, the Pringles, and the Laidlaws, who, besides the

manufacture of hosiery, engaged in the manufacture of flannels, ahawls, plaids, and blankets. About 1830 various firms commenced the manufacture of shepherd's checks, the first kinds of twilled cloth, usually called tweels, and corrupted into the popular name of tweeds, and these were followed by the many kinds of checks and stripes, the endless variety of colours and mixtures in the plain and fancy styles of all kinds of this famous manufacture. Messrs Dickson and Messrs Laing first introduced power looms, and the trade rapidly grew into its present magnitude. Several firms relinquished the making of hosiery, and confined their energy to the extended making of tweeds, and now there are in Hawick several of the largest and most prosperous tweed factories in Scotland. Many of the improvements in the carding, spinning, and weaving machinery were suggested and carried out here in order to make the machinery for the production of woollen goods equal to that employed in cotton manufactories. There are now about a dozen and a half woollen factories, supplied with the most improved machinery. Great extensions in the hosiery manufacture have been made by the introduction of power knitting machines, of very complex and costly mechanism, into the larger factories. Each of these, wrought by a woman, does the work of several men on the frame wrought by hand. There are at present about 20 hosiery manufactories at work. Besides these, the great staple industries, there are dye-works, tanneries, an oil manufactory, quarries, saw-mills, etc.

Coming to the oldest industry, grazing and agriculture, Hawick has long been its centre in the Border counties. This again has been very much owing to the house of Buccleuch. The lands far around were let on the easiest terms, and for two centuries, considering the quality of the soil, at a lower rent than anywhere known. This, with the security of the tenure, engendered a state of things which produced wealth, and as wealth grew the desire arose on the part of the tenants to increase their acres. Formerly a large number of small farms existed, but gradually the stronger dispossessed their weaker neighbours. Nowhere will one see better houses or more commodious steadings than those which are seen in this Border land. The situation and prosperity of the town have made it a great market of grain, and especially of live stock. The old fairs for the sale of stock have long disappeared, and have been succeeded by the well-known sales in the auction mart. One of the first originators of these sales in Scotland was the father of the present Mr Oliver of Thornwood, who has long been known as one of the most extensive salesmen by auction of live stock in the kingdom, and at whose principal sales, attended by breeders from all parts, as many as 25,000 sheep and lambs have been disposed of in a single day. Besides his principal sales at the mart, extending to many acres, near the railway station on the river Haugh, covered with wooden pens, and a large stone erection for the accommodation of cattle, there is a weekly auction every Monday. The weekly corn market is held on Thursday, and hiring, cattle, wool, and sheep and lamb fairs are held at periods between springtime and the beginning of winter.

The great public festival of the year is the Common Riding, celebrated at the beginning of June. The practice of riding the town's marches dates from time immemorial. On the morning of the first day the Cornet, with his mounted troop, all gaily dressed, and bearing a flag the facsimile of one which their ancestors captured from a company of English soldiers in the neighbourhood after the battle of Flodden, rides round the municipal lands, and this part of the ceremony is concluded by their singing in the town, accompanied by the attending multitude, the rousing martial Common Riding song *The Colour*. The music dates from the most ancient times, and expresses more than any other air the wild and defiant strain of the war tramp and the battle shout. The song seems to have been founded on the invocation of the early Saxon warriors to their chief deities, Thor and Odin. In the Anglo-Saxon language it is 'Tyr hebbe us, ye Tyr ye Odin,' which is 'May Tyr have us,

both Tyr and Odin.' The song has been changed by local poets in its descent to recent times. The more popular variation, and the one now sung after the riding of the marches, was composed by James Hogg, a Hawick stocking-maker, about 80 years ago. The following are some of the stanzas:—

'Scott, felt thine Irs, O Odin!
On the bloody field of Flodden;
There our fathers fell with honour,
Round their king and country's banner.

'*Toribus, ye Teri Odia,
Sons of heroes slain at Flodden,
Imitating Border Bowmen,
Aye defend your rights and Common.*

'Twas then Drumsnarig, generous donor,
Gave (immortal be his honour!)
What might soothe Hawick's dire disaster,
Laud for tillage, peats, and pastures.'

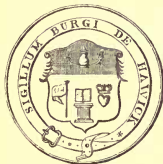
The song goes on to describe the victory of the Hawick men over a plundering party of English soldiers below the town; and then concludes—

'Hawick shall triumph 'mid destruction,'
Was a Druid's dark prediction;
S range the seas that unrolled it
Ceur'ries after he'd foretold it.

'Peace be thy portion, Hawick, for ever!
Thine arts, thy commerce flourish ever!
Down to latest ages send it—
"Hawick was ever independent!"

The municipal constitution of the burgh was established by a special act of parliament in 1861. It is governed by a provost, 4 bailies, and 10 councillors, who also act as Police Commissioners. The Burgh Police (Scotland) Act of 1892 made no difference in the governing body of Hawick. In 1867 it acquired the rank of a parliamentary burgh, and, united with Galashiels and Selkirk, returns one member to parliament. The annual value of real property rose from £33,652 in 1872 to £57,556 in 1883, and to £73,325 (exclusive of railways) in 1895-96. The revenue derived from the burgh property in 1896 was £2357. The parliamentary electors numbered 2800, the municipal 3583 (including 783 females) in 1896. Pop. of burgh (1861) 10,410, (1871) 11,356 (1881) 16,184, (1891) 19,204.

If few of the people of Hawick have attained to lasting national distinction, it has always been rich in humourists, poets, and local historians, who have sweetened its native air and ennobled its romantic scenery in the charms of literature. In his valuable history James Wilson says—that Gavin Douglas, afterwards Bishop of Dunkeld, was appointed rector of Hawick in 1496. According to Dr Laing, the antiquary, the reading of the original MS. is *Hawche*, which was the old name of Linton or Prestonkirk, near Dunbar. It is therefore doubtful at least whether the poet-bishop tuned his Virgilian verse by the banks of the Slitrig. The Rev. William Fowler, parson of Hawick, was celebrated as a poet and a scholar. Several of his pieces in MS. are preserved in the library of the University of Edinburgh. The Rev. Alexander Orrok, who died in 1711, a profound divine and one of the leaders of the Church of Scotland, was a man of warm and extensive charity, and a promoter of higher education, leaving a large part of his property for an endowment to the Grammar School. The Rev. William Crawford, minister of Wilton, who died in 1742, was the author of several eminently practical religious works. Dr Thomas Somerville, for nearly 60 years minister of Jedburgh, and celebrated for his history of the reign of Queen Anne, was born in the parish manse, and was the son of the minister. The Rev. Dr



Seal of Hawick.

John Young, minister of the first anti-burgh congregation, was the author of various works, and, among them, one in explanation and defence of the British Constitution—a book written to expose and counteract the revolutionary sentiments which spread in many parts of the country after the French Revolution. The book came to the notice of Mr Pitt, who was so struck with its force and impressed with its utility for the times, that he sent a complimentary letter to Dr Young, and secured a pension for two of his daughters. The pariah of Wilton enjoyed for 53 years the ministry of Dr Samuel Charters, a man whose excellencies shine in his published sermons, and in his less known *Essay on Bashfulness*, which reveals such a delicate knowledge of the human heart, and such a power of portraying its most tender movements, as to give him a place among the more famous sentimentalists of the land. Mr Robert Wilson, a native of the town, published his history of Hawick in 1825. The annals of the town and neighbourhood, after much and learned research, were compiled by Mr James Wilson, the town clerk, and were published in 1850. This work has stimulated the production of similar annals of other towns. Foremost, however, of all the citizens of Hawick in national reputation, stands James Wilson, long the editor of the *Economist*, and the chief expounder of the principles of political economy which have been widely dominant throughout the empire. Having entered Parliament he rose in influence and authority, and at a very peculiar and critical juncture in our Eastern affairs, after the Mutiny, was appointed and sent out to act as the Finance Minister of India. He brought his great knowledge and energy to bear on the accumulated difficulties which met him, and in a short time succeeded in promoting the most beneficial improvements in the regulation of taxation and finance. But very soon his career was terminated by a fatal disease induced by his extraordinary exertions.

Previous to 1850 the parish of Hawick reached from Teviot stone, the source of the river, to 1 mile below the town, 16 miles long by 2 to 3 miles broad. It thus included a large part of the vale of the 'sweet and silver Teviot.' In the above year the larger part was disjoined, and, with a considerable part of the parish of Cavers, was formed into the *quoad omnia* parish of Teviothead. The Duke of Buccleuch was here also the benefactor, building both church and manse at his own expense, giving ground for the glebe, and furnishing the greatest part of the stipend. The parish is 6 miles from SW to NE, 3 miles broad, and previous to 1891 contained 6203½ acres, of which 90½ were water. In that year the Boundary Commissioners transferred to it a small detached portion (consisting of 1 acre) of the parish of Wilton situated within the burgh of Hawick and on the Hawick side of the Teviot, and gave to Wilton the Albert Mills portion of the parish of Hawick. At the hamlet of Newmill, at the upper end, there is a landward school, with schoolhouse, with accommodation for 116 children, an average attendance of 70, and a grant of £75. The scenery of the parish is soft and beautiful throughout—Teviot, with its tributaries, the Allan, the Borthwick, and the Slitrig, flowing through smiling valleys richly cultivated, rising into slopes and knolls crowned with woods, and backed by ranges of undulating hills. Branchholms stands on an elevated terrace above the Teviot, rich in its ancient woods, the scene of Sir Walter Scott's *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, and of one of Allan Ramsay's finest songs, dedicated to *The Bonnie Lass of Branksome*—

'As I cam' in by Teviotside,
And by the braes of Branksome,
There first I saw my blooming bride,
Young, smiling, sweet, and handsome.'

Nearer the town, and on an eminence which commands one of the finest views on the Border, stands the ancient tower or peel of Goldieland, one of the most complete now in the South of Scotland. In 1891 the population of the entire parish was 14,348, of whom, ecclesiastically, 5619 were in Hawick parish, 3939 in St Mary's *quoad*

HAWKHEAD

sacra, and 4564 in St John's *quoad sacra*.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17, 1864. See Mrs Oliver's *Upper Teviotdale* (1887).

Hawkhead, an estate, with a mansion, in Abbey parish, Renfrewshire, on the left bank of the White Cart, 2½ miles SE of Paisley. It belonged in the middle of the 15th century to the doughty Sir John Ross, whose son and namesake appears in the parliamentary roll of 1489-90 as the first Baron Ross of Hawkhead—a title that expired with the fourteenth Lord in 1754. The estate passed first to his eldest sister, Mrs Ross Mackye, and next to a younger sister, Elizabeth, widow of the third Earl of Glasgow. Her son, the fourth Earl, succeeded her in 1791, and in 1815 was created Baron Ross of Hawkhead in the peerage of the United Kingdom. Hawkhead was sold by the sixth earl, and is now owned partly by William Stevenson, Esq., and partly by the Govan Linnacy Board. The Board built in 1892-95 a handsome asylum in the Italian style, with a central tower, and capable of accommodating between 500 and 600 patients. Hawkhead House, originally a large ancient tower, underwent such enlargement in the time of Charles I., as to take the form of a quadrangle. It was visited in 1681 by the Duke of York, afterwards James VII. Repaired and improved in 1782, it is now an irregular pile of antique appearance, with gardens originally formed in the Dutch style, and a finely-wooded park.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Hawthornden, the romantic home of the poet Drummond, in Lasswade parish, Edinburghshire, 1½ mile NE of Roslin, and 5 furlongs NW of Hawthornden Junction on the Peebles branch of the North British, this being 11¼ miles S by E of Edinburgh. Standing upon the steep right bank of the North Esk's rocky pine-clad glen, classic Hawthornden is 'a venerable and picturesque looking edifice. The left side, as you face it, consists of a hoary mass of ivy-clad masonry, perhaps 600 years old, while the uninhabited part to the right is a pleasant irregular house, with gables and a turret in the style of the 17th century.' Over the doorway are carved in marble the armorial bearings of Dr William Abernethy Drummond (1720-1809), Bishop of Edinburgh; and near them is a Latin inscription by the poet, telling how in 1638 he restored the house for himself and his successors; whilst a tablet, placed by the Bishop on the gable, runs—'To the memory of Sir Lawrence Abernethy of Hawthornden, a brave and gallant soldier, who in 1238 conquere'd Lord Douglas five times in one day, yet was taken prisoner before sunset.' Within, the most interesting objects are a great two-handed sword, Robert Bruce's, it is said; a good portrait of the poet's father, Sir John Drummond, who was gentleman-usher to James VI.; and a poor one of the poet himself. He, William Drummond, the 'Scottish Petrarch,' was born here on 13 Dec. 1585; here in the winter of 1618-19 he entertained Ben Jonson, who had walked from London to Edinburgh; and here, broken-hearted by Charles I.'s execution, he died on 4 Dec. 1649. The present owner is Sir James Hamlyn Williams-Drummond, fourth Bart. since 1828 (b. 1857; suc. 1868). The grounds are of great beauty, and contain a large sycamore, called the 'Four Sisters' or 'Ben Jonson's Tree,' whilst a rocky seat is named the 'Cypress Grove' after Drummond's first published production. Some curious artificial caves are in cliffs below the mansion and farther up the North Esk's ravine. Formed, it would seem, with prodigious labour out of solid rock, they communicate one with another by long passages, and have access to a draw-well of great depth, bored from the court-yard of the mansion. Like the 'earth-houses' of the North, they probably belong to pre-historic times. Three of them bear the names of the King's gallery, the King's bedchamber, and the King's dining-room; and they were occupied in 1338 as military retreats by the adventurous band of Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalhousie. These caves were visited, on 14 Sept. 1842, by Queen Victoria. A fine view is got of Hawthornden from a point of rock overhanging the river, and popularly called John Knox's pulpit. See Prof. David Masson's *Drummond of Hawthornden* (Lond. 1873), and John Small's *Castles and*

HEBRIDES

Mansions of the Lothians (Edinb. 1883).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Hayland or Hailan, Loch. See DUNNET.

Haycock, an estate, with a mansion, in Stevenston parish, Ayrshire, 1 mile NE of the town.

Haystoun, a farmhouse in Peebles parish, Peeblesshire, amid fine old trees on a knoll overhanging the right bank of Glensax Burn, 2 miles S by E of Peebles town. Built in 1660, and forming three sides of a quadrangle, it is a good example of an old-fashioned country-seat; and over its chief entrance has a tablet, sculptured with the armorial bearings of the Hays, who acquired the estate in the course of the 16th and 17th centuries. Its present proprietor is Sir Duncan Edwyn Hay of Smithfield and Haystoun, tenth Bart. since 1635 (b. 1882; suc. 1895). The reach of GLENSAX Burn through the grounds is often called Haystoun Burn.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Haywood. See HEYWOOD.

Hazelbank, a village in Lesmahagow parish, Lanarkshire, on the left bank of the Clyde, near Stonebyrea Fall, 3½ miles WNW of Lanark. Pop. (1891) 301.

Hazelfield House, a mansion in Renwick parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 10½ miles SSW of Dalbeattie.

Hazelhead, an estate and mansion in Newhills parish, Aberdeenshire, 3 miles W by S of Aberdeen.

Heacamball, Heacle, or Hecla. See UIST, SOUTH.

Heads of Ayr, a rocky, precipitous headland in Maybole parish, Ayrshire, flanking the S side of the Bay of Ayr, 4 miles SW of Ayr town. Abutting from the northern skirt of BROWN CARRICK Hill, it has an altitude of 258 feet above sea-level, and consists of black, earthy, tuffaceous trap, traversed at one part by a thick basaltic vein.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Heathstane Burn. See HARESTONE.

Heatherlie, a *quoad sacra* parish of Selkirk; and Roxburgh shires, disjoined in 1885 from the parish of Selkirk, and containing a church with a memorial stained-glass window, and a public school. Pop. (1891) 2252.

Hebrides or Western Islands, a large group or series of groups of islands and islets extending along the greater portion of the western coast of Scotland. Anciently, the Hebrides comprehended also the islands in the Firth of Clyde, the peninsula of Kintyre S of the narrow neck of land between East and West Loch Tarbert, the island of Rathlin off the NE coast of Ireland, and even the Isle of Man; but the modern Hebrides embrace only the islands flanking the W coast, from Cape Wrath on the N to Kintyre on the S, and extending from 58° 32' of N latitude to 55° 33', or a distance, measuring in a straight line from the Butt of Lewis on the N to the Mull of Islay on the S, of 205 miles. The islands are divided into two main groups, the Inner Hebrides and the Outer Hebrides. The former extend along the coast for 150 miles, measuring in a straight line from the Point of Aird at the N end of Skye to the Mull of Islay at the S end of the island of that name; and the distance of the various islands from the mainland varies from less than half a mile at the narrow strait of Kyle Rhea, at the SE corner of SKYE, to 18½ miles at the N end of Skye, 51½ at Tyree, and 21 at the S end of Islay. The Inner Hebrides are divided into two portions by the Point of Ardnamurchan. The division to the N may be called the Skye group, and consists of Skye with the adjacent islands of South Rona, Fladda, Raasay, Scalpa, Longa, Pabbay, Soay, Canna, Rum, Eigg, and Muck, and a number of smaller islets. These are separated from the mainland by part of the Minch, the Inner Sound, Kyle Akin, the mouth of Loch Alsh, Kyle Rhea, Glencly Bay, and the Sound of Sleat; and all since 1891, when the Boundary Commissioners transferred Rum, Canna, Muck, and Sandy from Argyllshire, belong to the county of Inverness, except some small islets close inshore along the coast to the N of Loch Alsh, which are in Ross-shire. Rum, Eigg, Canna, Muck, and Sandy are known as the Small Isles. The division S of Ardnamurchan falls into two sub-divisions—the Mull group, extending from Ardnamurchan S to the Firth of Lorne, and the Islay

group extending from the Firth of Lorne southward along the coast of Kintyre. The first group contains Mull, with the cluster of islands round it, viz., Lismore, Kerrera, Iona, Staffa, Eorsa, Gometra, and Ulva, while westward are the small group of the Treshnish Islands, and still farther W the islands of Coll and Tyree. Besides these there are a number of smaller islets, including, to the SSW of Tyree, the rock on which the Skerryvore Lighthouse is built. The group is separated from the mainland by the Sound of Mull, the sound between Lismore and the mainland, and the Sound of Kerrera. The second group has the largest island, Islay, at the extreme S end, and gradually tapers to the NNE by Jura, Scarba, Luing, Shuna, and Seil. To the E of Islay, and within a mile and a half of the Kintyre coast, is the island of Gigha, while to the W of Jura are Colonsay and Oronsay. The group is separated from the mainland by the narrow passages to the E of Seil and Shuna, and farther S by the Sound of Jura. The whole of the islands S of Ardnamurchan are in the county of Argyll.

The Outer Hebrides or Long Island group lies to the W of the Inner Hebrides, and has the long triangular portion known as Lewis to the N, and an extended irregular chain tapering away in a S by W direction. The northern extremity is W by S of Cape Wrath, and distant from it 46 miles, while the southern extremity at Barra Head is W by N of Ardnamurchan, and distant from it 54 miles. The islands extend from N latitude 58° 31' at the Butt of Lewis, to 56° 48' at Barra Head, and over a distance, measuring in a straight line between these two points, of about 130 miles; and they are so closely connected that the whole chain is often spoken of as the Long Island. To the N is the largest island of the Hebrides, the northern part of which is known as Lewis, while the southern part is called Harris. Off the SE of Lewis are the Shiant Isles, while on the W side, in Loch Roag, is the island of Great Bernera. Off the E coast of Harris, at the entrance to East Loch Tarbert, is the island of Scalpa, while on the W and S are Scarp, Taransay, Ensay, Killigray, Groay, and a very large number of smaller islands and islets. Separated from this island by the Sound of Harris is the island of North Uist; and across a narrow channel about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide, still farther S, is Benbecula. To the S of Benbecula, and separated from it by the Sound of Benbecula, is South Uist, with the Sound of Barra at its southern extremity; and to the S of this lies the last sub-group of the Outer Hebrides, known as the Barra Isles. North and South Uist and Benbecula in reality form only one island, as the straits separating them are fordable between half tide and low water. At the N end of North Uist are the smaller islands of Shillay, Pabbay, Berneray, Boveray, Valay, Tahay, Hermetray; on the SE are Flodda, Rona, and Grimisay; while to the SW is Baleshare Island, with 8 miles to the W the group of small islands known as the Monach Islands. There are a number of islets about Benbecula, but the only one of any size is Wiay at the SE corner. Connected with South Uist the only island of importance is Eriskay at the S end. Of the Barra Isles the principal is Barra, with the isles of Fioray, Fuda, Gighay, and Hellisay, at the N end; and Vatersay, Muldoanah, Fladda, Sanderay, Lingay, and Pabbay, at the S end; while farther S still are Mingalay and Bernera, the latter being the most southerly of all the Outer Hebrides. About 20 miles off the centre of the W coast of Lewis is the small group of the Flannan Isles or the Seven Hunters. Sixty miles W of Harris in N latitude 57° 49' 20", 'set far amid the melancholy main,' is the small group consisting of St Kilda and the adjacent islets of Levenish, Soa, and Boreray. Lewis is separated from the W coast of Ross and Sutherland by the arm of the Atlantic called the Minch, which is from 24 to 40 miles wide; while Harris, North Uist, and Benbecula are separated from Skye by the Little Minch, which is from 15 to 18 miles wide. A line following the course of the stream flowing into the head of Loch Resort, and then turning round the S end of the high ground

reaching Loch Langabhat and Loch Seaforth, and reaching the latter about the centre of the W side, opposite the centre of Eilean Seaforth, is the boundary between Lewis and Harris. The former, with the Shiant Isles, belongs to the county of Ross; Harris and all the other islands to the S are in Inverness-shire. 'The disposition,' says Hugh Miller in his *Cruise of the Betsey*, 'of land and water on this coast suggests the idea that the Western Highlands, from the line in the interior whence the rivers descend to the Atlantic, with the islands beyond to the Outer Hebrides, are all parts of one great mountainous plain, inclined slantwise into the sea. First the long withdrawing valleys of the mainland, with their brown mossy streams, change their character as they dip beneath the sea-level and become salt-water lochs. The lines of hills that rise over them jut out as promontories, till cut off by some transverse valley, lowered still more deeply into the brine, and that exists as a kyle, minch, or sound, swept twice every tide by powerful currents. The sea deepens as the plain slopes downward; mountain-chains stand up out of the water as larger islands, single mountains as smaller ones, lower eminences as mere groups of pointed rocks; till at length, as we pass onwards, all trace of the submerged land disappears, and the wide ocean stretches out and away its unfathomable depths. . . . But an examination of the geology of the coast, with its promontories and islands, communicates a different idea. These islands and promontories prove to be of very various ages and origin. The Outer Hebrides may have existed as the inner skeleton of some ancient country contemporary with the mainland, and that bore on its upper soils the productions of perished creations at a time when by much the larger portion of the Inner Hebrides—Skye and Mull and the Small Isles—existed as part of the bottom of a wide sound inhabited by the Cephalopoda and Enaliosaurians of the Lias and the Oolite.' The rock of the Outer Hebrides is gneiss, as is also that of Iona, Tyree, and Coll, and it is to the hard tough nature of this that their continued existence is still due, for, acting as a screen to protect the western coast of the mainland from the wild waves of the Atlantic, they have to withstand the fury of a surge that would probably have long since destroyed anything less durable. Even as it is, the broken character of the groups, the winding character of the coast-lines, and the number and the twisting shores of the bays and lochs attest the severity of the struggle. The currents and waves in the narrow straits and passages are everywhere powerful and dangerous, and require the greatest skill and care in their navigation, while in stormy weather they are often for days, and sometimes even for weeks, quite impassable. 'The steamship ploughs her way through the passage, though sometimes with difficulty, and those who stand on her deck look down on the boiling gulf in safety, but it is different with those who sit in a tiny craft with the water lapping around and over them, and the bubbling roar painfully audible. These tideways are ugly indeed to the seaman's eye.' One of the most dreaded passages is the Gulf of Corrievreckan, between Scarba and Jura. It 'is the Hebridean Mahlström, ever regarded with fearful eyes by the most daring sailors of the inland deep. Poets may be allowed to sing like Campbell of "the distant isles that hear the loud Corbrechtan roar;" or, like Scott, of

'Scarba's Isle, whose tortured shore
Still rings to Corryvreckan's roar,'

but the dread in the heart of the seaman is far from poetical, for, much as the accounts have been exaggerated, the danger is very real here as elsewhere, 'consisting, not in the whirlpools, but in the terrific sea raised by the wind when contending with the tidal wave and the long Atlantic swell in the narrow passage of the sound. . . . Caught in the numberless currents, a ship becomes at once unmanageable, and must drive whither Fate directs, either to strike on some corner of the coast, or to spring her planks and sink to the bottom, or perhaps, as happened on one traditional

occasion, to be swept in safety out of the tide along the Jura shore. In the most dangerous part of the gulf, where it is a hundred fathoms deep, there is a submerged pyramidal rock, rising precipitously to within fifteen feet of the surface, and the result is a sub-aqueous overfall, causing in its turn infinite gyrations, eddies, and counter-currents. There is most danger at the flood tide, which sets from the eastward through the gulf at the rate of ten or twelve miles an hour, and encounters the whole swell of the Western Atlantic rolling into the narrow sound. At the turn of the tide there is a brief lull, during which in calm weather boats have passed through; but the attempt is at all times to be avoided, as the slightest miscalculation as to the tides, or the sudden rising of the wind, would render escape impossible. The roar of Corrievechan is heard at all times at a considerable distance. In all the narrower passages the tidal currents run so strong, that it is quite impossible for a sailing vessel to attempt to oppose them. The water whirls and seethes and boils, tossing boat or vessel about, now in one direction, now in another, and carrying either helplessly forward, for unless the wind be very fresh it is left behind, and the helm is useless. The squalls, too, are very dangerous and fickle, and the Minch is particularly noted for its stormy seas.

The scenery of the Inner Hebrides does not differ very much from that of the barer and wilder parts of the Highlands. There are the same rugged mountains, with stretches of moorland or peat moss alternating with rough pasture or stony waste, the same hill crofts, and the same cultivated districts in the low grounds and along the courses of the streams or the shores of some of the bays. In the Outer Hebrides, however, the difference is considerable. There the islands are destitute of wood; and though they are all more or less hilly, the hills are low, except in Harris, where they reach an extreme height of 2662 feet, and they are, besides, everywhere so smooth and heavy in their outlines as to possess but little grandeur. To the S of the Sound of Harris, between that island and North Uist, the hilly ground is chiefly confined to the E coast, while the western shore is flat, and still farther S there are wide tracts of peat-moss. The cliffs are generally too low to show any striking rock scenery; but the shores of Lewis in many places form an exception, as do also the cliffs of the islands of Bernera and Mingalay at the extreme S, which rise to a height of over 1000 feet, and are the dwelling-places of enormous numbers of sea-birds. Tame as the scenery in general may seem, however, to be, there are times and seasons when it presents aspects of beauty and grandeur.

The Hebrides are, however, seen to most advantage in distant sea views, and these, whether from the mainland or from amid the islands themselves, are always strikingly picturesque, and in many cases cause a pleasant surprise by their wild and lonely beauty. Hugh Miller has thus described an evening view from the W coast of Ross-shire at the Gairloch:—"How exquisitely the sun sets in a clear calm summer evening over the blue Hebrides! Within less than a mile of our barrack there rose a tall hill, whose bold summit commanded all the Western Isles from Sleat in Skye to the Butt of Lewis. To the south lay the trap islands; to the north and west the gneiss ones. They formed, however, seen from this hill, one great group which, just as the sun had sunk, and sea and sky were so equally bathed in gold as to exhibit on the horizon no dividing line, seemed in their transparent purple—darker or lighter according to the distance—a group of lovely clouds, that, though moveless in the calm, the first light breeze might sweep away. Even the flat promontories of sandstone, which, like outstretched arms, enclosed the outer reaches of the foreground—promontories edged with low red cliffs, and covered with brown heath—used to borrow at these times from the soft yellow beam a beauty not their own. Amid the inequalities of the gneiss regions within—a region more broken and precipitous, but of humbler altitude

than the great gneiss tract of the midland Highlands—the chequered light and shade lay, as the sun declined in strongly contrasted patches, that betrayed the abrupt inequalities of the ground, and bore when all around was warm-tinted and bright a hue of cold neutral grey." Cuthbert Bode, in referring to a sunset view from the Kintyre end, speaks in similar terms of "the long stretch of Islay and Jura with their purple peaks standing out so sharply against the broad bars of molten gold, and the nearer islets floating in a sea whose hue changed from bright emerald to deepest violet, with countless sparkles at every throb." Viewed from the Sound of Jura the conical and far-seeing Pape of Jura close up the view immediately on the N, and rise to a height of 2569 feet; the north-eastern portion of Islay is screened by the dark and broken precipices of Macarthur's Head, where the Sound of Islay seems dotted over with islets, or walled across with the spray of the vexed waters; Colonsay lies away to the W, and on the E the rugged summits of Arran tower aloft in the distance, and over the intervening seas and the peninsula of Kintyre. From Dunolly Castle, near Oban, there is an excellent view of the S group of the inner Hebrides, while from Ardnamurchan there is one still more extensive and impressive. Lord Teignmouth, indeed, speaking of Skye, is bold enough to claim that "the grandest scenery perhaps of Scotland occurs in the south-eastern division of the island."

One very peculiar feature of the Hebrides is the immense number of lochs scattered everywhere about, and, indeed, taking them all in all, there is no part of the known world more watered from above and from below than the Hebrides, for during more than two-thirds of the year they are drenched with almost incessant rain, while, wherever the islands are not intersected by winding arms of the sea, they abound in rivulets or fresh-water lakes. Immense numbers of tiny waterfalls streak their cliffs where little burns rush down, and gradually gather into larger streams. Of these last, upwards of forty are large enough to contain salmon, and they also abound in trout and eels. Lakes and lochans are so numerous, particularly in the Outer Hebrides, as to almost defy enumeration. They are everywhere "as thickly sown amid the land as islands amid the Pacific waters." The lakes in North Uist alone, which measures about 13 by 16½ miles, were counted by one careful observer up to the number of 170, and these were supplemented by such a number of lochans that it was too tedious to reckon them. The entire number of lochs in the Hebrides may indeed be safely computed at 1500, and their area as extending over 50,000 acres, of which those of Lewis and Uist alone cover more than half. These lakes, though they frequently interrupt communication and occasion other inconveniences, offer but little compensation in return except by providing breeding and dwelling places for various species of water birds and of fish. They are mostly shallow, none exceeding 3 or 4 fathoms in depth, and are indeed, both in themselves and in their surroundings, of a character such as the genius of improvement would seek to banish altogether. The islands are also extensively intersected by inlets and arms of the sea, many of which have winding shores, with narrow fiords branching off in all directions, and spreading about in a regular network of waters. Loch Maddy, for instance, in North Uist, has only a surface area of 10 miles, but yet its shore-line measures fully 300 miles. So numerous and branching are these sea-lochs that their windings give the islands a coast-line of about 4000 miles, and their deep and long-reaching bays are eminently valuable in connection with the fishings for the sheltered harbours they afford for boats and ships.

The area of the Hebrides, exclusive of foreshores and the larger lochs, is in round numbers 1,800,000 acres or 2812 square miles. As regards size, the islands may be distributed into four classes. The first class, containing the largest islands, includes Islay, Jura, Mull, Skye, both Uists, and Harris and Lewis, and these taken together comprehend about eight-ninths of the entire

area. The second class includes Gigha, Colonsay, Luing, Seil, Kerrera, Lismore, Ulva, Gometra, Tyree, Coll, Eigg, Rum, Raasay, Rona, Barra, Benbecula, and Bernera. The third class includes Scarba, Lunga, Easdale, Inniskenneth, Iona, Muck, Canna, Scalpa, Fladda, Flodda, Eriskay, Pabbay, Boreraig, and Taransay. The fourth class includes about 120 tiny islets with some little productive value, and a large number of rocky islets and skerries. Inclusive of these last the entire number of islands and islets has been set down in round numbers as 500, but understanding islands and islets to be objects which on a large map have a distinct figure and characteristic outline, the number is reduced to about 160, and of these about 100 are inhabited all the year round, while a number of others are inhabited temporarily during the summer months only. The uninhabited islands, with their populations in 1881 and 1891 respectively, are as follows:—In Argyllshire, Balnaha (108; 68), Calve (10; 10), Cara (4; 3), Carna (7; 10), Coll (643; 522), Colonsay (387; 358), Danna (40; 42), Devaar (5; 6), Duirinish (24; 9), Easdale (460; 317), Earrait (51; 47), Eriska (7; 17), Gigha (378; 398), Gometra (30; 31), Innishonan (0; 9), Inniskenneth (8; 2), Iona (243; 247), Islay (7559; 7375), Jura (773; 619), Kerrera (103; 92), Lismore (621; 561), Little Colonsay (0; 2), Luing (527; 632), Lunga (17; 15), Mull (5229; 4691), Musdale (9; 13), Oransay beside Colonsay (10; 23), Oversay (15; 9), Pladda at Jura (10; 11), Ree in Kilmartin (0; 5), Sanda (14; 36), Scarba (19; 9), Seil (661; 548), Sheep off Lismore (4; 8), Shuna in Kilbrandon (14; 11), Shuna off Lismore (8; 6), Skerryvore (3; 3), Skervuile (19; 2), Torsay (10; 7), Tyree (2730; 2449), Ulva off Kintyre (19; 20), Ulva in Kilninian (53; 46). In Invernesshire are Baleshare (266; 318), Barra (1869; 2131), Benbecula (1661; 1534), Bernera (452; 501), Berneray (72; 36), Boreraig (137; 152), Canna (57; 40), Eigg (291; 233), Ensay (6; 11), Eriskay (466; 454), Fladda (87; 76), Flodda (54; 51), Fuda (6; 7), Grimisay in North Uist (292; 281), Grimisay in South Uist (28; 39), Harris (3463; 3681), Heisker (111; 135), Hut (10; 7), Killigraig (6; 8), Kirkibost (12; 6), Levera (11; 12), Mingalay (150; 142), Monach (13; 5), Muck (51; 48), Ornsay (47; 64), Pabbay off Barra (26; 13), Pabbay off Harris (2; 3), Pabbay off Strath (10; 7), Raasay (478; 438), Rona (176; 181), Ronay (6; 6), Rum (89; 53), St Kilda (77; 71), Sanday (62; 62), Sanderaig (10; 4), Scalpa (540; 517), Scalpay (37; 49), Searp (213; 143), Scotasay (0; 18), Shona (118; 104), Skye (16,889; 15,705), Soay in Bracadale (102; 78), Soay in Harris (0; 15), Taransay (55; 56), North Uist (3371; 3231), South Uist (3825; 3708), Vallay (29; 34), Vatersay (19; 32), Wiay off South Uist (5; 10). In Ross are Bernera (536; 535), Croulin (9; 9), Lewis (24,876; 27,045), Shiant (6; 8). The uninhabited islands of any note are Frielhouse, Garvelloch, MacCaskin, Oransay in Morvern, Sheep in Kilbrandon, Calvay, Mhorgay, Wiay off Skye, and Pabay, in Argyllshire; and Ascrib, in Invernesshire.

Westerly winds prevail on an average from August till the beginning of March, and are generally accompanied by very heavy rains; but during most of March, and often also during October and November, a NE or NNE wind prevails, and this, though intensely cold, is generally dry and bracing. Northerly and southerly winds are not very frequent, and seldom last more than two or three days. The mountains of Jura, Mull, and Skye, attaining to an elevation of from 2000 to 3000 feet, intercept the damp winds blowing off the Atlantic, and so draw down on the land in their vicinity large quantities of moisture; but they at the same time modify the climate around them, and screen the lower land in their neighbourhood from the violent winds that sweep everywhere off the sea. Though the comparatively low islands of Tyree, Coll, Benbecula, North Uist, and the low seaboard of Harris and Lewis have abundance of rain, they are probably little, if at all, damper than the western sea-board districts of the mainland. Frost and snow seldom cause much incon-

venience on the large or high islands, and are almost unknown on the small and low ones. Rain falls on an average on 264 days in the year, and the amount of rainfall is about 48 inches. The mean temperature for November, December, January, and February is 39°, for the rest of the year 49°. Owing to the comparative warmth of the islands and the lowness and closeness to the sea of the arable ground, and notwithstanding the damp and their unsheltered position, grasses and corn attain maturity at a very early period after their first start from the ground. In the southern isles sown hay is cut down between the latter end of June and the middle of July, and in the northern isles ten to fourteen days later; in all the islands barley is often reaped in August, and crops of all sorts secured in September; and in Uist, Lewis, and Tyree, here has ripened and been cut down within ten weeks of the time of sowing. In spite, too, of the same unfavourable conditions, longevity is of as frequent occurrence as among an equal amount of population in any other part of Europe, and many of the old prevalent diseases are here, just as on the mainland, losing their epidemic and malignant character.

Soils and Agriculture.—In a region so extensive there is, as might be expected, a great diversity of soils. It has been said of the Outer Hebrides that 'nature has wasted her capabilities in a climate to which she has refused vegetation, nay even denied a soil; that which is not rock is sand, that which is not sand is bog, that which is not bog is lake, that which is not lake is sea,' but this is very much exaggerated; and although the islands as a whole are by no means very fertile, there are yet many districts where the land is fairly productive, and they are indeed more populous and aggregately more productive than the same extent of many parts of the mainland Highlands, or even of the mountainous parts of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland. Islay, for example, has 36 square miles of a thin stratum of decomposed limestone, occasionally intermixed with clay and gravel, several miles of rich clay land, and some thousands of acres of good loam. Gigha, with red clay and gravel, and affords to many of the islands in natural capabilities, affords an excellent example of what might, by vigorous and judicious management, be accomplished in many seemingly inhospitable parts of the Highlands. Jura, though seeming to a cursory glance to be mostly mere barren mountain, yet contains some fertile patches of clayey gravel and patches of stony loam, as well as many hundred acres of improvable moss. Mull, though predominantly upland moor, has a considerable tract of soil formed from disintegrated basalt, and producing good grassy sheep pasture. Lismore has abundance of grass, and where well managed the calcareous soil yields good results under tillage. Skye possesses all the varieties of soil found in the Scottish Lowlands, except pure sand, and notwithstanding the prevalence of barren mountains and marshy moor, there are patches of considerable fertility. In one parish alone there are 4000 acres of as fine loam and loamy clay on a gravelly bottom as are to be found anywhere in Scotland. The Outer Hebrides, over most of the seaboard and in portions of the interior, have a soil of disintegrated gneiss or granite, which, when mixed with clay or shell sand, or when manured with the sea-weed that lies plentifully at hand, yields abundant crops of oats and bere. All along the western side of this chain there is a good deal of sand-drift, but the action of this may here be regarded as beneficial. The tenant of the land is for the time being injured, and the land rendered barren in places where the sand rests too deep, yet the sand is shell-sand, and where it does not lie too deep is of immense benefit to the soil. In North and South Uist, in Barra, in Coll, in Harris, in Colonsay, and in many of the other islands as well, the sand is drifted into the interior, where, at the marshy ground along the base of the hills, it meets with the moisture it needs and peat, on which it acts as a manure. It brings on a coat of verdure where nothing grew before but heath; whence that which on the flat and arid shores is the cause of

small spots of barrenness, is in its progress the source of extensive fertility. The springing of white clover is one among the results which prove this good effect, as that is an invariable result of the application of calcareous matter to Highland pastures. About two-thirds of the entire Hebrides may be reckoned as moor or moss, and there is a considerable portion bare rock or pure sand; but the moss is of great value and importance, both as capable of improvement into pasture or arable land and as providing the only fuel used throughout the islands. It has been estimated that of the whole area about 200,000 acres are arable and meadow land; about 23,000 are occupied by villages, farmhouses, gardens, and gentlemen's parks; about 11,000 are occupied as glebes, churchyards, and schoolmasters' crofts; about 800,000 as hill pasture, paying rent, and partially enclosed; about 26,000 dug for peat or occupied by roads, etc.; about 30,000 are barren sand and bare rock; and about 700,000 are occupied by moor, marsh, and undrained lochs.

The Hebrides were in the beginning of the nineteenth century distributed into 49 estates, 10 of which yielded from £50 to £500 of yearly rental, 22 from £500 to £3000, and 8 from £3000 to £18,000. Six of the largest were in possession of noblemen. About one-fifth of all the land is under strict entail, and about three-fifths belong to absentees. The great estates are managed by factors, who usually reside on them. In the actual working of the soil four different classes are concerned: first, proprietors, who keep their lands under their own management; second, tacksmen, who hold land under 'tacks' or leases, and with rents of over £50, and sometimes amounting to several hundred pounds a year; third, tenants who hold lands of the proprietor without leases, and whose rents are from £20 to £50 a year; fourth, crofters holding land without lease either of the proprietor or of the tacksman, and whose rents never exceed £20 a year, and are generally very considerably below that sum. This class may be taken to include the cottars of some districts, who are sub-tenants holding from year to year. Some of the proprietors who work their own lands have extensive estates, and are keen and successful agriculturists. The tacksmen used formerly to be connected with the proprietors by clanship or blood, and formed a body of resident gentry; but after the rebellion of 1745 most of the chiefs and other proprietors suddenly raised the rents, and deprived the tacksmen of the power of sub-letting their lands. The sudden rise of rents took the tenants by surprise, and large numbers of them emigrated in disgust and despair. The present tacksmen are simply the larger tenants, with security of holding, and it is much to be regretted that similar security is not given to the smaller tenants, as to the lack of it is due the utter absence of any attempt at improvement. The crofters and cottars, who form the great bulk of the population, are very similar to the cottars of the mainland, and a considerable portion of their small rents is often paid in labour. Generally with large families—whom they in many cases prefer to have with them in a state of abject misery rather than send them out to service, which they esteem a great hardship—they would in most cases be very much happier in the actual position of ordinary day-labourers.

When the old tacksman system was broken up, about the middle of the 18th century, many of the farms held by tacksmen seem to have been taken directly from the proprietor by joint-tenants, who grazed their stock upon the pasture in common, and tilled the arable land in 'run-rig,' that is, in alternate 'rigs' or ridges, distributed annually. Since the commencement of the 19th century, the arable land has in most cases been divided among the joint-tenants or crofters in separate portions, the pasture remaining as formerly in common. The first effect of this division into separate crofts was a great increase of produce, so that districts which had formerly imported food now became self-supporting. But evils followed which had not been foreseen. So long as the farms were held in joint-tenancy there was

a barrier to their further subdivision which could rarely be overcome. But when each joint-tenant received his own separate croft, this restraint for the most part ceased. The crofters who had lived in hamlets or clusters of cottages now generally established themselves separately on their crofts. 'Their houses, erected by themselves,' says Sir John M'Neill, who was appointed by Government to report on the district in 1850, in consequence of the great distress in 1846, 'are of stone and earth, or clay. The only materials they purchase are the doors, and, in most cases, the rafters of the roof, on which are laid thin turf, covered with thatch. The crofter's furniture consists of some rude bedsteads, a table, some stools, chests, and a few cooking utensils. At one end of the house, often entering by the same door, is the byre for his cattle; at the other, the barn for his crop. His fuel is the peat he cuts in the neighbouring moss, of which an allotted portion is often attached to each croft. His capital consists of his cattle, his sheep, and perhaps one or more horses or ponies; of his crop that is to feed him till next harvest, and provide seed and winter provender for his animals; of his furniture, his implements, the rafters of his house, and, generally a boat, or share of a boat, nets or other fishing gear, with some barrels of salt-herrings, or bundles of dried cod or ling for winter use.' As originally partitioned out the crofts appear to have been quite sufficient to maintain the crofter's family, and yield the landlord his yearly rent. But when kelp was largely and profitably manufactured, when potatoes were extensively and successfully cultivated, when the fishings were good, and the price of cattle was high, the crofter found that his croft was more than sufficient for his wants; and when a son or a daughter married, he divided it with the young couple, who built themselves another house upon the ground, abating the produce, and contributing to the rent. Thus many crofts which are entered on the landlord's rent-roll as in the hands of one man, are, in fact, occupied by two, three, or even in some cases, four families. On some estates efforts were made to prevent this subdivision, but without much success. If the erection of a second house on the croft was forbidden, the married son or daughter was taken into the existing house; and though the land might not be formally divided, it was still required to support one or more additional families. It appears that attempts were made in some cases to put an end to this practice, 'but it was found to involve so much apparent cruelty and injustice, and it was so revolting to the feelings of all concerned, that children should be expelled from the houses of their parents, that the evil was submitted to and still continues to exist.' The population thus progressively increasing received a still further stimulus from the kelp manufacture. This pursuit required the labour of a great number of people for about six weeks or two months in each year; and as it was necessary to provide them with the means of living during the whole year, small crofts were assigned to many persons in situations favourable for the manufacture, which, though not alone able to maintain a family, might, with the wages of the manufacture, suffice for that end. When a change in the fiscal regulations destroyed this manufacture, the people engaged in it were thrown out of employment, and had they not been separated by habits and language from the majority of the population of the kingdom, they would no doubt have gradually dispersed and sought other occupations. But having little intercourse with other districts, which were to them a foreign country, they clung to their native soil after the manufacture in which they had been engaged was abandoned. Their crofts were then insufficient to afford them subsistence. Emigration somewhat retarded the increase of numbers, but the emigrants were the more prosperous of the tenants and crofters, not the persons who had difficulty in supporting themselves at home. The proprietors, anxious to check the redundant population, and to increase their rents so materially reduced by the decay of the kelp manufacture, let the lands vacated by the emigrants to tacksmen, who were

able, by their large capital and the new system of sheep-farming, to pay higher rents than the crofters could offer. These increased rents were at the same time collected at less cost, with less trouble, and with more certainty. The proprietors were thus led to take every opportunity of converting lands held by crofters into large farms for tacksmen, planting the displaced crofters on fishing crofts and crofts on waste land. In consequence discontent spread rapidly, and an agitation sprang up which in some places led to breaches of the peace, and at Tyree and Lewis to the landing of marines. The crofters complained that their rents were exorbitant, that in very many instances common grazings had been taken from them and converted into deer parks, and that their crofts had been reduced in extent or taken entirely from them without any compensation. The result was that a Crofters' Act was passed in 1885, somewhat on the lines of the Irish Land Act of 1881, and a commission appointed whose duty was, on the petition of the crofters, to fix a fair rent, to settle the arrears, and to inquire into the grazings and the size of the crofts. This commission has been very successful, and has adjudicated upon thousands of cases, in the majority reducing the rent, wiping out arrears, etc. Another commission was appointed to superintend a colonization scheme, by which suitable emigrants were sent to Canada and provided with money and other supplies. To still further aid them a Congested Districts (Scotland) Act was passed in 1897.

In the beginning of the nineteenth century many of the landlords in the Hebrides devoted themselves vigorously to the improvement of both land and people, and, in general, with great success. The chief improver at an early date, both as to extent and energy, was Campbell of Islay, who so revolutionised the agricultural character of that island between 1820 and 1840, that, from a condition of being obliged to import grain to the value of £1200 annually, it passed into a condition of being able to supply a sufficiency of grain for all the Hebrides and the Western Highlands. Mr Clark, of Ulva, went to Belgium in 1846, in order to study the system of *petite culture*, so that he might introduce it on his estate in the Hebrides, but he says—'The result of my investigation was to convince me that the Belgian system was altogether unsuited for Ulva or any other part of the Hebrides;' and, indeed, though the croft system is in most cases precisely a system of spade husbandry, the results will always differ widely from those obtained on the Continent with better soil and a finer climate. The peasant proprietary which generally accompanies spade husbandry seems, for the same reason, equally unsuitable, for Mr Walker, who, as one of the assistant-commissioners on the Royal Commission on Agriculture, instituted extensive inquiries into the state of the Hebrides, and had ample opportunity of studying the subject, gives, in a minute and painstaking report, published in a blue-book in 1881, the following very decided opinion:—'Peasant proprietors on such islands would be a failure; a large and rich proprietary willing to spend for the benefit of property and people is what is most required, and will do most good.' Pre-eminently such a proprietor as Mr Walker seems to desiderate was the late Sir James Matheson, the greatest benefactor of the Hebrides in the present age, who, in 1844, purchased the vast estate of Lewis from the representatives of the last Earl of Seaforth. For 417,416 acres the sum of £190,000 was paid, and since then a sum of over £400,000 has been expended in rebuilding a number of houses, of which there are altogether about 3500 on the estate, in making 170 miles of good road, in constructing roads and draining, etc. The heaviness of some items of outlay may be imagined when it is mentioned that all the wood, lime, and slate had to be imported specially, while £4000 was spent in relieving cases of distress during the famine in 1846 and 1847; and £10,069 in aiding families to emigrate in 1851, '52, '55, '62, and '63, during which years 2231 persons left, mostly for Canada. The present proprietor of the estate is D. Matheson, Esq. When Sir James purchased Lewis in 1844, it was in a

very primitive condition, and, notwithstanding all his efforts for its improvement, it is still far from occupying the position it might. Were the crofters only energetic much might be done by the proper trenching of the gravelly or clay-gravel soils exposed by the cutting and removal of peat for fuel. The clay-gravel is difficult to drain, and heavy, but the lighter parts would yield good crops, while the mixture of decomposed rock soils with moss makes land that yields excellent natural grass. The ordinary crops of the Hebrides are oats (mostly the black variety), bere, rye (in a few of the sandy districts), turnips, and potatoes. The latter hold indeed a similar place in the Hebrides to what they do in Ireland, and constitute four-fifths of the food of the inhabitants, and so any failure in the potato crop is always followed by severe distress, sometimes almost universal, and, if accompanied by any other failures, leads to necessity for direct aid from without. This was strikingly shown in 1846 and 1847, after the first outbreak of the potato disease; and again in the winter of 1882-83 distress was exceptionally severe, as not only was the potato crop a failure in 1882, but also the East Coast fishing, on which so many of the crofters largely depend, while at the same time a violent gale in the autumn utterly destroyed the crop just as it was ready for being cut.

The agricultural condition of the two groups of the Inner Hebrides may be gathered from the condition of ISLAY, Rùm, and SKYE, for which reference may be made to these articles. In the Outer Hebrides there is hardly any such thing as regular scientific cultivation, as no rotation is observed except upon a few of the larger farms, and, indeed, on some crofts where the whole produce is necessary for the subsistence of man and beast, no part of the arable land has been under grass or allowed to rest for more than 100 years, while in many cases the seaweed, which is almost the only manure employed, is very exhausting to the soil. Where rotation is observed, the shift is either five, six, or seven, as best suits the particular case. In Lewis the crofter, having the right of pasture in the moorland in the centre of the island, is enabled on an average to keep 4 cattle and 10 sheep, while there is on an average 1 horse or pony for every 4 crofts. The yearly produce of 2000 of the best crofts is 8 bolls of meal and 4 tons of potatoes. In the case of the others, the produce is less; and a good deal of meal has to be imported. These remarks apply also to Harris except that it is rougher, and the patches of arable land are smaller and more difficult to cultivate. In North Uist the state of things is the same, but the soil is drier and yields best returns in moderately wet seasons. On the sandy soil rye is cultivated. The yield of grain is $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ quarters per acre, potatoes 5 tons, and turnips 10 to 12 tons. In Benbecula and South Uist the state of matters is almost exactly the same, as it is also in the islands still farther to the S. The bere is not reaped in the ordinary way, but is plucked up by the root and used for thatching the houses. The thatch consists of two layers, and every spring the upper layer is taken off and laid carefully aside, while the under layer, which has become considerably decayed, and has got very much impregnated with soot from the peat smoke of the winter, is taken off, and spread over the fields as potato manure. The upper layer is then replaced on the roof, and in autumn receives a covering of fresh straw, and the process is repeated every year. The newer houses are fairly good, but the older are very primitive structures, mostly without chimneys or windows, though some of them have a solitary pane of glass inserted in the thatch. They are low, rounded at the corners, and with round roofs, which, in general appearance, bear a strong resemblance to a potato pit. The walls, which are seldom more than 5 feet high, are constructed of two fences of rough boulders packed in the centre with earth, and in some cases 5 to 6 feet thick. People and cattle are all stowed away together under one roof, and only in some cases is there a partition between the part set aside for the human beings and that which shelters

animals. There is only one entrance, and the floor of the end belonging to the cattle is made lower, so that the compost may collect during the whole of the winter, and be all taken out at once in spring to be used as manure. The thatch roof is held down by ropes of heather, crossing one another, and secured against wind by large stones tied to their ends. The floor is of hard clay, and the fire is in the centre.

As might be expected from the estimated amount of arable and grazing land already given, the pasture lands of the Hebrides are much more important than the arable grounds, and comprehend by far the greater portion of the islands. The high pastures yield herbage all the year round, while the low, though luxuriant and rich during summer and autumn, are totally useless in winter and spring. A large amount of very rich pasture occurs in Skye, Islay, Lismore, Tyree, the Uists, and Lewis, and much of it with better management ought to yield far better results than it does. That in North Uist is better adapted for cattle than sheep, while the grazing of Barra is the best in the Hebrides. The breed of cattle—the same as in the Highlands—was originally the same in all the islands, but now various kinds have been introduced. The Islay and Colonsay cattle are much superior to those in the other islands, and command a price from 50 to 100 per cent. higher. Attention is given to breeding, and not to fattening. Very good cheese and butter are produced, the excellent quality being due to the goodness of the milk. On farms in the Stornoway district the cattle are mostly Ayrshire crosses, but elsewhere they are of the Highland breed, and inferior in quality. About 1500 head of cattle annually leave the Lewis district alone, and in addition 200 are slaughtered in Stornoway, or, in other words, about one in every eight of the Lewis cattle is converted into money every year. The animals in the possession of the farmers are much superior to those of the crofters, and bring a higher price in the market. In North Uist, Benbecula, South Uist, and the islands to the S, the state of matters is the same, but the Highland cattle of North Uist are the best in the Hebrides. The cattle fairs at Stornoway and Loch Maddy are events of the Hebridean year. The sheep are of a number of different breeds. Down almost to the beginning of the nineteenth century the only breed known was the native or Norwegian sheep, the smallest in Europe, thin and lank, with straight horns, white face and legs, and a very short tail. It was probably introduced at the time of the Scandinavian invasion. Early in that century the black-faced breed was introduced, and soon made its way, as it was three times heavier and more valuable than the former, and was at the same time equally hardy. About the middle of the century the Cheviot breed was introduced, and now the principal breeds are these and the black-faced, though crosses, half-bred and grey-faced, are also being introduced. In summer both cattle and sheep are herded in common, the crofters paying the expense of watching in proportion to the number of their sheep. Ponies are very common, and those of Barra were at one time very celebrated, but they have of late years fallen off. Such horses as there are are very undersized even in Lewis, where Sir James Matheson made great efforts for their improvement by the introduction at his own expense of excellent stallions. Improvement, indeed, is needed, not only in breeding, but in feeding and tending. Pigs were formerly held in great aversion, but are now reared in some districts in considerable numbers.

Fisheries, etc.—The shores of the Hebrides and the W coast of the adjacent mainland form an excellent fishing ground, but the industry is not by any means so largely developed as it might be, and this is due to many causes, but in particular to the want of good harbour accommodation. The crofters would, indeed, be badly off were it not for the harvest of the sea, and yet their lack of energy and their poverty prevent them from taking full advantage of it, and allow the energy and enterprise of the East Coast fishermen to carry off the greater part of the spoil. In consequence of the

nature of the shores and the violence of the sea, fishing is scarcely possible along the western coast of the Outer Hebrides. The favourite stations are along the coasts of Knock and Lochs in Lewis, and at Loch Boisdale and Barra farther S. In the beginning of the nineteenth century the herring fishing, though subject, as it always is, to considerable fluctuations, was good; but between 1830 and 1840 it fell off to a large and alarming extent, and caused during that time, and particularly in 1836 and 1837, a very great amount of misery and destitution. In 1840 the herring returned in large shoals, but so sudden and unexpected was their reappearance that the people, utterly unprepared, had not asit enough to cure the herrings they caught, and could in that year realise little other advantage than a temporary increase in their own immediate supplies of food. From that time the fishing has been regular and good. There are two seasons—in spring and in autumn. The spring fishing is carried on by boats from all quarters, but the autumn one is left to the home boats. A busy sight indeed is Loch Boisdale or Stornoway in the herring season. Smacks, open boats, skiffs, wherries make the narrow waters shady; not a creek, however small, but holds some boat in shelter. A fleet indeed!—the Lochleven boat from the East Coast with its three masts and three huge lugsails; the Newhaven boat with its two lugsails; the Isle of Man 'jigger,' the beautiful Guernsey runner, handsome as a racing yacht, and powerful as a revenue-cutter, besides all the numberless fry of less noticeable vessels, from the fat west country smack, with its comfortable fittings, down to the miserable Arran wherry. Swarms of sea-gulls float everywhere, and the loch is so oily with the fish deposit that it requires a strong wind to ruffle its surface. Everywhere on the shore and hill-sides, and on the numberless islands, rises the smoke of camps. Busy swarms surround the curing-houses and the inn, while the beach is strewn with fishermen lying at length, and dreaming till work-time. In the afternoon the fleet slowly begins to disappear, melting away out into the ocean, not to re-emerge till long after the grey of the next dawn. . . . Besides the regular fishermen and people employed at the curing-stations, there are the herring-gutters—women of all ages, many of whom follow singly the fortunes of the fishers from place to place. The East Coast boats bring over their own women, and the crews invariably encamp on shore, where the women keep house for the crew. The Hebrides are included in seven of the twenty-seven fishing districts into which Scotland is divided. Some of these include also portions of the western coasts of the mainland. The headquarters of the districts are Stornoway, Barra, Loch Broom, Loch Carron and Skye, Fort-William, Campbelltown, and Inverary. The number of boats employed at these at different dates, with the number of men, the value of the whole property in boats, nets, and lines, the number of barrels of herring salted, and the number of cod, ling, or lake taken, is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Boats.	Men and Boys.	Value of Property.	Barrels of Herring.	No. of Cod, etc., taken.
1881	3819	11,760	£181,068	170,284	441,805
1891	4414	13,999	194,863	265,974	910,549
1895	4157	13,163	152,965	106,104	603,451

So plentiful among the Hebrides are the materials for the manufacture of kelp, that for a long series of years this was much more valuable than either agriculture or fisheries. From the beginning of the manufacture down to 1790, the price of kelp per ton was from £2 to £6; but the subsequent great war with France having checked the importation of barilla, the price rose to £15, and ultimately to £20, per ton, and from 5000 to 6000 tons were produced annually. Till 1822 considerable duties were levied on the articles—barilla, pot and pearl ash, and black ash—that could compete with it in the market; but in that year the duty on salt (which was, along with sulphur, used in the manufacture of black

ash) was reduced from 15s. to 2s. a bushel. Shortly after the duty on barilla was also reduced, and the remaining duty on salt, as well as on alkali made from salt, was entirely removed. This was in turn followed by a large reduction of the duty on foreign sulphur and on pot and pearl ash, and an entire removal of that on ashes from Canada; and the consequence was, that the kelp manufacture was almost destroyed, and a period of great misery and destitution followed. Many of the landowners were almost ruined, as they lost at once about five-sixths of their rental; and the large population engaged in the manufacture suffered very severely. The industry is almost abandoned, except in North Uist. Down to 1865, in Benbecula, on an average, about 500 tons annually were made, and in South Uist about 650, yielding a profit to the proprietor of about £1200; but the manufacture there has now almost entirely ceased. The time for making kelp is during the months of June, July, August, and September; but that of the Hebrides is inferior to the kelp of the Orkneys, and is only used in the manufacture of soap. Since the failure of the kelp manufacture, the Hebrides may be said to have no industries, except at one or two places. Mr Campbell of Islay tried to introduce the weaving of book muslin on his property, by bringing some families of weavers from Glasgow, and providing them with cottages and weaving appliances, in a locality where living was cheap; but though the attempt was well made and duly prolonged, it did not succeed. The spinning of yarn formed at one time a staple in Islay, and while it flourished employed all the women on the island, £10,000 worth of yarn being exported in a year; but it was unable to withstand the competition of the Glasgow manufactories. In Islay, now, a good deal of whisky is made, in Skye there is a distillery at Talisker, and one in Mull at Tobermory, and a small woollen manufactory near Portree, while at Easdale and Balnaha there are slate quarries of large extent, turning out about ten millions of slates annually. There is a small chemical work near Stornoway; at Tarbert, in Harris, are manufactured the famous 'Harris' tweeds; in all the islands a good deal of wool is carded, spun, and woven into plaiding, blankets, and coarse fabrics; and fish-curing gives employment to great numbers.

The people are a hardy, patient, and, in the main, a contented race, except when external influence works on their ignorance or their feeling of hardships. Reforms in many ways are much needed, but have to be carried out with great caution, as the island nature is very tenacious of old habits, however wrong. The main sources of livelihood of the crofters are their small patches of land, and the fishing in winter, spring, and autumn at home, and in summer on the East Coast, where they supply the boats engaged in the herring fishing with 'hired hands.' The struggle for existence is hard even when all these succeed; when one or more fails, much misery is the result. The people have all a sad, serious look about them, as if life were too serious for laughter. 'There is no smile,' says Robert Buchanan, 'on their faces. Young and old drag their limbs, not as a Lowlander drags his limbs, but listlessly, with a swift serpentine motion. The men are strong and powerful, with deep-set eyes and languid lips, and they never excite themselves over their labour. The women are meek and plain, full of a calm domestic trouble, and they work harder than their lords.' The last clause might indeed in many, many cases be read, that they work hard while their lords do nothing at all, and come much nearer the truth; and even Mr Buchanan himself, with all his deep appreciation of what is best and noblest in their character, and much as he dwells on their love of home and family, their purity and their kindness, is forced to admit the charge of indolence. 'The people,' he says, 'are half-hearted—say an indolent people. They do no justice to their scraps of land, which, poor as they are, are still capable of great improvement; but their excuse is, that they derive little substantial benefit from improvements made where there is only yearly tenure. They hunger often even when the fjords opposite their

own doors are swarming with cod and ling; but it is to be taken into consideration that only a few of them live on the sea-shore or possess boats. They let the ardent east country fisherman carry off the finest hauls of herring. Their work stops when their mouths are filled, and yet they are ill content to be poor. All this, and more than this, is truth, and sad truth.' The inhabitants of the outer islands are very much isolated; for though steamers sail regularly from the Clyde and from Oban to all the larger islands, the internal communication, except in Lewis and Harris, is poor, and the arms of the lochs difficult to cross. People, when they meet, talk, not of the weather, but of the state of the fords. In outlying corners the people would fare but badly sometimes, were it not for the visits of small trading vessels, bartering goods of all kinds for fish, or any other marketable commodities the people have to dispose of. The inner islands are well provided with roads, and have much more frequent communication. Skye has communication also by steamer with Stromo, the western terminus of the Dingwall and Skye section of the Highland railway.

The only towns of any great importance in the Hebrides are Stornoway in Lewis, Tobermory in Mull, Bowmore in Islay, and Portree in Skye, while there are about twenty villages with populations of over 300. Most of these are in Lewis. Almost all the crofter townships are along the coast. Some of them are at important points of communication, such as Bunnass in Mull, Kyle-Akin and Broadford in Skye, Tarbert in Harris, and Loch Maddy in North Uist. Fairs for live stock are held regularly in Islay, Jura, Mull, Tyree, Skye, South Uist, Benbecula, North Uist, and Lewis, while dealers travel through all the districts. The *quoad civilia* parishes of the Hebrides are: in Ross-shire—Barvas, Lochs, Stornoway, and Uig; in Inverness-shire—Barra, Bracadale, Duirinish, Harris, Kilmuir, North Uist, Portree, Sleat, Small Isles, Snizort, South Uist, and Strath; in Argyll—the whole parishes of Coll, Colonsay, Gigha, Jura, Kilchoman, Kildalton, Kilmfinchen, Killarrow, Kilninian, Torosay, and Tyree, and portions of the parishes of Ardcattan, Campbelltown, Kilbrandon, Kilmartin, Kilmore, Lismore, Morvern, North Knapdale, and Southend. There are also included the *quoad sacra* parishes of Cross (in Barvas), Knock (in Stornoway), Bernera (in Harris), Halin-in-Waternish (in Duirinish), Stenscholl (in Kilmuir and Snizort), Trunsigary (in North Uist), Aharscle (in Ardnurchan and Morvern), Duror (in Lismore), Hyllip (in Tyree), Iona (in Kilfinichen), Kilmeyn (in Kilarrow), Kinlochspelve (in Torosay), Oa (in Kildalton), Portnahaven (in Kilchoman), Salen (in Kilninian and Torosay), Tobermory (in Kilninian), Ulva (in Kilninian). There are also 47 Free churches, 3 U.P. churches, a Congregational church, 7 Baptist churches, 12 Episcopal churches, and 8 Roman Catholic churches. The Argyllshire section has a sheriff-substitute with his headquarters at Oban; the Inverness-shire section has a sheriff-substitute at Portree for Skye, and another at Loch Maddy for Harris and the islands to the S; in the Ross-shire section there is a sheriff-substitute for Lewis, with his headquarters at Stornoway. Of the larger islands, Lewis belongs to D. Matheson, Esq.; Harris to the Earl of Dunmore principally; North Uist to Sir John W. P. C. Ord of Kilmory; Benbecula, South Uist, and Barra to Sir Reginald Cathcart, Bart. The area of Lewis is 417,416 acres; of Harris, 122,500 acres; North Uist, 68,000 acres; Benbecula, 22,874 acres; South Uist, 82,154 acres; Barra, 24,916 acres.

History.—The Hebrides make their first appearance in historical times as the *Ebudæ* of Ptolemy. He only knew five islands under that name, and all these lay to the S of Ardnurchan, and were probably Islay, Jura, Mull, Scarba, and Lismore, while Skye is mentioned separately as *Scetis*. The inhabitants at first were probably Picts, but by the beginning of the 7th century, while the districts N of a line drawn through the centre of Mull belonged to the Northern Picts, those to the S had fallen into the hands of the Dalriadic Scots.

It is from one of the chief Dalriadic tribes, the Cinel Loarn, that the Lorn district takes its name. The islands became known to the Scandinavian sea-rovers about the end of the 8th century (A.D. 794), and suffered severely from their attacks during the whole of the 9th century. In 880 some petty Norwegian kings, who resisted the celebrated Harald Harfsgar's power in the north, made permanent settlements in the islands of the west, and thence piratically infested the coasts of Norway. In 888 Harald retaliated, and according to the *Islands Landnamabok*, subdued all the Sudreys—a name given to the Western Islands in distinction to the Orkneys, which were the Nordreys or Northern islands—so far west that no Norwegian king afterwards conquered more, except King Magnus Barefoot. He had hardly returned home, however, when the petty kings or vikings, both Scottish and Irish, 'cast themselves into the islands, and made war and plundered far and wide, but in the following year they fell under a fresh ruler. This was one of their own number, Ketill Flatnose, who had settled in the Sudreys, and who now, probably, however, with Harald's aid, made himself their king. By the 10th century the islands had been extensively colonised by the Norwegians, and very completely subdued to Norwegian rule; and to the Scandinavians they were a valuable possession, and 'eminently fitted to serve as a stronghold for the Northern Vikings, whose strength consisted almost entirely in their large and well-constructed ships.' In 990 the Hebrides passed by conquest from the Danes of Dublin into the possession of Sigurd, Earl of Orkney, and were governed by a deputy appointed by him. Ragnal Macgophra, who had seized the supreme power, was driven out by Sigurd in 1004, and we find a native chief, Gilli (evidently, however, tributary to Sigurd), ruling shortly after. Sigurd was killed in 1014 at the battle of Clontarf, and for a while the Isles were free; but they again, about 1034, passed under the rule of his (Sigurd's) son, Thorfinn, in whose hands they remained till his death. From 1064 to 1072 they were annexed to the Irish dominions of Diarmid Macmaelnaambo, and they next passed into the possession of Setric and his son Fingal, kings of the Isle of Man. Godred Crovan, a Norwegian, having landed on the Isles as a fugitive in 1066, gradually drew around him influence and power, so that between 1075 and 1080 he was able to dethrone Fingal and take possession of the throne of Man. His son Lagman was placed over the Hebrides. In 1093, while Malcolm Ceanmor was busy making preparations for his fatal expedition into England, Magnus Barefoot, who had recently become King of Norway, revived the Norwegian claims, and enforced them by a descent on the islands with a large and powerful fleet. He does not seem to have disturbed the rulers he found in power, but merely to have caused them to become his vassals, and so Godred Crovan remained ruler till his death in Islay in 1095. Lagman his son went on pilgrimage to Jerusalem, where he died, and Magnus appointed a new Norwegian ruler named Ingemund, whose government proved, however, so oppressive that he was murdered in Lewis. To avenge his death Magnus again passed to the islands with large forces, and after he had deprived the Earls of Orkney of power, and sent them prisoners to Norway, 'He went with his whole army to the Sudreys, but when he came there he commenced plundering immediately, burned the inhabited places, killed the people, and pillaged wherever he went. But the people of the country fled to various places, some up to Scotland, or into the fjords or sea-lochs, some southward to Satiri or Kintyre, some submitted to King Magnus and received pardon.' The animus against the original inhabitants of the islands thus shown by Magnus would seem to point to the murder of Ingemund as being merely part of a general scheme to throw off the Norwegian yoke. When Magnus returned to the Isles after a visit to the Isle of Man, he entered into an agreement with the King of Scots, 'by which all the islands to the west of Scotland, between which and the mainland a helm-carrying ship

could pass, were ceded to him; and as he wished to include Kintyre in the number, he is reported to have had his galley drawn across the narrow neck of land between East and West Loch Tarbert. The islands were thus severed from all connection with Scotland—a condition that lasted for more than 150 years. On the death of King Magnus in Ulster in 1104, the native islanders, with the assistance of some Irish under Donald MacTadg, appear again to have attempted to throw off the Norwegian yoke, but in 1113 Olave, the son of Godred Crovan, who had taken refuge in England, recovered possession of the now independent kingdom of the Isles, and reigned till 1153 or 1154, when he was murdered by his nephews. Godred the Black, Olave's son, succeeded him, but so alienated his subjects by his arrogance, that Somerled, the powerful and ambitious thane of Argyll, who had married Ragahildis, the daughter of Olave, was encouraged to try to gain the throne for his infant son Dougall. He carried the child all through the islands, and compelled the inhabitants to give hostages to him as their true king. When Godred heard of this proceeding he sailed against the rebels with a fleet of eighty galleys, but was so gallantly opposed that by way of compromise he ceded to the sons of Somerled the Hebrides 3 of Ardamurchan, and thus in 1156 the kingdom of the Isles was divided into two portions, and rapidly approached its ruin. In 1158 Somerled, acting nominally for his sons, invaded and devastated the Isle of Man, drove Godred to seek a refuge in Norway, and apparently took possession of all the Isles; while in 1164, becoming still more ambitious, he menaced all Scotland, landed a powerful force on the Clyde near Renfrew, and there perished either in battle with Malcolm IV., or by assassination in his tent. The northern Isles now returned, with the Isle of Man, to Godred; Islay was allotted to Ronald, a son of Somerled; and all the other Isles were inherited by Dougall, in whose name they and the whole Hebrides had been seized by Somerled. All these chieftains, and some of their successors, were contemporaneously known as Kings of the Isles, and were subordinate to the King of Norway. Ronald was the ancestor of the Lords of the Isles or Macronalds, and Dougall of the Lords of Lorn or Macdougalls, with their seat at Dunstaffnage. The Scots were jealous of a foreign power so near their coasts, and Alexander II. sent ambassadors to King Haco, 'begging him to give up those lands in the Hebrides which King Magnus Barefoot had unjustly taken from King Malcolm.' To this Haco answered that the matter had been settled, and that, besides, the King of Scotland had not formerly had power in the Hebrides. Alexander next offered to buy the islands, and when this too was refused he collected an army and invaded them. While Alexander was in Kerrera he had a dream in which St Olaf, St Magnus, and St Columba appeared, and bade him return, 'but the King would not, and a little after he fell sick and died.' His successor, Alexander III., 'a meike prince,' did not give the matter up, for in 1262 messengers came to Haco to tell him that the King of Scots would surely win the Hebrides; and complaining also of very barbarous cruelties practised by the Earl of Ross and other Scots. Haco 'made ready swiftly for war,' and got a large army together, and himself set sail at the head of his fleet in a 'great vessel that was built all of oak, and had twenty banks of oars, and was decked with heads and necks of dragons beautifully overlaid with gold.' After visiting Orkney he sailed to Lewis, and then to Skye, where Magnus, King of Man, met him, and then on to Kerrera, where he was met by King Dougall and the other Hebrideans. The other King of the Isles, John, would not follow Haco, as he held more land of the King of Scotland than of the King of Norway. The expedition ended in the battle of Largs and the defeat of the Norwegians, and Alexander followed this up with such vigour that in 1265 he obtained from the successor of Haco a cession of all the Isles. Islay, and the islands adjacent to it, continued in the possession of the descendants of Ronald, and Skye and Lewis were con-

ferred on the Earl of Ross, all in vassalage to the Scottish monarch. In the wars of the succession, the houses of Islay and the North Isles gave hearty support to Robert Bruce till 1325, when Roderick Macalan of the North Isles intrigued against the king, and was stripped of his possessions; while about the same date Angus Oig of Islay received accessions to his territories, and became the most powerful vassal of the Crown in the Hebrides. John, the successor of Angus, taking a different course, joined the standard of Edward Baliol, and when that prince was in possession of power received from him the islands of Skye and Lewis. After Baliol's fall, David II. allowed John to retain possession of Islay, Gigha, Jura, Scarba, Colonsay, Mull, Coll, Tyree, and Lewis; and granted to Ronald, son of Roderick Macalan, Uist, Barra, Eigg, and Rum. Ronald died in 1346 without heirs, and Amie his sister, wife of John, became his heir, and John, consolidating his possessions with his own, assumed the title of Lord of the Isles. In revenge for some fancied slight of the government he rebelled, but was subdued, and in 1369 reconciled to King David. Having divorced his first wife, he married Margaret, daughter of Robert, high steward of Scotland; and in 1370, when Robert succeeded to the throne, altered the destination of the lordship of the Isles so as to make it descend to his offspring by his second wife, the grandchildren of the king. John died in 1380, and was succeeded as Lord of the Isles by Donald, his eldest son by the second marriage. He married Mary Leslie, who afterwards became Countess of Ross, and was thus involved in the well-known contest with the Regent Albany, which resulted in the battle of Harlaw. He had a great reputation in the Hebrides for many good qualities. He died in 1420 in Islay, and was pompously buried beside his father at Iona.

Alexander, the third Lord of the Isles, was formally declared by James I. to be undoubted Earl of Ross, and in 1425 he was one of the jury which sat in judgment on Albany and his sons, as well as the old Earl of Lennox. Having become embroiled with his kinsmen, the descendants of the first Lord of the Isles by his first marriage, and having shared in those conflicts which disturbed the Hebrides so much during the early part of the 15th century, he was, in 1427, summoned to Inverness with other Highland and Island chieftains, and was arrested and imprisoned. So much did this irritate him, that after regaining his freedom he, in 1429, made a levy throughout the Isles and Ross, and at the head of 10,000 men devastated the Crown lands in the vicinity of Inverness, and burned the town itself. In his retreat he was overtaken by the King and the royal forces in Lochaber, and was so hard pressed that he resolved to cast himself on the royal clemency; and on the eve of a solemn festival, clothed in the garb of poverty and wretchedness, he rushed into the King's presence amid his assembled Court at Holyrood, and, surrendering his sword, abjectly sued for pardon. He was imprisoned for two years at Tantallon, and after his release he conducted himself peaceably, and even rose into favour. During the minority of James II. he held the responsible and honourable office of Justiciary of Scotland N of the Forth. In 1445 he returned to his evil ways, and joined in a treasonable league with the Earls of Douglas and Crawford against the infant King, but before the plot had fairly developed he died at Dingwall in 1449.

John, the fourth Lord of the Isles and the third Earl of Ross, having joined the Douglas cause, made a foray on the mainland, and did a considerable amount of mischief, but he very shortly after made his submission, and was received into favour, for in 1457 he filled the very important and responsible office of one of the Wardens of the Marches, and in 1460, previous to the siege of Roxburgh Castle, he offered, at the head of 3000 armed vassals, to march in the van of the royal army, so as to bear the first brunt of an expected English invasion; and his loyalty was so trusted that he was ordered to remain as a sort of bodyguard near the

King's person. On the accession of James III., however, he became again troublesome, and after sending deputies to England to offer his assistance in case of an invasion, he poured an army into the northern counties of Scotland, and assumed a regal style. It was not till 1475 that he was denounced as a rebel, and summoned to appear before parliament at Edinburgh. He did not appear, and incurred sentence of forfeiture; but when a large force was gathered to enforce the sentence, he came to Edinburgh and threw himself on the King's mercy. With great moderation on the part of the King, he was restored to his forfeited possessions, and, making a voluntary surrender to the Crown of the Earldom of Ross and some other possessions, he was created a baron and a peer of parliament, with the title of Lord of the Isles. He could not, however, keep his rebellious family in order, and in 1493 he was deprived of his title and estate, and, after being for some time a pensioner on the King's household, he sought a retreat in Paisley Abbey, which he and his ancestors had liberally endowed, and there died the last of the Lords of the Isles.

The Lordship of the Isles being thus legally extinct, James IV. seems to have resolved on attempting to prevent the ascendancy of any one family by distributing the power and the territories among a number of the minor chiefs, and in 1496 an effort was made to extend the dominion of the law by making every chieftain in the Isles responsible for the due execution of legal writs upon any of his clan, on pain of becoming personally subject to the penalty exigible from the offender. The King, in 1499, finding all his efforts to produce order unavailing, suddenly changed his policy, revoked all the charters given to the chiefs, and commissioned Archibald, Earl of Argyll, and others, to let on short leases all the lands of the lordship as they stood at the date of forfeiture. Donald Dubh, who was generally regarded as the representative of the last Lord of the Isles, and who had been kept in prison to prevent him from agitating his claims, escaped in 1503, and, finding the district in a disturbed condition, in consequence of the royal measures, had but little difficulty in raising an armed force, which he led to the mainland. There he laid the whole of Badenoch waste, and the insurrection assumed such a formidable character that two years were required for the vindication of the King's authority. In 1504 the islanders were expelled from the mainland, and in the following year the King personally led his forces against the islands in the S, while Huntly attacked them on the N, and the rebellion was quelled. Torquil Macleod of Lewis and some other chiefs still holding out in despair, a third expedition was undertaken in 1506, and led to the capture of the castle of Stornoway, and Donald Dubh was again made prisoner, and shut up in Edinburgh Castle. Justiciaries were appointed for the North Isles and South Isles respectively—the courts of the former being held at Inverness or Dingwall, and those of the latter at Tarbert or Lochkilkerran; attempts were made to disseminate a knowledge of the laws, and the royal authority became so established that the King, up to his death in 1513, was popular throughout the islands. In the confusion that followed the battle of Flodden, Sir Donald of Lochalsh seized the royal strengths in the islands, made a devastating irruption upon Inverness-shire, and proclaimed himself Lord of the Isles. In 1515 he made his submission to the Regent, and though he attempted in 1517 to bring about another rising, this proved a failure. There was another outbreak in 1528, caused by the withdrawal of many of the grants of Crown lands, and in 1539 Donald Gorme of Sleat made a determined effort to place the Lordship of the Isles and the Earldom of Ross on their old independent footing. His death was at once followed by the failure of the insurrection, and the matter led to the voyage of James V. round the Isles in 1540. The King's measures were vigorous and effective; but after his death in 1542 Donald Dubh escaped, and, receiving support from all the Islesmen except the Macdonalds of Ilay, again

dangerously disturbed the peace of the realm. He was encouraged by the fickle dealing of Albany, and in 1545 swore allegiance to England. Donald, however, died that year, and the chiefs of the southern islands then elected James Macdonald of Islay to succeed him. The Macleods of Lewis and Harris, the Macneils of Barra, the Mackinnons, and the Macquarries, however, held aloof, and obtained a reconciliation with the Regent; while in the following year the island chiefs generally were amnestied, and returned to their allegiance. James Macdonald then dropped the assumed title of Lord of the Isles, and he seems to have been the last person who even usurpingly bore it, or on whose behalf a revival of it was attempted. The subsequent history of the Hebrides is that of the mainland.

The Hebrides belonged to various clans. In the Outer Hebrides, Lewis was in the possession of the Macleods of Lewis; while Harris belonged to the Macleods of Harris; North Uist, Benbecula, and South Uist to the Macdonalds of Clan Donald; and Barra to the Macneils. In the Inner Hebrides, Skye and the adjacent islands were divided among the Macleods, Macdonalds, and Mackinnons; the Small Isles were held by the Macdonalds; Tyree, Coll, and Mull by the Macleans; Ulva by the Macquarries; Colonsay by Clan Duffie or the Macfies; Islay and the S end of Jura as far as Loch Tarbert by the southern branch of the Macdonalds; the N end of Jura and the adjacent islands as far as Luibg by the Macleans; Lismore by the Stewarts of Appin; and Kerrera by the Macdougals.

See Martin's *Description of the Western Islands*; Pennant's *Tour*; Johnson's *Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland*; Boswell's *Tour to the Hebrides*; Gregory's *History of the Western Highlands and Isles of Scotland*; Macculloch's *Description of the Western Islands of Scotland* (1819); Buchanan's *Land of Lorne* (1871), and 2d edition under the title of *The Hebride Isles* (1883); *Chambers's Journal* for 1876; Mr Walker's report in the *Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture* (1881); Alex. Mackenzie's *History of the Macdonalds and Lords of the Isles* (Inverness, 1881).

Heck, a village in Lochmaben parish, Dumfriesshire, 2½ miles SSE of Lochmaben town, and 3½ WSW of Lockerbie. One of the villages called the Four Towns (see LOCHMABEN), it stands on a rising-ground, the Hill of Heck; and sometimes, during a freshet of the river Annan, is completely begirt with water, so as to look like an island in a lake, and to be approachable only by means of a boat. It got its name, signifying 'a rack for feeding cattle,' from its being made, in times of freshets, a retreat of cattle driven from their ordinary pasture on the haugh to be fed from racks on its rising-ground.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Hecla. See UIST, SOUTH.

Heiton, a village in Roxburgh parish, Roxburghshire, 2½ miles SSW of Kelso, under which it has a post office.

Helensburgh, a fashionable modern town and burgh of barony in the parish of Row, Dumbartonshire, picturesquely situated on the shore of the Firth of Clyde, near the entrance to the Gare Loch, and directly opposite Greenock, which is 5 miles distant. It lies 8 miles by rail NW of Dumbarton, and 23 WNW of Glasgow, is the terminus of the Glasgow and Helensburgh branch of the North British Railway, and has direct communication with Edinburgh and other districts *via* Cowlands Junction. The West Highland Railway begins at Helensburgh, running northward by Garelochhead and Loch Long. By water it has steam communication with Glasgow, Greenock, and all parts of the Clyde; and in summer it is the starting-point for some of the best-known tourist and excursion steamer-routes. Helensburgh is built partly on a low belt of flat ground contiguous to the beach, and partly on the gentle slope of a low range of hills that rise immediately behind. The town, whose outskirts extend into Cardross parish towards the E, stretches along the coast for about 1½ mile. For the most part it is carefully laid out on the rectangular plan, the longer streets running parallel to each other, with the shorter streets cutting

them at right angles. Each of the rectangles thus formed comprises about 2 acres, seldom occupied by more than four houses, except in the streets in the neighbourhood of the sea. A terraced street, extending along the coast, and buttressed for a part of its length by a sea-wall, forming at certain places a broad level esplanade, and with the thoroughfares immediately adjoining, is chiefly occupied by shops and dwelling-houses; but where it begins to leave the town proper it is flanked by a number of handsome and pretentious villas, standing each within its own grounds. The more inland thoroughfares, and especially those on the slope, are spacious and well-kept; many have broad and carefully-trimmed ribands of turf betwixt the side-walks and the carriage-way; and several are planted, boulevard-fashion, with small trees. The houses that line these streets are chiefly villas and neat cottages; and as each is separated from the quiet thoroughfare by a garden or shrubbery, the whole atmosphere of this retired town is delightfully sequestered and rural. The houses in most cases are the property of retired merchants and others who are well-to-do; many are the country quarters of families whose winter residence is in Glasgow. As is to be expected, the private buildings are neat and pretty rather than handsome; and the public buildings are not numerous. In Aug. 1878 was laid the foundation-stone of new municipal buildings. They are built in the Scottish Baronial style, cost £6000, have a frontage of 50½ feet to Princes Street and of 80 feet to Sinclair Street, and contain a council chamber, general public offices, court hall, police station, and cells. The Victoria or Burgh Hall in Sinclair Street, erected by subscription in 1888, is a handsome structure, and cost £6000. The Public Hall in King Street, with a neat Gothic front, was erected in 1845 as a U.P. church; but since the erection of the new U.P. church it has been let for meetings, concerts, etc. It holds about 450. At the E end of King Street stands the Hospital, erected at a cost of £3000 from a bequest left by Miss Anne Alexander, and consisting of two portions, one for infectious and one for non-infectious diseases; there is also an infirmary, erected in 1894. In connection with the Glasgow Sick Children's Hospital there is a Convalescent Cottage Home with ten cots. The Liberal Club Rooms, erected in 1893 of Ballochmyle red stone, has, besides committee rooms, billiard rooms, etc., a hall that can accommodate 200 persons, and which is capable of subdivision. On the esplanade a monument was raised to Henry Bell in 1872, at a cost of nearly £900. It consists of an obelisk, rising 25 feet from a base 3 feet square, and claiming to be the largest single block of red Aberdeen granite erected in Scotland. The total height of base and column is 34 feet; and it bears the following inscription:—'Erected in 1872 to the memory of Henry Bell, the first in Great Britain who was successful in practically applying steam-power for the purposes of navigation. Born in the county of Linlithgow in 1766. Died at Helensburgh in 1830.'

Helensburgh *quoad sacra* parish church, erected in 1847 near the beach at the E end of the esplanade, is a large oblong building with a plain square tower and little pretensions to beauty. The *West quoad sacra* church superseded an iron one built in 1868. The foundation-stone of this handsome Gothic edifice was laid on 1 Feb. 1877, and the total cost was about £6500. A memorial stained-glass window was inserted in 1889, and in 1892 a church hall was erected at a cost of £700. The West Free church, a large ornamental Gothic building with tower and spire, was erected in 1852 on the site of a former Original Secession church. The E or Park Free church, also a large Gothic edifice with tower and spire, was built in 1862-63 near the public playground. The U.P. church occupies a prominent site on the rising-ground, and was built in the same style, with tower and spire, in 1861, at a cost of upwards of £5000. The Congregational chapel was rebuilt in 1881 in James's Street at a cost of over £3000. The Baptist church was erected in 1887. The Episcopalian of

Helensburgh built the Church of the Holy Trinity in 1842, a schoolhouse in 1851, and a parsonage in 1857; but in 1866 the first was pulled down, and on its site rose the Church of St Michael and all Angels, a handsome Early French Gothic edifice, consecrated in May 1868. A Roman Catholic mission was founded in Helensburgh in 1865, with a place of worship to hold 300. In 1880 a new church, dedicated to St Joseph, was built of white and red Dumbarton stone in Gothic style, with 250 sittings. In 1878 a plain mission-hall was erected in West King Street for religious and educational purposes, especially in connection with the Helensburgh Working Boys' and Girls' Religious Society.

The following are the public schools, with their respective accommodation, average attendances, and government grants:—Helensburgh public school (561, 400, £444), Grant Street public school (454, 400, £434), St Joseph's Roman Catholic school (237, 130, £125), and Trinity Episcopalian school (143, 120, £130). Besides these there are various private schools, boarding and otherwise, for boys and girls.

Gas was introduced into the burgh about 1846, and is managed by a gas company. A plentiful supply of water is obtained from a reservoir, opened in 1868, on Main Hill above the town, and by means of a pipe from Glenfruin, laid in 1872. Among the associations of the town may be mentioned a cemetery company, with a beautifully situated extramural cemetery, agricultural and horticultural societies, bowling, cricket, curling, and skating clubs, a provident investment and building society, reading-rooms and circulating libraries, and a public library. Several acres in the E end of the burgh are enclosed as a public playground, for cricket, quoits, etc., and there is a safety skating pond, of about 4 acres, on the Luss Road, to the N, and fine bowling-greens. In 1878 a quantity of ground, enclosed and laid out as a park, situated at Cairndhu Point in Row parish, was presented to the burgh through the generosity of a few of the leading residents. This is known as Cairndhu Park. Helensburgh has a post office, with money order, telegraph, and savings bank, and branches of the Bank of Scotland, the Union, and Clydesdale Banks. The offices of all these banks are fine buildings; that of the first is in the Scottish Baronial style, and cost £3000. There are three principal hotels; one of them, the Queen's, formerly known as the Baths, was the residence of Henry Bell. The *Helensburgh News* (1876) is published on Thursday, and the *Helensburgh and Gareloch Times* (1879) on Wednesday. The new post office, opened in 1893, is a handsome building in the Classic style.

Although it was one of the original inducements to settle at Helensburgh, that 'bennet-makers, stocking, linen, and woollen weavers' would 'meet with proper encouragement,' the burgh never attained any commercial importance; and it has no productive industry beyond what is required to meet its own wants and those of the summer visitors who annually swell the population. Since the opening of the railway to Glasgow in 1857, the mild climate of the district has combined with the convenience of access to make it a favourite summer resort, and it has gained much in quietude and retiredness since the formation in 1880-82 of the pier at CRAIGENDORAN. This, about a mile to the E, was built by the North British Railway Company; but it is situated wholly in Cardross parish, and is exclusively in the hands of the company. Notwithstanding various proposals, Helensburgh never had a harbour, and the completion of the railway superseded the necessity for one. The quay, a rough pile built in 1817, used frequently to be submerged; but in 1861 and again in 1872 it was enlarged and improved.

In January 1776 the lands of Malig or Milrigs were first advertised for feuing by Sir James Colquhoun, the superior, who had purchased them from Sir John Shaw of Greenock. Feuars came in gradually, and for some years the slowly growing community was known simply as New Town or Muleig; but eventually it received the name of Helensburgh, after the superior's wife, daughter of Lord Strathnaver. In 1802 it was erected into a free

burgh of barony, under a provost, 2 bailies, and 4 councillors, with a weekly market and 4 annual fairs. The insignificance of the last is indicated by the fact that in 1821 the fair customs were let for five shillings. No fairs of any sort are held now. The introduction of steam navigation lent an impetus to the growth of the burgh. Henry Bell (1767-1830) removed in 1807 to Helensburgh, where, while his wife kept the principal inn, 'The Baths,' he occupied himself with a series of mechanical experiments, whose final result was the launch of the *Comet* (Jan. 12, 1812), the first steamer floated in the eastern hemisphere. Henry Bell was provost of the burgh from 1807 to 1809. From 1846 till 1875 the town was governed under a police act obtained in the former year; while at the latter date the General Police and Improvement Act was adopted. Under the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act of 1892 the municipal authority consists of a provost, 2 bailies, and 9 commissioners.

Helensburgh was formed into a *quoad sacra* parish in 1862, the West *quoad sacra* parish being constituted in 1872. They are included in the presbytery of Dumbarton and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr. In the vicinity of the town are several imposing mansions, among which may be noticed Ardencape Castle, the birthplace of the Duke of Argyll, Dalmore, Ferniegair, and Cairndhu, the latter occupied by John Ure, Esq., ex-lord-provost of Glasgow. There is a small and picturesque ecclesiastical ruin of unknown antiquity about 6 miles from the town, near the Gareloch. Pop. (1851) 2841, (1861) 4163, (1871) 5975, (1881) 7693, (1891) 8409, of whom 4726 were females, and 370 were Gaelic-speaking. Houses (1891) inhabited 1742, vacant 121, building 7.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Hellmuir Loch. See KIRKHOPE.

Hell's Glen, a rugged, solitary glen in Lochgilhead parish, Argyllshire. Deep and narrow, it commences at a 'col' (719 feet), $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N of Inveraray ferry on Loch Fyne, and thence descends $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward to a point (194 feet) $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Lochgilhead village.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 37, 1876.

Helmsdale, a coast village in Kildonan parish, East Sutherland, with a station on the Sutherland and Caithness section of the Highland railway (1871-74), 46 miles SSW of Georgemas Junction, $8\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Dingwall, and $10\frac{1}{4}$ NNE of Inverness. It stands at the mouth of the river Helmsdale, which here is crossed by a handsome two-arch bridge of 1811, and by which it is divided into Helmsdale and East Helmsdale on the left, and West Helmsdale, Marrel, and Gartymore on the right bank. A ruined castle, on the right bank, $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlong below the bridge, was built as a hunting-seat by the seventh Countess of Sutherland in 1488, and is noted as the scene, in July 1567, of the murder of the eleventh Earl of Sutherland and his countess. The earl's aunt, Isobel, poisoned them both at supper, and would also have poisoned their son; but the cup that she mixed for him was drunk by her own son, who was next heir to the earldom. He died within two days, as within five did the earl and countess at Dunrobin Castle; and the wretched mother committed suicide at Edinburgh on the day appointed for her execution. The instigator of this foul tragedy was George, fourth Earl of Caithness. The village, dating from 1818, has a post office, a branch bank of the British Linen Co., an inn, Kildonan parish church (1841), a Free church, and a public school. A new harbour of 3 acres, with an outer and inner basin, a breakwater 700 feet long, etc., has been formed since 1892 at a cost of £16,000. Helmsdale is head of the fishery district extended from Embo to Dunbeath, in which in 1894 the number of boats was 198, of fishermen 674, of fish-curers 18, and of coopers 59, whilst the value of boats was £6591, of nets £6920, and of lines £1329. The following is the number of barrels of herrings cured or salted in this district (1867) 45,302, (1881) 20,485, (1894) 13,593; of cod, ling, and hake taken (1867) 21,363, (1881) 6281, (1891) 2228. Pop. (1841) 526, (1861) 1234, (1871) 1511, (1881) 1334, (1891) 1323, of whom 743 were in

Helmsdale and East Helmsdale.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 103, 1878.

Helmsdale River. See KILDONAN.

Helvels or Halivalls. See DUBRINISH.

Hempriggs, an old mansion in Wick parish, Caithness, near the coast, 2 miles S by W of Wick town. It belongs to the same proprietor as Ackerling Tower. Hempriggs village is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile nearer the town; and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the W lies Hempriggs Loch ($6\frac{1}{2} \times 6$ furl.; 156 feet); whilst Hempriggs Stacks, in the sea near the beach, are lofty insulated rocks—the chief one perforated with a natural arch, and all of them thronged by myriads of sea-fowl—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 116, 1878.

Henderland, a farm in Yarrow parish, Selkirkshire, on the left bank of Megget Water, 5 furlongs W of St Mary's Loch, and 18 miles WSW of Selkirk. A spot here, called the Chapel Knowe, which some years ago was enclosed and planted, contains a grave-slab, sculptured with a sword and other emblems, and bearing inscription 'Here lyes Perys of Cokburne and hys wyfe Mariory.' This was the famous Border freebooter, Piers Cockburn of Henderland, whose ruined stronghold stands hard by, and whose execution at Edinburgh by James V. in 1529 forms the theme of that exquisite ballad *The Border Widow's Lament*—

'I sew'd his sheet, making my mane;
I watch'd the corps, myself alone;
I watch'd his body night and day;
No living creature came that way.

'I took his body on my back,
And whiles I gae'd, and whiles I sat;
I digg'd a grave, and laid him in,
And happ'd him w' the sod sae green.

'Nae living man I'll love again,
Since now my lovely knight is elsin;
Wi' ae lock o' his yellow hair
I'll chain my heart for evermair.'

Hendersyde Park, a mansion in Ednam parish, Roxburghshire, 1 mile NE of Kelso. It is the seat of Sir Richard John Waldie-Griffith, third Bart since 1858 (b. 1850; suc. 1859).

Henlawshiel. See KIRKTON, Roxburghshire.

Henwood, an ancient forest in Oxnam parish, Roxburghshire, around Oxnam Water, 5 miles SE of Jedburgh. It abounds in natural fastnesses; presented for ages such depths and intricacies of wooded ravine as rendered it almost impervious; was often used, in the times of the Border raids and feuds, as a place of rendezvous or of refuge; and gave occasion for the war-cry 'A Henwoody!' to raise and lead a Border onset.

Herbertshire. See DUNIPACE.

Herdmandston, an estate, with a mansion, in Salton parish, Haddingtonshire, on the right bank of the Tyne, 4 miles SW of Haddington. Modernised and enlarged, the house is partly of high antiquity, and down to the close of the 18th century showed vestiges of battlements, turrets, and a fosse. It was long the residence of the Hon. Adam Gillies (1787-1842), a senator of the College of Justice. In the park, close by, are remains of a chapel, erected by John de St Clair in the 13th century, and still used as the family burying vault. Henry St Clair, the founder of the line, obtained a charter of the estate from Richard de Morville in 1162. His descendant, Charles St Clair, in 1782 established his claim to the barony of Sinclair, created in 1489 and dormant since 1762; and his grandson is Charles William St Clair, fourteenth Baron Sinclair (b. 1831; suc. 1880).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863. See NISBET HOUSE, and John Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (Edinb. 1883).

Herdman. See BUACHAILL.

Heriot, a parish of SE Edinburghshire, containing towards its NE corner, Heriot station on the Waverley section of the North British railway, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (16 by road) SE of Edinburgh, with a post and telegraph office. It is bounded NW by Borthwick, N by Crichton, NE by Fala, SE by Stow, SW by Innerleithen in

Peeblesshire, and W by Temple. Its greatest length, from NE to SW, is 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its greatest breadth 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Its area is now 16,167 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, the Boundary Commissioners having in 1891 transferred to this parish the Cowbraehill detached portion of the parish of Borthwick, containing 666 acres, and the Nettleflat detached portion of the parish of Stow, containing 463 acres. Formed by the confluence of Blackhope, Hope, and Dewar Burns, which all three have their source near the Peeblesshire border, Heriot Water winds 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward through the interior, till it unites with GALA WATER, itself rising on the northern verge of the parish. At the point of their confluence the surface declines to 770 feet above sea-level, and thence it rises westward and south-westward to the Moorfoot Hills, attaining 1394 feet near Roughswaro, 1508 at *Torichen Hill, 1550 at Dod Law, 1435 at Dun Law, 1684 at *Mauldsie Hill, and 2136 at *BLACKHOPE Scar, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate just on the confines of the parish. All the interior, excepting strips of vale along the course of the streams, is hilly upland; but the hills, except on the boundaries, are not ranges but congeries, which, having to a large extent been laid down in permanent pasture, no longer offer a bleak and healthy appearance. The climate is bracing, and very healthy. The rocks are mainly Lower Silurian. The soil in the vales adjacent to the streams is of the finest description, and, except in late seasons, produces abundant crops. As it is, little more than one-third of the entire area is either regularly or occasionally in tillage, or might be profitably brought under the plough. Two ancient Caledonian stone circles were on Heriot Town Hill-head and Borthwick Hall Hill-head; traces of ancient circular camps are on some of the other hills; the head and foot stones of what is known as the 'Piper's Grave' are on DEWAR farm; and a stone on which a woman was burned for imputed witchcraft is supposed to have been near Heriot station. The only mansion, Borthwick Hall, on the right bank of Heriot Water, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Heriot station, is now the seat of David Johnstone Macfie, Esq. (b. 1828). Heriot is in the presbytery of Dalkeith and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £185. The parish church, near Borthwick Hall, was rebuilt in 1835; and a public school, with accommodation for 108 children, has an average attendance of about 80, and a grant of over £87. Pop. (1801) 320, (1831) 327, (1861) 407, (1871) 414, (1881) 429, (1891) 443.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 24, 25, 1864-65.

Hermard, a mansion in West Calder parish, Edinburghshire, on the right bank of Hardwood Water, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE of West Calder village. It was built towards the close of last century by the judge Lord Hermard.

Hermiston, a village in Currie parish, Edinburghshire, adjacent to the Union Canal, 1 mile SSE of Gogar station, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ N by W of Currie village, under which it has a post office.

Hermiston. See HERDMANDSTON.

Hermitage Castle, a ruined stronghold in Castleton parish, Liddesdale, S Roxburghshire, on the left bank of Hermitage Water, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Steele Road station, and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ N by E of Newcastleton. 'About the oldest baronial building in Scotland,' says Dr Hill Burton, 'it has scarcely any flanking works—nothing but abutments at the corners, like the Norman towers; but in this instance they meet in a wide Gothic arch overhead.' Its position is one of great natural strength, and was further secured by extensive earthworks and by a deep fosse, which enclosed it on the E, W, and N. Morasses and mountains surround it; and the grim towers, with their few, narrow windows and massive, loop-holed walls, add gloom to the desolate and cheerless region. The interior is now a complete ruin. Hermitage Castle was founded in 1244 or a little earlier by Walter Comyn, fourth Earl of Menteith, Liddesdale having been held by the Soullis family from the first half of the preceding century. On the Soullises' forfeiture in 1320, Liddesdale was granted by Robert the Bruce to Sir John Graham of Abercorn, whose heiress,

Mary Graham, conveyed it to her husband, Sir William Douglas, 'the Knight of Liddesdale' or 'Flower of Chivalry.' He it was who, on 20 June 1342, at Hawick seized the brave Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalhousie, and carried him captive to Hermitage Castle, where he shut him up in a dungeon, and left him to die of starvation. It is told that above the place of his confinement was a granary, and that with grains of corn which dropped down through the crevices of the roof Ramsay protracted a miserable existence for seventeen days. In 1492 Archibald Douglas, fifth Earl of Angus, exchanged Liddesdale and the Hermitage with Patrick Hepburn, first Earl of Bothwell, for Bothwell Castle on the Clyde. Thus, in October 1566, the fourth and infamous Earl of Bothwell was lying sore wounded by 'little Jock Elliot' at the Hermitage, whither Queen Mary rode madly over from Jedburgh (a stiff 20 miles), remained two hours 'to his great pleasure and content,' and then galloped back—a feat that she paid for by a ten days' fever. In 1594, shortly after the forfeiture of Francis Stuart, last Earl of Bothwell, the lordship of Liddesdale was acquired by Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, whose ancestor David had in 1470 received a gift of the governorship of the Hermitage; and the castle has since remained in the possession of the Buccleuch family.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 11, 1863. See CASTLETON, DALKEITH, and Sir William Fraser's *Scots of Buccleuch* (2 vols., Edinb., 1878).

Hermitage, The, a mansion in St Cuthbert's parish, Midlothian, near the left bank of the Braid Burn, 3½ miles S by W of Edinburgh post-office. It is the home of the essayist, John Skelton, LL.D. (h. 1831).

Hermist's Cave. See ELLAN-VOW.

Herriot's Dyke, an ancient earthen rampart, subtended by a ditch, through the centre of Berwickshire, westward from Berwick, past Greenlaw town and West-ruther village, to the valley of the Leader Water. It is still traceable about 1 mile N of Greenlaw, is recorded to have long been traceable for about 14 miles thence to the E, and is still traceable also in the northern vicinity of Westruther; but when it was constructed, or by whom, or for what purpose, is not known.

Heughhead, a hamlet in Strathdon parish, W Aberdeenshire, near the right bank of the Don, 16 miles SSW of Rhynie.

Hevera, an island of Bressay parish, Shetland, in Scalloway Bay, 2 miles S of Burra. It measures 1 mile in diameter, has the appearance of a high rock, and is accessible only at one wild creek, overlying by cliffs. Near its S side is an islet, called Little Hevera. Pop. (1871) 32, (1881) 35, (1891) 24.

Heywood, a collier village in Carnwath parish, E Lanarkshire, with a station on the Auchengray and Wilsontown branch of the Caledonian railway, 1½ mile E by S of Wilsontown. It has a post office under Lanark, a public school, and an Established chapel of ease (1878). Pop. (1871) 793, (1881) 1121, (1891) 1206.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Hieton. See HEITON.

Highfield House, a mansion in Urray parish, SE Ross-shire, 1½ mile NNW of Muir of Ord station, and 4 miles N by W of Beauly. Highfield Episcopal church, St Mary's, was built in 1836, and restored in 1872.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 83, 1881.

Highlandman, a station in Crieff parish, Perthshire, on the Crieff Junction railway, 1½ mile SE of Crieff town.

Highland Railway, a railway serving the north and north-western districts of Scotland, and traversing the counties of Perth, Moray, Nairn, Inverness, Ross and Cromarty, Sutherland, and Caithness. The system comprises 452 miles of railway, including 7¼ of the Caledonian railway from Perth to Stanley, over which the Company has running powers under an annual toll of £5000. The inception of the Highland railway as a through line dates from 1856, when powers were obtained to construct a line called the Inverness and Aberdeen Junction from Keith, the terminus of the GREAT NORTH OF SCOTLAND RAILWAY, to Nairn. In 1854 the Inverness and Nairn railway had been authorised, and

was opened as a single line, 15½ miles in length, in Nov. 1855, this being the first portion of the system actually in operation. The railway from Nairn to Keith, 40 miles, was opened in August 1858. In 1861 an act was obtained for the construction of the Inverness and Ross-shire railway, which was opened to Dingwall, 18 miles, in June 1862, and to Invergordon, 31½ miles, in May 1863. In 1861 the branch from Alves to Burghhead, 5½ miles, was authorised, and it was opened in 1862. In the meantime, by an act passed in June 1862, the Inverness and Aberdeen Junction and the Inverness and Ross-shire railways were amalgamated; and by an act passed in 1863 the amalgamated company obtained powers to make an extension to Tain and Bonar-Bridge, 26½ miles. While these railways were being constructed on the basis of affording a continuation from the Great North of Scotland line northwards, steps were taken to open up an independent access to the North. In July 1854, the Perth and Dunkeld railway was incorporated, and the line, 8½ miles, was opened in April 1856. By an act passed in 1861, the Inverness and Perth Junction railway was sanctioned, 112 miles in all, consisting of a single line from Forres, on the railway first named, to the terminus of the Perth and Dunkeld railway, with a branch to Aberfeldy. This line (which was to be worked by the Inverness and Aberdeen company) was opened from the south to Pitlochry in June, from Forres southwards to Aviemore in August, and throughout in September 1863. In that year this company was amalgamated with the Perth and Dunkeld. In June 1865, the various railways now described were amalgamated under the title of the Highland Railway. In July 1865 an act was obtained for the construction of the DINGWALL AND SKYE RAILWAY, which was in 1880 amalgamated with, and now forms an integral part of, the Highland railway. Its capital expenditure was £230,000. In the same year powers were got for the Sutherland railway, which was projected to run from Bonar-Bridge, the then northern terminus of the Highland railway, to Brora, a distance of 32½ miles. The line was made to Golepie only, being 26½ miles; and under an act obtained in 1870, the late Duke of Sutherland was empowered to make a railway from Golspie to Helmsdale, a distance of 17 miles, occupying 6 miles of the line formerly authorised, which were then abandoned. In July 1871 the Sutherland and Caithness railway was authorised, from Helmsdale to Wick, with a branch to Thurso, the line being 66 miles in length. It was opened in July 1874. All these lines last described were made on the footing of being worked by the Highland company, and they were all amalgamated with that company on 31 August 1884. In 1893 the total capital of the Highland railway was £5,629,526, of which there had been raised in shares £3,704,113 (ordinary stock £2,095,388, the remainder in preference stocks at various rates), in debenture stocks £1,656,413. The capital of the Sutherland Railway Company amounted to £204,850 (£144,930 ordinary stock, the remainder debenture loans); the Duke of Sutherland had expended £70,585 on his railway; and the Sutherland and Caithness Railway Company's capital amounted to £414,559 (ordinary stock £294,849, the remainder debenture loans). On its ordinary stock the Highland Railway Company has for many years paid a steady dividend. Throughout, the system consists of single line of railways, with suitable passing places at stations, etc., but the section between Inverness and Dalross has been made a double line. In the year last reported upon the Highland railway carried 1,654,289 passengers, exclusive of season-ticket holders. The total revenue for the year was £460,969 from all sources. The rolling stock to earn this revenue consisted of 100 locomotives, 338 passenger vehicles (including luggage vans, etc.), and 2605 waggons of various kinds, embracing the significant item of 15 snow ploughs. The train mileage for the same year was 2,089,063 miles. The passenger and goods traffic over the system is largely carried on by mixed trains, so that the mileage under each head cannot be given separately. The receipts per train mile were 55-22d. and 49-95d. respectively in the two halves

of the year. The Highland Railway Company is conducted by a board consisting of a chairman, deputy-chairman, and 16 directors.

While the Highland railway and its allied lines have been largely instrumental in opening up a picturesque and interesting portion of Scotland, and in attracting many thousands of tourists annually to famous places and districts, the primary object in their construction has been the improvement of the country and the development of its resources. The lines have been constructed to a very large extent by capital provided in the district, and the financial success of the railway has made it a favourite with investors. In the construction of the railways, the land has, as a rule, been obtained on favourable terms, the railways having been made after the earlier ideas that such works would impair or destroy the value of property had died down. The railways reckon as amongst the cheapest lines in the kingdom, the average cost of construction having been, on the original Highland line, £14,400 per mile; on the Dingwall and Skye, £5880; on the Sutherland, £7548; on the Duke of Sutherland's railway (outlay only), £4400; and on the Sutherland and Caithness, £6280.

The trains northward on the Highland railway are made up in the general station at Perth, at platforms set apart for the purpose; and from that terminus to Stanley the route is over the Caledonian railway. From Stanley ($7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Perth) the line proceeds through a rich part of Perthshire, a portion of Strathmore, and reaches Murthly station ($11\frac{1}{2}$ miles), beyond which the finely-wooded grounds of Murthly Castle are skirted. It then passes through a tunnel of 300 yards just before reaching Birnam station ($15\frac{1}{2}$ miles), which occupies a fine position on the side of Birnam Hill, with the Tay flowing between the railway and the finely-situated town of Dunkeld. We are here recalled to the fact that the valley of the Tay, where we now are, is the proper gate of the Highlands; and in selecting this as the point at which to break through the mountain barriers, the railway simply followed the example set by all, whether Roman invaders, military road makers like General Wade, or the more peaceable Highland Roads and Bridges Commissioners, who have essayed the task. The tourist finds himself here in the midst of the softer attractions of the Highlands. The town of Dunkeld is beautifully situated amongst wooded hills, and its old cathedral occupies a picturesque site, while at its side are shown the first larches seen in Scotland, the tree having been introduced by the Duke of Atholl in 1738. Leaving Dunkeld, the railway crosses the Bran, and between this point and Dalguise ($20\frac{1}{2}$ miles) there is a tunnel of 360 yards. At Dalguise the line crosses the Tay on a handsome lattice-girder bridge of 360 feet span. From here to Guay ($21\frac{1}{2}$ miles) the line passes through a fine valley, with hill and wood and river, making up a beautiful scene. Beyond Guay there is a fine view of the district of the junction of the Tay and the Tummel; and Ballinluig Junction (24 miles) is reached, where the Aberfeldy line branches off. This branch, 9 miles long, crosses both rivers on lattice-girder bridges, the Tay in two spans of 136 feet and two of 40 feet, and the Tummel in two spans of 122 feet and two of 35 feet each. There are on the branch upwards of forty bridges, and also a number of heavy cuttings and embankments. There is a station at Grantully ($4\frac{1}{2}$ miles) and one at Aberfeldy, the latter being 33 miles from Perth. The next station on the principal line is Pitlochry ($28\frac{1}{2}$ miles), beyond which the railway traverses the famous and picturesque Pass of Killiecrankie, with Killiecrankie station, $32\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Perth. Just before entering a short tunnel at the head of the pass, the railway passes over a remarkable bit of engineering, being carried on a lofty viaduct of stone about five hundred yards long, and open below in ten arches, generally dry, but provided to prevent damage from flood. This viaduct rises 40 feet above the bed below, and as it curves round towards the tunnel it affords the traveller a very interesting view of the wild pass and its surrounding hills. At Blair Athole ($35\frac{1}{2}$ miles) is seen the old house or castle of Blair, formerly

a singularly plain building, but now very much altered and improved by the present Duke of Atholl. The trees along the railway grounds, planted originally to shut out the railway, now effectually shut out the view of the castle except at one or two points, where a momentary glimpse of it can be obtained. At a few miles' distance the river Bruar is crossed. The famous 'petition' made by Burns to the Duke of Atholl has been granted so fully that the beautiful falls on the stream are now quite concealed from public view. Numerous walks and bridges have been made to display their beauties. We now enter upon the more remote and bleak portion of the line. The river Garry is seen on the right, fretting and tossing over a very rocky bed; while on the left ranges of magnificent hills fill up the scene. At Struan or Calvine station (40 miles) the railway is carried across the river Garry on a fine stone bridge of three arches 40 feet in height. Below the centre span, which is 80 feet wide, the old road is carried across the river Garry on an old bridge. Approaching Dalnaspical station, the railway is carried through a very heavy rock cutting. Looking westwards a fine glimpse is obtained of Loch Garry. There is a good road from Dalnaspical by the foot of Schiehallion, one of the most striking of Highland mountains. The road skirts Loch Rannoch and Loch Tay on its route to Aberfeldy. Before reaching the next station, the line ascends by steep gradients to its summit-level on the boundary of the counties of Perth and Inverness, the height being 1462 feet above sea-level. The scenery here is wild and desolate, presenting scarcely a sign of human occupancy, or even of animal life save that of grouse, for which the district is famous. We are here traversing the forest of DAUMCHTER (or 'upper ridge'). Crossing the watershed, the line descends rapidly for a short distance, and then with a gentler gradient reaches Dalwhinnie (58 miles), where, in the midst of a scene of great desolation, the traveller is astonished to find a busy railway station, with many passengers joining and leaving the train, this being the centre of a wide district at which many roads converge. Two prominent hills on the left are called respectively the Sow of Atholl and the Boar of Badenoch. The next station is Newtonmore ($68\frac{1}{2}$ miles), the distance of $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles between those stations marking the desolate character of the district through which the railway is here carried. The township of Kingussie ($71\frac{1}{2}$ miles) occupies an important position as a half-way station on the journey to Inverness, and also as the point from which the coach runs daily by Loch Laggan and Spean Bridge to Fort William. The next station is Kincaig ($77\frac{1}{2}$ miles). On leaving Kingussie, the ruined barracks of Ruthven are seen upon a mound to the right; and further on the left, on the side of a wooded hill, are seen Belville House and the monument erected to Macpherson of Belville, the translator and editor of Ossian. The line is now completely in rear of the Grampians, and at this part of the journey splendid views of the northern ranges in Inverness-shire are obtained. Two miles from Kincaig the railway passes Tor Alvie, on the top of which is placed a cairn in memory of Highlanders who fell at Waterloo, and on the Hill of Kinrara a tall pillar to the memory of the last Duke of Gordon. Farther on the opposite side the mass of the Hill of Craigellachie is seen to the left. Aviemore station ($83\frac{1}{2}$ miles) is next reached. Along this portion of the line have been executed some difficult engineering works, including a considerable amount of embanking, to guard the railway against the floods on the impetuous river Spey. Passing on to Boat of Garten station ($88\frac{1}{2}$ miles), the railway forms there a junction with the Strathspey railway (see GREAT NORTH OF SCOTLAND RAILWAY). The railway next reaches Broomhill station ($92\frac{1}{2}$ miles), and here, bending more to the northward, takes leave of the Spey, whose course it has followed for many miles, and reaches Grantown (96 miles), beyond which it enters upon heavy rock cuttings, and ascends by steep gradients to an inferior summit-level on the Knock of Brae Moray. Dava station ($104\frac{1}{2}$ miles) lies on the northern slope of the range, the line here descending by

rapid gradients. Five miles from Deva the railway crosses the river Divie on a large stone bridge of seven spans, and of great height. Like the other large viaducts on this line, this bridge is flanked by battlemented towers at each end. Beyond Dunphail station is the descent towards Forres, in the course of which a fine view is in clear weather obtained from the train, extending over the Moray Firth, and showing beyond the broken coast-line and fine mountain ranges in Ross, Sutherland, and Cromarty. The train passes through a deep cutting, and immediately thereafter crosses a gigantic embankment of 77 feet high, and it then descends to Forres Junction (11½ miles), where the lines to Keith and Inverness diverge.

At Keith station (14¾ miles from Perth) there is a through connection over the Great North of Scotland railway to the south. The stations between Keith and Forres are: Mulben (5 miles from Keith), Orton (8½), Fochabers (11½), Lhanbryde (14½), Elgin (17½), Alves Junction (23), and Kinloss (27). At Orton there is a nominal junction with the Morayshire branch of the Great North of Scotland railway, which has been long disused. From Alves a branch to Burghhead and Hopeman, 8 miles long, strikes off, with a stopping place at Colfield platform, and from Kinloss a short branch leads to Findhorn. A branch, 13½ miles long, to connect the important harbour of Buckie with the system at Keith, was opened in 1884. Resuming the main journey towards Inverness, we cross the Findhorn river on a handsome girder bridge of three large spans. To the right are seen glimpses of the Culbin sands, which many years ago covered over a fertile tract of country. The first station is Brodie (122¾ miles from Perth), at which Nairnshire is reached, and the river Nairn is crossed on a stone bridge of four 70-foot spans, reaching Nairn station (128¾ miles). The line then proceeds to Fort George station (134½ miles), near the military depot of that name, to Dalcross (137½), and Culloden (140¾), reaching the central station at Inverness (144), where are placed the administrative offices and the extensive workshops of the Company. Leaving Inverness the line crosses the Ness by a fine stone bridge, and afterwards crosses the Caledonian Canal by a swing bridge, so as not to interfere with the traffic of the canal. The line in this part of its course follows in some measure the indentations of the coast, skirting in succession the Beaulieu Firth, Cromarty Firth, and Dornoch Firth, till Bonar-Bridge, at the head of the last named, is reached. The stations are: Bunchrew (3½ miles from Inverness), Lentrain (5½), Clunes (7½), Beaulieu (10), Muir of Ord, near the great market-stance of that name (13), Conon (16½), Dingwall (18½), Novar (25), Invergordon (31½), Delny (34½), Kildary (36½), Nigg (39½), Fearn (40½), Tain (44½), Edderton (49½), and Bonar Bridge (57½). The line from Inverness to Bonar Bridge passes through the rich agricultural district of Easter Ross, with woods and mansions indicating a cultivated and prosperous community. At Muir of Ord the country is bleaker, and the portion from Tain to Bonar Bridge is also of a less rich character. On the right going N the eye of the traveller meets a pleasing succession of changeful scenes as the several arms of the sea are approached and left, and the mountains of Ross-shire at varying distances give a striking character to the prospects in that direction. For its extent, the line from Inverness to Tain presents the best proportion and the finest examples of cultivated landscape on the system.

The Dingwall and Skye branch (so called because from its western terminus it communicates by steamer with the Isle of Skye) leaves the main line at Dingwall, and proceeding by a steep ascent, reaches Achterneed station (4½ miles), which occupies an elevated position above the village and spa of Strathpeffer. A branch direct from Dingwall to Strathpeffer (5½ miles) was opened in 1884. Leaving Achterneed, the railway continues the ascent, and passes through a remarkable rock-cutting, over which towers the gigantic mass of the

Raven Rock (*Creag-an-Aithaich*), 250 feet high. Skirting Loch Garve, the line next reaches Garve station (12 miles), at which point the coach for Ullapool, crossing the 'Diridh More,' connects with the railway. An Act of Parliament was passed in 1893 for the construction of a line of railway between these two places, Garve and Ullapool. A bleak district of nine miles is next encountered, and then the railway runs along the margin of the upper end of Loch Luichart, where the landscape is finely wooded. Between Loch Luichart station (17 miles) and Achanauld (21½ miles) the line follows the watercourse of the district, passing the falls of Grudie and crossing the Achanauld Burn at the point where two small lochs are divided by a neck. At Auchnasheen (27½ miles) the coaches for Loch Maree and Gairloch connect with the railway, and a short distance beyond the line crosses the watershed, reaching a summit-level of 634 feet above the sea-level. From Garve onwards the line passes through a district of splendid mountain scenery, and from Auchnasheen, descending rapidly towards the western shore, enters upon scenes of much grandeur and desolation, enlivened by an attractive oasis in Auchnasshellach (40 miles), a picturesque house surrounded by fine gardens placed in the midst of a bare and forbidding mountain region. At Strathcarron (45½ miles) the railway strikes the coast of Loch Carron, an extensive sea loch, and, pursuing the shore-line, reaches Attadale (48 miles) and Strome Ferry (53 miles from Dingwall and 215½ from Perth), the present terminus of the line. The originally proposed terminus was at a point on the narrow Strait of Kyle-Akin opposite Kyle-Akin village in Skye, the titular terminus of the railway. This extension, however, was begun in 1893, Government having agreed to pay £45,000 of the estimated £150,000 which the line, only 10½ miles long, will cost. These figures will convey some idea of the difficult character of the work to be undertaken. The terminus quay is to have a depth of 24 feet at low water, so that steamers may be able to call at all tides.

From Bonar-Bridge the railway, following the line of the Kyle of Sutherland, strikes inland until the foot of Loch Shin is reached, when it curves seaward again, traversing Strath Fleet and reaching the sea at Golspie. Beyond Invershin station (3½ miles from Bonar) the railway follows the course of the river Shin, a romantic scene, in the course of which some heavy rock cuttings and embankments had to be executed. Lairg station (9 miles) is a noted terminus for anglers, who here leave the railway for Loch Shin and a multitude of inland and sea lochs which have no nearer access, and to which conveyance is had in mail gigs, etc. Passing from the hilly districts into more cultivated regions, the railway passes Rogart (19 miles) and The Mound (23), the latter situated at the great embankment, with sluices, built by the Highland Roads and Bridges Commissioners at a cost of £12,000. Golspie station (26½ miles) stands at the W end of the fishing village of that name, at the E end of which stands the palatial residence of the Duke of Sutherland, Dunrobin Castle. The railway route is now for 17 miles carried on by the line built by the late Duke of Sutherland entirely at his own expense. Beyond Golspie there is a private station called Dunrobin, only used when notice to stop is given, and occupying a position near one of the approaches to the castle. The other stations are Brora (6 miles from Golspie), Loth (11½), and Helmsdale (17), the last-named, at the important fishing village of that name, being the terminus of the Duke of Sutherland's railway. From Helmsdale the route is continued by the line of the former Sutherland and Caithness Company. Beyond Helmsdale the public road northwards crosses the Ord of Caithness, but the railway line turns aside to follow inland the course of the Helmsdale river, in Strath Ilie, the first Station being Kildonan (9½ miles from Helmsdale), beyond which it crosses a long stretch of wild and exposed country, where snow blocks on the railway are of frequent occurrence in winter. The stations here are Kinbrace (16½ miles from Helmsdale), Forsinard (24½), and Altnabreac (32½), beyond which, in

a more lowland territory, there are stations at Scotscaid (4½) and Halkirk (44), and at Geogemas Junction (46) the lines for Wick and Thurso diverge. The distance to Thurso is 6½ miles, with an intermediate station at Hoy, the terminus being 298 miles from Perth. The line to Wick proceeds to Bower (2¾ miles from the junction), Watten (6½), and Bilbster (9), the extreme terminus of the system being at Wick, 14 miles from Geogemas Junction, 161¼ from Inverness, and 305 from Perth.

The Highland railway and its continuations fulfil an important function in providing communication over a very large portion of Scotland, performing the three-fold task of opening up a market for the produce of the hills in sheep, cattle, grain, etc., of carrying merchandise into the district from other quarters, and of opening up to tourists and sportsmen some of the grandest portions of Scottish scenery. Excepting Inverness, the towns served by the line are small, but, as will be seen, the railway touches at many fishing villages on the Moray Firth and farther N, embracing the important, but not now undisputed, capital of the herring fishery, Wick. By means of the branch to Strome Ferry it has opened up an alternative route to Skye and the Outer Hebrides, previously only accessible by long sea voyages. In the extreme N the development of the railway has not rewarded those by whose capital the lines were made, the sinuous line followed in order to render the system valuable locally having in a great measure lessened its likelihood of proving a good through line for traffic to Orkney. In the branches to Aberfeldy and Strome Ferry, as well as in the main through route, the railway holds an important place in the tourist routes throughout Scotland, many tours in conjunction with coaches, steamers on the Caledonian Canal, etc., being organised. The most striking feature of the system, in the eye of a stranger, is the long stretches of apparently desolate country through which the railway for many miles pursues its way, while at many points the view obtained from the train embraces scenes of grandeur and impressiveness not excelled on any other railway in the kingdom. The Highland Company is engaged in constructing a new line from Aviemore to Inverness, by which the distance to and from the south will be shortened by 26 miles. A portion of it, from Aviemore to Carrbridge (6½ miles), has already been opened. A branch from Muir of Ord to Fortrose (13 miles), and another from Fochabers junction to the village of Fochabers (3 miles), were opened in 1893.

Highland Railway, West. See WEST HIGHLAND RAILWAY.

Hightae, a village and a lake in Lochmaben parish, Dumfriesshire. The village stands on a fertile alluvial tract near the river Annan, 2½ miles SSE of Lochmaben town, and 4 SW of Lockerbie. The largest of the so-called Four Towns (see LOCHMABEN), it has a post office under Lockerbie, a Free Church, and a public school. Hightae Loch (2½ × 1½ furl.) lies ½ mile NNW of the village, and 3 furlongs S by W of the Castle Loch, and is well stocked with fish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Hightown. See HEITON.

Hillend, a village in Inverkeithing and Dalgety parishes, Fife, 1½ mile NE of Inverkeithing town. It has a post office under Inverkeithing and a public school.

Hillend, a village in Shotts parish, NE Lanarkshire, 5 miles ENE of Airdrie. Hillend Reservoir, on the mutual border of Shotts and New Monkland parishes, is traversed by the North Calder, and has an utmost length and breadth of 10½ and 4½ furlongs.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Hillhead. See GLASGOW.

Hillhead, a village and a mansion in Cockpen parish, Edinburghshire, near Lasswade.

Hillhead, an estate, with a mansion, in Caputh parish, Perthshire. The mansion, surmounting the brae on the E of Dunkeld, and overlooking the town and bridge, is an elegant edifice, and commands a panoramic view of the surrounding scenery.

Hillhouse, an estate, with a mansion, in Kirknewton parish, Edinburghshire.

Hillhouse, an estate, with a mansion, in Dundonald parish, Ayrshire, 3 miles NNE of Troon. Prince Louis Napoleon, afterwards emperor of the French, stayed here in 1839 at the time of the Eglinton Tournament. It was purchased by the Duke of Portland in 1894 for £24,000.

Hill of Beath, a mining village in Beath parish, Fife, ½ mile NW of Croasgates parish. Pop. (1891) 986.

Hill of Blair. See BLAIRGOWRIE.

Hill of Cromarty. See CROMARTY.

Hill of Dores, one of the Sidlaw Hills in Kettins parish, SE Forfarshire, adjacent to the boundary with Perthshire, 3 miles SE of Coupar-Angus. It was crowned with an old castle, traditionally said to have been for some time the residence of Macbeth.

Hill of Fars. See FARE.

Hill of Keilor, a village in Newtyle parish, Forfarshire, 4 miles E of Coupar-Angus.

Hill of Nigg, a hill in Nigg parish, NE Ross-shire. Extending along the coast, from the North Sutor of Cromarty to the farm of Shandwick, it measures 4½ miles in length and 2 in breadth; rises to altitudes of from 300 to 600 feet above sea-level; presents to the sea a precipitous face, pierced with caves and fissures, and mostly about 300 feet high; and commands, from its summits, an extensive and brilliant view, from Caithness and Sutherland to Banffshire and Perthshire.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 94, 1878.

Hillside, a village and a *quoad sacra* parish in Montrose parish, Forfarshire. The village stands on sloping ground, ½ mile NNE of Dabton Junction, and 2½ miles NNW of Montrose town, under which it has a post office with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. Straggling over a considerable area, it contains a number of fine villas, and is a summer retreat of families from Montrose. The parish, constituted in 1872, is in the presbytery of Brechin and synod of Angus and Mearns; its minister's stipend is £182. The church was built in 1869 at a cost of £1000. Pop. of village (1881) 314, (1891) 308; of *q. s.* parish (1881) 1480, (1891) 1576.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Hillside, a village in Banchory-Devenick parish, Kincardineshire, 1 mile N of Portlethen station. It has a post office under Aberdeen.

Hillside, an estate, with a mansion, in Aberdour parish, Fife, a little N of the village.

Hillside, an estate, with a mansion, in Saline parish, SW Fife, 8 miles NNW of Dunfermline. It belongs to Alexander Colville, Esq.

Hillslap. See ALLEN.

Hills Tower, an ancient tower in Lochrutton parish, E Kirkcudbrightshire, 5½ miles WSW of Dumfries. Dating from times unknown to record, it includes a later entrance lodge inscribed with the date 1598, and continues in tolerable preservation.

Hillswick, a seaport village and a voe or bay in North-maven parish, Shetland. The village stands on the voe, 12 miles S by W of the northern extremity of the mainland, and 36 NNW of Lerwick, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. The voe penetrates the land 3 miles north-north-eastward; is flanked on the W side by a narrow peninsula, terminating in a point called Hillswick Ness; affords well-sheltered anchorage; and is a good deal frequented by vessels.

Hilltown. See HILTON.

Hilton, an ancient parish in Merse district, SE Berwickshire, united in 1735 to Whitsome. The church, on a small hill, 1½ mile E by N of Whitsome church, was once adjoined by a hamlet, taking from the site the name of Hilton or Hilltown; and is still represented by a disused burying-ground.

Hilton. See FODDERTY.

Hilton of Cadboll, a fishing village, with a public school, in Fearn parish, NE Ross-shire, on the Méray Firth, 4½ miles ESE of Fearn station. Pop. (1861) 385, (1871) 429, (1881) 390, (1891) 343.

Hinnisdale or **Hinistil**, a rivulet in Trotternish district, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, running $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-westward to Loch Snizort at a point 3 miles SSE of the mouth of Uig Bay.

Hirbeata, a village in the W of Trotternish district, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. Its post-town is Kilmuir, under Portree.

Hirsel, **The**, a seat of the Earl of Home in Coldstream parish, Berwickshire, on the right bank of Leet Water, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Coldstream town. A spacious sandstone edifice, it stands amid beautiful grounds, adorned with very fine woods and with an artificial lake ($2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl). Stone coffins and great quantities of human bones have been exhumed on the grounds. The present earl is Charles Alexander Douglas Home, seventeenth Baron Home since 1473, and twelfth Earl of Home since 1605 (b. 1834; suc. 1881).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 26, 1864. See also HUME, BOTHWELL, and DOUGLAS CASTLE.

Hirst, a hill (959 feet) in Shotts parish, NE Lanarkshire, on the watershed between the Clyde and the Forth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by N of the parish church. It emits, from its E side, the head-stream of the Almond; and its summit commands a very extensive view.

Hirta. See **ST KILDA**.

Hoan, a green fertile island of Dumess parish, NW Sutherland, within 5 furlongs of the mainland, off the W side of the mouth of Loch Eriboll. It measures 7 by $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, and rises to a height of 83 feet.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 114, 1880.

Hobgoblin Hall. See **YESTER**.

Hobkirk (anciently *Hopkirk*), a Teviotdale parish of Roxburghshire, containing the post office of Bonchester Bridge, 7 miles E by S of the post-town, Hawick. It is bounded E by Bedrule, Jedburgh, and Southdean, S by Castleton, and W and NW by Cavers. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW, is $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 16,242 acres, of which 49 are water. **RULE WATER** is formed by several head-streams in the S, and runs, from their confluence, first $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward through the interior, next $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward on or close to the Bedrule border. Some head-streams, too, of Slitrig Water rise and run in the SW corner. In the extreme N, the surface declines along the Rule to close on 300 feet above sea-level, thence rising south-south-westward to 1392 feet at 'dark RUBERSLAW,' 1059 at round, green Bonchester Hill, 1210 at Stonedee Hill, 1312 at Pike Fell, 1662 at Windburgh Hill, and 1687 at Fanna Hill, which belongs to the mountain chain that separates Teviotdale from Liddesdale. The interior mainly consists of the narrow vale of Rule Water, with its flanking heights, and comprises a belt of haughs scarcely $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad. Silurian rocks predominate in the S; sandstone, in the N, yields suitable building material; and limestone, occurring in considerable masses, has been quarried and calcined in several places. Trap rocks are found on Windburgh, Bonchester, and Ruberslaw Hills, and in a dyke traversing the lower part of the parish from E to W. Indications of coal have been observed. Pieces of detrital fossil wood are found in the bed of the Rule; and a stratum of agate or coarse jasper, frequently used for seals and other ornaments, occurs at Robertslin. The soil of the haughs is a deep, strong, fertile clay, mixed in some places with small boulders, in other places with sand; that of the acclivities, at a distance from the streams, is light, sandy, and naturally very barren. Less than one-fifth of the entire area, so late as 1836, was in tillage or in grass parks; but a great additional extent of pasture land has since been brought under cultivation, and bears fair grain crops. Plantations cover some 800 acres, and much of the uplands is still pastoral or waste. The chief antiquities are ancient fortifications on Bonchester Hill, and vestiges of ancient camps or fortifications on Ruberslaw, at Wauchope, and in several other places. The Rev. Robert Riccalton, author of two volumes of essays and sermons, was minister of Hobkirk from 1725 till 1769; and the poet Thomson, spending with him some part of his early life, is said to have planned his *Seasons* here, and to have borrowed

from surrounding places much of the scenery in its descriptions. Mansions, noticed separately, are Hall-rule, Wauchope, and Wells. Hobkirk is in the presbytery of Jedburgh and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £405. The parish church, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Bonchester Bridge, was built in 1858; and there is a Free church at Wolfce. Hobkirk public school, with accommodation for 145 children, has an average attendance of about 90, and a grant of £85. Pop. (1801) 760, (1821) 652, (1841) 776, (1871) 718, (1881) 662, (1891) 631.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17, 1864.

Hoddam, an Annandale parish of S Dumfriesshire, comprising, since 1609, the ancient parishes of Hoddam, Luce, and Ecclefechan, and containing near its E border the post-town and station of ECCLEFECHAN. It is bounded N by Tundergarth, E by Middlebie, SE by Annan, SW by Annan and Cummertrees, and W by St Mungo. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 7564 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The river ANNAN flows $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward along the south-western border; its affluent, Milk Water, over the last 5 furlongs of its course, roughly traces part of the western boundary; and Mein Water, after flowing for 7 furlongs just beyond the south-eastern boundary, runs $9\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs across a southern wing, and falls into the Annan at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of Ecclefechan. The south-western and southern district is low and level, sinking little below 100, and little exceeding 200, feet above sea-level; from it the surface rises northward to 474 feet at Three Well Brae, 503 at Relief, 550 at Douglasshall, and 920 at conspicuous Brunswark Hill. The parish generally is richly embellished with hedges, clumps of wood, and high cultivation, and combines, with surrounding heights, to form a finely picturesque landscape. The rocks comprise sandstone, limestone, clay-slate, clay ironstone, and thin seams of coal. The soil along the Annan is a rich, deep, alluvial loam; in the lands farther E and N is light and gravelly, yet fertile; and in the higher grounds towards Brunswark Hill inclines to clay, incumbent on a cold till. Some 70 acres are under wood; about one-tenth of the entire area is sheep-pasture, chiefly on Brunswark Hill; and all the rest of the land is in tillage. The Hoddam estate, held from the 14th or 15th century by the powerful Herries family, was acquired from the sixth Lord Herries about 1627 by Sir Richard Murray of Cockfoot, whose nephew, the second Earl of Annandale, conveyed it about 1633 to David, first Earl of Southesk. Charles, fourth Earl of Southesk, in 1690 sold castle and barony to John Sharpe, whose ancient line ended in the four brothers—General Matthew Sharpe, Liberal M.P. for the Dumfries burghs from 1832 to 1841; Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe (1781-1851), the 'Scots Horace Walpole'; Admiral Alexander Renton Sharpe (d. 1858); and William John Sharpe (1797-1875), of sporting celebrity. In 1878 the property was purchased by Edward Brook, Esq. (b. 1825). The original castle, said to have been a seat of the royal Bruces about the beginning of the 14th century, stood at Hallgards, on the left bank of the Annan, 2 miles WSW of Ecclefechan, and was demolished in terms of a Border treaty. The present castle stands in Cummertrees parish, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Ecclefechan, near the right bank of the Annan, and at the foot of Repentance Hill (350 feet), with its conspicuous square, thick-walled beacon-tower, 25 feet high, and dating from the 15th century. Hoddam Castle itself is of the same period, massive and picturesque, enlarged by a wing in Gen. Sharpe's time from designs by Mr Burn, and commanding a view of one of the loveliest Dumfriesshire straths. Knockhill, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WSW of Ecclefechan, is the only mansion in Hoddam parish, whose chief antiquities are noted under BRUNSWARK. The birthplace and grave of Thomas Carlyle are described under ECCLEFECHAN, but it may be added that a tombstone was erected to his memory in the summer of 1882. When in 573 A.D. St Kentigern returned from Wales to the Cumbrian region, 'King Rydderch Hael and his people went forth to

meet him, and they encountered each other at a place called Holdelm, now Hoddam. . . . Here he fixed his see for a time; but afterwards, warned by divine revelation, he transferred it to his own city Glasgow' (Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, ii. 191, 1877). Near Hoddam Bridge stands the old burying-ground of Hoddam, on the site of the ancient church founded by St Mungo. Giving off a portion to Bridekirk *quoad sacra* parish, Hoddam is in the presbytery of Annan and synod of Dumfriesshire; the living is worth £312. The present parish church, 9 furlongs SW of Ecclefechan, was built in 1817. In its porch stands a tablet from Birrens, dedicated by the Nervian cohort of Germans to Jupiter. At Ecclefechan are a Gothic Free church (1878), a Gothic U.P. church (1865), and Hoddam public school, which, with accommodation for 294 children, has an average attendance of about 250, and a grant of nearly £220. Pop. (1801) 1250, (1831) 1582, (1861) 1653, (1871) 1598, (1881) 1548, (1891) 1533, of whom 1453 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Hodges, a farm in Gladsmuir parish, Haddingtonshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Haddington. Once part of an extensive common belonging to Haddington, it was given by that burgh's magistrates to an eminent lawyer of the name of Hodge.

Holburn Head, a magnificent headland (306 feet) in Thurso parish, Caithness, flanking the W side of Thurso Bay, projecting from a peninsula between that bay and the North Sea, and terminating 2 miles N by W of Thurso town. There is a lighthouse here showing one light, flashing once every ten seconds, white towards the Pentland Firth and Thurso Bay, and red towards Scrabster roadstead, visible for 13 nautical miles. The neighbouring rocks exhibit astonishing scenes of natural grandeur; and one of them, called the CLYTT, has been noticed separately.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 116, 1878.

Holehouse, Canonbie, Dumfriesshire. See **HOLLOWES**.

Holekettle or Kettle Bridge, a village in Kettle parish, central Fife, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Kettle village. Pop. (1871) 493, (1881) 451, (1891) 478.

Holl, a village in the NW of the Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. Its post-town is Kilmuir, under Portree.

Holland, an estate, with a mansion, in Papa Westray, Orkney, 20 miles N of Kirkwall.

Hollandbush, a village on the mutual border of Denny and Kilsyth parishes, Stirlingshire, 3 miles SSW of Denny town. It stands contiguous to Haggs village, and has a post office under Bonnybridge, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. Pop. of the two villages (1871) 534, (1881) 524, (1891) 623, of whom 21 were in Kilsyth.

Hollows, a ruined Border town in Canonbie parish, SE Dumfriesshire, on the right side of the Esk, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Canonbie village. Occupying a site of great natural beauty, it is 60 feet long, 46 wide, and 70 high; has round turrets at two of its angles; and was the stronghold of the notorious freebooter, Johnnie Armstrong of GILNOCKIE.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 11, 1863.

Hollow-Wood or Howwood, a village in Lochwinnoch parish, Renfrewshire, with a station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway, 3 miles SW of Johnstone town. It has a post office, a public school, and a chapel of ease, which last in 1874 was repaired and adorned with a handsome memorial window. There are two bleach-works in the neighbourhood. Pop. (1871) 312, (1881) 333, (1891) 420.

Hollybush, a mansion in Dalrymple parish, Ayrshire, near the right bank of the Doon, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Hollybush station on the Ayr and Dalmellington branch of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, this being $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Ayr.

Hollylee. See **HOLYLEE**.

Holm, a parish in the SE of Orkney. Comprising the ancient ecclesiastical districts of Holm and Paplay, the former on the W, the latter on the E, it includes a south-eastern section of Pomona and the island of Lambholm; and contains, on the S coast of its Pomona section, 7 miles SE by S of Kirkwall, the village of St Mary's Holm, with a post office under Kirkwall. Its

Pomona section is bounded NE by St Andrews and Deerness, E by the Gorman Ocean, S by Holm Sound, SW and W by Scapa Flow, and NW by Kirkwall. Its utmost length, from NW to SE, is 6 miles; its utmost breadth is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 8452 acres. The Pomona section has mostly rocky shores; projects the headlands of Rosness to the SE, and of Howquoy or Skeldequoy to the SW; contains several small lakes; has mostly thin, loamy, tolerably fertile soil; and resembles, in its agriculture, the rest of Pomona. Holm Sound, separating Pomona from Burray, and varying in breadth from $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, contains Lambholm Island towards its centre and Glimsholm Island nearer Burray; affords secure anchorage over most of its extent, and much shelter contiguous to Lambholm; and has, on its NW coast, a pier where vessels of 50 tons may unload. The herring and cod fisheries are extensively carried on. Holm is in the presbytery of Kirkwall and synod of Orkney; the living is worth £168. The parish church stands on the S coast, and was built in 1818. There are also a Free church (1870) and a U.P. church; and two public schools, East and West, with respective accommodation for 60 and 120 children, have an average attendance of about 35 and 80, and grants of nearly £34 and £100. Valuation (1881) £2766.15s., (1891) £2618.10s. 9d. Pop. (1801) 871, (1831) 747, (1861) 834, (1871) 935, (1881) 1090, (1891) 950.

Holmains, an old baronial tower and a range of hills in Dalton parish, Dumfriesshire. The tower, 4 miles S of Lochmaben, was the seat of a branch of the Carruthers family. It does not appear to have been a place of great strength, and now is an utter ruin. The hills, extending N and S, rise to an altitude of 800 feet above sea-level.

Holme or Holme Rose, an estate, with a handsome modern mansion, in Croy and Dalross parish, Nairnshire, near the left bank of the river Nairn, 4 miles S by E of Port George station. Held by his ancestors since 1541, it is now the property of Hugh Francis Rose, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876.

Holms Water, a rivulet of Broughton and Glenholm parish, W Peeblesshire, rising close to the boundary with Lanarkshire at an altitude of 1750 feet. Thence it runs $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward, till, after a descent of 1100 feet, it falls near Rachan House into Biggar Water, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above that stream's confluence with the Tweed. It affords good trout-fishing.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 16, 24, 1864.

Holybush. See **HOLLYBUSH**.

Holydean Castle. See **BOWDEN**.

Holy Isle, an island of Kilbride parish, Arran, Bute-shire, in the mouth of Lamlash Bay. Measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length and from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 furlongs in breadth, it rises to a height of 1030 feet. Its surface is picturesquely variegated with heath-clad acclivities, grassy ridges, and columnar masses—the last consisting of clinkstone on bases of sandstone, and rising tier above tier to the summit. Its height, as seen from the water, looks almost grander than that of Goatfell; and its summit is more difficult to scale, and commands nearly as brilliant a view. It is said to have got its name from being the retreat of a Culdee anchorite, St Maol Jos, whose hermitage, in the form of a natural cave, with a short Runic inscription on the roof, is still shown on its western side; and near this is a spring, a 'holy well,' which for centuries bore a surpassing repute among the superstitious for curing all sorts of diseases. Here also is a raised shelly beach some 30 feet above the sea-level, where in the 12th century stood a fortress built by Somerled of the Isles, of which, however, no trace now remains. Holy Isle had also a burying-ground, which was long used as the chief place of sepulture for Arran. The position of the isle in the mouth of Lamlash Bay gives the latter, sheltered as it is from all winds, its character of a first-rate natural harbour of refuge. There is a lighthouse on the SW extremity of the island, with two fixed lights, green over red, 46 feet above high water, and visible for 12 miles. Pop. (1861) 15, (1891) 16.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 13, 21, 1870.

Holylee, an estate with a mansion, in Innerleithen parish, Peebleshire, near the left bank of the Tweed, 2 miles E by N of Walkerburn station. Its owner is Major James Llewellyn Evans.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1875.

Holy Linn, a wooded, picturesque cascade of Garpel Burn, Kirkcudbrightshire, on the boundary between Balmacellan and Dalry parishes. It got its name from being the place at which the ejected minister of Balmacellan, in the days of the persecution, baptized at one time thirty-six children of his flock.

Holy Loch, an elongated bay of Dunoon and Kilmun parish, Argyllshire. Opening from the Firth of Clyde, between Strath Point on the N and Hunter's Quay on the S, and striking west-north-westward to the mouth of Strathchaig, it measures 2½ miles in length and 7 furlongs in extreme breadth. It looks right across to Ashton and the pleasant seaboard of Renfrewshire; its N side is steeply flanked by heathy Kilmun Hill (1535 feet), its S side by swells and braes, sloping upward more gently to the Bishop's Seat (1651); whilst its shores, in an almost continuous belt of narrow low ground, are fringed with the villages of Strone, Kilmun, Sandbank, Ardadam, and Hunter's Quay. Its lower part affords good anchorage in 16 or 17 fathoms of water; its sides, over much of their extent, have good bathing beaches; and its upper part, during the recess of the tide, is silty foreshore, frequented by flocks of sea-fowl. Holy Loch is said by tradition to have received its name from the stranding within it of a vessel freighted with earth from the Holy Land, to lay beneath the foundations of Glasgow Cathedral; but more probably it acquired the name in connection with the ancient Columban church of KILMUN. In the days of quarantine it was the quarantine station for the Clyde, with lazaretto and stores on its S shore.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Holyrood Abbey and Palace. The Abbey of Holyrood was founded by King David I. in 1128 for the canons regular of the order of St Augustine, and dedicated in honour of the Holy Cross or Rood brought to Scotland by his mother the pious Margaret. This cross, called the Black Rood of Scotland, fell into the hands of the English at the battle of Neville's Cross in 1346, as narrated in the article EDINBURGH. The Abbey was several times burned by the English, the nave on the last of these occasions (in 1547) being repaired with the ruins of the choir and transepts. This was used as the parish church till 1672, when it was converted into the chapel-royal. In 1687 it was set apart by King James VII. for the Roman Catholic service, but was plundered and again burned at the revolution in the following year, and remained neglected until 1758. In that year it was repaired and roofed; but the new roof proving too heavy for the walls, it fell with a crash in 1768, destroying all the new work. Thereafter being utterly neglected it became a crumbling ruin till 1816, when it was put into orderly condition, and in 1857 its appearance was still further improved.

While the Abbey of Holyrood early became the occasional abode of the kings of Scotland—James II. having been born, crowned, married, and buried in it—the foundations of a palace apart from the Abbey were only laid in the time of James IV., Edinburgh having then become the acknowledged capital of the country. Holyrood Palace henceforth was the chief seat of the Scottish sovereigns, and in it were celebrated in 1503 the splendid nuptials of the last-mentioned king. Here also Queen Mary took up her abode in 1561 when she returned from France, and here her son, James VI., dwelt much before his accession to the throne of England in 1603. For further information see under EDINBURGH.

Holytown, a town in Bothwell parish, Lanarkshire, 1 mile E by N of Holytown Junction on the Caledonian railway, 5½ miles SSE of Coatbridge, and 11 ESE of Glasgow. Surrounded by a well-worked part of the Lanarkshire mineral-field, and partaking largely in the industry and traffic connected with the working of the same, it experienced considerable increase of prosperity from the opening of the Cleland and Midealder railway (1866), in result partly of through traffic on that line and

partly of junction-communication with Motherwell. It includes the suburb of New Stevenston, ½ mile SSW; and has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Clydesdale Bank, gaswork, a *quoad sacra* parish church, a Free church, and a public school. The *quoad sacra* parish is in the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; its minister's stipend is £230. Pop. of town (1836) 755, (1861) 1135, (1871) 2197, (1881) 2480, (1891) 2811, of whom 1293 were in New Stevenston; of *g. s.* parish (1871) 10,099, (1881) 10,449, (1891) 11,641.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Holywood, a village and a parish of Nithsdale, W Dumfriesshire. The village stands 1½ mile S of Holywood station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway, this being 3½ miles NNW of Dumfries, under which there is a post office.

The parish is bounded NW and N by Dunscore, NE and E by Kirkmahoe, SE by Dumfries, and S by Terregles and Kirkpatrick-Irongray in Kirkcudbrightshire. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 8½ miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between 1 mile and 2½ miles; and its area is 8939½ acres, of which 135 are water. The NITH sweeps 6 miles south-south-eastward along or close to all the boundary with Kirkmahoe and Dumfries; and CLUDEN Water, its affluent, winds 6½ miles east-south-eastward along the Kirkcudbrightshire border, itself being fed by CAIRN Water and other burns. Along the Nith the surface declines to 28 feet above sea-level, and all the eastern half of the parish is low and flat, nowhere exceeding 100 feet; but the western is hilly, attaining 759 feet in Steilston Hill, 786 in Killyleoch Hill, and 875 in Speddock Hill. Silurian rocks prevail in the hills, limestone and red sandstone in the plain, and boulders of granite, trap, greywacke, and conglomerate abound in many places; whilst, on some lands near the centre, blocks of lead-ore have been turned up by the plough. The soil adjacent to the Nith and to the Cluden is deep alluvium, entirely free from stones; farther back is dry, somewhat light, and mostly incumbent on coarse sand; still farther back is a deep strong loam; and, on the hills, is loamy, but shallow and unsuited to the plough. About 300 acres are hill pasture, 360 moss, 120 meadow, and 500 under wood, all the rest of the land being in tillage. In the SE corner of the churchyard stood a Premonstratensian abbey, founded between 1121 and 1154 by John, Lord of Kirkconnel, a member of the Maxwell family. It held the churches and church-lands of Holywood, Dunscore, Penpont, Tynron, and Kirkconnel, whilst exercising jurisdiction over many lands in Nithsdale and East Galloway; and, in 1618, with the property belonging to it, it was constituted a temporal barony in favour of John Murray of Lochmaben and his heirs. The choir of its cruciform church served as the parish church from the Reformation till 1779, when it was taken down to furnish materials for the present building. It is now represented by only two good bells in the present church's belfry. Joannes de Sacro Bosco, a monk here in 1221, became a member of the University of Paris, and was one of the greatest mathematicians of the Middle Ages. Abbot Dungal and his monks, in 1296, swore fealty to Edward I. of England; and the last abbot, Thomas Campbell, gave aid to Queen Mary after her escape from Lochleven Castle, and incurred forfeiture in 1568. An hospital, with a chapel, near the abbey, was founded by Edward Bruce, the brother of King Robert Bruce; and, having been demolished during the wars of the succession, in 1372 was rebuilt by Archibald Douglas, Lord of Galloway, and endowed with the Gallowegian lands of Crossmichael and Troqueer. An ancient Caledonian stone circle, ¼ mile to the W of the abbey's site, comprises eleven of its original twelve large stones (the 'Twelve Apostles'), arranged in oval outline on a diameter of 240 feet. It is situated near the lower termination of an ancient oak growth, which seems to have extended 6 or 8 miles north-westward into Glencairn parish, and which, being looked on as sacred by the ancients, has bequeathed the name of Holywood to the parish.

Another stone circle, comprising nine large stones, formerly lay on a small eminence within 200 yards of the Nith, less than a mile to the E of the extant circle, but towards the end of the 18th century was broken up and removed for building material. At Fourmerkland is a small tower, erected in 1590. Charles Irvine, who in the 18th century received from Government £5000 for discovering the method of rendering salt water fresh, was a native, as also was Aglionby Ross Carson, LL.D. (1780-1850), for 25 years rector of Edinburgh High School; and Bryes Johnstons, D.D. (1747-1805), who wrote a commentary on the Apocalypse, was minister of the parish from 1771 till his death. Mansions, noticed separately, are Broomrigg, Cowhill Tower, Gribton, Newtonairds, and Portract. Holywood is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £230. The church was built in 1779, and has a plain square tower. Three public schools—Holywood, Speddoch, and Stellation—with respective accommodation for 152, 32, and 51 children, have an average attendance of about 100, 25, and 30, and grants of nearly £110, £36, and £37. Pop. (1801) 809, (1831) 1066, (1861) 1115, (1871) 1069, (1881) 1078, (1891) 1011.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Home. See HUME.

Honeygreen, a village in the S of Forfarshire, 2 miles NE of Dundee.

Honton, a village in the S of Pomona, Orkney, 8 miles SW of Kirkwall.

Hoove, a village in Tingwall parish, Shetland, 8 miles NNW of Lerwick.

Hope or Hopea Water. See GIFFORD WATER.

Hope, a river in Durness parish, NW Sutherland, formed by three principal head-streams at an altitude of 94 feet, and flowing 6½ miles northward along Strathmore to fresh-water Loch Hope (5½ miles × 1 to 7 furl.; 12 feet), whence issuing it continues 1½ mile northward till it falls into salt-water Loch Erriball at a point 3 miles NE of Heilem inn. 'The drive along the side of Loch Hope is very pretty, especially at the entrance to Strathmore. On one side are bare hills, and on the other every ledge and knoll is covered with beautiful natural birchwood, above which rise the steep rugged sides of BEN HOPE' (3040 feet). Hope Lodge, built of timber and slate, forms a picturesque feature in the landscape. Both lake and river are well stocked with sea-trout, grilse, salmon, and trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 108, 114, 1880. See pp. 58-63 of Arch. Young's *Sutherland* (Edinb. 1880).

Hopekirk. See HOBKIRK.

Hopeman, a fishing village in Duffus parish, Elginshire, and the terminus of the Burghhead branch of the Elgin and Forres section of the Highland railway, 2½ miles E by N of Burghhead, 6½ W by S of Lossiemouth, and 6½ NW of Elgin. Founded in 1805, it rose into prosperity under the late proprietor, Admiral Duff of Drummuir, who purchased the property twenty-one years before his death in 1858; and it now has a post office under Elgin, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a police station, a Free church (1854), and a public school. The harbour, completely sheltered, and constructed about 1838, was considerably enlarged in 1865, and has been greatly improved since 1888, having now an area of 2½ acres, and new piers constructed of Portland cement concrete. It has 17½ feet of water at the top of spring tides, in good berths along the pier; and adjoins a sandy beach where vessels, if unable to clear the entrance in a northerly gale, may lie with little or no risk to either themselves or their cargo. The shipping of the port is not extensive. Fish of all kinds common in the Moray Firth are found close to the entrance of the harbour; and the fishing-grounds frequented by the boats of the town are only about one mile, or less than one mile, distant. Pop. (1831) 445, (1861) 1070, (1871) 1226, (1881) 1323, (1891) 1464.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 95, 1876.

Hope Park. See EDINBURGH.

Hopes, an elegant modern mansion in Garvald parish, S Haddingtonshire, on the right bank of Hopes or

Gifford Water, 9 miles SSE of Haddington. Held for more than two centuries by the Hays of Hopes, the estate subsequently passed to their kinsman, the Marquis of Tweeddale. See YESTER.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Hopetoun House, the seat of the Earl of Hopetoun, in Abercorn parish, Linlithgowshire, near the southern shore of the Firth of Forth, 3 miles W by N of South Queensferry, and 12 WNW of Edinburgh. A stately classical structure, it consists of a centre, erected in 1702 from designs by Sir William Bruce of Kinross, to which many years after Robert Adam added N and S wings, that, surmounted by octagonal dome-roofed towers, are connected with the body of the house by sweeping colonnades. The interior contains a library, rich in illuminated MSS. and early specimens of printing, and a fine collection of paintings, of which an 'Ecce Homo' by Van Dyck, his portrait of the Marchese Spinola, a curious Teniers, and a hunting scene by Cuyp were exhibited at London in the Old Masters Collection (1882-83). The N wing is occupied by extensive stables; and the spacious apartment (100 × 39 feet) which forms the S wing, and was formerly used as a family riding-school, in Sept. 1881 was converted into a ball-room on occasion of the coming-of-age of the present Earl. Standing on a raised natural terrace, the house commands a magnificent prospect up the Forth's basin to Ben Lomond, and down the blue, widening Firth to the Isle of May. Its own grounds, too, are of singular loveliness—12 acres of garden, laid out like those of Versailles, and a deer park and other policies, whose trees are unrivalled for size and beauty. Chief among them are a cedar of Lebanon (1748), an *Abies miranda* (1836), a tulip tree of Canada, the 'Dark Avenue' of beeches, a cluster of noble oaks, an avenue of fourteen ash trees, three Spanish chestnuts, yews, larches, etc.* The ancestor of the Hopetoun family was a cadet of the Craighall or PINKIE Hopes, Sir James Hope of Hopetoun, Lanarkshire (1614-61), eminent as a lawyer and a mineralogist. His son, John (1650-82), in 1678 purchased the Linlithgowshire baronies of ABERCORN and NIDDRY; and his grandson, Charles (1681-1742), in 1703 was created Earl of Hopetoun, Viscount Aithrie, and Baron Hope, in the peerage of Scotland. In the peerage of the United Kingdom the title of Baron Hopetoun was conferred in 1809 on James, third Earl (1741-1816), of Baron Niddry in 1814 on his half-brother, Sir John Hope (1766-1823), the famous Peninsular general. The latter, as fourth Earl, feasted George IV. at Hopetoun House on 29 Aug. 1822, prior to the king's embarkation for England at Port Edgar. John Adrian Louis Hope, present and seventh Earl (b. 1860; suc. 1873), is seventh in descent from Sir James, and entertained the Prince and Princess of Wales here in 1884.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1867. See John Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (Edinb. 1883).

Hop-Pringle, an old baronial fortealice in Stow parish, Edinburghshire, on the right bank of Gala Water, opposite Crookston, 1½ mile NNW of Fountainhall station. It is now reduced to slender remains, yet shews evidence of having been a strong and important place; and it commands an extensive view. It was the original seat of the Hop-Pringle or Pringle family.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Horndean, a village and an ancient parish of SE Berwickshire. The village, standing within 5 furlongs of the left bank of the river Tweed, 7½ miles NNE of Coldstream, and 2½ N of Norham, is an ancient place, which shared in important events connected with the wars of the succession, and now has a U.P. church containing 450 sittings. The parish, at the time of the Reformation, was united with Upsetlington to form the parish of Ladykirk.

Horsbrugh, a shattered peel-tower in Innerleithen parish, Peeblesshire, near the left bank of the Tweed, 2½ miles E by S of Peebles. From at least the beginning of the 13th century till 1617 it was the castle of the Horsbrughs of Horsbrugh.

* The height and girth of these and other trees are given in the *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* (1879-81).

Horse Island, a grassy islet in Ardrossan parish, Ayrshire, 5 furlongs NW of Ardrossan harbour. Measuring 2½ furlongs by 1, and nowhere rising higher than 13 feet above sea-level, it affords some shelter to Ardrossan harbour, and is the site of a beacon tower.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1870.

Hoscote, a modern mansion in Robertson parish, Roxburghshire, near the left bank of Borthwick Water, 8½ miles WSW of Hawick. Its owner is Archibald Stavert, Esq. (b. 1828; suc. 1857).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17, 1864.

Hospitalfield, an estate with a modern mansion, in Arbroath parish, Forfarshire, 1½ mile SW of Arbroath. Its owner, Patrick Allan Fraser, Esq., at his death in 1890, bequeathed it to be made into a kind of monastic brotherhood of painters, sculptors, and literary men.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 49, 1865.

Hospitalmill, a village in Culps parish, Fife, on the river Eden, 1¼ mile NE of Pittessie.

Hoswick, a village in Dunrossness parish, Shetland, 2 miles distant from Sandwick.

Houl and Houland, two villages in Tingwall parish, Shetland. Their post-town is Scalloway, under Lerwick.

Houna or Huna, a hamlet in Canisbay parish, Caithness, adjacent to Houna Ness on the Pentland Firth, 3 miles W of Duncansby Head, and 16½ N of Wick. It has a post office under Wick and an inn, and is the ferry station to Orkney.

Hounam, a Border village and parish of E Roxburghshire. The village stands on the right bank of Kale Water, at the base of gentle rising-grounds, 4¼ miles S by E of Morebattle, 9 E of Jedburgh station, and 11 SSE of the post-town, Kelso.

The parish is bounded N and NE by Morebattle, SE by the county of Northumberland, S, SW, and W by Oxnam, and NW by Jedburgh and Eckford. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 7 miles; its utmost breadth is 5¼ miles; and its area is 15,107¼ acres, of which 33¼ are water. KALE WATER here winds 8½ miles north-by-eastward—first 1 mile along the boundary with Oxnam, next 5½ miles through the interior, then 1½ mile on or close to the Morebattle border; and here it is joined by half a dozen burns. Along it, in the extreme N, the surface sinks to 390 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 1472 feet at conical Hounam Law, 1045 at Chesterhouse Hill, 1117 at Windy Law, 1152 at Chatto Hill, 1289 at Whitestone Hill, 1844 at *Beefstand Hill, 1676 at *Lamb Hill, 1573 at *Blackhall Hill, and 1358 at Woden Hill, where asterisks mark those summits of the Cheviot watershed that culminate right on the English border. Round verdant hills these, that give the parish a diversified aspect of waving elevations, intersected with numerous deep narrow dells and charming romantic vales. The north-western border is comparatively low and level; yet even it is interspersed with several rising-grounds. The rocks are chiefly porphyritic, and contain jaspers, agates, grey amethysts, and rock crystals. The soil in the bottom of the vales is mostly either alluvium or light sandy loam; on the lower hills is chiefly a sandy gravel; and on parts of the higher hills is moorish or mossy. Most of the land serves only for pasture, maintaining large flocks of Cheviot sheep. Less than one-eighteenth of the entire area is in tillage or in meadow; whilst rather more than 100 acres is under wood. Ancient Caledonian standing stones are numerous; cairns or barrows are in several places; the Roman road called Watling Street forms for 4 miles the western boundary, and adjoins there vestiges of several camps and semicircular entrenchments; a large well-preserved Roman camp is on Hounam Law; traces of a very extensive fortification, called the Rings, are on the farm of Hounam Mains; eminences of the kind called moats are in two places; and ruins of Border peels are at Chester House and Heatherlands. GREENHILL is the only mansion. Hounam is in the presbytery of Jedburgh and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £306. The church is at the village, and was repaired in 1844; and a public school, with accommodation for 61 children, has an average attendance of about 30, and a grant of

over £45. Pop. (1801) 372, (1861) 280, (1871) 238, (1881) 263, (1891) 223.—*Ord. Sur.*, sha. 18, 17, 1863-64.

Houndalow, a village in Westruther parish, Berwickshire, 7 miles E of Lauder.

Houndwood, a hamlet and a *quoad sacra* parish in the W of Coldingham parish, Berwickshire. The hamlet lies on the left bank of Eye Water, adjacent to the North British railway, 3 miles WNW of Reston station, and 3 ESE of Grant's House station, its post-town. It consists of the *quoad sacra* parish church (1836), a Free church, and a few detached houses, scattered over a length of about ½ mile. The *quoad sacra* parish, comprising about one-half of Coldingham, was constituted by ecclesiastical authority in 1836, by civil authority in 1851; contains the mannsions of Houndwood House, Newmains, Berrybank, Sunnyside, Coveyheugh, Stoneshiel, Fairlaw House, and Renton House; has vestiges of two or more old towers, one of them a hunting-seat of the priors of Coldingham; and is in the presbytery of Chirnside and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The stipend is £120. Three public schools—Auchincrow, Renton, and Reston—with respective accommodation for 104, 125, and 135 children, have an average attendance of about 35, 70, and 80, and grants of over £38, £64, and £70. Pop. of *q. s.* parish (1891) 1360.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 34, 1864.

Hourn, a sea-loch in Glenelg parish, Invernessshire, dividing Glenelg proper from Knoydart. Opening from Sleat Sound, at a point 6 miles SW of Glenelg village, and penetrating 14 miles east-south-eastward, it makes three successive sweeps in three different directions, and contracts somewhat regularly from a width of 3½ miles at the entrance to a width of only 1½ furlong at the head. 'The situation of this estuary is one of great natural grandeur, and the high walls of mountain that overhang it may well have given the idea of gloom and horror conveyed in its singular name—the "Lake of Hell." The glen itself is a deep and cavernous cleft, the loch beginning as a narrow channel, with walls of precipice on either side, often just redeemed from utter harshness by the pines which keep a precarious footing wherever they can. . . . Point after point, precipice after precipice, stands out each a mailed head with its dark plume waving over it.—*Ord. Sur.*, sha. 72, 71, 1880-83. See GLENELG, KNOYDART, BEN SERIAL, CORYVARGALIGAN, and p. 520 of an article by Captain Thomas P. White in *Good Words* for 1874.

Housay. See HOUSIE.

House or East Burra, an island in Bressay parish, Shetland, lying between West Burra and the W coast of the Mainland, and separated from the latter by Cliff's Sound. It commences 8½ miles SW of Lerwick, extends 5 miles south-south-westward, and has a breadth of from ½ to 1 mile. Its coast is rocky; its interior is mostly a hilly ridge, and its W side, at one part, approaches so near West Burra as to be connected with it by a rude timber bridge. Pop. (1871) 239, (1891) 207.

Househill, an estate, with a mansion, in Nairn parish, Nairnshire, 1¼ mile S by E of the town.

Househill, an estate, with a modern mansion and a village, in the E of Abbey parish, Renfrewshire, on the right bank of Levern Water, 2½ miles NE of Barnhead. It was sold in 1871 for £40,000. The village, called Househill Muir, has Hurler for its post-town, under Glasgow.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Houise Skerries, a group of islets in Nesting parish, Shetland, 9½ miles E of Mainland and 24 NE of Lerwick. They comprise Houise proper in the centre, Grunay and Bruray in the E, Mickle Skerry in the WNW, and a number of islets and skerries immediately W of Houise proper; and they are often called the Out Skerries. The three chief form a triangular group at the distance of only a few hundred yards from one another; each is somewhat more than a mile long; all are widely secluded; and they are the scene of extensive fisheries for ling. Pop. (1841) 122, (1861) 60, (1871) 71, (1881) 71, (1891) 85.

House of Muir, a common in Glencorse parish, Edinburghshire, on the eastern slope of the Pentlands, 8

miles N by W of Penicuik and $8\frac{1}{2}$ S of Edinburgh. A weekly market for live stock, frequented by the Edinburgh butchers, was for some time held here; and a great annual market for sheep, held from time immemorial on the first and second Mondays of April, has fallen off considerably.

Houston, a village and a parish of central Renfrewshire. The village stands 130 feet above sea-level on Houston Burn, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of Houston or Crosslee station on the Bridge of Weir section of the Glasgow and South-Western, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Houston station on the Glasgow and Greenock section of the Caledonian, 3 NNW of Johnstone, and 6 WNW of Paisley. An older village, now extinct, stood a little lower down the burn; and the present place, founded on a regular plan in 1781, consists chiefly of two streets on the two sides of the burn, and presents a neat appearance, with alated two-story houses. The principal occupations of the inhabitants are weaving and embroidering. It has a money order, savings bank, and telegraph post office under Johnstone, and a fair on the second Tuesday of May. An omnibus runs in connection with the trains. In 1893 Mr A. A. Speirs, of Elderslie and Houston, presented a public hall to the village. The building is two stories in height, with reading and recreation rooms on the ground floor, and a hall on the upper floor, measuring 47 feet long by 27 wide, and seated to accommodate about 400. Pop. (1841) 623, (1861) 858, (1871) 518, (1881) 553, (1891) 498.

The parish, containing also the village of Crosslee and part of Bridge of Weir, comprises the ancient parishes of Houston and Killallan, which inconveniently intersected each other, and were united in 1760. It is bounded N and NE by Erskine, SE and S by Kilbarchan, and W by Kilmacolm. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 7644 acres, of which 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. GRYFE Water winds $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward along all the southern and south-western boundary; its affluent, Dargavel Burn, flows $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-eastward along all the northern and north-eastern boundary; and the interior is drained to the Gryfe by Houston and Barochan Burns. In the extreme E, at the Dargavel's influx to the Gryfe, the surface declines to 20 feet above sea-level; and the eastern and south-eastern districts are low and almost flat, but the north-western rises gradually, till near West Glen it attains a summit altitude of 623 feet. Carboniferous rocks prevail in the lower districts, eruptive rocks in the higher; and the former include sandstone, limestone, and coal. The soil of the low flat grounds is partly clay and partly loam; of the higher is thin, dry, and in places heathy. Moss to the extent of 300 acres formerly lay dispersed through portions of the eastern district, but has in great degree been reclaimed and brought under the plough, notably in the case of FULWOOD MOSS (1879-80). Barochan Moss, however, of great depth and considerable extent, is still a marked feature. The barony of Houston, anciently called *Kilpeter*, from a church on it dedicated to St Peter, in the middle of the 12th century passed from Baldwin of Biggar, sheriff of Lanark, to Hugh of Padvanan, and took from him the name of 'Hugh's-town,' corrupted into 'Houston,' and gave that name to his descendants. They retained the barony till 1740, between which date and 1782 it went by sale or inheritance to five different proprietors, eventually being purchased by Alexander Speirs of Elderslie. Houston House was a large, quadrangular, castellated pile, with a high tower at the NW corner, and with an arched entrance and two turrets on the S front; stood on an eminence surrounded by gardens and woods; and, excepting the E side, was taken down in 1780 to furnish building material for the new village. In 1893 extensive additions were made to the house by Lady Anne Speira. These include a tower 113 feet in height. An ancient cross, supposed to have been erected by the knights of Houston, has a graduated pedestal, an octa-

gonal pillar 9 feet high, and a surmounting dial and globe. Mansions, noticed elsewhere, are Barochan House and Gryfe Castle. Houston is in the presbytery of Paisley and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £908. The parish church was built in 1874-75, at a cost of over £3000, by Mrs Ellice of Invergarry as a memorial to her son, Captain Archibald Alexander Speira (1840-69), M.P. for Renfrewshire. It is an early Gothic edifice, with 600 sittings and a square tower 70 feet high; and in 1876 it was adorned with seven stained-glass windows. At its E end a new mortuary has been erected, containing an interesting 15th century monument of the Houston family; and 2 miles to the NW the ruin is still standing of Killallan or St Fillan's church. Other places of worship are Houston Free church and Houston Roman Catholic church, St Fillan's (1841). Freeland public, Houston public, and a Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 245, 239, and 85 children, have an average attendance of about 220, 140, and 60, and grants of nearly £200, £150, and £140. Pop. (1801) 1891, (1841) 2818, (1861) 2490, (1871) 2167, (1881) 2191, (1891) 1946.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Houstoun House, a mansion in Uphall parish, Linlithgowshire, 1 mile NW of Uphall station on the Bathgate section of the North British railway, and 5 furlongs WSW of Uphall village. An old Scottish mansion house, of considerable height, with crows-stepped gables, and with well laid-out grounds, it was founded in the latter half of the 16th century by Sir John Shaipr, Knight, an eminent lawyer and Queen Mary's advocate. Among his descendants have been Norman Shaipr (1779-1864), Major H.E.I.C.S., and *his* younger son, John Campbell Shaipr, LL.D. (1819-85), principal of St Salvador's College, St Andrews. The present proprietor is Sheriff John Campbell Shaipr.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857. See John Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (Edinb. 1883).

Houton, a headland, a bay, and a small island, in Orphir parish, Orkney, at the south-western extremity of Pomona, 5 miles SE of Stromness. The headland rises to a height of 195 feet above sea-level, and is pierced, at the height of 90 feet, by a cave 14 feet long. The bay, adjoining the E side of the headland, forms a good natural harbour, and can be entered by ships at low water. The island lies across the mouth of the bay, and shelters it; but is not quite $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, and is entirely pastoral.

Howdens Hall, a hamlet in Liberton parish, Edinburghshire, 3 miles S by E of Edinburgh.

Hows, a hamlet in Wick parish, Caithness, 9 miles NNW of Wick town, and 5 WNW of Keiss.

Howe, a hamlet in Colvend parish, SE Kirkcudbrightshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Dalbeattie.

Howford, a village in Nairn parish, Nairnshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by W of Nairn station.

Howgate, a village in Penicuik parish, Edinburghshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Penicuik town and 11 miles S of Edinburgh. It has a U.P. church, rebuilt in 1855, a public school, and a copious water supply, introduced in 1872. From Howgate came 'Rab' and his two best friends.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Howgill, a village in Annan parish, Dumfriesshire, 7 furlongs E by S of the town of Annan.

Howmore, a village and a registration district in the N of South Uist parish, Outer Hebrides, Invernessshire. The village stands on the W coast of South Uist island, 7 miles S of the north-western extremity of that island, and 36 SSW of Lochmaddy. It has a post and money order office under Lochboisdale Pier (S.O.). The registration district is the central one of three districts into which South Uist parish is divided. Population of the registration district (1881) 1968; (1891) 1879.

Howwood. See HOLLOW-WOOD.

Hoxa, a peninsular headland on the W side of South Ronaldshay island, Orkney, projecting $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-westward, and terminating $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Flotta island.

Hoy, the largest, except Pomona, of the Orkney islands, lying at the SW of the group. It is separated from the Stromness district of Pomona by Hoy Sound, which, with a varying width of 1½ and 5 miles, contains midway the island of GRAEMSAY; from Burray and South Ronaldshay islands by Scapa Flow, 5½ to 11 miles broad; and from Caithness by the Pentland Firth, which here has a minimum width of 6½ miles. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is 13½ miles; its breadth varies between 3 furlongs and 6½ miles; and its area, inclusive of Graemsay, Flotta, and Pharay islands, is 61½ square miles or 39,610 acres, of which 15,183 acres belong to Hoy and Graemsay parish and 24,327 to Walls and Flotta parish. Near its S end it is all but disverged by two arms of the sea, Aith Hope and the Long Hope; the latter, striking 4 miles west-south-westward, and varying in width between 3 furlongs and 1¼ mile, forms one of the finest natural harbours in the world. During the French war it was no uncommon thing for a fleet of upwards of 100 large vessels to be lying wind-bound in this harbour; and a fine sight it was to see them spread their canvas to the breeze, and move majestically along the shores of the island. The district around the Long Hope, called South Walls and North Walls, is principally a fine plain, in a state of good cultivation; but the parts to the N, constituting the main body of the island, are almost wholly occupied by three large hills, ranged in the form of a triangle, of which that to the NE, called the Wardhill of Hoy, is the largest, rising from a plain, with a broad base, to the height of 1564 feet above the level of the sea. Except along the N shores, which are bordered with a loamy soil and a rich verdure, the soil is composed of peat overlying clay. The ground capable of producing grain, and that appropriate for feeding cattle, bear but a very small proportion to what is covered with heath and suitable only for sheep-walks. The township of Raekwick, 3¼ miles from the N end of the island, is beautifully situated in the extremity of a valley to which it gives name, being closed in on two sides by very lofty precipices of sandstone, but opening with a fine bay towards the western entrance of the Pentland Firth, so that every vessel which passes must necessarily come into view. All the extent of coast which faces the Atlantic, from the south-western extremity of the island, but especially from Melsetter in the vicinity of the head of the Long Hope, all the way N, past Raekwick, on to the very entrance of Hoy Sound, is a series of stupendous rock-scenery, occasionally exceeding 1100 feet in height,—sometimes perpendicular and smooth,—in other places rent, shivered, and broken down in huge fragments,—occasionally overhanging the deep, and frowning on the stormy surges of the Atlantic. And, at one place, a vast insulated rock, called the Old Man of Hoy, and shaped like an immense pillar, with arches beneath, stands so well apart from the adjacent cliffs as to be a conspicuous object even from points of view in Caithness, and has obtained its name from being fancied to present a rough outline of similitude to the human form. This 'gigantic column, rising 450 feet above the sea, gives evidence of the sculpturing force of the northern waves; and its materials record three episodes in a far-off past, for the column itself is a mass of yellow and red sandstone belonging to the upper part of the Old Red series, whilst the plinth is a fragment of a lava stream, and rests on a foundation of Caithness flag. Once a portion of the solid cliff, the Old Man has been hewn out from it during the interval that has elapsed since the last lingering glacier melted away from the upland valleys of Hoy.' The island generally is the most interesting district of Orkney to the geologist, the botanist, or the ornithologist; and well deserves the attention of any naturalist who may have an opportunity of leisurely examining it at different seasons of the year. It is the Highlands of Orkney, scarcely second to many parts of the Highlands of the mainland in various attractions, and combining these with interesting features of vale and sea-beach. Some of its cliffs are of sandstone, intersected by amygdaloid and other kinds of trap; while

the parts inland consist of sandstone, clay slate, and calcareous strata. Grouse are abundant, and hawks common; a beautiful, bold, large kind of falcon may now and then be seen; and several kinds of eagles build their eyries on the cliffs. The soil of the arable lands is mostly light, wet, and spongy, better for grass than grain. Walls is the best part of the island, and extensive improvements were carried out some years ago at Melsetter by a former proprietor, and a large flock of Cheviot sheep was introduced, which succeeded well. If surface-drained, the mountain range in the island would suit black-faced sheep' (*Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1874, p. 59). In Hoy parish during the last 50 years much has been done in draining, sub-soiling, and other land improvements. A chief antiquity, the DWARFIE STONE, and the lighthouses of CANDICK and GRAEMSAY, are noticed separately. There is a post office at Longhope, under Stromness, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. Near it is Melsetter, one of two mansions in this island—the other being Hoy Lodge—belonging to John George Moodie Heddie, Esq. (b. 1844; sc. 1869). In the presbytery of Cairnton and synod of Orkney, the island is divided politically and ecclesiastically between the parishes of Hoy and Graemsay and Walls and Flotta, the former a living worth £158, the latter £177 with augmentation. A new church for Hoy parish was built in 1891-92. Walls church was built in 1832. Other places of worship are St John's Established church, North Walls, and Walls Free church (1877). The three public schools of Hoy, Raekwick, and Graemsay, with respective accommodation for 51, 40, and 45, have an average attendance of about 50, 45, and 10, and grants amounting to over £65, £61, and £21. Valuation (1891) of Hoy and Graemsay, £810; of Walls and Flotta, £2536. Pop. of Hoy and Graemsay (1801) 244, (1831) 546, (1861) 556, (1871) 581, (1881) 603, (1891) 537; of Walls and Flotta (1801) 993, (1831) 1436, (1861) 1674, (1871) 1530, (1881) 1506, (1891) 1505; of Hoy island (1841) 1486, (1851) 1565, (1861) 1535, (1871) 1385, (1881) 1380, (1891) 1320. See Hugh Miller's *Cruise of the Betsy* (1858), and Sir Arch. Geikie's *Geological Sketches at Home and Abroad* (1882).

Hoy Sound. See GRAEMSAY and HOY.

Hullerhurat, an estate, with a mansion, in Stevenston parish, Ayrshire, 1½ mile N of the town.

Humbie, a parish in the south-western extremity of Haddingtonshire. It comprehends the ancient parishes of Keith and Humbie, called at the end of the 17th century Keith-Symmare and Keith-Hundebey. The Boundary Commissioners in 1891 transferred a detached portion of the parish to the parish of Fala and Soutra, and so to Edinburghshire. This detached portion was situated at Blackshiel, about a mile SW of the western boundary of the parish, and comprised 450 acres. The parish is bounded NW by Ormiston, NE by Salton and Bolton, E by Yester, SE by Channalkirk in Berwickshire, SW and W by Fala and Soutra in Edinburghshire; and it contains the post office of Upper Keith. It has an utmost length from NNW to SSE of 5½ miles, an utmost breadth from E to W of 4 miles, and an area of 8866 acres. The drainage is carried northward to the Tyne by Keith, Humbie, and Birns Waters; and the surface, declining to 370 feet above sea-level in the extreme N, thence rises southward to the Lammermuirs, attaining 600 feet near Humbie House, 616 near Upper Keith, 1158 near Blegbie, and 1431 at the south-eastern border. The southern district, as part of the Lammermuirs, approaching within ½ mile of Lammer Law (1733 feet) in Yester parish, is mostly heath or upland pasture; but the central and northern districts, comparatively low and level, share the general character of the great plain of Haddington, and contain a great aggregate of park and wood. One stretch of forest, bearing the name of Humbie and Salton Wood, begins near the parish church, and extends 1½ mile northward to the northern boundary, and ½ mile farther into Salton parish. Silurian rocks predominate in the uplands, and rocks of the Carboniferous formation extend be-

neath the plain. Traces are found of iron ore and coal. The soil on the uplands is much of it mossy; in the eastern parts of the low grounds, is a fine light gravel, well adapted to the turnip husbandry; and in the northern parts, is variously rich clay, loam, and light gravel. Faint vestiges of a Roman castellum are on Whitburgh estate, and in front of Keith House are remains of a pre-Reformation chapel. Humber House, about a mile S of the left bank of Birns Water, is a seat of Lord Polwarth, his grandfather early in the present century having succeeded the Hepburns in this estate, as great-grandson of Helen Hepburne, Countess of Terras. (See HARDEN.) Keith House and Whitburgh are noticed separately; and the chief proprietors are the Earl of Hopetoun and Lord Polwarth. Humber is in the presbytery of Haddington and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £335. The parish church, 6½ miles NE of Tynhead station on the Waverley section of the North British railway, was built in 1800. There is also a Free church; and a public school, with accommodation for 101 children, has an average attendance of about 50, and a government grant amounting to over £40. Valuation (1860) £9247, (1879) £11,283, 11s., (1883) £10,141, 10s., (1891) £8435, 10s., (1892) £7734, 15s. (1893) £7666, 15s. Pop. (1801) 785, (1831) 875, (1861) 997, (1871) 967, (1881) 907, (1891) 791.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Hume or Home, a post-office village and a parish of S Berwickshire. The village, standing 680 feet above sea-level, 3 miles S by W of Greenlaw, its nearest railway station, and 5½ N by W of Kelso, was once a considerable town, teeming with the retinue and the dependants of one of the most powerful baronial families of a former age, but it has passed into decadence, so as to be now a mere hamlet. Home Castle crowns a rocky eminence hard by, and figures like a beacon-tower over all the Merse, forming a picturesque feature in a wide and luxuriant landscape. As founded in the 13th century, it must have been a lofty and imposing structure; and, ever growing larger and stronger as the lords of Home grew richer and mightier, it served at once to overawe and to defend the surrounding country. Prior, indeed, to the general use of artillery* it was deemed to be almost impregnable; but in 1547 the Protector Somerset captured it, after a stout resistance by Lady Home, whose husband, the fourth Lord Home, had fallen in a skirmish the day before the battle of Pinkie. Somerset placed in it an English garrison, who in 1549 were surprised and slain by young Lord Home. Again, in 1569, the Earl of Sussex, 'being at Wark, accompanied with the whole bands of footmen and a thousand horse, with three battery-pieces and two sacris, went to the siege of Home, where he planted his battery; where, within twelve hours after the battery was planted, the castle was surrendered to him, simply having within it 240 soldiers. So the soldiers departed out of it in their hose and doublets.' And lastly, in 1650, immediately after the capture of Edinburgh Castle, Cromwell despatched Colonel Fenwick at the head of two regiments to seize the Earl's castle of Home. In answer to a peremptory summons to surrender, sent him by the colonel at the head of his troops, Cockburn, the governor of the castle, returned two missives, which have been preserved as specimens of the frolicking humour that now and then bubbles up in the tragedy of war. The first ran: 'Right Honourable, I have received a trumpeter of yours, as he tells me, without a pass, to surrender Home Castle to the Lord General Cromwell. Please you, I never saw your general. As for Home Castle, it stands upon a rock. Given at Home Castle, this day, before 7 o'clock. So resteth, without prejudice to my native country, your most humble servant, T. COCKBURN.' The second was expressed in doggerel lines, which still are quoted by the

peasantry, often in profound ignorance of the occasion when they were composed:—

'I, Willie Wastle,
Stand firm in my castle;
And a' the dogs o' your town
Will no pull Willie Wastle down.'

Home Castle, however, when it felt the pressure of Colonel Fenwick's cannon, and saw his men about to rush to the attack, very readily surrendered to his power, and received within its walls the soldiery of Cromwell. Early in the 13th century William, a grandson of the third Earl of Dunbar, acquired the lands of Home by marriage with his cousin Ada; and his eighth descendant, Sir Alexander Home, in 1473 was raised to the peerage as Baron Home, whilst his twelfth in 1605 was created Earl of Home and Baron Dunglass. (See BOTHWELL, DOUGLAS CASTLE, and HIRSELL.) In the early part of the 18th century Home Castle and the domains around it passed into the possession of the Earls of Marchmont, a branch of the Homea who for a time were wealthier and more influential than the main stock, but whose title expired with the third Earl in 1794. The castle in his time was almost level with the ground, but was by him rudely restored from its own materials, high battlemented walls being re-erected on the old foundations. It is only a 'sham antique;' but, seen from a distance, it still appears, on its rocky elevation, to frown over all the Merse and much of Roxburghshire. The proprietor is Sir J. H. P. Hume-Campbell, Bart., cousin of the late Sir H. Hume-Campbell, great-grandson of the second Earl of Marchmont.

The parish is bounded NW by Gorden, NE by Greenlaw, E by Eccles, S by Stithell in Roxburghshire, SW by Nenthorn, and W by Earliston. An exchange of territory was effected by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 between the parishes of Hume and Nenthorn, whereby the Mellerstain Farm detached portion of the former, comprising 39½ acres, was transferred to Nenthorn parish, and so much of the farm of Hardiesmill-place as was situated in the latter, and extending to 44 acres, was transferred to Hume parish. Its utmost length, from E by N to W by S, is 4½ miles; its breadth varies between 1½ and 2½ miles; and its area is 4107½ acres, of which 3¼ are water. EDEN WATER flows ½ mile southward along the western boundary; and Lamden Burn rises in and traverses the southern interior, on its easterly course to the Loet. Where it passes off into Eccles, the surface declines to 380 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 700 at Hume Craigs, 538 at Fallsidhill, 709 at Stenmuir, and 654 at North Blinkbonny. A rising-ground called Lurgie Craigs, on the south-western border, is faced with a fine basaltic colonnade, whose erect, regular, polygonal columns are 5 or 6 feet high and 16 inches thick. The soil, in most places clayey and strong, in some was naturally wet and cold, but nearly everywhere has been greatly improved, and brought into a state of high cultivation. The original parish, whose church was dedicated to St Nicholas, was four times the size of the present one, and comprehended much of the lands now included in Gordon and Westruther. In the first half of the 12th century the second Earl of Dunbar conferred it on Kelso Abbey, whose monks placed large portions of it under other parochial arrangement. The curtailed parish was annexed ecclesiastically in 1640 to the contiguous Roxburghshire parish of STITHELL. A public school, with accommodation for 97 children, has an average attendance of about 60, and a grant of £60. Pop. (1841) 385, (1861) 420, (1871) 460, (1881) 407, (1891) 375.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Huna. See HOUNA.

Hundalee Cottage, a modern mansion in Jedburgh parish, Roxburghshire, on the steep left bank of the river Jed, 1½ mile S by W of Jedburgh town. A strong ancient peel tower of the Rutherfords, destroyed in the 18th century, stood on the estate of Hundalee; and Hundalee Cave, on the bank of the Jed, disappeared through a landslip in March 1881.

Hungladder, a village in the NW of the Isle of Skye, Its post-town is Kilmuir, under Portree.

* It may here be noted that, according to tradition, James II.'s queen, Mary of Gueldres, was lodged at Home Castle when the king met his death by the bursting of a cannon at the siege of the castle of Roxburgh, 3 Aug. 1460.

Hunterfield, a village in Cockpen and Newbattle parishes, Edinburghshire, now including Arnieston Colliery village, 5 furlongs NNW of Gorebridges. Pop. (1871) 487, (1881) 766, (1891) 843, of whom 559 were in Cockpen and 284 in Newbattle.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Hunter's Quay. See DUNOON.

Hunterston, a handsome mansion, built early in the 19th century, in West Kilbride parish, N Ayrshire, within three furlongs of the Firth of Clyde and 2½ miles NNW of West Kilbride village. It is the seat of Col. Gould Hunter-Weston, son-in-law of Robert Hunter, Esq. of Hunterston (1800-80), whose ancestors held this estate as far back as the first half of the 13th century. Their castle, a small square tower, stands not far distant from the present manor house, in which is preserved a large and splendid ancient silver brooch, richly adorned with gold filigree work, and bearing a Runic inscription. Supposed to have been lost by a Norseman at the time of the Battle of Largs (1263), it was found on the estate in 1826, and is finely reproduced in the *Archæological Collections relating to the Counties of Ayr and Wigton* (Edinb. 1878).

Huntfield, an estate, with a mansion, in Libberton parish, Lanarkshire, 4 miles NW of Biggar.

Hunthill, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Jedburgh parish, Roxburghshire, 2 miles SE of the town. An old peel tower was on it, but has disappeared.

Huntington House, a mansion in Haddington parish, Haddingtonshire, 2½ miles WNW of the town.

Huntingtower, a village and an ancient castle in Tibermore parish, Perthshire. The village stands near Almondbank station on the Perth, Methven, and Crieff section of the Caledonian, 3 miles WNW of Perth, under which it has a post office. It adjoins the village of Ruthvenfield, and since 1774 has been the seat of an extensive bleachfield. The works are supplied with water through an artificial canal of such antiquity as to rank amongst the earliest extant appliances of industry in the kingdom. The canal is mentioned in a charter of Alexander II. as his mill-lead; and in 1244 a pipe's supply from it was granted to the Blackfriars' monastery in Perth. Opening from the river Almond, and approaching Huntingtower through a meadow, it measures 3 feet in depth, nearly 18 feet in breadth, and 4½ miles in length. Pop. of the conjoint villages of Huntingtower and Ruthvenfield (1871) 446, (1881) 458, (1891) 423.

In the reign of William the Lyon (1165-1214) the manors of Ruthven and Tibermore were possessed by one Swan, whose descendant, Sir William de Ruthven, was raised to the peerage as Lord Ruthven in 1488. Patrick, the grim third Lord (1520-66), was the principal actor in Rizzio's murder; his second son and successor, William, in 1581 was created Earl of Gowrie. At Ruthven Castle, exactly a twelvemonth later he kidnapped the boy-king, James VI.—an affair that, famous as the 'Raid of Ruthven,' in conjunction with a later plot, brought his head to the block in 1584. The Gowrie Conspiracy (1600), whose story belongs to Perth, cost the life of his son, the third Earl; and from his forfeiture down to early in the 19th century the castle and barony belonged to successively the Tullibardine and the Atholl Murrays. Their present proprietor is Captain William Lindsay Mercer, Esq. (b. 1858; suc. 1871). Ruthven or Huntingtower Castle consists still of two strong, heavy, square towers, battlemented and turreted, which, built at different times, and originally 9½ feet distant from one another, were afterwards united by a somewhat lower range of intermediate building. The space between the towers, from battlement to battlement, at a height of 60 feet from the ground, is known as the Maiden's Leap, it having, according to Pennant, been leapt one night by the first Earl's youngest daughter, whose mother had all but surprised her with her lover, with whom she next morning eloped.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 43, 1868. See *Perthshire Illustrated* (1844), and *Hunter's Illustrated Guide to Perthshire*.

Huntly, a quondam hamlet in Gordon parish, SW

Berwickshire, 4½ miles NE of Earlstown. It stood on the estate of the ancestors of the ducal family of Gordon, and on their removal to the north gave name to the town of Huntly in Aberdeenshire.

Huntly, a town and a parish in Strathbogie district, NW Aberdeenshire. The town, standing 408 feet above sea-level on the peninsula at the confluence of the rivers Bogie and Deveron, has a station on the Great North of Scotland railway, 12½ miles SE of Keith, 8 SSE of Grange Junction, and 40½ NW of Aberdeen. By a charter of 1545 to the fourth Earl of Huntly, it ranks as a burgh of barony under the Duke of Richmond and Gordon; and it owes much as a seat of trade and population to the transit through it of the great road from Aberdeen to Inverness; and still more, since 1854, to the construction past it of the Great North of Scotland railway. Its site is dry, healthy, and beautiful, amid charming hilly environs, heathy and swampish once, but now reclaimed, highly cultivated, and richly embellished; and it comprises a number of well-built streets, the two principal ones crossing each other at right angles, and forming a spacious market-place, The Square, in which stand a colossal sandstone statue, on a granite pedestal, of the last Duke of Gordon, by the late William Brodie, R.S.A., and a handsome fountain, erected in 1882 in memory of a deceased banker. The place thus presents a modern, pleasant, and even elegant appearance, the view of it from the S being singularly fine, since, besides the several features of the town, it takes in the ruin of Huntly Castle and the neighbouring mansion and pleasure-grounds of Huntly Lodge, and rests on the brilliant background of Ord Fell (817 feet) and the Bin (1027), which are all one mass of forest. Huntly or Strathbogie Castle, a stronghold in the 13th century of the Strathbogie Earls of Atholl, was granted by King Robert Bruce to Sir Adam Gordon, lord of Gordon in Berwickshire, who fell at the battle of Halidon Hill (1333). Burned and dismantled in 1594 after the battle of Glenlivet, and rebuilt in 1602 by the first Marquis of Huntly, it ceased to be inhabited about 1760, and now is a stately ruin, which retains a few vaults of the original castle, but chiefly consists of a large round tower, with a great hall 43 feet long and 30 broad. Huntly Lodge, on a rising-ground, 1¼ mile N by E of the town and 3 furlongs N of the castle, was originally a shooting-box of the Duke of Gordon, but was enlarged in 1832 into a handsome and commodious edifice. It served as the residence of the Duke of Gordon's eldest son, from the time of the removal of the family seat to Gordon Castle; and after the death of the last duke in 1836, became the residence of the duchess-dowager till her death. See GORDON CASTLE.

The town was almost surrounded with water during the great floods in August 1829, but sustained comparatively little damage. The ancient one-arch bridge across the Deveron, which commands a very fine view, withstood the pressure of the current; across the Bogie is a good three-arch bridge. The town is well lighted with gas by a joint-stock company started in 1837; and in 1867 water was brought in from the Clashmach at a cost of £3140. Stewart's Hall, erected in 1874-75, but burnt down in 1886 and rebuilt in 1887, is a handsome edifice, the bequest of the late Alexander Stewart, a solicitor in the place. It is surmounted by a lofty clock-tower, and the large hall, used for public meetings, etc., can seat 650 people. The parish church is a plain structure of 1805. The Free church was built in 1840 at a cost of over £1300, in result of the famous Strathbogie movements that preceded the Disruption. Other places of worship are the U.P. church (1809), the Gothic Congregational church (1851), Episcopal Christ Church (1836), a small elegant Gothic pile with a spire, and a handsome Roman Catholic chapel. The Gordon Schools, on the N side of the town, looking down the principal street, were erected in 1839-41 by the late Duchess-Dowager of Gordon, as a memorial to her husband. The building, a very handsome structure, was enlarged in 1888 to receive 1000 children, and under the scheme of the Scottish Educational Endowments Commissioners

accommodates a public school and a senior department composed partly of Brander foundationers and others educated at the expense of the reformed Gordon Trust. Scott's Hospital, a fine edifice on the SE side of the town, was erected in 1854 from a bequest of the late Alexander Scott, Esq., of Craibstone House, for the maintenance of aged men and women. A Jubilee cottage hospital, in The Square, containing 16 beds, fever ward, etc., was erected by subscription in 1887-88, and is maintained by five neighbouring parishes. Braoder Public Library, containing about 7000 volumes, was erected in 1885. This was part of the outcome of a gift to his native town of £6500 for educational purposes by William Brander, Esq., of London. In 1815 James Legge, M.A., Professor of Chinese in Oxford University, was born at Huntly, as in 1824 was the poet and novelist George Macdonald.

Huntly has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Union, Town and County, and North of Scotland banks, a local savings bank, several hotels, a farmers' club, a horticultural society (1846), and a Saturday newspaper, the *Huntly Express* (1863). Thursday is market-day; and cattle-markets are held on the first and third Wednesdays of every month. Several bleachfields of great repute were long in operation on the Bogie; and the manufacture of fine linen, introduced from Ireland in 1768, towards the close of the 18th century had an annual value of from £30,000 to £40,000. These industries have ceased, as also have tanning and distilling; but agricultural implement making, the manufacture of bricks and tiles, brewing, woollen manufactures, etc., afford employment to a considerable number of the inhabitants. Other sources of prosperity are the marketing and export of eggs and cheese, and an extensive retail trade in the supply of miscellaneous goods to the surrounding country. Under the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act of 1892 it is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners. Sheriff small-debt courts are held on the second Mondays of March, June, September, and December. Pop. (1831) 2585, (1861) 3448, (1871) 3570, (1881) 3519, (1891) 3760, of whom 2047 were females. Houses (1891) inhabited 825, vacant 28, building 7.

The parish of Huntly, formed by the union in 1727 of the ancient parishes of Dumbennan and Kinnoir, the latter to the right or E of the Deveron, is bounded NW by Cairnie, N by Rothiemay in Banffshire, E by Forgue and Drumblade, SE by Drumblade, S by Gartly, and W by Glass. With a very irregular outline, it has an utmost length from NE to SW of 10 miles, an utmost breadth of 3½ miles, and an area of 12,563½ acres, of which 88½ are water. The DEVERON here has a winding course of 10½ miles—first 3 miles north-eastward along the Cairnie border, then 4½ east-south-eastward through the interior, and lastly 4 miles north-by-westward along the boundary with Cairnie; the BOGIE flows 2½ miles north-north-eastward along the Drumblade border, and, after a further course of 1½ furlong, falls into the Deveron at a point 1 mile NNE of the town. The surface sinks opposite Milltown of Rothiemay to 290 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 650 feet at St Mungo's Hill, 720 at the Wood of Kinnoir, 692 at Dumbennan Hill, 1229 at Clashmach Hill, 1000 at Brown Hill, and 1285 at Muckle Long Hill. The parish is thus for the most part hilly, and was formerly bleak, but has undergone extensive reclamation and much embellishment. A considerable aggregate of low land, naturally fertile, and now finely arable, lies along the banks of the rivers; and a large extent of the hills, once heathly or swampish, is now either in a state of good pasturage or adorned with thriving plantations. St Mungo's Hill, in the E, terminates in a large crater-like cavity, generally filled with water. Peat impregnated with sulphur is obtained here in dry weather, and pieces of lava are said to have been found strewn around. Granites is the prevailing rock; limestone, of a quality not much inferior to marble, occurs in small quantity; and traces of very fine plumbago have been

found near the confluence of the rivers. The arable soil of Dumbennan is generally a good deep loam, but that of Kinnoir is of a cold clayey character. The ruins of an old castle are on the Avochy estate. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon is the largest proprietor in the parish. Huntly is in the presbytery of Strathbogie and synod of Moray; the living is worth £303. The Gordon, Kinnoir, and Loughill public schools, and a Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 998, 63, 76, and 78 children, have an average attendance of about 700, 50, 40, and 75, and grants of over £700, £47, £50, and £64. Pop. (1801) 2863, (1831) 3545, (1861) 4329, (1871) 4374, (1881) 4388, (1891) 4583.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Huntly, a burn in Melrose parish, Roxburghshire, issuing from CAULDSHILLS Loch, and traversing the grounds of Abbotsford to the river Tweed. It runs through the Rhymer's Glen, named from True Thomas of Erclidoun or EARLSTON, and famous as a loved retreat of Sir Walter Scott. Huntlyburn Water stands 1 mile WSW of Melrose town.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Huntly, Perthshire. See CASTLE-HUNTLY.

Hurlet, a village on the SE border of Abbey parish, Renfrewshire, on the left bank of Levern Water, 5 furlongs NW of Nitshill station, 1½ mile NNE of Barrhead, and 3 miles SE of Paisley. Standing amid a rich mineral field, where coal has been worked for upwards of three centuries, and ironstone for about sixty years, it was the seat from 1753 till 1820 of a copperas work, the only one in Scotland up to 1807. Becoming also the seat, tentatively in 1766-69 and effectively in 1797, of the earliest alum work, it has ever since the latter date continued to send out large quantities of its chemical products. It has a post office under Glasgow. Pop. (1871) 379, (1881) 341, (1891) 344.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Hurford, a town in Riccarton parish, Ayrshire, on the left bank of the river Irvine, with a station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway, at the junction of the Newmilns branch, 2 miles ESE of Kilmarnock. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. Connected by a bridge with the suburb of CROOKEDHOLM in Kilmarnock parish, it is the seat of extensive ironworks of the Eglinton Iron Co. (1846), and of large fire-clay works, whilst in the neighbourhood are many collieries and the water-works of the local authority. A *quoad sacra* parish church, erected in 1875 at a cost of £8000, is an Early English edifice, with a fine organ and a tower. There are also a Free church, a Roman Catholic church, an Institute, with public hall and reading-room, erected by private liberality, two public schools—Hurford and Crookedholm—and a Roman Catholic school. The *quoad sacra* parish, constituted in 1874 with an endowment of £3000, is in the presbytery of Irvine and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Minister's stipend, £300. Pop. of town (1861) 2598, (1871) 3488, (1881) 4385, (1891) 4205, of whom 568 were in Crookedholm; of *q. s.* parish (1881), 4699, (1891) 4678, of whom 143 were in Galston parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Hutchison, a village of NW Lanarkshire, 1½ mile from Cambuslang.

Hutton, a Border village and parish of SE Berwickshire. The village stands ¾ mile S of Whitadder Water, 4½ miles NNW of Velvethead station in Northumberland, and 7 W of Berwick-upon-Tweed, under which it has a post office. It is supposed to have been the camping-place of the army of Edward I. in 1296, on the day before the capture of Berwick.

The parish contains also the village of Paxton, and comprehends the ancient parishes of Hutton and FISRWICK, united in 1614. It is bounded N by Chirnsid and Foulden, E by Mordington and the Liberties of Berwick, SE and S by Northumberland, SW by Ladykirk, and W by Whitsoe and Edrom. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 4 miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 3½ miles; and its area is 5645½ acres, of which 129½ are water. WHITADDER Water winds 7 miles along all the northern and most of the eastern boundary;

and the TWEED sweeps 4 miles north-eastward along all the Northumberland border, midway being spanned by the Union Bridge, which, constructed in 1820 at a cost of £7500 after designs by Captain Sir Samuel Brown, R.N., is a suspension bridge for carriages, the first of its kind in Britain. With a carriage-way 27 feet above the surface of the stream, it measures 368 feet in length and 18 in width. The surface of the parish, for the most part looking almost a dead level, declines along the Tweed to 96 feet, and attains a summit altitude of 244 feet at a point 5 furlongs SW of Hutton village. The ground adjacent to the Whitadder and the Tweed contrasts, in scenic character, with the prevailing tameness of the interior, and, being well wooded, is charmingly picturesque. Sandstone is a prevailing rock, and can be found, at comparatively little depth from the surface, in almost every part, whilst a stratum of gypsum occurs on Hutton Hall estate. The soil on the lands along the rivers is mostly a rich deep loam, incumbent upon sandstone; but on part of the central lands is thin, wet, and cold, overlying a strong tenacious clay. By far the greater portion of the land is regularly in tillage. Andrew Foreman, Archbishop of St Andrews from 1514 to 1522, was a native of Hutton; the Rev. Philip Redpath, editor of the *Border History* (1776), was minister of it; and George Home of Wedderburn, one of the Edinburgh *literati* towards the close of the 18th century, was long a resident. Hutton Hall, on the right bank of Whitadder Water, 1½ mile NW of Hutton village, crowns the brink of an eminence, and comprises a very ancient peel-tower, with a long mansion attached, of patch-work structure and various dates. Its oldest part, a remarkable specimen of a Border stronghold, was the seat of one of the 'Seven Spears of Wedderburn' mentioned by Sir Walter Scott in his *Lay of the Last Minstrel*. The estate of Hutton Hall was purchased in 1876 for £50,000 by Sir Dudley Counts Marjoribanks of GUISACHAN, who in 1881 was raised to the peerage as Baron Tweedmouth. The principal mansions are Meadow House, PAXTON HOUSE, SPITAL HOUSE, and Tweedhill House. Hutton is in the presbytery of Chirnside and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £377. The parish church is a modern Norman structure of 1765, with a massive square tower. Instrumental music was introduced into the church in 1889. Hutton and Paxton public schools, with respective accommodation for 122 and 95 children, have an average attendance of about 80 and 50, and grants of over £81 and £51. Pop. (1801) 955, (1821) 1118, (1861) 1067, (1871) 1077, (1881) 962, (1891) 815.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 26, 34, 1864.

Hutton and Corrie, an Annandale parish of Dumfriesshire, containing, towards the centre, the post village of Boreland, near the left bank of Dryfe Water, 5½ miles NE of Nethercleuch station, and 7 NNE of the post-

town Lockerbie. Bounded NE by Eskdalemuir, E by Westerkirk, SE and S by Tundergarth, W by Dryfesdale, Applegarth, and Wamphray, and NW by Moffat, it has an utmost length from N by W to S by E of 14 miles, an utmost width from E to W of 6 miles, and an area of 23,991½ acres, of which 68½ are water. DRYFE Water, rising in the northern extremity of the parish at an altitude of 1900 feet, winds 11½ miles southward, till it passes off into Applegarth; the Water of MILK, from a point ½ mile below its source (770 feet), runs 8½ miles south-westward on or close to all the Tundergarth border; and CORRIE Water, its affluent, rising near the Eskdalemuir border at 800 feet, flows 7 miles south-south-westward through the interior and along the boundary with Applegarth and Dryfesdale. The surface sinks to 370 feet above sea-level along the Milk, and to 400 along the Dryfe, thence rising north-north-eastward and northward to 827 feet at Pyatshaws Rig, 1085 at *Hart Fell, 1021 at Peat Hill, 1259 at Macmaw Hill, 1587 at *Laverhay Height, 1754, at *Jock's Shoulder, and 2256 at *Loch Fell, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate right on the confines of the parish. The rocks are mainly Silurian. The NE portion of the parish, lying generally high, affords good runs for Cheviot sheep; while on the lower portion, which is mostly sound pasturage and meadow land, dairy farming is carried on somewhat extensively, with some cattle-raising and breeding of half-bred lambs. The Corrie portion of the parish affords excellent grazing. Barely one-eighth of the entire area is arable. Hutton Moat and a camp upon Corrie Water make up the antiquities, with ten or eleven hill-forts. Mansions are Gillesbie House (Colonel William Rogerson) and Shaw (Geo. Graham, Esq.), both near Boreland village. Formed by the union of the ancient parishes of Hutton and Corrie in 1609, this parish is in the presbytery of Lochmaben and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £373. Two public schools, Corrie and Hutton, with respective accommodation for 120 and 97 children, have an average attendance of about 60 and 70, and grants of over £76 and £78. Pop. (1801) 646, (1831) 860, (1851) 886, (1871) 842, (1881) 814, (1891) 726.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 10, 16, 1864.

Hutton Hall, Dumfriesshire. See CAERLAVEROCK.

Hutton Hall, Berwickshire. See HUTTON.

Hyndford, a hamlet and an estate in Lanark parish, Lanarkshire. The hamlet, on the right bank of the Clyde, 2½ miles SE of Lanark town, bears the name of Hyndford-Bridge, from a narrow five-arch bridge across the river, erected in the latter half of the 18th century. The estate, extending along the Clyde both above and below the hamlet, from early in the 16th century has belonged to the family of Carmichael, and gave them the title of Earl in the peerage of Scotland from 1701 till 1817.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865. See CARMICHAEL.



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